

From the New York Commercial.

THE RIOTERS AT SYRACUSE.

On Monday morning Judge Conckling committed for trial the following persons, accused of assisting a fugitive slave to escape, who were legally in the custody of the officers of the law:—Moses Summers, Ira Cobb, James Davis, William L. Salmon, Stephen Porter, (held to bail respectively in the sum of \$2000;) William Thompson, Harrison Allen, and Prince Jackson, (colored, held to bail in \$500 each.) The Hon. William H. Seward, and others, signed the bail bonds of each of the defendants.

We regard this as a prompt vindication of the law, and expect that it will serve as a salutary restraint upon the abolitionists of that locality. Judge Conckling has done himself high credit by the language and temper of his decision. The charge against the defendants was laid under section seven of the present fugitive slave law, which section provides that "any person obstructing the officers in arresting a fugitive slave, or who shall rescue him when arrested, or aid and abet others in their attempts to do so, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and an imprisonment not exceeding six months and in addition shall forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive slave so lost, to be recovered by action for debt." &c. &c. We apprehend that the violators of the law at Syracuse will deem the penalty sufficiently heavy; but it is not severe, when the expense and trouble are considered to which the owner is put who seeks to recover his property, his right in which, apart from moral considerations, is explicitly guaranteed to him by the terms of the constitution.

The judge having read the section in full, said that the accusation against the defendants was that they had "aided, abetted and assisted" the fugitive to escape from the custody of Mr. Allen, the deputy marshal. The *prima facie* evidence of guilt was all that he had to inquire into, and he had not the slightest doubt that his duty was to commit the parties for trial on that ground, the proceedings on the part of the United States Commissioner and the deputy marshal having also been entirely regular. "The interference of the defendants and their numerous coadjutors, not yet arrested," he said, "was direct, palpable and unequivocal; my duty toward the defendants is therefore plain and imperative."

Having disposed of the case, the judge indulged in some remarks, which, coming from him, will most likely have a beneficial effect on that locality. He earnestly deprecated a repetition of the "disgraceful scenes of lawless violence and outrage described by the witnesses in these cases," "the fruits either of gross delusion or of a wanton contempt of law and social order."

"For the purpose of effecting the liberation of a person from custody under process issued and executed in conformity with express and well known provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, a building in the midst of a populous city was partially demolished, and deadly weapons were recklessly used, to the imminent jeopardy of human life, and to the grievous injury of several persons. The least reprehensible motive by which the aggressors can be supposed to have been animated, is the belief on their part that slavery is unjust and immoral, and that the laws by which it is upheld may therefore be rightfully resisted by force."

It must be the hope of all good men, that the time may come when injustice and oppression in every form, including human slavery, if such be its character, will have been banished from the earth. But these wrongs exist, and are likely to endure in other forms besides that of slavery; and if we have nothing better than lawless violence to rely upon for their removal, they will never cease. It is to advancing civilization alone that we can look for their gradual extinction. Bigots and fanatics are too blind to see this, or too impatient to heed it, and in their headlong zeal to redress particular wrongs, real or fancied, regardless of all consequences, they commit other wrongs more aggravated and intolerable. Such is the grave error into which these defendants have fallen.

Regardless of their civil and social duties, they have broken the public peace, set the law at open defiance, and with deadly weapons assaulted and wounded its officers while executing its mandates. In thus insulting the majesty of the law, did they expect to escape punishment? If so, their folly was equalled only by their criminality. What is the law in this country but the declared will of the majority, to which, when thus expressed, all are bound by a fundamental principle of the government, to submit, and which all its ministers are sworn to enforce?

It often happens that laws are enacted contrary to the judgments, and sometimes to the moral sense, of thousands of our citizens; and this must unavoidably continue to be the case. But no sane man imagines that he is therefore absolved from the obligation to obey them, still less that he has a right forcibly to prevent others from doing so. If he cannot submit to them consistently with the dictates of his conscience, he may seek a residence in some other country, if he can find one where he thinks he would suffer less from their operation; but so long as he continues to be an inhabitant of the United States, he must submit to the laws, or pay the penalty of his disobedience. When this ceases to be true—when every man may transgress a law with impunity, because he dislikes it, our government will have become a mockery, not worth preserving, for it will have ceased to afford protection to the right either of property or life."

The Judge who uttered such noble, conservative, patriotic sentiments as these, in the very heart of an abolition district, is the same man who was bitterly assailed by presses in this city and elsewhere because, with an equal independence and conscientiousness, he had interpreted a clause in the fugitive slave law differently from the meaning which others had given to it. For that he was denounced as of the "higher law" school, with more to the same purport, and insinuations were freely thrown out that his anti-slavery sentiments had vitiated his judicial integrity.

