



CHARLOTTE: WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1852.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., a our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertising notices and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

FOR PRESIDENT. WILLIAM FILLMORE, OF NEW-YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAYSON, OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An Editor's last Resort. He can sit down in the present dearth of political matter and select a subject of sufficient interest to justify his readers in perusing an editorial, possesses a versatility of genius, which we do not profess to have.

If, however, in this our lonely destination, the Genius of Poetry would come to our aid and lend us a spark of inspiration, we would write an ode to Spring. But, since this cannot be, we will borrow the following beautiful lines, and conclude this article with a few desultory thoughts in prose, with a line or two of verse:

What scenes of delight, what sweet delights she brings. Of freedom, of gladness and mirth... Of fair sunny glades where the burbling springs, Of cool, refreshing fountains, of rose-scented winds, Of blue birds and blossoms, all beautiful things, Whose brightness shines the earth."

It is the season which inspires the recollection of our childhood days, when the clear streams of our youthful lives, glided calmly on, reflecting naught but the bonanza of a cloudless sky. When thus through the vista of memory we look back upon our childhood sports and those congenial friends who participated in them we are led to exclaim:

Oh! friends, friends, friends, welcome forever ours, Remembrance leads you with the warmest heart, Bringing the joys of our positive Fairy's days, To those who live but never return."

But now a word to the ladies, and then to the farmers, and we will put a period to our rambling thoughts. Remember, ladies, to have your gardens well prepared, and your parterre and flower beds sown with proper care. If you would enjoy from your tables the rich flavors of vegetable treasures, or sniff from your flower pots fragrant odors from sweet smelling flowers. Nature now leads you to the aid of her energies to produce those much-loved-for desiderata.

And you, farmers, too, who constitute the bone and sinew of our land, and who expect to reap rich rewards for your hardy labors, have your ground well prepared, and pitch your crops deep and well. Do all this in a spirit of thankfulness, and a beautiful Providence will reward your pains with an abundant harvest.

From the health, from health contentment springs, A contentment upon the scenes of every day."

The Carolina Republican. Some editorial remarks in a late number of our paper, upon the Policy of the Whig Party in the ensuing election for Governor of North Carolina, seems to have elicited from the editor of the above named paper, against the Whig party generally, a perfect tirade of pointless wit, of affected humor, of harmless invective, and of wholesale slander. The editor attempts to illustrate our position upon the subject referred to above, by telling a silly anecdote between "Jake Heistand and John Gumber."

"Jake," the editor says, "knowing the parties, afforded amusement at the time."

Now all that we have to say in regard to the anecdote is that the editor of the Carolina Republican must be a person who is easily amused. To copy the anecdote would neither enrich our columns, nor instruct our readers—we therefore omit it.

But—protesting in this place, since for all that we do not intend to enter into a personal controversy with the editor of the Carolina Republican, unless we should be forced into it by a most urgent sense of duty to ourselves—we must nevertheless correct one or two charges which the editor of that paper attempts to describe and label his readers withal.

In the article referred to, we had occasion to suggest that there was no present necessity for candidates canvassing for the

office of Governor to discuss questions of State Reform, when there were other questions of more vital importance to be decided in the coming elections. This suggestion of ours was charged by the editor of the "Republican" with being "neither more nor less than an admission that modern whiggery cannot survive in any other than an atmosphere of fraud and deception; and that, therefore, free discussion, by which the odious principles of the federal party may be ascertained by all, must be avoided." Oh! "most lame and impotent conclusion." In what school did the editor study the rules of logic? Did he study them in an "atmosphere of fraud and deception"? We will not undertake to answer. But we take occasion here to assure the editor of the "Republican" of one thing; and that is that no matter what be the relations which he occupies towards his party, we can assure him that we are bound to no party farther than right, truth and justice, demand our aid. Ours is a mission to expose "fraud and deception" in any "atmosphere" and in any party. But the editor goes on to say:

"The above admission, however, is made upon false premises. Concealing the truth, it conveys an intimation that the federalists are divided upon the subject of State reform; whereas they are really all unanimously opposed to the republican principle of Equal Suffrage."

