

The Mineral Region of North Carolina.

The intelligent correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Southern, who has been on a portion of the Mineral Region of the State we published some weeks ago, continues his observations on the more southern counties, in the following letter:

Correspondent of the Southern.
RICHMOND, N. C., Nov. 15.

I saw at this place several beautiful articles of jewelry, made by Mr. Becher of this town out of the native N. Carolina gold. He has of his own manufacture a bracelet for a lady, containing four different alloys of gold, giving as many different colors. It is set in with fine rubies of light red, and the workmanship, I think, is equal to the imported. I think the ladies of North Carolina should encourage Mr. B. in this department of American industry.

Near this town are found several rare specimens of minerals and precious stones, viz: the Amethyst, the Agate, a fine Diamond, the Furanin or Sinter, the Cellular Quartz, the Pseudomorphous Quartz, the Nettle, in a slate formation, and a very curious crystal quartz, perfectly transparent, of various shapes and sizes, and containing pure water on the inside. These are dug out of a branch near the town, and the great wonder is, how the water made its way to the centre of so hard and stony a formation. It could not be by absorption, otherwise it would evaporate through the pores of the rock. Sandstone is found near this place, containing crystal formation of three different colors. A species of Cobalt is also found near town.

There is an ore near here, the "Brown Hydrotal" which is almost all gold. This ore is truly singular, inasmuch as acid will not act upon the gold in bringing it out. The acid seems to have an affinity for the iron contained in the ore, and leaves the gold untouched. This experiment presents a new feature in mineralogy.

Within three miles of Rutherfordton, I found an immense body of Plumbago Mica, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, perfectly transparent and beautifully variegated. Also found near here any quantity of "Talc" and also "Felspar."

The most important gold mine near this place is owned by Mr. Idler, an intelligent and practical miner. I saw at Mr. I.'s specimens of one (black and brown hydrotal) which would yield \$1 80 per bushel. One of a very prepossessing character is found here, at levels varying from five to fifty feet. The veins are generally very small. Some are only an inch on the surface, but at the twenty feet level they widen to fifteen inches or more. Should these minor veins form a confluence with the main vein at various levels, the mine will become exceedingly rich; for there are a great number of these small veins.

There is a large tract of land in McDowell county, near "Bracket Town," with a great number of veins upon it which have been partially worked. I made a close examination here and feel fully convinced, that by giving the proper direction to capital, a fine business might be realized. Much has been done here in the way of surface and deposit mining, but the veins have scarcely been touched.

At "James Town" and "Brindle Town" there are a great number of gold veins which have never yet been touched. All the mining done here has been of the surface and deposit character which has generally been found quite profitable; the output is getting ready being very inconsiderable.

The "Shaffer mine," in Burke county, on Upper Creek, promises to be extremely rich. This mine is just in its infancy; no excavations to any extent having been made. The surface indications are sufficiently metallic to authorize the belief that a large business may be done in time to come. I found here gold, silver, lead and copper ore; and the whole vein is skirted by a strong "Talc" formation.

Visited the mine in Caldwell county, near the "Baker mine." This mine is owned by several gentlemen, viz: Stewart, Willis, Gallett and McKesson. This is doubtless an invaluable property, and if properly worked will greatly enrich the owners. A shaft has recently been sunk and a tunnel drove sixty feet, which answers this double purpose of ventilating the shaft and drawing off the water. The surface indications here are of the most bold and prominent kind, and on excavating to the twenty foot level, a formation composed of serpentine, decomposed slate, and brown and black adobe-stone skirts the entire vein. The one which contains the gold is of an anomalous form of lead, and a species of black Talc or slate, doubtless colored by the magnetite which abounds in this section. There are also found here yellow ochre and the mineral of lead and antimony. Particles of gold have been taken in the vein, weighing upwards of five pennyweights. This vein has already been traced three miles in length. A fine water power is within three miles of this vein.

My next visit in company with a gentleman who understood the country, was to a section of the State known about here as "Brown's Mountain." This mountain lies in the counties of York and Caldwell. It contains the most bold and powerful surface indications for mineral wealth that I have met with in all my travels in North Carolina. Specimens of gold, silver, lead, carbonate of zinc, phosphate of lead, anomalous form of iron, carbonate of copper, blende of zinc, and small particles of iron, are found in various parts of this mountain. The whole mountain is in a perfectly virgin state; not a spade has been used upon it, for scarcely any one supposed that gold could be found in Brown's mountain. It was to me a highly pleasurable reflection, to think that a portion of country, wholly unfit for agricultural and general industrial purposes, should nevertheless possess mineral attractions suffi-

ciently strong to justify the belief that in the next century it might become the abode of a living generation of human beings, mainly engaged in mining from the bowels of the earth the rich gifts of a kind and bountiful Providence.

