

The Memphis Convention.

This body met according to previous announcement, on the 12th ult. It was temporarily organized by calling to the Chair the Hon. E. J. Shields, of Tenn. After transacting some preliminary business, and adopting resolutions for the appointment of a committee to report to the Convention suitable officers for its government, the body adjourned for the day.

On the 13th, the committee reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Joux C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. J. Overton, of Tenn.; Gen. L. White, of Ill.; Col. J. Hanna, of Ky.; Dr. R. S. Wood, of N. C.; Col. W. Strong, of Ark.; J. L. Hawkins, of Ohio; Gen. R. Barton, of Miss.; Hon. W. Birch, of Ia.; Capt. B. Saxe, of Mo.; Gen. A. C. Dodge, Iowa; Hon. O. T. Morgan, La.; B. B. Minor, of Va.; M. J. Black, of S. C.; Gen. Gaines, of La.

SECRETARIES.

C. T. M. Noland, of Ark.; J. D. B. De Bow, of S. C.; J. Harris, of Tenn.; F. A. Lumsden, of La.; A. B. Chambers, of Mo.; T. B. Drinker, of Ohio; A. V. S. Lindsay, of Tenn.

On being conducted to the chair, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Convention in a speech of nearly an hour's duration, in exposition of its objects, &c.

The remainder of the day was principally spent in hearing the reports of the several committees which were appointed at the July Convention; and a resolution was adopted allowing the States and Territories represented, including Texas, a "perfect equality" of voting in all the important proceedings of the body.

On the third day committees were appointed to take charge of the following subjects:

On the Military and Naval Resources of the South and West—W. J. Barton, of Mississippi, Chairman.

On the Ohio River—Thomas J. Bingham, of Penn., Chairman.

On the Western Rivers—A. B. Chambers, of Mo., Chairman.

On the Ship Canal to the Lakes—W. Walters, of Ill., Chairman.

On Western Armory—Henry Eddy, of Ill., Chairman.

On Military, Arkansas Road—D. H. Bingham, of Penn., Chairman.

On Forts and Defences Indian Frontier—A. G. Meyers, of Ark., Chairman.

On Western Mails—M. A. Winchester, of Tenn., Chairman.

On Western Marine Hospital—D. W. Christian, Memphis, Chairman.

On Reclaiming Mississippi Lowlands—D. Croighand, of Tenn., Chairman.

On Manufacturing in the South—Warren D. Park, of Tenn., Chairman.

On Agriculture—J. Pope, of Tenn., Chairman.

On Railroad connexion between the Mississippi river and the Southern Atlantic ports—Robertson Topp, of Tenn., Chairman.

On Warehousing System—B. B. Minor of Virginia, Chairman.

During the day the Committee on the Military Arkansas Road made a report, recommending an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars by the General Government for this purpose; but their report was referred to the committee on Military Defences.

Fifteen States and Territories were represented by five hundred and sixty-four delegates, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Delegates. Kentucky 20, Iowa 4, Arkansas 14, Texas 3, Missouri 31, Mississippi 170, Alabama 22, Tennessee 235, South Carolina 9, Virginia 5, North Carolina 1, Pennsylvania 3, Georgia 0, Louisiana 16, Illinois 21, Indiana 7, Total 564.

On the fourth day, the question of Southern and Western Defences coming up, Gen. Gaines was allowed an opportunity of giving expression to his views, which he did at considerable length.

During the day, all the different Committees presented their reports, statistics, documents and resolutions for the convention's consideration.

Col. Gadsden, of S. Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Railroad connexion between the Mississippi and Southern Atlantic ports, presented some very valuable papers on the subject, which were placed among the Convention's documents and ordered to be printed.

B. B. Minor, Esq., of Va., presented a report of the committee on the warehousing system, advocating its adoption in the country, and expressing the high importance which it would prove to the interest of the south and West. There was a minority report on the same subject by W. H. Treacott, Esq., of Charleston, which was received as decidedly one of the best papers presented to the Convention.

There were some fifteen or twenty reports presented by the various Committees, all going elaborately into the subjects about which they were concerned. These reports were referred to a general committee of one from each of the States, to be disposed of in such form and manner as would enable the Convention to act upon them with the best advantage.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the several reports of the regular committees, with the accompanying resolutions, as also the resolutions of Judge Clifton, of Miss., respectfully report the following to the Convention for its adoption, to wit:

1. Resolved, That the reports of the various Committees presented to the convention be printed, and such documents accompanying them as the Committee appointed to supervise the printing of the proceedings of the Convention shall deem necessary.