Here the editor attempts to make his readers believe, by calling us federalists, that the whole whig party are opposed to Free Suffrage. But a little farther along in the same article, he says:

"The Democratic republicans and thousands of the republican whigs of the State, have set out together to establish Free Suffrage by legislative enactment."

We will have the charity to account for the editor's charge that the Whigs, or Federalists as he terms us, are unanimously opposed to Free Suffrage on the ground of his ignorance of our principles, or his party fanaticism, and not to "fraud and deception."

We will now close this article, already too long, where the editor of the Republican closed his article. In commenting upon our nomination of James W. Osborne, Esq., as a suitable candidate for the Whigs to run for Governor, the editor winds up his comment by saying, "That will do!" meaning, we suppose, that it will do to beat the Hon. David S. Reid. We think so too.

Acknowledgments.

With pleasure, we acknowledge the receipt, from the hand of the Hon. A. Dockery, of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary upon Federal Courts, Fees, &c., accompanying the bill entitled "an act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to Clerks, Marshals, and Attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the U. S., and for other purposes."

We also acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the Musical World and Journal of Fine Arts, of March 1st, enclosing a Prospectus. This work is published by Oliver Dyer, No. 257, Broadway, N. York, on the 1st and 15th of every month at \$1.50, (reflecting) in advance. It proposes to give its subscribers annually "over five hundred pages of valuable and interesting matter, and embracing nearly one hundred pages of choice music."

We have also the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of No. 3, of Vol. 2, of the North-east and Virginia Medical Gazette, a Monthly Journal of Medicine and the collateral Sciences. It is published in Richmond, Va., by P. Calverno Goetz, A. M., M. D., &c., &c., at \$3.00 in advance, or \$4.00 at the end of the year. Although we have but a limited capacity to judge of the ability of this work, yet we believe from a bird's eye view taken of the contents of this number, that it is a most excellent work. We therefore heartily commend it to our friends of the Medical Science.

Diamond.

A few days since, we were shown by Dr. C. J. Hunter, of Lincoln County, what is supposed to be a genuine Diamond, weighing about half a carat, discovered in the neighborhood of the Doctor, while searching for gold in a small stream. He will send it North to have the truth of the matter tested, and then, if it is genuine, he will himself give a description and history of it, and search for more of the same kind.

Rail Road.

The Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road is now completed to a point within two miles of Elizabeth, the place heretofore designated, and will be finished to Elizabeth by the 1st of the next month.

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA.

Joseph Gurbidge, of Cardenas, Proprietor of a letter to the New Orleans Courier, the construction of a floating submarine telegraph from Cape Sable, in Florida, to Key West, and from thence, to Havana, Cuba. The distance from Cape Sable to H. is 150 miles, and the cost of the wire is estimated at \$200,000.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

In the town of Opelousas, Louisiana, Monsieur Victor Lollate recently blew out his brains sooner than discharge his pistol at his antagonist in a duel, by whose hand, on two previous occasions of the kind, he had fallen wounded.

The yellow fever is prevailing fearfully at Sarrama, the Dutch settlement in Guyana, a rich country of South America on the Atlantic.

There are forty building associations in New York, with an aggregate membership of twenty thousand persons.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Webster's address before the Historical Society of New York was a magnificent production. Perhaps it is not saying too much to say the world has never witnessed the like of it.

At the conclusion of this address, (says the Commercial Advertiser) the audience rose on a mass, the gentlemen giving nine hearty cheers, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, all sharing the expression of enthusiasm. Ex-Chief Justice Jones, rising to offer the usual resolution, "that the thanks of this society be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster for the very able address which has just been read, and that a copy be requested for the archives," said that he could not refrain from attempting to express the deep obligation which the society were under to the orator of the evening for the high gratification he had afforded them.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., rose to second the resolution. He could add nothing to what had been said by the venerable Chief Justice, except to testify his individual respect for the orator who had said so much to the honor of the city of New York, and to the honor of the country of which he is the most distinguished citizen. He advocated the resolution, not merely that the members of the society might testify to the people of the world, the respect which we know that they also feel for the greatest statesman of his country, but in order that this authentic specimen of the grandeur of his intellect, the depth of his research, the vastness of his acquirements might be preserved, and enable future historians to show the power and greatness of Daniel Webster.