At the base of this mountain there are two mineral springs; one is sulphur and the other chalybeate.

I look forward to the day when Western North Carolina will form the grand centre of attraction for mining and manufacturing purposes. There is no State in the Union which presents as many varieties of minerals and precious stones, and there is none, certainly, where all the articles of living are cheaper. Corn can be had for twenty or twenty-five cents per bushel, and beef for one and a half or two cents per pound, and all other substantial in proportion.

In conversation a day or two ago with a gentleman who had lived eleven years among the mines of South America, and was constantly engaged in mining, I asked him if South America, with her wondrous hoarding in this department of industry, could offer richer or better minerals, or in more abundance, than could be found in Western North Carolina. His emphatic and prompt reply was, that he considered the mines of North Carolina equal to any he had seen during his eleven years' experience in mining in South America.

You are fully aware of the fact, that this impression universally obtains that this portion of North Carolina is scarcely worthy the attention of men of talent or capital; and here permit me in all frankness to say, that if I had never visited this country, I too would have remained wedded to this belief. But, sir, the tide with me has changed—the spell is broken. My ignorance of this country and its advantages has been driven away, like chaff before the wind, and my firm and abiding impression is, that a quarter of a century will not pass away ere Western North Carolina will stand forth "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," presenting the pleasing spectacle of a dense and intelligent population, with diversified pursuits, reaping the rich reward of their labors.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Dec. 3.
Grand Entry of Gen. Taylor into New Orleans.

The eventful day has at length arrived, when the HERO whose fame has for many long months filled the Republic, makes his triumphant entry into the capital city of the State which is proud to point to him as her most distinguished citizen. On this day, a greater jubilee will be held by all ranks, than has ever occurred here, except on two memorable occasions, when Lafayette and Jackson, the guests of New Orleans, held all eyes spell bound, in recollection of their brilliant deeds.

Gen. Taylor has nobly won the honors that await him. From the red Palo Alto, to the crowning triumph of Buena Vista, he has exhibited almost every attribute of a military chief, that is formed to lead embattled hosts to assured victory. Profound as a strategist—the choice of the responsible position of Buena Vista is a proof—fertile in resources—the march from and return to Fort Brown, we take for an example; unsurpassed for a military coup d'oeil—we triumphantly cite the operations at the siege of Monterey; and tenacious and indomitable, as the "Ball dog," when the assault—of which the route of the foe on the sanguinary field of Resaca de la Palma, is evidence the most conclusive; our Hero is the cynosure of the warfare among his fellow citizens, whom we can show with equal pride to our friends and our foes.

There is only one quality of a general that the veteran has not yet had an opportunity of displaying to the world; but as that embraces a word which for some years has been erased from the military vocabulary of the United States, its absence here is rather cause of triumph than regret—it is still in a retreat. May it never be put in requisition among the forces of the Republic, on land or at sea!

Simply adding that, from meteorological signs observable last evening, every thing promises a clear sky and a dry atmosphere, so that the thousands of our population may, in following the present signs, unite physical pleasure with the honest glow of triumphant patriotism—we append the programme of the ceremonies.

Arrangements of the Procession.
1. The steam boat Mary Kingland, Capt. Davis, will be despatched at 9 o'clock this day, with the Committee of the Municipal Council, to present in General Taylor the letter from the Mayor, inviting him to become the guest of the city, and to conduct him and suite to the city.

2. The General will land opposite the Place d'Armes and be received by the military. On his landing, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired from each of the public squares, Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington. The General will be accompanied from the landing by the Committee of the Councils to the centre of the Place d'Armes, where he will be received by the Mayor and Recorder, and will be welcomed by the Mayor as the city's guest after which a salute of twenty one guns will be fired from each of the squares.

3. Thence the General will proceed with the Mayor, Recorder and other city authorities to the Cathedral, where he will be received and will be addressed by the Right Reverend Bishop Bancer; after which "Te Deum" will be sung by a full choir, accompanied by instrumental music.

