The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

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HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

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Poetry.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

To M—— absent.

Oh! absent one when thou art near,
No dream of sadness lower,
All things that otherwise were drear
Are cheerful as the flower.
Nor time, nor tongue can e'er unfold
The anguish and the smart,
That parting words and sighs have told
To my absent—forlorn heart.

How long Oh! soul wilt thou be crushed
Beneath this weight of grief!
Or when will absent sighs be hushed,
When come my soul's relief?
Oh! Fate relax thy stern decree,
Awhile in pity bend,
Waft—waft, ye heavy hours from me
And happier moments send.
Why wilt thou Oh! my soul's desire,
Prolong these gloomy hours?
Why longer burn with absence's fire
Anticipation's powers?

There's not a gentle zephyr breeze,
That fans my lonely brow,
But whispers to my soul of thee,
Each solitary now.
There's not an hour of wakeful day,
Nor dreaming night that be,
But fancy wreathes some wishful lay
That rests its thoughts on thee.
There's not a fragrant flower that sleeps
Beneath the quiet lee
But in its hues or fragrance tells
A silent tale of thee.

Yet, these are but delusions all.
They yield no real joy,
They are but fancied phantom's thrall
The forlorn heart to 'roy.
Oh! where then can my bleeding heart
Thus pierced by absence's sting
Secure a balm to heal the smart
And consolation bring?
No other balm, but thy return
Can heal this malady
Oh! wilt thou hasten then to turn
Thy footsteps—homeward flee? T.

Davidson College, January 21, 1853.

Miscellaneous.

THE TWIN-FLOWERS.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

'Will you buy my flowers?' said a neat-looking girl addressing herself to a young lady in Chestnut street, and holding out at the same time a small basket containing some beautiful roses; 'they are newly blown and fresh. Buy a red rose for your hair, miss. Here's one that will look delightful twined among those pretty locks.'

'Not a rose, my child, said the young lady; 'there are thorns among them; but I'll take this pretty flower, it looks so lively and sweet. Oh, it's a forget-me-not.'

'Pardon me, miss,' replied the child; 'that flower is engaged.'

'To whom?'

'To Master Charles Leland.'

'Charles Leland, indeed!' said the lady; 'well, but here's another; what a beautiful pair!'

'They are twin-flowers—they are both for that gentleman,' replied the little girl.

'O, a fig for him,' said the young lady, but an arch smile played upon her cheek as she said it, and something sparkled in her beautiful dark eye that told a tale her lips refused to utter, while she ingeniously marked both the favorite flowers, and returned them to the basket; then choosing a little bunch of roses, she walked home, leaving the flower-girl to visit the rest of her customers.

Love is impatient, and Harriet counted the tedious minutes as she sat at her window and listened for the well known rap. The clock struck nine, and yet Leland did not appear; she thought he had been neglectful of late, but then the flowers—he knew they were favorites of hers, and she thought to receive them from his hand; and to hear him say—'Harriet, forget me not,' would be a sweet atonement for many little past offences. But once the thought stole to her bosom—perhaps they are destined for another. She banished it with a sigh, and it had hardly escaped her ere Charles Leland entered. She rose to receive him, and he gently took her by the hand.

'Accept,' said he, 'my humble offering, and forget me—'

Harriet interrupted him as he attempted to place a single flower in her bosom.

'Where is the other?' said she, as she playfully put back his hand

A moment's silence ensued; Charles appeared embarrassed, and Harriet, recollecting herself, blushed deeply, and turned it off; but the flower was not offered again, and Charles had only said forget me.

This could not have been all he intended to say, but mutual reserve rendered the remainder of the evening cold, formal and insipid, and when Leland took his leave, Harriet felt more than ever dissatisfied. As it was not yet late in the evening, she resolved to dissipate the melancholy that this little interview, in spite of all her efforts to laugh at it, left on her mind, by spending a few minutes at a neighbor's whose three daughters were her most intimate companions.

The youngest of these ladies was a gay and interesting girl, and was the first to meet and welcome her young friend; but, as she held out her hand, Harriet discovered a little flower in it; it was a forget-me-not. She examined it—it was one of Leland's; the mark she had made upon it, when she took it from the hand of the flower-girl, was there. This was, at the moment, an unfortunate discovery. She had heard that Charles frequently visited this family, and that he even paid attention to Jane; but she had never believed it, and now she shuddered at the idea of admitting that for once rumor told the truth.