Charles O'Connor is a leading "Union" Democrat of New York city, and a delegate to the Baltimore convention. We like to record such instances of the men rising above the partisan.

If Mr. Webster should be a candidate for the Presidency, we dare say Mr. O'Connor would never be found among the yelping pack that would be on Mr. Webster's heels to hunt him down.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate chamber was on Saturday, the theatre wherein was enacted another "scene," discreditable alike to the actors and the nation.

The controversy between Senators Rhett and Clemens being settled to the floor, rose and continued his defense, began the previous day. He said "the Senator from S. Carolina had brought before the Senate a charge of corruption, which he had found in a law scribbled upon in Alabama, and had attempted to give it dignity by reading it to the Senate. Was he to submit to this? He had repelled it in terms which it and the manner of its presentation here had deserved, by branding it as a lie, language which he never intended to recall." He then entered into a defence of his course relative to the compromise measures, and bore down heavily upon the Senator from South Carolina, declaring that no man entertaining Mr. Rhett's sentiments, could be elected constable in a respectable belt in Alabama.

Mr. Rhett followed, stating that he expected that when he repelled the insults of the Senator that he would be met with renewed insult, and he had not been disappointed. He explained why he had not met the insult by an appeal to the code of honor, by stating that he could not be diverted from the prosecution of his great cause—the recognition of State rights—and because he was a member of the church of Christ for 30 years.

He denied ever avowing himself a traitor. He owned no allegiance to the United States—he owed no allegiance to any one but to South Carolina.

He repeated again the matter concerning Clemens' election to the Senate; it was no private affair, it affected the dignity of the Senate, and if the facts were known at the time, C. ought never to have been received into the Senate.

Mr. Clemens rejoined—In referring to the causes given by the senator for not making an appeal to the laws of honor, he said he was not aware till last night that he was a member of the church. How could he suppose that man a christian who went to bed nightly with the prayer upon his lips, "Father, forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us," and he, day after day, was preparing, with blood-his malignity, for a cold blooded murder of another man's reputation.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Private Dispatch, Communicated Exclusively by the Baltimore Sun. By the America we have received the following important communication respecting the progress of European affairs, under the influence prevailing at Paris.

Notwithstanding the profound dissimulation of Louis Napoleon and the three foreign ambassadors whose influence prevails in France, and the efforts which are maintained to conceal the treaty which is making between them. I have been able to discover what has been decided upon hitherto. It has been agreed that Russia shall extend her dominion into Turkey; Austria into Piedmont; and Prussia into the eastern Neufchatel. In the meantime the combined fleets of the respective parties are to maintain such an attitude in respect to England as will prevent all interference from that power.

What is to be the reward of France does not yet appear, but Belgium is the quarter towards which her ambition tends.

The city of Toulouse has lately been the scene of a new proof of the infamous character of Louis Napoleon. M. Maupas having been named *prefet* of that city, received instructions to act in his office as to arrive at a motive for putting Toulouse in a state of siege. M. Maupas, having arrived in that city, soon effected his purpose, and in a short time thirty of the most respectable citizens were put under arrest, without any sort of good proof against them. A search was instituted into the houses of the arrested parties, and in the course of this proceeding the police were required to introduce a quantity of powder and grenades which were afterwards alleged to have been found on the premises. Detected in this infamous manœuvre, the inhabitants of Toulouse indignantly denounced the parties to it, and at the same time despatched a memorial to the President demanding the arrest and imprisonment of these officials, in the place of their fellow-citizens. To this the President responded by nominating M. Maupas, who directed the proceeding, to a place in the ministry. Alas, poor France!

a commander, and dissatisfaction is evidently diffusing itself rapidly in the ranks. Numerous instances of revolt are constantly occurring, and at a single word from a proper source a general movement would be made against the President. We are approximating to a decisive issue. Adieu."

