The good People of the United States, and especially the Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Farmers, are requested to bestow their whole attention on the following article, for as long a time at least as it will take to read it.

UNIONTOWN, (Pa.) Sept. 30, 1845.

Hon. ROBT J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States:

SIR:—I have just seen your circular containing forty questions addressed to certain manufacturers of the United States, from which it appears that the present Administration have determined to reduce the present tariff (if they can) to a uniform standard of twelve and a half per cent.

This being an important official paper, the foundation of a hostile movement against the protective policy, it has doubtless been the joint production of the President and his Cabinet, or (if drenched by yourself) has been submitted for their consideration and approval.

Regarding it in this light, I beg leave to call your attention and that of the public to some portions of this important circular.

The 29th, 30th, and 31st interrogatories I consider the most important, as indicating the precise standard to which the President and his cabinet have determined to reduce the tariff of 1842, viz: to 12 1-2 per cent. *horizontal;* that is, twelve and a half per cent. on every thing alike.

That the public may judge for themselves I copy these interrogatories, word for word from the circular itself:

Question "29th. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a half per cent., with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?"

"30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"

"31st. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?"

"Twelve and a half per cent. on all imports" seems, then, to be "the revenue standard" to which you, as the organ of this Administration, propose to reduce the present tariff. Now, sir, having indicated your "revenue standard," viz: twelve and a half per cent., I have only to regret that you did not at the same time indicate the amount of revenue required. Allow me, sir, to supply this omission. You will want at least twenty-four millions of dollars a year; the Treasury estimates make it nearly twenty-seven millions.

Now, sir, permit me to return to propound a few questions, which I hope will be answered for public satisfaction through the official organ of Government, ("The Union,") editorially or otherwise.

1st. Would twelve and a half per cent. assessed upon all the imports of the present year, including tea, coffee, and the free list, be sufficient to pay *one half* the amount of revenue required at your revenue standard at twelve and a half per cent.?

[It would not, and you know it. Our whole imports for consumption amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars a year; for the last four years the average is less than ninety millions. Twelve and a half per cent. on one hundred millions would give twelve and a half millions *gross* revenue, and deducting from this three millions for expenses of collection, drawbacks, bounties, &c., and you have left nine millions and half *nett* revenue, instead of twenty-four or twenty-five millions—the amount required.]

2d. What *increase* of foreign imports would be required to supply the deficiency of revenue, say fifteen millions.

[Answer. One hundred and twenty-five millions. The whole of the specie in the U States is estimated at about seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. So that all the specie in the United States would not pay, by forty-five millions of dollars, for the increased imports required to supply one year's revenue at twelve and a half per cent., the "standard" proposed by the present Administration!]

3. Reduce the tariff to twelve and a half per cent., and how will you supply the revenue, now scarcely sufficient at an average duty of thirty-four and a half per cent.? Will you supply it by direct taxation, exchequer bills, borrowing, or bankruptcy?

[These are hard questions, but they must be answered. The people demand it.]

4th. When all the specie in the U. States will not pay by forty-five millions for the foreign imports required for revenue the first year under your system, and when the Banks of course suspend and break, and their paper becomes valueless how are you to pay for the next year's importations, having neither money nor credit left?

5th. Will not a reduction of the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. (less than has been thought of or seriously suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer in the United States. At 12 1-2 per cent., what will become, sir, of—

The Shoemakers, who are now protected by a duty of	60 per ct.
Tailors, who have	50 do
Blacksmiths	43 do
Saddlers	35 do
Tanners	45 do
Tinners	35 do
Iron masters	75 do
Woollen manufacturers	40 do
Cotton do	100 do
Glass makers	120 do
Paper makers	70 do

And the *Farmers*, who are protected by the following duties:

On Wool	40 per ct.
Wheat	40 do
Beef and Pork	80 do
Spirits	120 do
Cheese	95 &c.?

Reduce these protective duties to twelve and a half per cent. and will not all these be sacrificed and ruined together?

6th. When the mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers, are thus destroyed, our specie all exported, our banks broke, and their paper worthless, why insult a bankrupt people by asking them "If twelve and a half per cent. will cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?" The only answer they can give you is this: "Sir your policy has left us without capital and without employment; we must therefore beg, and when all are beggars, whom, sir, are we to beg from?"