4. The ceremonies at the Cathedral being completed, the procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of the Grand Marshals.

5. Order of Procession.

[We omit the details of the Order of Procession, which is in the usual form, remarking that Brigadier General Shields and Staff, have a prominent place in the programme.]—Ed. Courier.

6. The procession, when formed, will start from the front of the Cathedral, down Canal-street to Market, through Market to Myrtle Street, along the quay to Canal-street, by and along Canal, by Royal Canal, Canal to Camp, by Camp to Canal, thence to the Charles, down the Charles to the St. Charles Hotel, General Taylor's quarters thence to Canal-street, where the procession will be dismissed.

7. In the evening fire-works will be exhibited from the public squares; and the St. Charles Hotel, the residence of the General, will be illuminated.

8. While the General remains the guest of the city, the Mayor, Recorder and committees of the Councils will be present during the morning of each day, at such hours as may suit the General's convenience, for the reception and introduction of citizens.

By order of the Committee.
A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Reception of Gen. Taylor.
HEADQUARTERS 1ST DISTRICT LOUISIANA,
MILITARY, N. Orleans, Nov. 27, 1847. }
[Special Orders, No. 7.]

1. The arrival of Maj. Gen. Taylor being hourly expected in this City, the Militia of the First Division will be prepared to pay him the highest military honors, and join in the ceremonies for his reception.

2. For this purpose the commanders of volunteer troops will hold their respective commands ready to turn out, fully equipped, on the shortest notice.

3. The Brigadier General commanding the several brigades of this division, are charged with the execution of this order, in so far as it concerns their respective commands, and will hold themselves subject to further orders from headquarters.

4. The officers of the division not in command of uniformed corps are expected to turn out in full dress.

By order of J. L. LEWIS,
Major General,
Commanding First Division.
GENTAVE GAZIN, Aid de Camp.

Varieties.—General Taylor, a baron drawn by six horses, in the procession. The sword voted to him by the Legislature, will be presented on Saturday at 1 p. m., in the reception room of the St. Charles. The steamers now at the levee are expected to go en masse to the Barracks, with the Mary Kingland to bring the Hero to the levee, where the whole are expected to arrive at 11 o'clock. In the evening, General Taylor will visit St. Charles, the American, and the Orleans Theatres. Some choice music, composed in honor and commemoration of his exploits, will be executed at the last named place of amusement. He will die, as the guest of corporation, at the St. Charles Hotel; the company met at 6 o'clock. The entertainment as a matter of course, will be on the most sumptuous scale.

General Quitman met with a most enthusiastic reception at Natchez, (Miss.) on Monday last. The Free Trader says that thousands of ladies and gentlemen and children crowded Main-street, opposite the City Hotel, before which the ceremony of reception took place; indeed the street was completely blocked up by an avalanche of human beings, and the ladies above, like presiding angels over human destiny, crowded every window and balcony.

The Attacks on Mr. Clay.

The hatred of Mr. Clay, which is felt by the Locofoco press, almost without exception, is as undying as it is malignant. They lose no occasion to abuse him; they rejoice on every opportunity they have for misrepresenting him. For some time they had to go out of their way to gratify their natural bent in this respect, so far had Mr. Clay been removed from connection with public affairs, in his retreat at home. They did not, however, altogether cease their abuse and misrepresentation of him—now representing him as ambitious to be elected President, now as lending his influence to advance another's interests, jealous of his own, and fearful of another, and all the time attributing improper motives to his movements—it he moved to his quiet, if he remained at home, to his silence if he was silent, and now that he has spoken, are abusing and misrepresenting his speech, even before they know what he has said!

Never was public man more severely tried than Henry Clay whilst he was in public life—never was private citizen more wronged for his opinions than he is, since he has been in private life. He stood up before all the maligners whilst he filled public stations, and they never failed to shrink abashed from his presence. He stands up now, before the American people, the same Henry Clay that he was when he declared "that he would rather be right than to be President,"—and those who most abuse him, those who hate him, because he has scorned and defied them, as well as those who envy him, for his great virtues as a citizen and a statesman,—all have to acknowledge that he is the foremost statesman of his age, and to unite in the general voice of the people which proclaims that "he is indeed a man!"