'Where did you get this pretty flower, Jane?' said she.

'Oh, from a beau, to be sure,' said Jane, archly; 'don't you see, forget-me-not!' and she took back the flower; I should not like to tell you where I got it; I'll wear it in my bosom, though. Come, sing—

'I'll dearly love this pretty flower,
For his own sake who bade me keep it—
I'll wear it in my bosom's—'

'Hush Jane,' said Harriet, interrupting her; 'my head aches, and your singing distracts me.'

'Ah, it's your heart,' said Jane, 'or you would not look so dull.'

'Well, if it is my heart,' said Harriet, as she turned to conceal her tears, 'it does not become a friend to trifle with it.'

She intended to convey a double meaning in this reply, but it was not taken, and as soon as possible, she returned home.

A sleepless night followed; Harriet felt that she was injured, and the more she thought about it, the more she felt. She had engaged her hand to Leland six months before; the time appointed for their union was approaching fast, and he acted thus! 'If he wants to be freed from his engagement,' she said to herself, 'I will give him no trouble;' and she sat down and wrote, requesting him to discontinue his visits. She wept over it a flood of tears, but she was resolute, until she had despatched the note to his residence. Then she repented of it, and then again reasoned herself into the belief that she had acted right. She waited for the result, not without many anxiously cherished hopes that he would call for an explanation. But she only learned that the note was delivered into his hands, and about a month afterwards, he sailed for England.

This was an end to the matter. Charles went into business in Liverpool, but never married, and Harriet remained single, devoting her life to the care of her aged mother, and ministering to the wants of the poor and distressed around her.

About forty years after Leland left Philadelphia, Harriet paid a visit to New York, and dining in a large company one day, an old gentleman, who, it seemed, was a bachelor, being called upon to defend the fraternity to which he belonged, from the aspersions of some of the younger and more fortunate part of the company, told a story about Philadelphia, and an engagement which he alleged was broken off by his capricious mistress, for no other reason than his offering her a sweet new-blown forget-me-not, six weeks before she was to have been made his wife.

'But was there no other cause?' asked Harriet, who sat nearly opposite the stranger, and eyed him with intense curiosity.

'None to my knowledge, as Heaven is my witness.'

'Then what did you do with the other flower?' said Harriet.

The stranger gazed with astonishment. It was Leland himself, and he recognized his Harriet, though almost half a century had passed since they had met; and before they parted, the mischief made by the twin-flowers was all explained away, and might have been forty years before, had Charles said he had lost one of the forget-me-nots, or had Jane said she had found it. The old couple never married, but they corresponded constantly afterwards, and it was always observed that Harriet looked happier after this meeting than she ever looked before.—*Chamber's Miscellany.*

From the Star Spangled Banner.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY NELL TRUTHWOOD.

'Happy, happy farmer's wife.
Ever free from want and strife.'

That's false, Jane; farmer's wives have the most care, and not unfrequently a good portion of strife. Young, romantic city things, like yourself, know nothing of life,—just nothing. Every pretty saying you read or hear, you treasure it up, and take it for granted that it is so. You are greatly deceived in many things, and I am bound to undeceive you in your thoughts upon the happiness of farmer's wives, so here goes a description of farmer's wives.'

In the first place, Jane, imagine yourself in an old-fashioned, wood-colored building, (the house is well enough—'tis not of this I would speak,) that stands far back from the main road—say a mile or so. There's not another dwelling within a mile of it—school-house, two miles off—village, four—stores, three.

'Why, Nellie, I thought all farmers lived close to the village, like Mr. Thorndike, and—'

No doubt, but let me proceed. In this building, termed a 'farm-house,' there dwells an old, or rather aged man, and a beautiful young female, whom he calls his wife. She was formerly from the city, but having got her head—as yours is—crammed full of pleasing notions respecting a romantic country life, and being urged by her speculative parents, she accepted the lot of a farmer's wife. Her husband was rich, and she thought that she would have servants to go and come at her bidding. She had not seen her future place of residence, and nothing had been said about it; there, she still indulged her romantic dreams of a beautiful white cottage, with green blinds, piazzas and arbors covered with jessamine, honeysuckle and woodbine—elegant parterres and all such fine things that you read and hear about. You can then readily imagine her surprise upon being escorted to her country home. How different did everything appear than what she had previously anticipated! An old wood-colored building, &c.! The inside of the dwelling contained one solitary domestic, an old housekeeper, which the economical husband at once discharged upon the installment of the *new* one—his bride.

