by the erellie infection, the poor creature had fainted.

A dash of water in the face revived him, and upon the Lieutenant's questioning him again, he refused to answer at all.

"I will see if you cannot speak, you Slingbalsen dog!" said the [illegible] and commanding Corry and Hagerty hold him by both arms and partly raised him from the ground on which he had fallen, half-stunk off his coat, and rolling the sleeve up to his shoulder, soon laid bare the back of the [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant, and having [illegible] and struck him with the point of it on the naked breast, directly over the heart—a cry, repeated with great fidelity, followed this extraordinary proceeding, upon which the Officer knelt down and opened the blow. My great was the pain which this appeared to inflict that the stoicism of the prisoner actually gave way, a cold sweat burst out all over him and when the Lieutenant stooped down to strike him again, he told him in a faint voice that he would tell him all he wished.

'You would have saved yourself some trouble if you had done it before,' remarked the Lieutenant, coolly putting on his coat.—'I will give him to you, Hagerty, to take care of, and I hope, he added, addressing the prisoner 'that you will be of the same mind in morning morning.'

He seemed to have composed himself to rest as calmly and as comfortably as if he had just performed some good and noble action.

Concluded next week.

RICHMOND, VA., April 14.

Deplorable Event.—We learn, by yesterday's news, that on Friday night a dreadful occurrence took place at Charlottsville in the town of the Menagerie that was recently in this city. It seems, as we are informed, that some discontent had previously occurred between a number of students of the University and the keepers of the Menagerie. At night a large crowd was present. One of the keepers was showing the lion, and as the students gathered around the cage, he sternly commanded them to keep back. They replied that they had come to see the animals, and they should remain near enough to examine what was going on. In the same brusque tone he again commanded them to retreat. They refused a second time, and the keepers brought the elephant into the crowd, upon which a general bustle ensued. The keepers of the Menagerie were armed with heavy bludgeons, and in the affray, we are pained to learn, that one student, a young man from Alabama named Glover, was killed, his skull being fractured, and two other students seriously injured. It is most remarkable that many persons were not killed, as the students are said to have been armed, expecting an attack. We learn that the students behaved very well, and that no blame is attached to them. The keeper who had inflicted the blow, escaped and secreted himself until yesterday morning, when he was recognised in the cars at the Junction, was instantly arrested, and brought down a prisoner to this city. We did not hear his name.

We have gathered the above particulars, of a most distressing occurrence from a passenger.—*Enquirer.*

Paris is inhabited by 912,035 individuals, who occupy 34,390,800 square yards of surface, or nearly 8600 acres. It contains 42,000 houses, 192 streets, 57 gates, 46 military roads, 37 quays, 20 boulevards, 37 avenues, 109 squares, 37 bridges, 185 courts, 9 palaces, 22 remarkable edifices, 6 public gardens, 4 triumphal arches, 5 columns, 1 obelisk, 33 libraries, 15 museums, 23 monuments, containing 38 churches, 25 convents, 13 hospitals, 4 equestrian statues, 24 theatres and 19 barracks.

North Carolinians in the service of the General Government.

The President of the United States is a native of North Carolina.

At least six of the Senators of the United States, forming one ninth part of the Senate, are natives of North Carolina: viz: Messrs. Mangum and Haywood, from this State, Mr. McDuffie, from South Carolina, Mr. Benton, from Missouri, Mr. Speight, from Mississippi, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio. How many members of the House of Representatives are natives of this State we do not know, but think it likely that as many as twenty are, including the nine who represent the State.

Mr. King, the Minister at the Court of France, is a native of North Carolina, as is the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Rencher, the Minister at the Court of Lisbon, is a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Saunders, recently appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid, is a native of North Carolina.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Mail Robber Arrested.—A robber of the Mail, named William Vaughn, on the routes between Mobile and Nashville, and Nashville and Memphis, has been arrested at the latter place. His purloinings, from December last, amounted to $10,000. On his person were found three keys, by which he readily opened the Mail patent locks.

'The American Multiplication Table.'—This is the head which the Hagerstown Herald places over its marriage list.