Hoping, in conclusion, permit me to ask seriously, to inquire, what it is manifest that twelve and a half per cent. upon our whole imports—being the indirect tax required to carry on the Government, why expose yourself and the Administration to ridicule, if not execration, by talking in an important official paper about *reducing the tariff to twelve and a half per cent!*

In the present and prospective condition of the revenue and expenditures, would it not be much more consistent and sensible to talk of *increasing* rather than *reducing* the tariff as "the revenue standard!"

But enough for the present. I may address you again shortly, but would be glad in the meantime to see some satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions in the official organ of the Government at Washington.

It is due to the public, and ought to be given.

Yours, very respectfully, S.

The Next Session of Congress.

There is an unusual degree of interest felt in the probable doings of the next Congress. Questions of great complication must come up to be considered. The Tariff, the Sub-Treasury—these must be agitated; and these constitute the most essential parts of our domestic policy. But our foreign relations present matters of more interest than even these.

The final adjustment of the annexation of Texas will involve a settlement of boundary; it will also involve some questions of importance as to certain particular features of the constitution of Texas. It is known that Congress designated a parallel of latitude which should divide the slave holding from the non-slave-holding region of Texas—yet the Constitution of the latter does not recognize this provision. The question of the assumption of the debts of Texas will also come up in this convention, and with it the question of a general assumption of the State debts.

Our relations with Mexico must claim the earliest attention of Congress. We have referred more than once to the language of the government paper on this subject. A prompt, a decisive demonstration, throwing this whole matter into an immediate definite issue by which Mexico would be brought to terms at the point of the bayonet, would neither surprise nor displease a portion of the people.

The Oregon question is, perhaps, after all, the most serious thing likely to come before the next Congress. We do not know how Mr. McLane is getting on with his negotiations in London, nor have we any better knowledge of the affair between our Government and the British minister at Washington. The action of Congress will probably give some turn to the question, of which a presumption may be afforded by the President's Message. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes thus on the subject:

The *Oregon* question cannot be passed over in the President's message. He will it is believed, reassert the title of the United States *"was clear and unquestionable"* to the whole territory up to 53° 40 seconds. This according to some of the London presses would be tantamount to a declaration of war. The assertion which was made in the inaugural was promptly met in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, by a grand dramatic scene, got up expressly for the purpose of intimidating the "obscure individual" who, as Lord Brougham remarked, had been by some freak of parties elected to the Presidency. It was said in apology for Mr. Polk, that he was not addressing Congress, but humbugging that great, awkward silly monster, the people.—But now Mr. Polk comes again. The "obscure individual" comes forward in his constitutional capacity to perform a high constitutional duty,—and recommends that Congress shall assert the title of the United States to the *whole* territory of Oregon as *"clear* and *unquestionable."*

Congress may do it too, and may accompany it by such acts as will be tantamount to a declaration of war.

In view of the possible contingency here suggested some anxiety is felt concerning Mr. Calhoun's return to the Senate. His position on the Oregon question is well known; his policy is pacific. It is believed that he could exercise considerable influence in the Senate towards defeating the precipitate haste with which it is feared the Occupation Bill may be hurried to a final passage. The votes of the South Carolina Senators defeated that Bill last session. The Administration, however, has a majority now in the Senate large enough to enable it to dispense with the two votes from South Carolina. But Mr. Calhoun, if personally present, might carry with him other Senators from the South.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Weekly National Intelligencer.

The Term 'Whig.'—What it Means.

We are well reminded by a Southern paper, that when Mr. Calhoun allied himself with the party now ascendant in the Government, he seemed to be greatly charmed with the appropriateness of the term *Whig*. So strong indeed were the impressions made upon his mind by the abuses of power, by the leaders of "the Democracy," that he even sanctioned the use of the old Revolutionary name *Tory*. An extract from his remarks on this subject, made in the Senate in 1833, may not be inappropriate at this time, as his views may serve to remind some of his present followers of what he then thought of them. He then said:

"I cannot but remark *that the revival of the party names of the Revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without meaning*—not without an indication of a return to those principles which lie at the foundation of our liberty.