Mrs. —— was dissatisfied. Her bright dreams of happiness had fled; the stern realities of life were before her. Her usually white hands, unused to labor, had to perform the arduous labor of a farmer's wife; dairy work, washing, making, mending, cooking and ironing, had all to be performed by her hands. She was so far from everybody that she seemed entirely shut out from society; and, to aggravate her sorrows, she finds that her rosy-cheeked farmer husband is a moderate drinker, and has been so for some ten or dozen years. She finds his cellar stored full of choice wines and other ardent spirits, and in these cold water days, too! Her heart grows sick, yet she must endure, patiently endure all—endure cold and even harsh treatment from his hands, for he is her husband.

What think you now, Jane, of a farmer's wife? Are you inclined to think as favorably of the life she leads as before my narrative?

'No, Nellie, no—but all farmers are not so, and all are not moderate drinkers, for Mr. Thorndike is not.'

True, Jane, Mr. T. is not, and many are not like the person described, yet there are not a few instances of the like portrayed. There is Mrs.——, and Mrs. ——, and Mrs. ——, what unhappy lives they lead, and they are farmer's wives.

But I see your sentimental notions, as regards the happiness of farmer's wives begin to ebb, and I will cease.

SINGULAR DEFORMITY AND SURGICAL OPERATION.

A young woman from Kentucky, near Maysville, came to this city some days since for profesional relief from a very remarkable deformity, with which she was born, and which has since rapidly increased in size. From one hand projected an enormous growth, apparently heterogeneous in its character, about the size of an adult foot, shaped some what like, but larger than a Florence flask with a part of the neck broken off, on the end of which was a nail about twice as large as that of the great toe. This mass occupied the position, and seemed to substitute the middle and ring fingers, crowding the little and fore fingers and thumb, from their natural positions, and altogether disabling them; extending in the palm of the hand up to, and on the back of the hand nearly up to the wrist. From the other hand extended two similar tumors, reaching to the wrist, of five or six pounds weight, the little finger and thumb only being present, but useless in consequence of the encroachment of the growths. They constituted cumbrous masses, rendering the limbs entirely useless, repulsive to look upon, and a source of suffering and unhappiness to the person afflicted.

Upon consulting Dr. Baxley, Professor of Surgery, in the Medical College of Ohio, he advised their removal; and on Saturday last at the Commercial Hospital, we saw that gentleman, in the presence of a large number of phycians and students, operate upon one of the limbs, in such manner as to remove completely the deformity, and yet preserve the existing two fingers and the thumb, for future use. The patient was made insensible by chloroform before being carried into the operating theatre, and having been returned to the ward before the effect passed off, was ignorant of the performance of the operation, or of her having been out of her room.

In consequence of constitutional feebleness, it was deemed prudent by Prof. Baxley not to perpetuate the effect of chloroform too long; hence the operation upon the other hand has been defered until a future day, when, we have not a doubt, it will be equally as successfully performed. The application of surgery to this case, is a happy achievement of science and skill, and is well calculated to command for the Professor of Surgery the highest respect and confidence of the public.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A BIG TRANSACTION.

A bill is before the Iowa Legislature authorizing the commissioners of the Des Moines improvements to contract with Page and Bacon, of St. Louis, for the completion of the works on the Des Moines river. By the terms of this contract, the State conveys absolutely to Page and Bacon the remaining lands belonging to the improvement, amounting to nearly 900,000 acres. Page and Bacon to pay for those lands $1,300,000, (260,000 each year for five years,) at which time the entire work to Fort Des Moines is to be completed. They are to receive the toils, water rents, &c., for 25 years, and the absolute right of the lands, to be granted and sold at their own prices. No railroad is to be built within ten miles of the Des Moines, and running parallel with it for 40 miles. The contractors give a mortgage on the lands as security, and are to keep the works in perfect repair for the period of 25 years.—*St Louis Republican.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY LAMP.

Among the number of patents recently taken out in England is one by E. Whelo, for a candle lamp of very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and, as the candle burns, the hands mark the hour sand minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber-light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention. As a night light, it marks the time on a transparent dial, and rings an alarm at any stated period, and in ten minutes afterward extinguishes the candle, or will continue to strike every second until the party gets out of bed and stops it; and if a very heavy sleeper requires to be roused, it will fire off a percussion cap. As a table lamp it marks the time and strikes the hours and has a regulator and index, by which may be ascertained the amount of light and economy of consumption of the various candles of different makers.