2. Resolved, That the safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential to its commerce.

3. Resolved, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers, are objects as strictly national as any other proposition for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable by the States, or individual enterprise, and call for the appropriation of money for the same by the General Government.

4. Resolved, That the deepening of the

mouth of the Mississippi, as to pass ships of the largest class, and what may, in a week's time, be done, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. Resolved, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes, by a ship canal, and with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

6. Resolved, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war, provisions also being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

7. Resolved, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, ought to be preserved unimpeded, and that ample military and naval defences and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points.

8. Resolved, That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi river and on its tributaries, now worthless for the purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments, so as to prevent overflow; and that this Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, by grant of said lands or appropriations of money.

9. Resolved, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be defended in the one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other; and that the expenditures required for the proper defences of the Gulf and Lakes, will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic.

10. Resolved, That the Mail service of the South and West requires great improvements in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters. That measures ought also to be taken for the prompt extension by Government of the Magnetic Telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

11. Resolved, That the Marine Hospitals on the Western and South-western waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.

12. Resolved, That Congress should establish a National Armory and Foundry, at some point on the Western waters, at as early a period as possible.

13. Resolved, That efficient steps should be taken by the General Government to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the Mississippi river, opposite the city of St. Louis, so that the harbor thereof may be at all times accessible, as objects of public utility and of a national character, and entirely beyond the ability of Missouri to accomplish.

14. Resolved, That a Dry Dock and convenient arrangement for the repairs and refitting of government vessels, should be established at some suitable point on the Gulf of Mexico.

15. Resolved, That Rail Road communication from the valley of the Mississippi to the Southern Atlantic ports, in giving greater facilities to trade, greater despatch to traveling, and developing new sources of wealth, are in all their salutary influences on the commercial, social and political relations, strongly urged on the consideration and patriotism of the people of the West, and they are the more recommended as works within the power of private enterprise to construct, and as affording profitable investments of capital.

16. Resolved, That the earliest opportunity may be afforded for private individuals and enterprise to direct their capital and energies to the completion of the important roads projected, the Convention recommends to the delegations present, to appoint committees, charged with the duty of prompt and early application to their respective Legislatures, for charters to construct such roads as may pass through their States; and to ask such aid and patronage from said States as may in their discretion be necessary and proper to aid in the construction of the works.

17. Resolved, That as many of the roads projected pass through the public domain, this convention would respectfully urge on the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections in aid of the works so situated, such grants, in the opinion of this Convention, being no more than a fair compensation paid by the proprietor for the enhanced value imparted to the sections of land retained by the government.

18. Resolved, By this Convention, that it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the Military Road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis) through the swamps to the highland of Arkansas, in the direction of the military posts on the western frontier.

19. Resolved, That the President appoint a committee to memorialize Congress on the various topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

20. Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of members of this Convention, to address our common constituents on the same subject.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice, at the afternoon session, that upon adjournment, it would become necessary for him to vacate his seat as President of the Convention. After this announcement to the convention a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted, to which Mr. Calhoun responded in an eloquent speech.

The Convention held its third session at 7 o'clock. It being understood that Mr. Calhoun would not again preside, on motion of Mr. De Bow, of South Carolina, the Hon. C. C. Clay, of Ala., was called to the Chair. The Convention is said to have despatched its remaining business in a boisterous manner.

On a motion for adjournment sine die, Mr. Clay feelingly alluded to the assembling of so many from so many different sections, and their approaching separation. The convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

One of the Editors of the Louisville Journal, who was present at this Convention, writing home on the subject, gives the following account of an incident of this convention, more truly national in its character, and more cheering to the hopes of the sincere friends of this Union as it is, than almost any single occurrence we remember ever to have heard of.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Cist, of Cin-

cinatti, offered a resolution proposing that the Capitol of the Union be removed to the West. Of course, Mr. Cist meant to Cincinnati. I never was better pleased in my life with any thing than with the prompt, hearty, and universal assent which the house responded on the motion to refuse to receive the resolution. I said universal assent, and there was one loud no from the mover, and a squeaking tenor from another person, who has at the same time a modicum of shame. A greater blow could not by any possibility be aimed at the Union than the removal of the Capitol from the city which bears the name of Washington, the father of his country, near which the bones of that great man repose, and where public structures worthy of the nation, and monuments to the illustrious dead have been reared—a city so associated with the Union and its whole history that the idea of nationality and the last remnant of the love of country would be destroyed if this wretched and selfish project were carried into operation. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the able manner in which the proposition from Cincinnati was scouted by the whole convention, excepting only the mover and the "second"—a convention sectional in its nature, composed chiefly of western men, not to promote western measures. There could not well have been a more charming or striking display of the love of country.