Now we think that such instructions from the bench, from men known to be anti-slavery in their private sentiments, is a noble and satisfactory evidence of the integrity and impartiality of our judiciary,

and inasmuch as the judges are elective, such sentiments, it may be rightly inferred, prevail generally among the people, and even among those who withhold their approval from the fugitive slave law. We honor Judge Conckling for his judicial fidelity and true patriotism, and shall be sincerely glad, if by the jury pronounce the defendants guilty of the offence laid to their charge, that such a penalty be pronounced as shall make a reputation of it very decidedly inconvenient.

Retaining fugitives from justice.—A telegraphic dispatch in the morning papers, dated Cincinnati, Oct. 20th, says:

"Judge Hoody, of the Superior Court, decided this morning, in the case of Childs, arrested on the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, that the requisition is illegal, and that the law of the United States and all decisions of our highest courts relative to fugitives are unconstitutional. The case will now be taken before Judge McLean."

We never heard of Judge Hoody before, but if he has made such a decision as is here reported, he is certainly a remarkable jurist.—*It.*

HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

While the Locofocos, here and elsewhere, are claiming the defeat of Gov. Johnston as a vindication of the compromise measures by the popular voice of Pennsylvania, they are rejoicing with even more vociferous exultation over a triumph in Ohio, in which the regular nominee of their party, Gov. Wood, an avowed opponent of the Fugitive Slave law, and of the whole adjustment, is re-elected Governor by the influence of Joshua R. Giddings and the Abolitionists. In that State the coalition with the Free Soilers was regularly and formally consummated by the election of Mr. Chase to the United States Senate, and by the distribution of the local patronage among the Locofocos. Yet this party, which is thus openly allied in every free State with the enemies of the Union and the constitution—with the bitter and unforgiving opponents of the Whig cause—has the audacity to claim to be "national" in its principles and devoted to the peace of the country. Out upon such hypocrisy and fraud!

At the very moment when those clamorous demagogues were exulting over a victory which will yet prove disastrous to the best interests of Pennsylvania, and falsely proclaiming it as the triumph of issues which were never involved in the canvass, the leaders of the same party were sitting in conference with the Free-Soilers of Massachusetts, and negotiating for coalition candidates to represent the combined interests of Abolition and Democracy. All the signs warrant the opinion that the coalition in this State with David Wilmont, as well as the combinations which have been recently formed in other northern States, will lead to a renewal of agitation in Congress, and throughout the country, which will be attended with more pernicious consequences than marked the exciting controversy which ought to have terminated with the adoption of the Compromise.

But for these coalitions, the fanatical agitators who have done so much to disturb the public tranquility would have been crushed and consigned to obscurity. The Democratic party, in order to secure possession of the spoils of office, and while cunningly professing extraordinary devotion to the Union, lured its fortunes with these open enemies of the Union, strengthened their hands for mischief, and has thus given them that degree of importance by which they may exact terms of consideration hereafter, and exercise a potent influence in the control of public affairs.—These indications come upon us with alarming significance of meaning. They threaten—what every good citizen desires to see avoided—a revival of sectional agitation, under the auspices of a formidable alliance between the Democratic and Abolition parties, more serious than any other combination which has ever yet been formed.

And yet it is the managers of this so-called Democracy who have the unblushing effrontery to arrogate to themselves the merit of peculiar devotion to the Constitution, when they are thus fraternizing with political incendiaries, and dividing the honors of public life for a common triumph. Philadelphia North American.

White Slavery in New York.—The Southern Journals, we remark, give general publicity to the proceedings at the meetings recently held in this city, to memorialize the condition of our poor seamstresses, who can hardly procure a sufficiency of remunerative employment to keep soul and body together. And then the question is asked, pertinently, "Why cannot our philanthropists," and "philosophers," and "humanitarians," who are always ready to die for a runaway negro, do something for these poor white girls, who are making shirts at from eight to ten cents each?" Hundreds of dollars can be raised at a few hours' notice to keep a black runaway from being sent back to the South, but not one cent can be wrung from the pockets of these same philanthropists to help these poor sewing girls to a respectable meal, if dying from the want of it.

The Richmond Republican only speaks the bitter truth, when it says these poor creatures are often obliged to content themselves with food and lodgings which many negroes of the South would despise, and at last prematurely perish from ill health, arising from confinement and want. Or, they are tempted into the ways of vice, and sell their souls for bread.