FROM PERU.

The New York Journal of Commerce has Lima dates to the 30th ultimo.

Sr. Sanz, the Peruvian Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador, left for Guayaquil on the 24th in the steamer of that date.

The Lima *Mensajero* of the 21st contains a communication from the Peruvian Secretary of State to the United States Charge d'Affairs in that capital, of which the following is an extract:

"The attention of this Government has been directed with great satisfaction to the terms of the note of Mr. Everett, dated 16th November, transmitting to Sr. Osmoa the resolution of your excellency the President of the United States, with a distinct acknowledgement of our rights to the Lobos and other islands along the coast of Peru, of which she is now in possession.

"By this declaration that Government has only confirmed the high confidence which the Government of Peru has always reposed in the spirit of justice and friendship with which the Cabinet of Washington has cultivated relations between the two Republics. Happily these have never encountered serious difficulties; all questions which have hitherto arisen having been settled in a manner the most honorable and satisfactory to both countries. Now that a new proof of these honorable sentiments on the part of the Government of the United States has given lustre to the amicable relations before existing, I am bound to express to you the satisfaction I feel in the assurance that this result will strengthen the bonds of a perfect understanding between the two Governments in time to come, and promote a just respect for the honorable character which distinguishes the high functionary who presides over the destinies of the country of Washington."

Extract from a letter dated Lima, December 25, 1852.

The news of the settlement of the Lobos question has been received with great satisfaction. It has been ordered that the vessels which were sent out to load guano at those islands, but which, previous to this arrangement between the Peruvian Minister at Washington and the contractors, had been chartered by the agent of Peru at a low freight, should receive twenty dollars per ton, like all other vessels coming under the contract. On Wednesday, the 23d instant, a magnificent dinner was given at the Palace to Mr. Clay, the American Charge d'Affaires, and other resident Americans, together with Mr. Miles, the bearer of despatches from the United States, who has been treated with much attention by this Government."

FROM CHILI.

Dates from Valparaiso to the 15th December state that there was some trouble there, between the American Consul and the official authorities relative to the unjust arrest, as it is alleged, of an American citizen named *Stewart*. No particulars are given. Private letters of the latest dates intimate that the matter would be amicably adjusted; but a blockade of the port was nevertheless talked of as not an improbable event in case the authorities refused to do what was right. A letter to the Panama Star, dated at Valparaiso on the 13th December, thus refers to the subject:

"For the last few days the knowing ones have been looking very mysterious, and hinting at something that is to take place relative to a demand made by the United States Government to the authorities here. I don't think I can allude to it more particularly, but I may tell you that the *St. Lawrence* is anxiously expected to support a demand made by our Minister to the Government here."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of President Arista—Establishment of a Temporary Government—Rout of Arista's Troops, &c. &c.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—By an arrival here we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 15th instant.

The revolutionary spirit was spreading in all directions, and the greatest disorder prevailed.

General Arista has resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and fled from the city—whither it was not known—for personal security. His troops had been completely routed.

A temporary government has been established by Cevallus, president of the Supreme Court. The existence of this, however, was by no means certain.

The revolutionists were gathering strength daily, and became so formidable that their progress cannot be checked.

FLORIDA—PAINFUL RUMOR.

The Savannah Courier of the 20th instant, has the following paragraph:

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

We were yesterday shown a letter from Florida, which stated that Billy Bowlegs and his followers, have formally declared war against the United States; which, we presume, means simply that they are determined not to emigrate to the West. The same letter gave the painful rumor that General Hopkins and his small force had been massacred.

McDONOUGH WILL CASE.

The evening edition of the New Orleans Picayune of Monday last, has the following paragraph:

McDONOUGH'S CASE.

The case of the State of Louisana vs. the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, in which the State seeks to get possession of the McDonough estate under a clause in the will, was decided this morning by the Supreme Court, a majority of the Court being in favor of the cities. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Eustis in an exceedingly well written and able opinion. Mr. Justice Slidell gave an able dissenting opinion in the case.

Hon. Rufus Choate has been appointed Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts, which appointment he has accepted.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

A change has lately taken place in the British Ministry—the new one is composed as follows:

Earl Aberdeen, Premier.
Lord Cranswort, Chancellor.
Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Palmerston, Home Secretary.
Lord John Russell, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Duke of New Castle, Secretary of Colonies.
Sir James Graham, Admiralty.
Earl Granville, President of the Council.
Duke of Argyle, Keeper of Privy Seal.
Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War.
Sir C. Wood, Pres't, of the Indian Board.
Sir W. Molesworth, Public Works.
Marquis of Landsdowne, Seal, without office.