Senators Cameron and Turney fare very ill among the editors of their party. Only Gammon (of the Union) sometimes tries to smooth matters, but then again comes down-right Caudle from some other source. Hear the Indianapolis Chapman for instance: "A wreath by the name of Turney has been elected by the Whigs, with the aid of a few professed but traitorous Democrats! As for the latter, they should be driven in disgrace from the party they have betrayed, and never be permitted to defile it again. Turney ought to take his seat in the Senate by the side of old Cameron, of Pennsylvania—over both of whom should be blazoned on the wall, 'WE OBTAINED THESE SEATS BY THE BETRAYAL OF OUR PARTY AND ITS PRINCIPLES.' The Senate should be to them a pillory, and they should be treated with that scorn and contempt which every pure and honest mind must feel towards them."

Poor Chapman has mistaken his cue entirely. The old mandate would have brought him out right in this, as in any case of difficulty: "Tell Chapman to crawl!"—N. Y. Express.

Burying Alive—Matters in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. A most horrid case of burying alive occurred a few weeks since in our city, and which, although generally talked of, has not of respect to the friends of the deceased, been excluded from the public prints. A young lady was taken sick, and died very suddenly, as was supposed by the family and physician, and was placed in her coffin and carried to the depository of the family, and placed in the family vault. A few days afterwards on visiting the vault, they were struck with the horrible sight of the young lady in her burial clothing, out of the coffin, and sitting up against the side of the wall—dead!

As may be supposed the discovery has plunged a family and large circle of acquaintances in the deepest anguish. It was found on examining the coffin, that the lid had been forcibly pressed off by the young woman, who had actually been buried before the vital spark had fled, and who had returned to consciousness, but to die the most horrible of deaths! Many may doubt this, but it is too true to be denied.

Tempering the Wind to the Shorn Lamb.

After the severe drought last summer, which cut short the crop of hay over a great extent of country, a kind Providence gives us an autumn of extraordinary mildness, that now, almost at the end of November, the grass is still growing, and it is unnecessary as yet for the farmers to make the least encroachment upon their winter's supply.

The grain crops in several European countries were deficient, and so our great canal is kept open and in full operation to an unusually late period, by which means vast quantities of wheat and flour are received at tide, ready to be shipped across the ocean, which would otherwise have remained in the interior till another season. By the same process the farmer, who, for several years past, has scarcely been able to hold his own, receives an unexpected windfall, by which he will be able to struggle on for some time longer.—Jour. of Commerce.

Further Arrest and Conviction of Counterfeiters.—We learn that Miller, one of the gang recently arrested, with all the plates, at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky through the efforts of the Bank of Charleston and the S. W. R. Road Bank, has been convicted, and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in the penitentiary of that State.

We also learn that old Mozier, the clock-maker, as he is familiarly known in Kentucky, and one of the master spirits of the gang, has been recently arrested, and is now in Jail in Lincoln county, Kentucky. His province appeared to have been to visit and supervise all the outposts of this widely extended concern, and to keep up the communication and supplies with the Factory and its agencies, which the pretext of selling his clocks enabled him to do, without exciting suspicion.

We have reason to believe, also, that further and more important arrests are about to be made in other sections of the country, and have no doubt the whole gang will be entirely broken up before the present parties pursuing their stop.—Charleston Courier.

The Lewisburg, Va., Chronicle notices a specimen of turf, or peat, which is found in great abundance in that region of Virginia, where interminable forests will scarce fail to supply the people with fuel for centuries to come.

A certain poet sings of the 'dark-eyed maidens of the South.' We grant him that the further south we get the more numerous the dark-ies become.

A country editor says, on our outside, we found a torn coat and other articles. Many a country editor is found with a torn coat on his outside.