Suppression of Horse Racing.—A bill for the suppression of horse racing, 'trotting and the racing, trotting and pacing, of other animals, has been passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. It inflicts no penalty upon the animals, but provides for the punishment of all persons concerned in any race by a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Territorial Limits.—This country is considered at home and abroad, as containing at least the elements of vast power. We have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a sea coast of nearly 4,000 miles, and a lake coast of 12,000 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size and length of the Danube, the largest river in Europe.—The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. Virginia is one third larger than England. Ohio contains 9,000 square miles more than Scotland; from Maine to Ohio is further than from London to Constantinople; and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes, and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power and population.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The President today, transmitted the resolution of the House, calling for the papers relative to the disbursement of the secret service fund, while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. The President refused to comply with the request, which considers that it would be injurious to the public interest. The fund, as he states, is based upon the confidence of the President, and not to be accounted for in the regular manner. He states that, during the time mentioned in the resolution, the amount of the fund used was $5,164. He says he had not used any of it himself, but should do so if an emergency should render it useful.

Thus, it appears that while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, embracing the period in which the trouble on the northern frontier every day threatened war, only five thousand dollars of the secret service fund was used. It is surprising that the whole of the fund was not used at such a time. I learn, however, that only a part of the money was used on the northern frontier, another portion was employed in obtaining some very important information relative to matters concerning the South.

The whole subject was laid on the table by the House.

It is considered that Mr. Ingersoll's retaliatory assault on Mr. Webster has not been any more successful than his first assault, which brought on severe a castigation from Mr. Webster.

Mr. Ingersoll sent to the Chair some minutes of transactions in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, while Mr. Adams was chairman, with a view to sustain his allegation that Mr. Webster wrote a letter to the Committee, and proposed a special mission to England, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty, and adjusting the Oregon question, which Mr. Webster had denied.

Mr. Adams explained the transactions in the Committee, and showed that Mr. Ingersoll was entirely mistaken.

The Senate, as was expected, refused to agree to the House amendment of their resolution for the notice.

The following was the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Houston, Jenness, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Turney—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Speight, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—29.

The House took up the subject, with some manifestations of feeling. They first refused to recede from their amendment, by a vote of 87 to 95.

Next, they *insisted* on the amendment, by a vote of 99 to 85.

They then ordered a conference, but that they reconsidered.

The Senate will insist, and a conference will take place. The House will, ultimately, yield.

The House have before them another Oregon Bill—the Bill establishing a superintendency of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

The Senate passed an appropriation Bill—the Bill to meet deficiencies in former appropriations.

The House will take a recess from Thursday to Monday, to allow time to prepare the Hall for summer Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

United States Senate.—Mr. Webster said he received daily so many inquiries as to the probable progress of the Sub Treasury bill, that he desired to ask of the Committee on Finance, and hoped the Chairman would not find it inconsistent with his duty to answer, when the Committee would probably report a bill and further, whether they proposed any, and what amendments to its provisions and lastly about what period they thought action would be had upon it? Mr. W., said he was no panic maker, and his only object was to allay panic. The country was now eminently prosperous, and he desired it to remain so.

Mr. Lewis, in reply, said he was unable to answer the first inquiry of the Senator. The Committee had determined to give precedence to the warehousing bill, which had been made the special order for the second Monday in May, and had further determined to report bills for the establishment of Branch Mints at Charleston and New York, in order that any evil effect that might be anticipated from the establishment of the Sub-Treasury should be averted. In view, too, of the heavy amount of the public moneys on deposit in the banks, and the state of expansion now existing, it had been agreed upon that the specie clause should not go into effect, until the first of January next.

The Committee on Finance reported bills for the establishment of Branch Mints at the Cities of New York and Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution, which was adopted, limiting the extent of the information on the Right of Search, heretofore called for by a resolution.

After some unimportant business,

The resolution offered on Friday, 10th instant, by Mr. Jarnagin, requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the secret service fund, from the 4th March, 1825, to this time, with copies of all entries, receipts, vouchers, memorands, or other evidences of such payments, to whom paid, and for what, including the sum of $30,000 for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad; now proposed to be provided for by the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1845—but with no document or matter that would improperly involve the citizens or subjects of any foreign power—was called up by the mover.