"Here is Slavery of the worst kind!" exclaims the Republican. "Why does Abolition pass it by, and expend its exorbitant tears upon objects which do not need its compassion?"

Why? Because 'tis not all in their way.' It is all right and Christian enough to roar away in the pulpit, to declaim at public meetings, or to write editorials, against the often wholly imaginary sufferings of the fat, sleek, well fed negro of the South, but it don't square with the scriptures to help the poor and needy nearer at home. Oh, no! And that's just the difference between white and black,—real Charity and genuine Hypocrisy.

N. Y. Express.

The Kennebec Journal announces the death of Mr. Ezra Hodges, at East Vassalborough (Me.) on the 1st inst., at the age of 91. He was supposed to be the last survivor of Washington's life guard. He served with honor throughout the revolutionary war.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Washington Union of Saturday contains a letter from Kossuth, addressed to the people of the United States. It is five columns in length, bears date at Broussai, in Asia Minor, as far back as the 27th of March, was transmitted to Gov. Ujhazy, entrusted by him to Maj. Tuchman for publication, and by the last named held back lest its appearance might possibly defeat the measures then pending for the liberation of Kossuth from the Turkish custody. The letter is, substantially, a clear and condensed explanation of the late revolutionary struggle in Hungary, and an expression of the gratitude of her people to the United States for their sympathy.

Its author states that, two years previous to March, 1850, he held in his hand the destiny of the reigning house of Austria, and that, notwithstanding his power over that treacherous family, he abstained from crushing it, and only asked such terms or concessions as, in the then condition of Hungary, seemed best fitted to secure the happiness of his countrymen.—On this head Kossuth says:

"I asked of the King, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges—but simply these three things:—First, That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guaranteed by a national and responsible administration. Second, That every inhabitant of my country, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law. Third, That all the people of the Austrian empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognised as King, and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had been unjustly despoiled, modified to suit their wants and the spirit of the age."

Speaking of the motives which actuated the European powers in preserving their neutrality during the war, he says: "We doubted not that the European powers would negotiate a peace for us, or that they would, at least, prevent the Russian invasion. They said they pitied us, honored our efforts, and condemned the conduct of Austria; but they could not help us, because Europe required a powerful Austrian empire, and they must support it, in spite of its evils, as a balance against Russia in central and eastern Europe. Is it not as clear as the sun that the Czar, in siding Austria, would do it in such a manner as to obtain the greatest advantages for himself? Was it not manifest that Austria—who had always, thro' the help of Hungary, strength enough to oppose Russia—would, when she destroyed Hungary by Russian bayonets, no longer be an independent power, but merely the *avant-garde* of the Moscovite? Yet Europe permitted the invasion. It is an indelible mark of blindness and shame. It is ever thus in the infernal Old World. They treated us just as they treat Turkey. They assert always that the peace of Europe and the balance of power require the preservation of the Turkish empire—that Turkey must exist, to check the advance of the Cossack power. But, notwithstanding this, England and France destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino—a fleet which never could have injured them, but which might have contended with Russia in the Black Sea."

Always the same worn-out, old, and fatal system of policy!—while Russia, ever alert, seizes province after province from Turkey. She has made herself the sovereign of Moldavia and Wallachia, and is sapping the foundations of the Ottoman empire. Already Turkish officials are more dependent on the lowest Russian agents than upon their own Grand Vizier.

He adds that "there can be no freedom for the continent of Europe, and that the Cossack from the shores of the Don will water their steeds in the Rhine, unless liberty be restored to Hungary. It is only with Hungarian freedom that the European nations can be free, and the smaller nationalities especially can have no future without us."

In referring to the sympathy of the American republic and its hospitable reception of the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth writes as follows:

"The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World, were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they lurked anathemas at the despots, and with the other we welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England, is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America! you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval inspired confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, that Hungary is not lost forever." Accept, in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgment of our warmest gratitude and our high respect.

National Characteristics.—"Il Fischietto," an Italian paper published at Turin, has the following:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?
Answer—The Frenchman.
Who is the heaviest?—The German.
Who is the most serious?—The Englishman.
Who is the most vivacious?—The Swiss.
Who is the proudest?—The Spaniard.
Who is the most humble?—The Russian.
Who is the most enterprising?—The Pole.
Who is the laziest?—The Turk.
Who is the wisest?—The American.
Who is the sleepiest?—The Hottentot.
Who has all the virtues and vices mixed together?—The Italian.