"Gentlemen *ought to reflect* that the extensive and sudden revival of *these names* (WHIG and TORY) could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure; *there must be something to cause their application to adhere.* If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of WHIG and TORY, and what in the character of the times which has caused *their sudden revival, as party distinctions, at this time?* I take it that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory—is to sustain prerogative against privilege; to support the Executive against the Legislative department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the Whigs are in all these particulars of the very opposite principles. *These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties,* WHIG and TORY, and run through their application in the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, *either in this country or Great Britain.*"

The Respite—Again.

The last "Standard" again attacks us for respite granted by Gov. Graham to N. Gray Davis, charged with committing a Rape, and finding itself in a dilemma, grows desperate—"We think it far granted that Gov. Graham would not have stopped in between justice and its victim, without strong reasons for so doing, and therefore did not take the trouble to enquire why it was done. But since the "Standard" so importunately demands the reasons for the respite, we have investigated the matter, and find that never before, perhaps, was there so strong a cause for the exercise of the Executive prerogative, as this instance affords.

The Solicitor, who conducted the Prosecution, H. C. Jones, Esq., addressed two letters to the Governor, stating his conviction that the negro, though convicted, was most probably innocent. The letters were accompanied by others from distinguished gentlemen of the Bar. The mother of the girl, upon whom the assault was charged to have been committed, also wrote a letter to the Governor, earnestly beseeching him to pardon the negro. In addition to all this, a Petition, signed by a brother and two uncles of the girl, and a very large number of respectable citizens of Cabarrus, was sent to the Governor, setting forth the most satisfactory reasons why Executive clemency should be interposed between the Prisoner and the judgment of the Court. Had the Governor declined a compliance with the request made to him, he could not have satisfactorily answered for his course. As it is, his conduct has been praise-worthy, and will be approved by his constituents, without distinction of party. It would have been well for the "Standard," before *arraigning* the Governor, to have made some enquiry about the facts of the case. Factious opposition always recoils upon the head of the assailant, and the "Standard" ought to have made the discovery before this.—*Ral. Register.*

From the Raleigh Star.

State Temperance Convention.

Notice is hereby given to the Temperance Societies in North Carolina, that the State Temperance Convention will, under the call of the following resolution of the Executive Committee, meet in the city of Raleigh on Friday the fifth day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and every society in the State is earnestly entreated to send delegates and a *written report*, stating the number of its members, &c. as required by the Constitution. A *written report* at least will be expected from *every* Society.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the State Temperance Convention of North Carolina is requested to meet annually, and that body, at its last session, adjourned *without day:* and whereas by the Constitution, the duty, in that event, of appointing a day for its meeting is devolved upon the Executive Committee: Therefore

Resolved unanimously, That the Convention be called to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the first Friday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; and that the respective Temperance Societies within the limits of the State are earnestly desired, if practicable, to send up delegates to that body and to make the reports, *in writing*, respecting their numbers &c., required by the Constitution.

Resolved further, That provision be made for a Temperance Sermon, to be delivered before the Convention on that occasion.

Editors in this State, friendly to the cause of temperance, are requested to give the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

By order of the Committee.

THOS. J. LEMAY, *Cor. Sec.*

Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1845.

To the Temperance Societies of North Carolina.

It will be seen from the foregoing notice, that the Executive Committee, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the Constitution, have resolved to call a Convention of the State Temperance Society, to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the first Friday in December next. The Constitution on the principle that, "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety," provides for a very full representation in that body—each auxiliary Society being entitled to ten delegates; and every Temperance Society in the State, whatever may be the peculiarities of its pledge or mode of operation, is recognized and held as an auxiliary society.

It is important at all times, and especially so at the present crisis, that all the Societies should be represented in the Convention; and it is, therefore, earnestly urged upon them to proceed early to the appointment of delegates, and to be careful in the selection of such as will have the disposition, as well as the ability to attend.