Mr. Webster rose and said he had a few and but very few remarks to make on the President's Message, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for an account of the disbursements during the period in which he had the honor to be Secretary of State, out of the fund for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.

In the first place, he was happy to say that he entirely approved the course which the President had adopted. In his judgment the President could not have acted otherwise than he had done without the violation of law and his duty.

As he knew that not a dollar was disbursed from that fund without sanction of the President, and as he was conscious that every disbursement was made for a proper and necessary public purpose, it might be thought that he should desire the publication of the papers, that every body might see what they are and what they show. But this was a matter of no little concernment to him (and he presumed it was of as little to the late President) that he certainly would not wish to see an important principle and an important law violated, and broken for any personal convenience to that president.

Mr. W., said he was not at all apprehensive that the country would suspect either President Tyler or himself, acting under his authority, of any thing improper in the disbursement of a few hundred or a few thousand dollars, in a case in which the law reposes confidence in the President and gives him a discretion as to making the expenditure public. Sir, said Mr. W., a President of the United States, or a head of the Department, acting by his authority, must think but poorly of his own reputation and standing with the country, if he is afraid of being suspected of having violated his duty and his oath in a matter of so little moment. He would add that a person who entertained such a suspicion, without reason, of any public man, may himself be well suspected of having held a no very complimentary dialogue with himself.

Mr. Webster said we all know that the head of a Department cannot touch a dollar of the fund except with the President's sanction; the whole power and the whole responsibility are with the President. The President's message states this so fully and so clearly that he need not dwell upon it. He would say in the first place that no expenditure improper in itself or improper in amount, was made, to his knowledge, judgment or belief; and he would say in the next place that the late President of the U. S. in all things respecting the expenditure of the public moneys was remarkably cautious, exact and particular—and he would here say that all declarations, averments of insinuations made any where, or by any body, which imputed perversion, or waste of the public funds, to him as Secretary of State, were utterly groundless and false.

Mr. W. said he would conclude with one remark, the bearing of which he would leave to the Senate and the country. Whoever charged him with having either misapplied or misused the public fund while in the State Department, had either seen the papers, or had in some other way obtained knowledge upon the subject or he had not. If he had seen no papers, or had no knowledge, then his imputations were purely wanton and slanderous. If he had seen the papers, or had any knowledge, then he would be sure to state what he knew, if he knew any thing which would sustain him in his charge.—Silence, continued Mr. Webster, under such circumstances was conclusive that he knew nothing, because he was under no obligation of secrecy, and in the absence of all other proof, he would of course tell all he knew any thing which could, in the slightest degree, bear him out. The charge, therefore, was either made in utter ignorance of any facts to support it, or else with a knowledge that the facts which do exist, would, if made known, entirely disprove it.

As to the source of this miserable vituperation, he had nothing to say. He was afraid he should be thought to have paid too much attention to it already. Sir, said Mr. W., I leave the author of these slanders where he is—I leave him with the worst company I know of in the world—*I leave him with himself.*

Mr. Jarnagin desired to withdraw his resolution, but it was objected to, and after some brief remarks from Messrs. Westcott, Allen, Jarnagin, and Mangum, the question was rejected. Ayes 1, (Mr. Turney,) Noes 44.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

There is evidently a strong disposition on the part of the Senate to settle the Oregon question speedily by a fair and liberal compromise. The President is sure of being sustained by that body, and I may say, by the country, in making liberal terms with Great Britain. Being obliged to assume the responsibility of giving the notice, which at the end of a year, will make an issue of peace or war, it is believed that he will accompany it with an overture for adjustment, or at least invite an overture from the British government.

He will then, no doubt, take the advice of the Senate on any proposition that may be offered, and there is some reason to believe that Great Britain will agree to terms which we can honorably accept.

A branch mint is to be established at Charleston before that Sub-Treasury goes into operation. The mint will receive deposits and issue certificates of deposite, which will be used in all transactions with the Government. There will be no actual paying and counting of specie, as the House Bill intended, and which every one knew to be impracticable.