Respecting them the London Times says:

The names which appear elsewhere, and which need not be repeated here, have, on their very face, an amount of concurrence and co-operation such as no Government has received in this country for half a century or more. Except the one single circumstance which must impart to the Government an experimental character, everything about it betokens strength—the strength of vitality and the strength of power. Aberdeen and Lansdowne contribute their long official experience: Russel, Palmerston and Graham, the same quality, combined with unsurpassed power of debate; Wood, Newcastle, Gladstone and Caldwell supply that mastery of details and that exact exposition which characterize the younger school of statement, and are especially required by the increased preponderance on mercantile topics; Argyle and Granville represent the rising talent of the day, and Molesworth, the more advanced section of the Liberals, its theories of Colonial Government and practical reform. As to the efficacy of the law officers we presume there will be no dispute.

There are thirteen in the Cabinet—Mr. Cardwell, President of the Board, having no place in it, owing to his not being out of Parliament. To Sir R. Peel's friends are assigned the Premiership and four laborious departments, which they will find quite sufficient to satisfy their known love of arduous and honorable employment. The Chancellorship, the Foreign Office, and the Indian Board, with five other places of less difficulty and labor are given to the Whigs. As usually happens, specialities are not much regarded. We are not aware that Sir C. Wood ever manifested much desire to frame a new constitution for India, or that Sir William Molesworth had distinguished himself as much in parks, gardens and streets, as he has in Colonial reform. Lord John Russel has so little of the accomplishments specially required for his new Office, that we can only suppose that he is keeping it for a successor, most probably Lord Clarendon, who otherwise will not have a seat in the Cabinet. We should imagine that the Ministry is not prepared to isolate itself before its day on one of those crotchets which occasionally interfere with the effect of Mr. Gladstone's acknowledged high abilities; and therefore we shall not be surprised to hear that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will permit his views of the income as to be revised by the collective judgment of his colleagues. On either side several great names are omitted—an unfortunate necessity of the case. On the whole, however, it must be acknowledged that a very good selection has been made.

After all, no one point can be named on which there exists any real difference of opinion between the members of the Administration. We shall have a good, working, improving Government, and there is not a man in it who is not anxious to give it that character, as well from sheer self-interest as on public grounds.

The Earl of Aberdeen made his explanations relative to the policy of the new Government to the House of Lords on the 27th of December. We copy the summary of his remarks with that of the reply of Lord Derby, from the London Times:

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to explain the circumstances which had induced him to undertake the task of forming a new administration; and said though both his tastes and habits, as well as the reflection that he had arrived at the very verge of the period usually assigned human life, might have rendered him reluctant to accept office, he had felt it his duty to obey the commands of the Queen. He had been accused, indeed, of entering into a conspiracy to overthrow the late Government, but he could only say that his efforts had been directed towards keeping it in, and not towards its destruction; and so far was he from conspiring against the Earl of Derby and his colleagues, that he had actually made arrangements for passing the remainder of the Winter on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Circumstances, however, had induced Her Majesty to request his advice in forming an administration, and the Cabinet now being complete, he would proceed to lay before the House a sketch of its policy.

With regard to foreign powers, it would adhere to the principle which had been pursued for the last 30 years, and which consisted in respecting the rights of all independent States, in abstaining from interference in their internal affairs, while at the same time we asserted our own rights and interests, and above all, in an earnest desire to secure the general peace of Europe.

This policy might be observed without any relaxation of those defensive measures which had been lately undertaken, and had, perhaps, been too long neglected. At home the mission of the Government would be to maintain and extend free trade principles, and to persue the commercial and financial system of the late Sir Robert Peel. A crisis in our financial arrangements would speedily occur by the cessation of a large branch of the revenue, and it would tax the ingenuity of all concerned to re-adjust our finances according to the principles of justice and equity. The questions of education and legal reform would receive every attention at the hands of the Government; nor would an amendment of the representative system, undertaken without haste or rashness, be excluded from its mature consideration.