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE FOR EUROPE.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a curious paper, entitled the "Constitution of the American Revolutionary League for Europe," signed by N. Schmidt, of Boston, President; P. Wagner, of Boston, and J. R. Fuerst, of Baltimore Vice Presidents; and Mr. William of Baltimore, Mr. Gloss, of Richmond, and others, a committee. It is the result of the revolutionary Congress held in Philadelphia from January 24th to February 1st, 1852. The Ledger says:

The design of the League is to overthrow monarchy and establish republican democracy throughout Europe. For the accomplishment of this purpose, the first object is co-operation of the democratic elements, and their fusion into one great party, looking only to radical revolution in Europe as their aim. Heretofore the democratic elements have been dissimulated, through national antipathies and warring against each other. They are now to be united for the destruction of the common enemy, until which time the contest for "the spoils," which usually begins with the first revolutionary effort, is to be postponed.

The means to accomplish this object is to have agitation in Europe, as well as America, a revolution of a revolutionary fund, and the formation of armed organizations in this country, ready for the struggle when it comes. Military companies are to be formed in every city and county in the Union, and auxiliary associations, who pay weekly contributions to the fund. The whole supervision of affairs is to be under the control of a Congress of all the associations, and, during its recess, by an executive body. A political committee of three persons, elected by this Congress, has unrestricted powers to act in concert with other nationalities, to take the steps necessary to accomplish European revolution. This, in brief, is the organization and object of this association, and the question how far they are consistent with the duties which American citizens owe to their own laws, and the treaties entered into by the United States with the nations of Europe. It is a great scheme of insurrection in the affairs of foreign nations, if not by the Government, at least by the people of the United States. If the organization succeeds to the extent of its wishes, how long would the government of the United States be able to keep from meddling with foreign quarrels?

The New York Albion, a paper that pays much attention to British Affairs, ridicules the declaration in relation to peace, made by Louis Napoleon, to the forty-five English gentlemen who dined with him on the 25th ult. The Albion remarks, pitifully enough, "A few simple persons have quoted this declaration, as a proof that no such foolish scheme is lurking in the semi-royal breast. Now if the project were a mere question of time, we should have taken this announcement as direct evidence to the contrary, and have expected a declaration of war to follow immediately upon it. Did not the arch hypocrite smother his saloon, on the evening of the 1st of December, upon some of those who, on the following morning were prisoners under his charge? Pity it is, that we have not the names of these famous forty-five guests. Perhaps they will yet leak out, since the vulgar parvenus who could not resist the temptation of being feasted by a Prince in a palace are to that vain breed who rejoice to see their names in print."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Washington Republic says: "St. Martin's as such a 'constitution' is to America, it is in perfect keeping with the bold act of usurpation by which Louis Napoleon attained his position in December; and the people who patiently endured perjury and treason then, may be expected for a time to bear with similar equanimity the flagrant outrage now committed with the color and forms of law. An usurper, in the first instance, making pretence of a regard for the public weal, circumstances have enabled him to throw off the mask, and assume the attitude of full grown despotism, with a constitution framed to advance his own ends, with willing instruments to do his meanest and his foulest work, and with an overwhelming military force to fall back upon in the time of need. Nearly all power, executive or legislative, is in his hands. Representative government is reduced to a burlesque, so thinly disguising tyranny, that no man of principle or honesty can hold a seat or an office under it."

TRIPLETS.