The surplus now in the deposite Banks, will be drawn out and used before the Sub-Treasury goes into operation.

The notice has now finally passed both Houses of Congress, and substantially of the form chosen by the Senate. It passed by a vote of four to one in the Senate, and three to one in the House.

The President will, of course, sign the resolution, and there is little doubt that he will soon give it effect.

Mr. Berrien reported in the Senate, and Mr. Ingersoll in the House, that the Committee of Conference had agreed unanimously.

The following is the joint resolution reported: JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon territory.

"Whereas, by the convention concluded on the 20th day of October, 1818 the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, not commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country, and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might terminate and annul said convention, on giving notice of such intention to the other contracting party:

"And whereas it has now become expedient that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may be henceforth relieved from the evils resulting from the conflicting allegiance of the American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdiction, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said Convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory—

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give to the Government of G. Britain the notice required by the second article of the said Convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven for the abrogation of the same."

The Senate concurred in the report—yeas 42, nays 10; as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Cameron, T. Clayton, Jno. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee.—42.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jenness, Semple, Westcott.—10.

The House allowed no debate on the report, but the previous question was ordered. Several members inquired what was the difference between the resolution reported by the Conference, and the original Senate resolution. Others exclaimed that they gained nothing by the Conference.

Mr. McClernand asked to be excused from voting—declaring that the President intended, as he believed, to offer Great Britain forty-nine, and the navigation of Columbia river, which was inconsistent with the interests and honor of the country.

The report was concurred in—yeas 142, nays 46.

The Senate was chiefly engaged on the Bill to ascertain and settle the claims for French spoliations prior to 1800.

The House had under consideration, the Bill establishing the Smithsonian Institution, but made no progress in it.

From the Washington Union

The Oregon Bill.

The bill for extending the jurisdiction of the United States to Oregon, provides for the extention of the laws of Iowa to this territory—reserving to British subjects all the rights and jurisdiction which they derive from the convention. It does not define the boundary of Oregon, but legislates for the American citizens who dwell beyond the Rocky mountains. It also extends our Indian system, our post office system to that country, and provides for block-houses and military authority to protect the emigrants from the United States who cross the mountains. All these measures are in conformity with the recommendations of the President, and, with the addition of the resolutions for notice, cover the whole ground which he has marked out in his message. The bill passed the House by the following vote—yeas 144, nays 40. The following is the form which it assumed after various amendments had been proposed, and after several days had been devoted to the discussion:

A bill to protect the rights of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, until the termination of the joint occupation of the same.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa, and the laws of said Territory, so far as the same may be applicable as they now exist, are hereby extended over that portion of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Rocky mountains; and also over all that portion of the intermediate country west of the Missouri river, and between the fortieth and forty-third parallels of north latitude: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed nor executed in such a manner as to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any of the rights and privileges secured by the treaty signed at London, October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and continued in force by the treaty of August sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

"2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the country described in the first section of this act shall constitute one judicial district, and a district court shall be held therein by the judge to be appointed under this act, at such times and places as he shall designate; and said court shall possess all the powers and authority vested in the present district courts of said Territory of Iowa. An additional justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Iowa shall be appointed, who shall hold his office by the same tenure, receive the same compensation, and possess the same powers and authority as are conferred by law upon the other justices of said court, and who shall hold the district courts in said districts as aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be hereby authorized to appoint the requisite number of justices of the peace and such ministerial officers as shall be necessary for the due execution of the laws: *Provided*, That any subjects of Great Britain who shall be arrested under the provisions of this act, for crime alledged to have been committed within the territory of the United States west of the Rocky mountains, while the same remains free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain, pursuant to stipulations between the two powers, shall be delivered up for trial, on proof of his being such British subject, to the nearest and most convenient authorities having cognizance of such offence by the laws of Great Britain.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That provision shall hereafter be made by law for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the land in Oregon, to every white person, male or female, living in the same at eighteen years, one hundred and sixty acres of land, who shall have resided in the said territory described in the first section of this act for five successive years, to commence within three years from the passage of this act: *Provided*, That no land shall be located in said territory.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law for similar officers, a superintendent of Indian affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as shall be necessary to the public interests, to whom may be intrusted, under the direction of the President, and in accordance with the existing laws, so far as they may be consistent with the purport of this act, the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the execution of the laws herein extended over the country described in the first section of this act.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected such block-houses, stockades, or military posts as shall be necessary to protect emigrants, settlers, and traders on the route to and in the territories of Oregon, against Indian depredations and aggressions, and to furnish such ammunition and supplies as shall be necessary to their defence.

"Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That a post route be established from Fort Leavenworth, via Grand Island, on the Platte river, Fort Laramie, the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Fort Wallawalla and Oregon city, on the Willamette river, to Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific ocean.

"Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause the United States mail to be transported on the said route, from fort Leavenworth to Astoria and back, at least once a month, by such means of conveyance as he may deem most advantageous to the public service, and on the best terms that can be obtained by contract, in the mode now provided by law for the transportation of the U. States mail: *Provided*, That if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, it be expedient to cause the mail on the route aforesaid to be carried by detachments of mounted men in the service of the United States, he may order the said mail to be carried in that way, instead of having it transported by contract, as above provided.

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to carry the provisions of this act into effect."

Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Two Great English Victories over the Sikhs—Twelve Thousand slaughtered—English Annexation in the East—Probable end of the Polish Revolution—Increase of the British Army and Navy—Activity in the Dock Yard—State of the Cotton Market—Stagnation in the Corn Marts—Financial Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

The Steamship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston on Monday, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th, and London of the 3d instant, both inclusive. The news was brought by express to New York, from whence it came by regular mail.

The Oregon question in England seems to have lost its attraction for awhile in the smoke of the Indian news.

The victories of the English over the Sikhs appear to be the principal feature of the intelligence by this steamer.

The slaughter of the Sikhs was terrible.—*Ten or twelve thousand of these brave fellows, and nearly two thousand English troops, were slain and wounded.*

This battle and this slaughter, added to the slaughter of twenty thousand Sikhs in a previous battle has resulted in the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and the Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half score of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of war. The entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organization of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

The Cotton market was apparently depressed, yet on the 3d instant, American descriptions improved one-eighth of a penny.

The Money market was in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state.

It is said that the Oregon question will cut off, to a large extent, the emigration from Germany to the United States.

Indian corn continues to arrive in England and gain popularity.

The English tariff and the Irish coercion bill absorb the proceedings in Parliament.

The Polish revolution appears to be at an end. Poor, unfortunate Poland.

The American Minister was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's drawing room on the 19th ult. but Mrs. M'Lane, the lady of his Excellency, was present, and also the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Gansevoort Melville.

Victoria's Visit to France.—The preparations for the visit of her Majesty, Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French, were proceeding without intermission at the Tuillery, Neuilly, St. Cloud and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.

Warlike Preparations.—The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and recruiting for the army is till going on with great spirit. 6000 soldiers were ordered to India, 3000 of which were to proceed by the overland route. It is now stated that that order will be rescinded. There is a rumor current that an additional number will proceed to Canada.

The British Tariff.—Since we last addressed our readers, says the European Times, the 'great and comprehensive measure' of Sir Robert Peel has passed through another stage in its progress towards its legislative finale. The second reading, after a week's debate, was carried by a majority of 88, which is a diminution of 9, as compared with the first great parliamentary division that followed its introduction into the House of Commons.

It is said that the ladies are about holding a meeting to remonstrate against Senator Allen being called "Petticoat Allen." For the honor of their sex, they protest against any attempt to make a woman of him.

Jewish Colonization.

The present extraordinary agitation among the Jews, with reference to a return to the land of their fathers, cannot but be regarded with interest by the Christian community, especially by those who believe in their final conversion to the Christian faith.

At a meeting of gentlemen, being chiefly interested in the welfare of the Jewish people, recently held in London, Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. in the chair, "It was resolved, that a society be formed, under the title of 'The British and Foreign Society for promoting the Colonization of the Holy Land.' The Society is to be restricted to making all the necessary preparations for facilitating the restoration of the greatest possible number of Palestine, and the present prosperity and preservation of the civil and religious rights and liberties of the Jewish people in every part of the world; the Committee to consist of Jews and Christians, Englishmen and foreigners. The co-operation of public men and good men of every country, Jews and Gentiles, is invited; it being a fundamental rule of the Society, that it shall be entirely silent and neutral as to every point of religious controversy."