The success of every enterprise depends upon the united, energetic and persevering efforts of its friends. These can only be brought into action by proper and thorough organization; and how can this be effected except by association and consultation? These preserve the State and the Church, which are but large associations, holding, by their representatives, regular periodical meetings, to consult together and adopt such measures as may best answer the ends for which they were ordained. Without a faithful observance of this wise provision, neither could prosper—nay, both would perish; and so likewise would all other associations guilty of such criminal neglect. Hence, if the Temperance Society would maintain its existence and usefulness, this important duty must be performed to the fullest extent of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The Committee are aware that this cannot be done, in some instances, except at considerable sacrifice; but does not the cause demand—is it not worthy of sacrifice? and are there not among its advocates in every Society noble and generous souls, animated with a burning zeal which is not only ready to make, but to glory in any sacrifice which its success requires? It is a great and glorious cause—a cause which appeals to the patriotism, the piety, the philanthropy, and the personal interest of every one. What is its objects? what has it done? and what can it do? It proposes the suppression of the greatest moral and social evil, the heaviest curse with which our beloved country is afflicted—the degrading and ruinous vice of intemperance. By even the partial and imperfectly organized efforts which have been made in the State, much good has been accomplished—many unfortunate inebriates have been reclaimed—order and sobriety have been given to many desolated and riotous neighborhoods—peace and plenty have been restored to many dark and desolate homes—and hope and joy to many sad and despairing hearts. And by united and constant action, the redemption of the State can be accomplished!

True, at present, the cause, in some places, is languishing; and its friends appear to be lukewarm and inactive. But this will cause the desertion of none but the craven spirited, and it will discourage none but the weak and timid. The men of vigorous minds, strong nerves and true hearts, like the patriots and heroes of the revolution, will never quail before the enemy, nor take counsel of faint-hearted friends; but in the aggressions of the one and the shrinkings of the other, will ever find additional reasons for the greater vigilance and activity, and the more resolute and determined resistance. If, then, the temperance cause is waning, if its friends are faltering, if its enemies are exulting, and if intemperance is still prevailing, then indeed are we loudly and imperatively called upon to arouse! to rally! to buckle on our armor! and prepare for another, and more glorious conflict!

Let every old Society re-organize! Let chosen men be sent out from each to plead with the people and form new ones! and let one and all make it a matter of duty and of interest to be well represented in the ensuing Convention!

It is also requested of every one to be careful to send up a report, of the number of its members, and such other statistical information as may be of use and interest.

Should the delegates, by any means, fail to attend, this report should at all events be forwarded.

Papers in the State friendly to the cause are respectfully requested to publish this address.

By order of the Committee.

THOS. J. LEMAY, *Cor. Sec.*

Oct. 28, 1845.

"*Varmints*"—According to the following extract of a letter, published in the New Orleans Picayune, wrote by an officer of the army at Corpus Christi, the post occupied by General Taylor's "Army of Occupation" cannot be particularly desirable:

"SEVENTH INFANTRY CAMP,
"CORPUS CHRISTI, (TEXAS.)
Sept. 3, 1845.

"Florida may be the 'land of promise,' but Texas is the land of 'varmints.' In clearing the ground to pitch my tent I killed a water moccasin; about three o'clock in the morning I was wakened up by the barking of a dog; he had just run a rattlesnake out of my neighbor's tent, when the rattling and the barking roused me—nine rattles—captured. I again laid down, and when day broke a yellow-necked lizard was cocking his eye cunningly at me from the ridgepole of my tent. I spring up, seized my boot to despatch him, when lo! out of it dropped a tarantula! Exhausted from fright and fatigue, I sank back into a chair; but no sooner done than I was compelled rapidly to abandon the position, having been stung in the rear by a scorpion."

Besides the above mishaps, he lost a valuable dog by a shark. The dog had jumped overboard from a boat to follow his master to the shore, when the voracious monster caught him.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.

Conviction of three of Col. Davenport's Murderers.—We learn from Rock Island that the Grand Jury, at their session last week, found true bills against *Burch, Baxter*, the two *Longs*, and *Young*, for the murder of Colonel George Davenport, on the 4th of July last.—On Wednesday of that week, Young and the two Longs were put on their trial. The court appointed three members of the bar to act as their counsel. Nearly three days were occupied in the trial. On Friday evening the case was given to the jury and a verdict of guilty of murder rendered against each of them. On Saturday morning they were brought into court, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of the present month. In the case of Burch, Baxter, and the two Rodings, a motion was pending for a change of venue, the argument of which was not concluded when our informant left.—*Republican.*

AUGUSTA, Oct. 24.