A few days since, an Irish matron called upon the Relief Committee of one the Wards, in this city, representing that she needed assistance, her husband being sick, her family large and very poor. Some of the gentlemen accordingly called to inquire into her case. Upon reaching the house to which they had been directed, and questioning some of the inmates below, they could find no one who pleaded sickness, and similar lack attended their inquiries above. But, as they were descending the stairs, a woman made her appearance, and calling to them over the banisters, announced that she was the person they were in quest of. A parley accordingly took place on the stairs, when she repeated her statement respecting poverty, sickness, &c. "Yes," interposed the husband, who had now come forward, puffing away at the never failing pipe, "Yes, sure and I've been very sick, but I'm better now." "Well, my good woman," asked the committee man, "what do you want?" "Want, is it?" replied she, "sure and we want anything you've got you can give us, at all, all—we're very poor, and we've a large family intrinsely." The children meantime had swarmed out from the hive, and gathered around the maternal calico, and sure enough there was a formidable flock of haints, not one of them yet in his teens. "How many are there?" exclaimed the astonished committee man, as he cast his eye over the young group. "Nine, sure, sir," was the reply. "And where is the oldest?" "Here she is, sir," answered the mother, thrusting forward a little girl, "and she's almost ten, surely." "Nine children, and the oldest not yet ten!" "Ah yes," once more interposed the invalid husband, peeping over the wife's shoulder with a father's pride, "Ah yes, and she'd three or four at week—there a week on the 25th of August, that she'd three at a time—and these are my girls, added he, earnestly, pointing to three girls about three or four years of age. There was no more to be said—it was a plain case of necessity, and the committee reported accordingly. Subsequent inquiry confirmed the truth of the statement; we record it for the benefit of the curious.—Soleil Register.

SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

On the 26th, it is a discussion which occurred in the United States Senate between Messrs. Rhett, of South Carolina, and Clemens of Alabama, the latter gentleman spoke of the following very complimentary strain. He was replying to some remarks which Rhett had just made. Verily, the Senate is a dignified body!

The Senator said that he had called him a traitor and a knave. This, also, was a forced construction of his speech, but, now, after the circumstances of the case—after his leaping upon the charge of knavery, without taking any notice of it, justified him in adding the epithet of a coward to that of traitor and knave. The Senator (Mr. Rhett) charged him with having calumniated him. The Senator proclaimed himself a traitor, and who could calumniate him? The personal relations of Mr. Rhett were beneath him. He had heard of a darkness, in what viper crawled among the multitude, hissing, but stingless. He had always considered the Senator such a viper, always hissing but having no power to sting. (The President several times called him to order.) Other hard things were said by Mr. Clemens, who, without concluding his remarks, gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Reid has appointed as his Private Secretary, Mr. William H. Jones, of Wake County, in place of Mr. Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham, resigned.

Messrs. John C. Palmer and E. D. Gaion, of Raleigh, Directors in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

I. O. B. Branch, Esq., of Raleigh, a State Director in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in place of James B. Shepard, Esq., resigned.—Baldwin Star.

COUNT BATHYANI AND KOSSUTH.

The London Times contains another letter from Count Casimir Bathyani, criticising with the greatest severity the public conduct of Kossuth. A letter has also been published from Toumin Smith, a barrister who took an ardent interest in Kossuth while in England. Mr. Smith admits the justice of Count Bathyani's comments, and disapproves of much of Kossuth's career in England and the United States.

Rossini, the eminent musical composer, it is said, will visit this country soon.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