It is the fate of those who rise to the highest stations, by the force of their own talents and their own virtues, to be followed by the envy of those whom they have surpassed. Mr. Clay's whole life is an example of this truth, and of him, perhaps more than of any other public man this country ever produced, it may be said, that he, altogether unprovoked,

"Looks down upon the hate of those below."
He does this now, private citizen as he is, though standing above them all, and has shown in his recent speech, that neither the fear of power—which has an effect betrayed other men—nor the apprehension of misrepresentation—which he knows has so often been resorted to his prejudice—nor the suggestion of prudence, which counsels silence, where so much is at risk, by a frank avowal of opinions—can more

from the public declaration of his views on the great and important questions which are involved in this war.

He has spoken, whether determined of opinion there may be, or not, or of all his views, this is certain, that no man, not altogether regardless of his own character, will venture to say that what he has said, in what he proposes, or in what he condemns, does not emanate from Henry Clay any sentiment which has not been prompted by the purest patriotism. In all his acts, the good of his country has been the motive which controlled him, and this it is that has prompted him to speak now.

We have said that it was difficult, premature to remark upon his speech, until the authentic copy of it was received. This, which was due from common fairness, has not been allowed in him by the Locofoco press. They have rather, as if glad of the chance which an imperfect sketch of the speech gave them, indulged in extended comments, and already, as they would have their readers suppose, demolished all its statements and arguments, even before it was come to hand! They will hardly be as successful, even in their own opinions, when they do get the full report, should they venture, which is doubtful, to spread it in full before their readers.

Civilizing Mexico.

The administration just now, after hesitating about what they shall do with Mexico, now they are in a fair way to get it. Various recommendations are made in different quarters, but one, which strikes the "Union"—the organ—favorably, is made by the New Orleans Mercury.

The Mercury calculates that 54,000 men can hold Mexico; these may be supported by the inhabitants. "And then," it says "as a finishing stroke, our Government should give freely of the Mexican domain to as many of our citizens as would emigrate. This would soon fill up the country with armed Americans, who would not only complete the subjugation, but the civilization of Mexico."

The National Intelligencer (good authority on such subjects) says there are no government lands ("Public domain") in Mexico. Its whole surface long ago has been appropriated. The meaning may be, then, to take the property of the Mexicans, and give it to our citizens. "This would not only contemplate the subjugation, but the civilization of Mexico." The process of civilizing Mexico, by reducing them to beggary, is a new idea in political economy, worthy of the glorious sub-treasury Administration of these United States. It is a piece, too, with the Christianizing process going on in Mexico under Mr. Polk's directions.

Six barreled revolvers are said to be the most effectual instruments of Mr. Polk's Christianity; just now; but under the civilizing era it is thought the bowie knife will answer the purpose. Happy Mexico! to have fallen under the neighborly care of the glorious Mr. Polk, who looks with such fatherly solicitude to both your spiritual and temporal interests.—Princeton Whig.

The War and the Business of the Country.

The Mercantile Times, a new paper, published in New York, devoted to the interests of the mercantile community, has in the last number a leader, under the above head, which takes a practical, common sense view, of the effects of the Mexican war upon the business of the country, from which we make the following extracts.

In an article which we published a day or two since, on the condition of the money market, we adverted to this subject, we are glad to see so ably taken up by the Times.

"Do mercantile men imagine that we can much longer endure the drain upon the treasure of the country without feeling that the very life blood of trade is ebbing away? It requires no singular keenness of vision to see that while this war continues, the country is becoming poorer, at the rate of something like a million of dollars a week, at a low estimate. The hard cash which we have been earning in our late profitable trade is wending its way to the enemy's country, to be spent there, at least for the present. The more successful the war, the more territory we seize, the greater the expense of holding it; and that expense must be met from our resources—resources which it is every day becoming more important to the mercantile interest to husband, in view of the altered rate of foreign exchanges, and the disturbed condition of England."

"Much has been said about making the Mexicans support the war, but we think such a reliance a little better than a pleasant fiction. All the customs at the enemy's ports, all the forced contributions of the Gen. Scott, will not pay a tithe of the current expenses of occupancy, nor sensibly diminish the pressure upon ourselves."

"We believe that not six months will pass away before the merchants of this city and country will writhe under the mischievous effects of the contest, unless they arise in their might and throw their influence against its continuance. Congress is soon to meet. The war question will occupy its early attention. Let the voice of the merchants be heard in behalf of peace, in arrest of that train of mischiefs which war inevitably involves, and although the evil already accomplished cannot be undone, the plague may be stayed and the accumulation of new troubles averted."