Distressing Rail Road Accident.—We are pained to learn that a most distressing accident occurred on Tuesday night, above Marietta, on the State road, by which C. F. M. Garnett, the state engineer, had one of his thighs broken in two places, his assistant, Mr. Stockton, had both legs broken and horribly mangled, and the conductor, whose name we did not learn, had one leg entirely cut off.—This is the account we have had of this dreadful affair, and it has reached us so direct, that we fear it is not exaggerated.

The accident occurred, we learn, in this way. The engine left the depot with a load of iron to be transported to the point at which they were laying down the rail, leaving a car laden with iron at the point from which they started, the wheels of which during their absence became *uncatched*, and it being down grade the car moved off a considerable distance up the road. The engine having deposited the iron, was returning in the night, pushing the cars (upon which were Messrs. Garnett, Stockton and the conductor) ahead, and as the engineer was unconscious of danger, ran into the car which had escaped from the depot.

Conviction of Hunter Hill.—On Monday the case was submitted to the jury, who, after a retirement of just one hour, returned into Court with a verdict of *Guilty of Murder in the first degree.* The Judge, then, after a short but very impressive address to the prisoner, pronounced the awful sentence of Death! to be carried into execution (by hanging) on Friday, the 21 of January next. The prisoner appeared to be much affected; he spoke a few words previous to being led out, saying he hoped God would forgive him, and that the people would forgive him; and that he had no thought of killing Maj. Smith when he asked him to walk with him.

The prisoner's Counsel moved for a new trial; but the Judge overruled that motion.—Several bills of exception were signed and sealed by the Court during the trial, and we learn that a petition will probably be sent up to the General Court, which meets at Richmond in December, for a writ of error to bring the case before that tribunal. Should this be granted, and the verdict of the jury set aside, the punishment for murder in the second degree is confinement in the Penitentiary, the longest term of which is eighteen years.—*Norfolk Herald*, 22d ult

The celebrated race-nag Fashion, won the 4 mile purse at the Union course, L. I., on the 23d inst., in one heat, beating Listanah by about a length.—Time, 7.34. Listanah was drawn after the first heat.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, Oct. 24.

Alarming Fire.

On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, the alarm of Fire was given, just at the moment that many of our citizens were at dinner. It was soon discovered that the fire was breaking out in the back part of Taylor's Hotel; occupied by D. S. Danner, and notwithstanding the most prompt efforts, the flames could not be arrested until the whole building was enveloped.

The wind blew almost a hurricane from the North West, and the loss of the greater part of the town seemed inevitable.

The result of the fire is the burning of the Hotel and the building adjoining, occupied as a store by G. W. Hammond, also the range of offices and shops called Hoff's Row; opposite the Court-House; and the wonder is, that the whole town, South and East, was not consumed. The high Walls North, saved the building occupied by Thomas B. Cannobell as a jeweller's shop, and the block adjoining. Fortunately, the wind carried the flames from the stables and back buildings of the Hotel, and directed them towards the Court House space.

We have examined hastily the premises injured and endangered, (having been absent until 5 o'clock,) and find damage done to several adjoining buildings; Hammond's store house entirely destroyed. William Miller's residence and the whole block South of it were saved, though the fire had communicated to that, and to Mr. D ll's store and several other buildings further up the street.

On that side, the goods from the stores were removed and many articles misplaced. On the east side of the St. there was a hasty removal of the goods and furniture.

The five tenements burnt in Hoff's Row were occupied as law offices and shops, by Messrs. Williams and Berton, J. Tidball, J. Ambler, G. Frost, Geo. R. Long, R. Milton, Wm. D. Gilkerson, J. E. Jackson, Wm. Seymer, and R. Bowen.

The scene, we are told, was terrific, the wind blowing strongly, and a large part of the town enveloped in a dense smoke and flame. The Farmers' Bank was in great danger, buildings on each side of it being fired. The one opposite, occupied by Miss Frame, was on fire, and others not far from our own premises were saved by the timely application of wet blankets.