The Earl of Derby, he was informed, had spoken of a conservative form of Government, had wondered how he (Lord Aberdeen) and his associates would be able to carry on the service of the crown; but the truth was no Government was proposible at present except it were conservative, nor was any Government possible, except it were liberal. Those terms had ceased to have any definite meaning, except as party cries, and the country was sick of them. The measures, therefore, of the Government would be conservative as well as liberal; for both were essentially necessary.

The noble Earl, too, had spoken of the spread of Democratic principles, but he looked in vain for any indication of such a state of things; on the contrary, the country at large was never more tranquil or contented, and though there might be speculative Democrats among us, those were not the men who subverted States. Finally, the noble Earl expressed his regret at the spirit of hostility in which Lord Derby had spoken of the new Government, and concluded by moving the adjournment of the House to Friday the 10th of Feburary.

The Earl of Derby said there was so little to complain of in the programme which the House had just heard that he should have abstained from any remarks, had it not been said that he had accused the noble Earl and his colleagues of entering into a conspiracy against the late Government. Now, he denied that he had ever used the word "conspiracy," though he might have said "combination;" and if, after the negotiations which had confessedly taken place between three totally different parties in the Lower House, the concert which had been arrived at among them did not constitute a combination against the Government, he was at a loss to understand the meaning of the word.

With regard to the financial measures of the new Government, he was glad to hear that some of the noble Earl's supporters in the Lower House had already modified their extreme opinions, and that a re-adjustment of that tax on equitable principles would be attempted. The intentions of Lord Aberdeen on education and legal reform were undoubtedly satisfactory, though his views on the amendment of the representation were of oracular ambiguity.

The Noble Earl had ridiculed the notion of a dangerous democracy, but it remained to be seen whether an alteration of the existing representative system might not throw too great power into the hands of a lower and less informed class of the community. Personally, he had no feeling of hostility against the new Government, but he had no great confidence in it; for he had no conception of the principles on which it was based. If however, the noble Earl conducted his administration on a truly Conservative policy, he should receive no evidence of public hostility.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS."

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Gen. Cass, Mr. Downs and Mr. Chase indulged themselves in a "personal explanation," which was meant to implicate most seriously Mr. Clayton and Gen Taylor's administration, but which has recoiled on themselves.

It seems that in July 1850, the Senate ratified a treaty with England respecting a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, in which they agreed not to occupy any part of the Mosquito coast, or Central America. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer attached to the treaty notes stating that neither party understood this as affecting a settlement which England then had at the Balize and Mr. Clayton informed Mr. Bulwer that Mr. King, chairman of the Foreign committee in the Senate, informed him that the Senate "perfectly understood" this.

On the publication of the correspondence, a day or two ago, Mr. Cass denied that the Senate so understood it, and denied for Mr. King that he so understood it—declaring that the treaty would have been rejected if it had been understood.

Well, Mr. Clayton has promptly published his letter to Mr. King, dated July 4, 1850, and Mr. King's reply, fully confirming his statement to Mr. Bulwer. Mr. King says, "The Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras."

The Intelligencer moreover shows that the fact was published officially in that paper at the time.

There never was a more complete floorer than this to Mr. Cass and Mr. King, and their Locofoco backers in the Senate.

HE WELL DESERVES IT.

The New York Tribune's French correspondent speaking about the preparations made by the authorities of the city of Agen to receive Louis Napoleon, says:

Among other temporary structures with which they have decorated, their city was a splendid triumphal arch under which His Imperial Highness, was to make his entrance. At the top of the arch was the inscription, "He well deserves it," and right under, hanging to a rope, was an imperial crown. Things stood thus when the wind began to blow somewhat violently; but just before his arrival the wind blew away the hanging crown, and when the Prince passed under the arch, remained a big rope just above his head, with the inscription, "He well deserves it." Gentlemen, this sentiment so well expressed, I fully endorse, and it pronounces, too, my deliberate opinion of the man who, in a few weeks will call himself and be called, the Emperor of France.

The Rothschilds, consisting of Anselm Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfort; Soloman Meyer Rothschild, of Vienna; James Meyer Rothschild, of Paris, and Charles Meyer Rothschild, of Naples, have decided, at a family congress, held at Frankfort, to renew their partnership for three years.

It is given out that Russia, Austria and Persia have forwarded to their representatives at Paris credentials to the Emperor couched in precisely the same words, as a hint that the powers agree in their relations towards France.

SKETCH OF A LECTURE.

The Sea and the Circulation of its waters.

BY LEIT. M. F. MAURY.