The above be it remembered, is the expression of opinion on the part of an ably conducted newspaper, neutral in politics, but devoted exclusively to the interests of the mercantile community.—Boston Journal.

A large Locofoco meeting was held in Philadelphia on last Wednesday evening, at which Mr. Dallas was nominated for the Presidency.

Small Heads—Small Values.

At the meeting of the Northern Rail Road, in N. H., a few days ago, Mr. Wadsworth made a speech, (of course a long one,) from which we take the following passages, in which we find our own State alluded to:

With regard to Rail Roads, there were two considerations, which should not be overlooked. First, that they enhanced the value of property every where in their vicinity. In the course of a journey he made last year, he passed over the Railroad to Wilmington, North Carolina. Along the line the people raised considerable corn, and produced some lumber, tar, turpentine, and the like. The Road was violently opposed at first, as an encroachment on private rights. It would cut down the pine-trees of the people—it would take away their soil. It was made acquainted with a gentleman who had endeavored against the Road, year after year—and had actually been elected to the State Legislature, on the strength of his opposition to the project.—But the charter was granted, and this very man, in the course of conversation, admitted that since the Road was opened, and he had found a market at Wilmington, he had made more money by selling his hens, and chickens, and eggs, than he before derived from the entire produce of his whole plantation. So much for one instance of increase of property, caused by a Rail Road. Again, Rail Roads served to connect men and societies together. Every Road that was built, did much in that respect.—In a pecuniary sense it was advantageous, but in this sense it was of still greater importance. All these enterprises formed bands of individual, social and political union between the people and the States, and the more of them there were, the more would such ties be strengthened. They broke down the barriers of distance between persons and communities, they promoted intercourse between man and man; they brought about more intimate and more just social relations—the true basis of just political relations. When we found men alike in character, following substantially the same pursuits, closely connected, individually and socially, we should there find the true foundation and basis of political union—such a union as alone can be the salvation of the States of this country. (Loud Cheers.)

Frightful Accident.
Burning of the Propeller Phoenix on Lake Michigan—200 Lives Lost!
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26.

News has just reached here by way of the lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave.

On Sunday morning, last the Propeller Phoenix, bound up the lakes, was discovered to be on fire, when within 19 miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a fresh wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers; and it was impossible, amidst the excitement which followed, to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers crying in frantic madness for their children—wives clinging to their husbands, and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some in desperation plunged into the lake—others in their wild delirium rush headlong into the flames.

It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. Some of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats, and the rest either perished in the flames or were drowned.

Movements in South Carolina.
In the Legislature of South Carolina, Mr. Black offered the following proposition:

Resolved, That in the event of the adoption by the Congress of the United States of any law or resolution by which the citizens of slave holding States are to be excluded from a full, perfect and equal enjoyment of all the rights and privileges in any territory which may be acquired from Mexico, or any other power by the prohibition of the introduction of slave property into such territory, that the Governor of this State, for the time being, convene immediately the Legislature thereof, that they may take such action as they may deem necessary and becoming. And that His Excellency be further desired and requested, during the interval between the summoning and the assembling of the Legislature, to correspond and consult with the constituted authorities of other States, with a view to harmonious action on this important subject.

The Last Letter.—In a recent letter to a gentleman in Maryland, Gen. Taylor says:

"I cannot but fear that in entering at my advanced age upon a walk of life entirely new to me, I would disappoint your high expectations."

There is no doubt that if ever, the General is recalled to the Presidential chair, he will have to disappoint the "high expectations" of a great many—office seekers.

The Cholera of 1832.—We have this week been informed of a plan pursued to check the cholera in 1832, which may be useful in all quarters, should this disease visit this country. When the cholera appeared in the year mentioned, it was very prevalent in the House of Correction at Wakefield. As a remedial measure, Mr. Shepherd, the governor, in all the narrow and confined parts had large bonfires made. Thus a current of air was created, and from that time the first really effectual check was given to the malignant malady in the prison.—Leeds Mercury.

From the N. O. Times, 22d ult.