Willis says that the ladies of Paris are in the common practice of wearing "Wellington boots" with high heels. We had heard of the cigars, but the boots are a new adoption.

How do you Spend Your Evenings?

Young men, how do you spend your evenings? Answer this question, and we can tell you almost to a certainty, what will be your future character. In our view, more depends upon the manner in which young men pass their seasons, as it regards their conduct and course in years to come, than upon any thing else. We have been an observer of men and things for the last twenty years, and can point to many a youth, who has caused weeping and sorrow in his family, disgraced his name and is now an outcast in the world, or has sunk to a dishonored grave, who commenced his career of vice, when he broke away from wholesome restraint and spent his evenings in the company of the abandoned. On the contrary, we know many estimable young men—the pride and hope of their friends—who are working their way to favor and wealth, who spend their leisure evenings in some useful pursuit.

Young men, listen to us and take heed to our words—not that we wish to deprive you of a single pleasure, or debar you from any innocent amusement. We entreat you to be particular where and how you pass your evening hours. If you lounge about the bar-room, partaking of the vulgar conversation that is introduced, and join the rabelsd song, or stand at the corner of the streets, using profane and indecent language, you will soon habituate yourself to low blackguardism and vile conversation; that no young man who respects himself will be found in your company. Nay more, you may be induced to follow the example of others and partake occasionally of the pleasant cordial or agreeable wine, until you have planted seeds of inebriation in your system. Beware! We have seen the downfall of bright, active, intelligent and high-minded youth, and from their sad tales of wretchedness and woe would caution you to be on your guard.

Can you read? There are thousands of volumes at your command—not fictitious and we had almost said licentious trash, which is daily poured from the press under the name of "cheap literature"—but works of merit, which you can obtain almost any where.—Read those and be profited, during your leisure evenings. We would recommend histories, biographies and narratives to your attention. Read Rollin, Plutarch, and other historians, and if you once acquire a taste for reading, you will never better enjoy yourself than when perusing some useful volume.

Can you write? Put your thoughts on paper. This is a pleasing and useful exercise. If you commence early and habituate yourself to compose, you will soon acquire a taste for writing, and express yourself on paper with perfect freedom.

There are other ways in which you can profitably and pleasantly pass your evenings. Be careful then of this portion of time, remembering that you are now forming your character for life. O be faithful to yourself, and when you take an active part in the concerns of life virtue will be your support and integrity your guiding star.—Port. Tribune.

Machine Poetry.

Miss Mary is a charming maid,
A comely lass is she;
She every morning coffee drinks,
At evening sips her tea.

She's never gadding in the street,
But loves to stay at home;
Her eyes are parted by her nose—
Her singlets by a comb.

She has a very pretty foot,
And sometimes wears prunella;
On sunny days she sports a shawl—
On rainy, an umbrella.

She's virtue's self personified—
She scores to do a wrong;
She keeps her tongue between her teeth,
Where people's tongues belong.

The poor have always found her kind,
She weeps for other's woe;
On Sunday eve she sits alone,
Unless she has a beau!

Each leisure moment she employs,
To cultivate her mind;
She ties her apron on before—
Her bustle on behind.

Whenever she a shopping went,
She paid for what she bought;
In sleep she always shut her mouth,
As every body ought!

Small faults she has—and who has not?
She invites them to reform.
When cold, she likes to have a fire—
She fans herself when warm.

Accomplishments like these, would make
A match for Count or Earl;
And all the neighbors say she is
A pattern of a girl.

On Saturday morning, the 22d ultimo, a most diabolical attempt was made to fire the premises of Wm. S. Norment, Esq., proprietor of the Mansion House, in this place. Fire was placed in the rear of one of the stalls in his stables, and had so far progressed when discovered about day-light as to be in a blaze. The plank of the stall was considerably burnt, and a few minutes delay in discovering the fire would have laid the fairest portion of our village in ashes. It was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

Another similarly narrow escape was made on Wednesday morning last. The store of Alexander Beatty & Co., caught fire by accident, and was with difficulty extinguished. Will not these warnings put our citizens on their guard?—Charlotte Jeffersonian.