There is something singularly disgusting, at times, in the scenes which take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It is not, we believe, the general impression that the arena of which we speak is one where Statesmen "most do speak"—"That Hall is not exactly, in our political Zoology, as bright a Sign as a Leo or a Taurus in the celestial one—but still, with all its opaqueness, there are occasional lurid flashes emitted from its disc, which relieve, however briefly and imperfectly, its usual dimness. Amongst the most conspicuous provokers of the public derision, in the way of harlequinism and rowdiness within its walls, there can be no question that Joshua R. Giddings has, of late years, been a leading one. It has appeared to us strange how a man, so devoted to the black race as he is, should feel a moment's ease or satisfaction in being the representative of a white constituency; for one would suppose, in all regard, that he would entertain a perfect repugnance to occupying a station so little congenial with ideas, tastes and affections which eminently fit him for the companionship of negroes. We think it a pity, with his avowed predilections and vehement attachment for this class of our population, he could not have a suitable sphere in which to exert himself in their behalf. He might, for instance, settle himself in Liberia, when, in a short time, he would, no doubt, be elevated to a seat in the Legislature of that new and growing Republic of Western Africa. A movement like this on his part would be beneficial to both countries; for we should be rid of his citizenship here; where he can do nothing but rave and rant upon the subject which engrosses nearly the whole of his time and thoughts; and the Liberians would, on the other hand, acquire in his residence and services amongst them, a legislator who is peculiarly qualified to figure on such a theatre. We are induced to make these remarks by reading in the last Washington Republic the report of what passed, during the sitting of the House on Wednesday, between the aforementioned Giddings and Mr. Staudy, of S. Carolina—one of the last members that we should have expected to be engaged in a passage with such an adversary. We do not think that any one could exchange words, in debate, with Giddings on the floor of Congress, and not be worsted—for we hold it to be utterly impossible that, in an encounter with him, single-handed, (slavery being the topic of discussion), Mr. Staudy, or any other member, could win a laurel, even by the most triumphant effusions of eloquence or logic. In such a contest Giddings has nothing to lose, and his opponent nothing to gain; and therefore the game is so unequal that we are surprised whenever we see another playing it with him. The consequence of a member's rising to speak against him is uniformly a quick loss of temper by both parties, and a rapid resort to mutual personalities, which strip the business of legislation, for the hour, of all order and decorum. This was the case on Wednesday between Staudy and himself to a more than ordinary degree of intensity. Giddings' figures of rhetoric, when inflamed by denunciations of his black-moor notions, are of the most chaste or polished description—neither is he very reserved or sparing in their use. Staudy's temperament, too, is not so quiet and submissive as, when excited by opprobrious epithets launched at him by any speaker, especially one like Giddings, to make him backward or mild in his retorts. In the passages between them, to which we allude, there was a pretty free indulgence by them both of their respective powers of vituperation. These displays are of a very injurious tendency to the public interests. Time is worse than wasted by them—all useful business is delayed and disturbed; old animosities are kept alive, and new ones generated; and, in this way, the affairs of the people are more or less involved in confusion and disturbance. We hope that every time hereafter Giddings gets upon his legs the House will hear him through as patiently as it possibly can, or that those who are likely to be tempted into a discussion with him will retire, and give him the field; for there is nothing which he could say about the negro race, in connection with anti-slavery, that would not, if left to itself, perish in the utterance.—Petersburg Intell.

The new constitution of France, as promulgated by Louis Napoleon, is too remarkable a document to be passed over with the brief mention of its provisions which has appeared, and we therefore avail ourselves of the subjoined abstract from the columns of an English Journal:

"The President is to preserve his present title and office for ten years; he is responsible before the people, to whom he can always appeal. He is commander of the land and sea forces. He alone has the initiative of the laws; he has the right to declare the state of siege, referring it to the Senate. He presents one message every year. No accusation can be brought against ministers but by the Senate. They are only responsible for their respective duties. The functionaries take the oath of obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the President. In case of the death of the President, the Senate calls upon the nation for a new election. The President has the right, by a secret deed deposited with the Senate, to designate to the people the citizen whom he recommends to the suffrage until the election of a new President. The President of the Senate governs jointly with Ministers. The number of Senators is not to exceed one hundred and fifty. It is fixed at eighty for the first year. The Senators are named for life by the President. Their functions are performed gratuitously. However, the President may grant a salary not exceeding 30,000 francs. The sitting of the Senate is not to be public. It regulates the constitution of colonies, and all that has been provided for by the constitution. It may propose modifications of the constitution, but any modification of the basis laid in the proclamation of December 2, will be referred to universal suffrage. There will be a deputy to the legislative body for every thirty-five thousand electors, elected by universal suffrage for ten years, and receiving no emolument. All adopted amendments are to be sent, without discussion, before the Council of State, and cannot be discussed if not exactly adopted by this one. The sittings will last three months. Reports of the sittings by newspapers will be confined to the official reports of the proceedings drawn up by the bureau. The President and Vice President are nominated by the President of the republic for a year. Ministers cannot be deputies. Petitions may be addressed to the Senate, but none to the legislative body. The President of the republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the legislative body. In case of dissolution, a new one is to be convoked within six months. The Council of State, composed of forty or fifty members, is nominated and presided over by the President, who may revoke its members. The members receive an annual salary of 25,000 francs. They draw up the project of laws, and discuss them before the legislature. There will be a High Court of Justice, without appeal before which will be tried all attempts against the State or its chief. The mayors are appointed by the executive power."