Music to the Brave—Successors.
Our citizens assembled in an immense crowd last evening in front of the St. Charles Hotel, (ladies' entrance,) with a band of music at their head, and gave a salute to the distinguished officers who were arrived here on the Alabama, from the scene of war. All our national airs were played in due style, amid vociferous cheers for General Quitman and Shields, and Col. Harvey, in whose particular honor the compliment was paid. During an interval of cessation on the part of the musicians, the assembly called aloud for the appearance of those eminent men, so richly deserving the gratitude of their country. General Quitman and Shields responded to the wishes of their fellow citizens, and showed themselves on the balcony, being respectively distinguished by name, by a friend who stood near. A simultaneous cheer issued from all parts of the immense body in front of them.

General Quitman gave expression to his feelings in the following manner: "Dear citizens, for my noble companion in arms, General Shields, for myself, and for my gallant army now on the plains of Mexico, I return you most grateful and heartfelt thanks for this spontaneous burst of enthusiastic patriotism!" Three cheers were then given successively for General Quitman, Shields, Taylor and Scott, and Colonel Harvey. The gallant and accomplished Colonel was unfortunately absent from the Hotel, on the occasion, and this fact was daily announced from the balcony by one of his friends. Health, worldly joy, and eternal honor be the meed of these gallant men!

SENATOR BADER.—A Correspondent of the Boston Herald tells the following anecdote of this distinguished Whig, which the Register says is true, except as to the amount of the fee, which is exaggerated. Judge Bader, as a Criminal Lawyer, is probably not inferior to any in the U. States, and few are his equals. When any one gets into a scrape, Bader is pretty sure of getting a fee, and his fee are not light. Various anecdotes are told of his eccentricity and independence. One Sunday morning, a stranger called on him, and told him that it was absolutely necessary that he should have some legal advice that day, as he could not possibly remain till Monday. After some hesitation, the Judge heard his case, and gave him the advice. His customer asked the fee, and was told that he made no charge for advice given me correctly, the "stranger" was then en route for the North, having in charge another man's wife. Be that as it may, he gave his Counselor a fee of \$200. The Judge went to the Episcopal Church that morning, of which he is a member and a regular attendant, and when the contribution plate came round, he laid on it the identical \$200 bill received from his Sunday customer. Who will pretend to say that he did not make good use of his money!

NEED GOVERNOR.—The last Halifax Republican expresses its preference for Col. Andrew Jayner, as the Whig Candidate for Governor, and says: "He is an unflinching Whig, patriotic in feeling, strong in mind, sound in judgment, and possessing all the qualities essential for that high appointment. Notwithstanding our predilections for him, we pledge ourselves to go for the nominee of the Convention, heart and soul, and care not whether he be a Western man or an Eastern man; so that he be a sterling Whig available, devoted to Constitutional Liberty, upon the side of the People against Executive abuses, and the daring strides of power. This is all we want—all we desire."

Why, here is the right spirit—here's Victory in it. Let every Whig in North Carolina say the same, and the contest is ended ere begun.—N. C. Times.

MEXICANS ALREADY VOTING!—If we have annexed no part of Mexico to the United States yet, it seems, by a statement in the Matamoros Pig; that we have annexed some of her citizens. An election took place in Texas a few days since for State Officers; and the Pig tells us that at the precinct opposite Matamoros G. T. Wood had 139 out of 153 votes for Governor; that Young received the whole number for Lieut. Governor; and that 147 were given to Gen. Lamar as Representative—most of the voters, the Pig says, being Mexicans!—Richmond Whig.

Florida Moving.
The Apalachicola Advertiser urges the propriety of uniting the waters of the Gulf with those of the Atlantic by means of a canal across the Peninsula of Florida. The route proposed is by the Withlacoochee River, which empties into the Gulf, and the St. Johns, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The distance between the navigable waters of the Withlacoochee to Silver Springs, the highest point of navigation of the St. Johns, in that direction, is reported to be only seven miles. The expense of the work is estimated at only half a million of dollars. The writer claims that the profit would be almost incalculable. A vessel from the Gulf carrying a thousand bales of cotton, has to pay from fifteen to five hundred dollars insurance, more than a vessel clearing from the port of Charleston or Savannah. This channel would bring down rates of insurance, and receive from two to three hundred dollars for every thousand bales of cotton passing through it.—Southernist.

AMERICAN BAR EQUOCENCE.—May I please the honorable gentlemen of the jury—the defendant in this case, willfully and maliciously, with all the terrific frenzy of a roaring lion, and with his gigantic strength he did there and then seize my innocuous client by the collar—and jerk his shirt!