Spiders.—The Shawneetown Gazette says a woman residing in the Wabash Bottom, about eight miles from that place, died on the 14th ult., after an illness of fourteen hours, resulting from the bite of a spider upon the lip. We improve this announcement again to remind our readers of the efficacy of harts-horn. The spirits of harts-horn should always be ready in every house, as an antidote for the bite of any insect. It can do no possible harm, and in most cases will do immediate good.

Deploable Affair.—We are deeply pained to learn that on Tuesday last, at Appomattox court house, Wm. J. McDermott, deputy sheriff of that county, and a most estimable citizen, was killed by Coleman C. May, attorney at law, formerly of Staunton, who has been for some months a resident of Appomattox. We have heard various statements of the affair, but we forbear at present to publish them. May, after committing the homicide, made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.—Lynchburg Virginian.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

Friday, Dec. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held in Hendersonville on Monday, the 22nd inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent Henderson county in the Whig Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 12th of January next. All Whigs are earnestly solicited to attend. HENDERSON. Dec. 5th, 1845.

What are the Whigs of Yancy, Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee about, that they are not taking measures to have themselves represented in the Convention which meets at Raleigh on the 12th of next month? We know that when voting time comes you will be found at your posts, but it is important that every section of the party be represented in the Convention. And noble McDowell, does she, too, intend to be unrepresented? And old Burke, will her voice be silent at the great gathering? We trust not.

President Polk's Message.—We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Barringer for a copy of the President's Message, which has arrived just as our paper is being put to press—consequently, we are unable to publish it till next week, which is to be regretted, as it is looked for with more than usual interest. As regards its tone upon the exciting questions of the day, we cannot say a word, not having time even to look over it. It is a very lengthy document—making 16 large, closely printed pages.

The Sub-Treasury.

The Democrats of New York are again rampant for the adoption of the Sub-Treasury scheme by the General Government. The will of the people of these United States was most emphatically expressed upon this subject in 1840, and we do not believe that Congress will again dare to pass the abominable measure. The people have not forgotten the enormous thefts perpetrated under this law, during Van Buren's administration. The sum thus lost amounted to about three million of dollars! A dear experiment: it proved to the people, and one they do not wish to have repeated.

We repeat, we cannot believe Congress will have the hardihood to curse the country again with this iniquitous scheme. It was no argument in its favor for Mr. Van Buren to state that it had been adopted by twenty-three out of the twenty-seven foreign and despotic governments he had consulted upon the subject.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of South Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Huger.

Pork has declined in price at Cincinnati.—A great deal in market.

Several droves have passed through this place during the last week, on their way south. We would advise our friends not to be frightened out of their wits about Pork, for we believe there will be an abundance of the "greasy doin's."

We are indebted to the author, George Wilkes, Esq., for a copy of his work entitled, "Project of a Rail Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of obtaining a short route to Oregon and the Indies." We have only had leisure hastily to glance over the work. In his preface the author says: "The project of a National Rail Road across the continent, though generally denounced as visionary and impracticable, will, upon examination of the following pages, be found more feasible than many other plans now in the contemplation of the Government." We place ourself in the same category with those who look upon the scheme as being windy.

The Mormons have determined to leave the State of Illinois, and go either to Oregon or California. They leave, it is said, with feelings of ill will towards the State of Illinois and the Government of the U. States.—The Washington Union expresses a belief that our Government should look to this matter in season; and goes on to say—with angry and fanatical feelings such as the Mormons would carry with them, our own citizens would find them "troublesome customers," let the tide of emigration be directed to Oregon or to California. The Union understands that the number of Mormons is already estimated at 57,000.

Mr. M. Speed will accept our thanks for the mammoth turnip sent us, which weighs 8 lbs., and measures, in circumference, 20 inches. This lays Buncombe in the shade, Abbeville Banner.

We'll "squat," now, but look sharp, Mr. Banner—we've heard of some awfully big uns away up Swannanoa, and intend to have all the turnip patches in that region raked with a "fine tooth comb" till we get one to beat yours. "Buncombe in the shade," indeed! Why, man, do you think she will stay there? The ghosts of all the turnips ever produced on her soil cry forbid!

Capt. Jeremiah Cleveland, an aged and highly respected citizen of Greenville, S. C., died on the 2d inst.