In reference to the present state of Palestine as being fully open for a return of the Jews, a distinguished author says:

"A country once densely populated lies solitary—her pastoral hills unfrequented by the shepherd—her rich plains untilled and shaggy with thickets and prickly shrubs—her villages sunk into heaps of ruins, and her cities without inhabitants. During the identical years in which Ireland quadrupled its population, the population of Palestine has sunk to a tenth. This is surely a very extraordinary fact; and when all seem to agree that there remains nothing but emigration for the sorely afflicted race of Israel in England, it seems scarce less generally held that the only land which remains for them to occupy is just the land of Palestine. Nor is it mere enthusiasts of the Jewish or Christian faith that unite in indicating this country as a country eminently fitted for colonization.—We find it recommended by men of the most practical character."

Murder and Robbery.—An inoffensive Portuguese, named Frank de Salem, who keeps a small grocery store near the Rail Road, in Wilmington, N. C., was robbed and murdered on Sunday night, by some unknown villians. The skull was fractured in several places, and had the appearance of having been done so with an axe.

Rapid Increase of Democracy!—A Kentucky paper states—"A lady residing within fifty miles of this place, has recently given birth to four sons within an hour. They have been named Polk, Dallas, Texas and Oregon, and all in a thriving condition."

Gov. Graham.

This able and distinguished advocate of sound republican principles and worthy representative before the world of the unsullied honor and purity of our noble old State, appeared before a large assemblage of his fellow citizens at Oxford, on the 21st instant, and opened the campaign, we learn, with one of the most powerful, convincing and satisfactory speeches ever delivered before that highly intelligent portion of the community. Clamorous and ranting Democrats were struck dumb, sober and reflecting Democrats were constrained to applaud, Whigs were strengthened and delighted, and an overwhelming influence was felt, which gave indications of sweeping every thing before it. It must be so wherever Gov. Graham goes. The flood of light which he pours upon the great questions which divide the two parties, so completely eclipses the little flickering tapers of his opponents, as to leave not a ray of them to be seen.—*Star.*

The following statement, (says the National Intelligencer,) which we find in the regular Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune, agrees substantially with what we have heard related here, and have reason to believe correct:

"When Mr. Webster left the State Department, in place of being a defaulter as has been charged, it appears that there was a balance paid over to him long after he left.—When Mr. Webster left Mr. Tyler's Cabinet he requested the clerk, who has the care of the contingent fund, to settle up the account and see how it stood. The clerk wrote to Mr. Webster that there was the sum of $1,000 for which there was no voucher. Mr. Webster said the proper voucher would yet be found, but in the mean time he wished the accounts of the Department fully settled up, and for this purpose he sent on $1,000, and the accounts were settled. The proper certificate afterwards appearing, the thousand dollars were refunded to Mr. Webster. So that in place of being a defaulter, he had actually overpaid the Department; and this overpay was refunded."

Horrid Murder.—A horrid murder was perpetrated in this town, on Friday morning last, by a negro fellow named Jacob, belonging to Capt. Thos. H. Wade, on the body of his wife Silvia, belonging to Mr. John Faust. The deed was accomplished by striking her upon the head with an axe, while she was lighting her pipe by the fire. The fellow was arrested the same day, confessed the crime, and a Magistrate's Court, yesterday, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hung on Friday the 22d of May next.—*Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.*

Another Question.—Among a number of other questions, the Standard asks, "Who is prepared to incur the fearful responsibility of defeating the regular Democratic nominee?" We can answer that. Have you heard of one *William A. Graham*, the present Governor of North Carolina? Well, he is the man that will "incur the fearful responsibility."—*Independent.*

An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, *but the widow of three husbands!*

Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, proposes to reduce the per diem of the members of Congress to $5, and remove the seat of Government to St. Louis after 1850.

In the Auburn Penitentiary, are a father and three sons, the youngest only 14 years of age.