The Washington Republic says: "St. Martin's as such a 'constitution' is to America, it is in perfect keeping with the bold act of usurpation by which Louis Napoleon attained his position in December; and the people who patiently endured perjury and treason then, may be expected for a time to bear with similar equanimity the flagrant outrage now committed with the color and forms of law. An usurper, in the first instance, making pretence of a regard for the public weal, circumstances have enabled him to throw off the mask, and assume the attitude of full grown despotism, with a constitution framed to advance his own ends, with willing instruments to do his meanest and his foulest work, and with an overwhelming military force to fall back upon in the time of need. Nearly all power, executive or legislative, is in his hands. Representative government is reduced to a burlesque, so thinly disguising tyranny, that no man of principle or honesty can hold a seat or an office under it."

The duration of encroachments of this new constitution are for the moment cast in the shade by the rapid issue of decrees, imperial in everything but name, and involving an amount of social misery unknown in France since the close of the last century.

THE OMAHA INDIANS.

We learn that the delegation from this tribe now here are growing quite tired and impatient at remaining so long from their homes and people. They wish to get back before the emigration westward from Iowa shall have commenced, in order to prevent serious differences and difficulties which might occur between the emigrants and their tribe. Considerably impressed with their circumstances, Col. Lea, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has done whatever lay in him to aid their reasonable views and purposes, and we hear that he will give these poor children of the wilds a further and final bearing to-day at noon, when such consideration will be shown them, by way of presents and otherwise, as will probably have the effect of restoring their good will and sending them home pretty well contented. A sum of twenty-five hundred dollars has been asked of Congress to defray their expenses whilst here, and the cost of their travelling home. This sum would seem to be hardly adequate; for, in addition, they should be supplied with sufficient and decent clothing. A few hundred dollars additional might ultimately prove to be great saving.—Nat. Intell.

PASS HIM ROUND.

A second, calling himself Charles A. Williams, who says his father resides at Rochester, N. Y., is advertised in the Holly Springs papers. He married a daughter of a worthy citizen, J. H. King, and left her in November last in misery. He is said to have a wife also in Chicago, and another in Memphis; and may, by this time, have married another. He is described as being 5 feet 11 inches high, stout built, stoop-shouldered, with black hair and whiskers, and is a coach and buggy blacksmith by trade.

SALE OF A STEAMER.

The Cunard steamer Arabia has been sold to the West India Company to supply the pieces of the ill-fated steamer Amazon. It is likely, it is said, that the Arab will also be sold.

ADVERTISING.

The Boston "Journal" furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits of liberal and judicious advertising. It is from the cash book of S. S. Houghton, a dry-goods dealer in Boston. From Dec. 17, 1851, to Jan. 12, 1852, his sales without advertising were \$1,712 19—an average of \$15 a day. At the end of that time, he commenced advertising, and up to the 7th of February expended one hundred dollars in making his business known through the newspapers.—At that time, his sales had reached \$1,900 00—an average of \$94.35 a day. There is very little danger that that man will give up advertising.

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

The Mobile Register denies that this gentleman was insulted with a charivari serenade in that city, and says that it was in New Orleans, the indignity was offered. We have seen nothing in the papers of that city on the subject.—Star.

A DOWN EAST EDITOR HAS GOT SUCH A COLD IN HIS HEAD, THAT THE WATER FREEZES ON HIS FACE WHEN HE UNDERTAKES TO WASH HIS FACE.

ADVERTISING.