The roof of the Virginian office was also on fire, as was the Cupola of the Court House—the latter seriously endangering the Clerk's offices.

The loss of property is, as usual, variously estimated. Mr. Taylor had an insurance of $15,000 on his tavern house, one half of the amount which the Messrs. Seevers were to give him for the premises. The ground being still valuable, his loss will not be heavy. Mr. Danner has an insurance of $5,000 on his furniture; but we fear that, in addition to his being prematurely thrown out of business, his loss will be seven or eight thousand dollars. This is a severe blow, in which our citizens deeply sympathise. Mr. Reamer from the West, lost $500 in money in a bureau of his mother, at the Hotel, which was afterwards found by Mr. Phillip Sherer, a young man in the Virginian office, who raked it from the burning pile, and returned it to the owner.

How to deal with Mobs.—When the "little artillery officer," Napoleon, was sent to quell an alarming riot in Paris, he saluted the mob with a destructive fire of grape-shot at the first discharge, and, following it up with blank cartridge, the streets were cleared immediately. On being afterwards remonstrated with, he observed truly that had he fired blank cartridge first, the mob would have had time to rally their courage, when thousands instead of hundreds must have been slain.—If the civil power would always act on this hint, much misery might be spared. Tampering with a lawless mob is wretched policy.

Broke his Neck.—Anderson Harris, of Person County, was thrown from his horse on Saturday night last and killed. Harris was returning home from Roxborough, and was drunk, as usual; was riding very fast—as most of men do when they have "spurs in the head"—and was thrown or literally tumbled off his horse; his head hitting a tree which broke his skull or neck, perhaps both. Drunkards! behold in this case another warning added to the bloody catalogue of intemperance! But you won't be warned! Then go ahead!—*Milton Chronicle.*

A prisoner being brought up at a London police office, the following dialogue passed between him and the magistrate:

"How do you live sir?"

"Pretty well, sir; generally a little beef and pudding at dinner!"

"I mean, sir, how do you get your bread?"

"I beg you worship's pardon; sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes at the chandler's shop."

"You may be as witty as you please, sir, but I mean simply to ask you, how do you do?"

"Tolerable well, I thank you sir; I hope you worship is well, also."

The Way of the Transgressor.—Jas. Bryan, a notorious offender, was arrested near this City, on Sunday morning last, and on his finding out that he would be captured, cut his throat. He is still living, and, it is believed, he will get over it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mysterious Murder.—We learn from the Sumter county Whig, in this State, that on Tuesday week the body of a man was discovered in the Bigby River, about one and a half miles above Black Bluff in Sumter. A Coroner's inquest was next day held, and upon examination the body was found secured to the bottom (in 3 or 4 feet water) by a stake driven firmly through its right breast and into the ground, and by an *old axe, a cotton scraper, turning shovel, and scooter plough*, attached to his neck by a rope. The body was much mutilated, several of the right ribs were severed, the skull perfectly bare, entrails and left hand gone, the thighs much eaten by fish, the pants and drawers were hanging about his heels, his feet were fastened together by a rope which passed up between his knees and tied to his neck. His hands had evidently been tied behind him. The clothing which exhibited marks of violence, was recognized as that of Wesley T. Bansbears, a man about 23 or 25 years; an occasional resident of Sumter, and who had been missing about 17 days.—*Mobile Herald and Tribune*, 14th ult.

There have been but six executions of persons for murder in New Hampshire since the settlement of the state in 1623.

A Singular Case.

Tobias Godwin, aged about 55 years, died in the Jail at Smithfield, in the neighboring County of Johnston, on the 24 of October.—He was convicted of murder at the last Spring Term of the Superior Court for that County. He took an appeal to the last Supreme Court, when the judgment was affirmed, and His Honor, Judge Settle, at the Fall term in Johnston, sentenced him to be hung on the 10th of October. When the miserable man was brought out to receive the awful sentence, his haggard form, worn down to a shadow by disease—his sad countenance—sunken and lustreless eye—excited universal pity. His head was supported by some friend, while the Judgment of death was pronounced.