The Trustees of the South Carolina College have elected the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, President of the College, in the place of Rev. Robert Henry, who fills the Chair of Great Professor. The Columbia Chronicle expresses We hail the appointment of Mr. Preston to the Presidency of the South Carolina College as an important era in the history of that institution, and as destined to infuse new life into it. His extended reputation as a scholar and a gentleman, the amiability of his character, suavity of his manners, and his acknowledged and surpassing eloquence, him, not only for governing the institution, but as a model for the youth of the country to emulate.

Good Advice.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor from one of the first men in point of talent and usefulness, in an adjoining county. If any thing can lighten the weariness and often thankless labors of an Editor in the approval of the wise and virtuous, it is were at liberty to give the author's name, we are sure that his counsel would not go heeded:

"I feel that the Messenger should be well sustained, for many reasons. I know not the extent of its circulation, but I know there are many in this vicinity who do nothing to encourage its publication or promote its usefulness. Could I reach the ear of every citizen, this side the Ridge, I would say,—Friend, this should not be so. Those to whom I have named the subject complain of the price and the hardness of the times. But this is a real obstacle in the way of becoming a subscriber. I had by far rather chew and smoke less tobacco—quaff less of the 'smoking beverage,' and wear my old coat longer, than do without a paper, especially one published in my own section. A good paper is like a stream of cool, fresh water, that may flow at every man's door, and is more refreshing than an oasis in the desert."

Felix Grady McConnell.

Brownlow, of the Jonesboro Whig, writing from Baltimore under date of Nov. 22, gives a portrait of McConnell, a brilliant Democrat elect to Congress from Alabama. If McConnell's constituents are not ashamed of him they ought to be:

"I came up the Potomac to Washington the other day, on board of a steamer, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, and among us was the greatest brute in human shape my eyes ever beheld—that brute was Felix G. McConnell, a member of Congress from Alabama! He was so drunk as to be scarcely able to walk, with his liquor on board. With a large bushy head; savage-like whiskers; a face as red as a live coal; a big hickory club in hand; a pistol in his pocket; an old fur cap on; pants stuck into the tops of his boots; a dirty shirt; a large fancy silk cravat; a big tobacco mouth; and lips shot out with a diabolical and infernal grin, he swaggered over the boat, swearing and blackguarding. He came to the end of the dinner table and seated himself—the ladies at the other end—and swearing profanely that if he could not pass off his Tennessee money on the boat, he could pass it off to a certain class of females in Washington, employing some of the most vulgar language ever heard by mortal man."

"When we arrived at the wharf in Washington, the ragged, dirty, drunken, vulgar, luck-men, white and black, raised the yell, and cried out, 'there is McConnell!' 'there is old Mack!' 'old hoss howdy do!' Another exclaimed, 'Mack, she is looking for you—all well!' Muck replied, 'take me right there, damn you, and I will hunt lodgings to-morrow!' To see the class of men who recognized him, and to hear his replies before decent females, would have made every man in Alabama blush, who voted for the vagabond. This man has been kicked out of the Theatre in Washington—out of Gadsby's Hotel—and out of the low oyster houses and ale cellars, and still he is elected again to Congress!—God save the country!"

Gatherings.

The Boston Post says there is good ground for believing that Mr. Packenham will be recalled, and a new Minister sent to adjust the differences between the two governments upon more liberal principles.

Great excitement is prevailing in the Cherokee nation on account of some murders lately perpetrated near Telequah, by a band of outlaws. 800 men have turned out to hunt up the murderers.

A destructive fire has taken place at Culpeper C. H., Va. The Masonic Hall, Hotel, and several stores had been consumed.—When the news left, the fire was still raging, and it was feared that the entire centre of the village would be destroyed.

Pork packing has commenced at Burlington, Iowa. The highest price paid for the heaviest hogs, is but three dollars per hundred pounds, net weight.

Were an editor an angel, and were he to wield a quill from Gabriel's pinion, clarified in the oil of eternal love, and dipped in the ink of sanctified humility and kindness, yet he could not please all his readers!

Gov. Dorr has been admitted an honorary member of the Democratic Association of Washington City! "Nuff Cud'."

A Brazilian introduction is, "This is my friend; if he steals any thing I am accountable for it."

The northern papers announce the death of Dr. Dodd, Professor of Mathematics in Princeton College, New Jersey.

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Joseph W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on the 24th ult., and no message of Gov. Aiken was laid before the two Houses the next day.

Excusable.—"Why don't you take no pledge," as the woman said to her "game man," when she handed him the little un-