The Boston "Journal" furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits of liberal and judicious advertising. It is from the cash book of S. S. Houghton, a dry-goods dealer in Boston. From Dec. 17, 1851, to Jan. 12, 1852, his sales without advertising were \$1,712 19—an average of \$15 a day. At the end of that time, he commenced advertising, and up to the 7th of February expended one hundred dollars in making his business known through the newspapers.—At that time, his sales had reached \$1,900 00—an average of \$94.35 a day. There is very little danger that that man will give up advertising.

CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

The Mobile Register denies that this gentleman was insulted with a charivari serenade in that city, and says that it was in New Orleans, the indignity was offered. We have seen nothing in the papers of that city on the subject.—Star.

A DOWN EAST EDITOR HAS GOT SUCH A COLD IN HIS HEAD, THAT THE WATER FREEZES ON HIS FACE WHEN HE UNDERTAKES TO WASH HIS FACE.

It costs \$65,000 to send one of Collins' Steamers to Liverpool and back.

MADRID, FEBRUARY 4, 1852. Messrs. GALIS & SEATON: A priest, sixty-three years of age, has struck at the Queen of Spain with a dagger. On the 2d of February, forty days being accomplished since the birth of the infant, all Madrid was dressed in gala. Rich hangings of silk and velvet, and embroidery of brilliant colors, decorated the streets. Ten thousand soldiers guarded the course of the expected procession, and the whole people, in holiday attire, were waiting to welcome the first appearance of their beloved Queen with her new-born child going, accompanied by all that is great and honored in Spain, and surrounded by the most splendid pageantry of the Court, to assist, according to the custom of her ancestors, at the solemn Te Deum said in the church of the Atocha for her happy delivery and the birth of the heiress to the throne of devotion, was coming out of the chapel of her palace attended by the whole Royal family, and by the Grandees and Ministers of the Crown. In the great gallery or corridor which surrounds the interior court of the palace many people had been admitted for the occasion, and the place was full, except the space kept open for the passage of the Royal party by a considerable body of the Halberdiers. Among this crowd was the second priest, Don Martin Merino, who, as the Queen approached, at the very door of the chapel, threw himself on his knees before her as if to present some petition, and, unfastening a small dagger underneath his breast prior to that drove it into her side. Before any one could see or arrest the movement.

He applied for Spain, the Queen was heavily dressed in robes of State; and, as by an instinctive move she threw her arms between the length of the weapon was shortened by the thickness of the arm, which was slightly wounded, whilst the force of the blow was partially spent by traversing a mass of gold embroidery, and also a piece of whalebone in her corset, which was cut entirely in the side. The dagger, therefore, only penetrated the lower rib and the hip, cutting through into the cavity of the abdomen, but not producing a very dangerous wound. An inch, or perhaps a half inch more, and Spain would have suffered the greatest political calamity that imagination can conceive for her.

The Queen uttered a cry of pain and fell back into the arms of her attendants, one of whom was quick enough to seize the arm of the assassin before the second blow could be given. The contusion was terrible, but the Halberdiers pushing right and left surrounded her Majesty, whilst she was borne or supported to her bed chamber, where she fainted.

The assassin owed his life for the instant to the crowd which precipitated itself upon him. Some gentlemen drew their swords, but no weapon could be used, and a herculean Halberdier, seizing him by the collar bore him to their guardroom. He was the only tranquil man in Madrid that afternoon. Half an hour after, whilst tears rolled off the furrowed cheeks of Dignitaries of State, and Generals and Grandees of the highest class, and every face in the palace wore a look of horror and grief, the assassin sat calmly where he had been placed, or returned to the case of such as were permitted to see him with a defiant and half triumphant look. When I first saw him he was still in the belief that he had killed the Queen, and said that he had achieved a great good for humanity.

An earthquake had suddenly shaken the city to its foundations, the effect in Madrid could not have been greater. The first intimation of an interruption in the festivities came from the movement of the troops, who, from being displayed in long single ranks for nearly two miles, suddenly wheeled in column and moved towards the