The Fifth Lecture of The People's Course was delivered at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening by Lieut. M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington. The subject of his lecture was The Sea and the Circulation of its Waters, wherein he argued among other points that the great Currents of the Ocean are as perfectly in accordance with Law and Order as the "Harmony of the Spheres;" that the Gulf Stream and other Oceanic Currents could not have existed had the Sea water not been salt; that a system of oceanica circulation, where the waters were all fresh would be very feeble; that shells and marine insects constitute important agents in vegetating and modifying climates and that they prevent the Sea from becoming more and more salinous.

In commencing, he remarked that in treating of the Sea, and the Circulation of its Waters, he did not expect to have time to embrace the whole subject as that would be too great a demand upon the patience of his audience. And furthermore, were he to attempt it, he should fine himself in the rivers and the clouds, with which the sea was intimately connected. We know, said he, that the great Rivers, such as the Amazon, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence run through channels in the clouds as palpably as though channels on the earth. We have the highest scientific authority for this. I have always found in my scientific studies, that when I could get the *Bible* to say anything upon the subject it always afforded me a firm platform to stand upon, and another round in the ladder by which I could safely ascend. [Applause] And the Bible informs us that "all rivers run into the sea," &c. But he (the lecturer) did not propose to go into the Rivers, or treat especially of the Gulf Streams, or of those very large Gulf Currents which exercise such a controlling influence upon Navigation. But he proposed to go into another subject, which they (the Rivers and the Gulf Streams) influence nevertheless like the dews of heaven—silently but wholesomely and beneficiently. He said that he had reason to believe that there was as much regulation in the circulation of the waters of the sea as there is in the circulation of the blood or the movements of the planets in the heavens. If we take a drop of water from the Sea and another drop from the River, and analyze them, we shall find that they are nearly alike; and this proves that water in one part of the ocean to-day will be found in another and far distant part to-morrow.

This must be carried by these Currents. They maintain the order and preserve the harmony which characterizes every department of God's handiwork. Every drop of water in the sea is as obedient to law and Order as are the stars in the heavens; for when the morning stars sang together the waves of the sea also lifted up their voice; of the ocean is in harmony with the music of the spheres. [Applause] We cannot doubt this for upon the Red Sea there is never any rain while upon the Mediterranean there are rains and many rivers emptied into it. Yet, when we come to analyze the waters of each, they are found to be almost indentical. Upon this evidence we form the supposition of a general system of Circulation by which water from one part of the sea is conveyed into a most remote part. The chief motive power concerned in Marine Currents has been generally ascribed to *heat*. But it has been found to be thought the instrumentality of the *winds* and *plants* and *insects* and the force of the sea. These agents give the sea great dynamic force.

From this point the lecturer went on to argue that the same secret causes which produce an under-current from the Mediterranean and the Read Sea into the Ocean should also produce an under current from the North Sea into the Polar regions; and in corroboration of this idea, he cited the experience of Lieutenant Haven, of the Grinnell expedition who, when he was frozen up in the ice, going toward the South a large iceberg came drifting up toward the North and was out of sight in a day. And he said that it was to the mild and gentle influence of the salts of the sea, brought through by an under-current, that Franklin and his companions owe their lives, if they have been able to find the means of subsistance in that cold and barren region. Here, then, he said, is the office which the sea performs in the economy of the Universe. The dews, the rains, and the rivers are continually dissolving certain minerals of the earth, and carrying them off to the sea.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have heretofore published a paragraph mentioning the escape of French exiles from Cayenne. A recent letter from Surrinam says—

"A few days since the American brig Mermaid, from Cayenne for Boston two, days out, discovered three of the expatriated Frenchman concealed on board. The Mermaid being a regular trader between Boston and Cayenne, the Captain was apprehensive of difficulties on his return, should he take them to the United States, and therefore put into Surinam, where the French war steamer Voyageur was lying, and communicated with the United States Consul, who recommended the unfortunate individuals to remain on Board the Mermaid. The captain of the Voyageur then demanded of the Captain of the Mermaid that they should be delivered up to him, which was refused; and he immediately sailed for Cayenne, for instructions from the Governor. The steamer returned on the 28th ult., when the Mermaid had sailed, and the refugees had left, either in her or some other vessel, for the United States.'

MAURY'S WIND AND CURRENT CHARTS.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have given an order for the free admission of these celebrated works into the United Kingdom. This indicates that the labors of our Navy Lieutenant are appreciated on that side of the Atlantic.