His Honor postponed the execution of the sentence for three weeks, hoping, no doubt, that death would anticipate the sentence of the law. The convict ate nothing for more than a week before his death. It may have been a case of voluntary starvation, though he seemed to be in the last stages of Consumption, and said that he had no appetite for food. It may be, also, and many suppose it true, that his offence was, in fact, only manslaughter, or homicide of even lighter grade. He had killed his brother in a rencounter, when no one was present. He admitted the killing before a witness, but gave no explanation of the occurrence. The law presumes homicide unexplained, to be *murder*. A conviction for murder was inevitable. And he *may* have been a victim of a harsh legal presumption.

Three days before his death, when he must have known he could not live even long enough to be hung, he gave to the Sheriff and several other gentlemen, an account of the matter, which might have made it barely a case of Manslaughter—certainly not one of Murder. Those who listened to his tale in the solitude of his dungeon, believed it. But the homicide was proved, and it was unexplained—it was therefore murder, by presumption of law. The Jury, on the testimony, were obliged to convict, and the Judge was obliged to sentence. But is it not monstrous that such should be law? Ordinarily, in the smallest case, a man is *presumed* to be innocent until he is *proved* to be guilty. Here, when his life is the forfeit, the Defendant who has killed his fellow being, is *presumed* to be *guilty of Murder*, the highest grade of homicide, unless he prove himself innocent! unless he have it in his power to prove circumstances that mitigate the offence. How can he do it, when two are together without witnesses, and one kills the other? One may attempt to rob the other and be killed: and the slayer be hung! Is not this a proper matter for legislation? Instead of presuming the worst, ought not the presumption to be reversed: ought not the slayer to be presumed to have committed the lighter offence, until proofs fasten upon him the graver crime?—*Raleigh Register.*

Sewing Machine.—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details, and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of the screw—lead the people along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, *button holes excepted.* The inventor is Mr. B. Thimonnier, tailor at Amplepluis France.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Freaks of Fortune.—The N. Y. News says that one of the porters of Bellevue, whether a pauper or not we cannot say, but at any rate a poor decrepid old man, is pointed out by those who know him, as one who a few years ago strutted Broadway, the paragon of Fashion, and the envied recipient of smiles and bows from all the fashionable promenaders of that thoroughfare in his day.

A Sensible Remark.—An exchange paper remarks:—"It is a settled principle with us, not to trouble ourself with the affairs of men who have neither the honor, nor yet the honesty, to pay the postage on letters relating entirely to their own business."

The N. O Republican publishes the following from a highly respectable citizen of Louisiana.

FARMVILLE, La., Sept. 30, 1845.

Col. CLAIBORNE—I have seen, not long since a statement in the Jeffersonian Republican, that a buzzard's eye taken out, would in a few minutes fill out again by placing the head under the wing, the down under the wing being a cure for blindness. This, sir, is a fact. Mr. Daniel Payn, Benjamin Hall, William O. Jones and John William, each put one and took the eye ball clear out of the head; then placed the head under one of the wings for a few minutes, then took it out, and to the astonishment of all, the buzzard's eye was completely restored. This is something astonishing, but without doubt, it is true; the wise ones may set their heads at work to dissolve the enigma. Reference can be had by writing to the above named gentlemen in this place.

Yours Respectfully

N. M. BRYAN.

Early in the field.—A Washington correspondent says that very important news has been received from Tennessee. The Democratic members of the Legislature of that State, recently elected, intend, as soon as they convene, to hold a caucus and resolve to address a letter to President Polk, requesting him to offer himself for a second term. This will come sooner or later. Mr. Polk is now most busily engaged in providing for his competitors. As Mr. Buchanan is the most formidable, he has the offer of a Judgeship for life by an appointment to the Supreme Court.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Among the candidates for door keeper of the U. S. Senate, is an upholsterer, who, it is said had a transparency prepared for the result of the election of 1840, with a portrait of Van Buren on one side and Harrison on the other. Harrison being elected, that side was turned to the street, while the portrait of Van was covered over with black cambric, thus indicating that Van was not only left in the back ground, but thrown entirely in the shade.

To cure wood dogs in wounds, take equal quantities of soot and powdered charcoal, and sprinkle liberally in the wounds.