To Preserve Peach Trees.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following recipe: "Clear the earth away immediately next to the trunk of the tree, down to near the root, and then place two or three layers of unshelled lime, each about the size of a goose egg, next to the tree, and cover it over with a little earth. It will eradicate the worm, and in a short time give much vigor to the tree. The lime should be applied when the trees are young, but will answer as well for old trees by increasing the quantity of lime about one third. From my experience, once in three or four years is all that is necessary to insure a vigorous, healthy tree."

The Cotton Crop.

The prospects for a better crop than was anticipated some few weeks ago, appear to exist in this State as well as in Alabama and Mississippi. The Houma Advocate of the 4th inst. published in Claiborne parish, says:

We are informed by a gentleman recently returned from a trip on Red River, that the crops above the mouth of Logoz Bayou for several miles presents, notwithstanding the long drought, a fine appearance. A good deal of cotton on both sides of the river is broken down with the weight of bolls, and on the whole, the prospect in that vicinity is fair for not very far short of an average crop. The picking is going briskly on, and as an evidence of the condition of the crop in that quarter, on the plantation of Mr. Mossier, a planter on the Caddo side, one of the hands picked five hundred and five pounds in one day, losing at that, between two and three hours from his picking in the course of the day. Several other hands on the same plantation were not very far behind this, and on a neighboring plantation, a single hand picked as much as six hundred and five pounds in the day.

New Orleans Crescent.

The Present Cotton Crop.—T. J. Stewart's New York Circular says, "An esteemed correspondent at Mobile, from whose letters I have formerly freely extracted, after censuring me for my ideas about the yield as expressed in my circular per Atlantic on the 15th ult., adds:

"You will remember that last fall I was one of the few, comparatively, large crop men, and if you will turn to the files of my letters in September, October and November, you will see that my views, so different from yours at that period, came out very nearly right in the finale. Now, as to this crop, you may set it down as a pretty certain thing, that no matter what may be the character of the season from now until the 1st of January, we cannot reach a crop of 2,500,000 bales, and there is every probability that we shall not do better than last year—and perhaps it may turn out 2,200,000. It is useless to go over all the grounds that induced me to come to these conclusions, but as one of the veritable body of cotton crop soothsayers, I desire you to place on record my predictions."

A New Cotton Plant.—The Editor of the New-Orleans Orleansian has seen a boll of cotton, that deserves the attention of cultivators, on account of its rapid growth and early maturity. On the first of June last, a lady planted in her garden, a few cotton seeds presented her by a gentleman. On the 25th of July a boll was ready for picking; and at the end of sixty days from the time of planting, the cotton had arrived at maturity; being in less than one half of the time it takes the species now raised by our planters to do so. The lady was totally unacquainted with the cultivation of the great Southern staple. The seeds were introduced by Mr. Hayams, from Yucatan, and are styled the Alica.

COTTON CONVENTION IN FLORIDA.—The cotton planters of Florida held a convention at Tallahassee on the 26th ult., on which occasion the propriety of adopting measures to prevent the fluctuating and ruinous fluctuations in the prices of cotton was discussed with great earnestness. The report presented to the convention was similar in character and views to one offered to the convention held in Macon, Georgia, some weeks before.

The report proceeds to show that the average production does not keep pace with the average consumption, and consequently the fluctuations are unnatural; produced by artificial causes in the markets of consumption. It is proposed to render the planting interest independent of the manufacturing interest by transferring the market for the sale and purchase of Cotton, from Liverpool, to the various southern parts of this country. With this view the following is proposed:

"If we would do any thing certainly and effectively, we must organize a Cotton Planter's Association. This should be chartered by the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, with a capital of at least \$20,000,000, to be increased in amount, as the wants of the business might require. The Association should erect or purchase extensive warehouses in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Apalachicola, and St. Marks, and establish at each of these points a regular commission business, with a view to the storage and sale of the entire crop of the United States.

"For the purpose of securing to themselves the whole cotton commission business, they should establish a minimum price, which for the purpose of this argument, we will fix at 10 to 12 cents, according to quality and location, and averaging say 11 cents per pound. This should be guaranteed to all their regular customers, and to all parties holding cotton purchased of them, so long as the said cotton remained in their warehouses. The world should have notice that, whenever the cotton offering was not wanted by others, at or above the minimum fixed, it would be bought by the association—that when once purchased, it would never be resold, until taken at cost, adding storage, insurance, interest on the investment, with a commission for purchasing, and another for selling. This accumulation of charges should induce the manufacturers to take their supplies, before the company would be required to take any; nor is it, indeed, likely that they would ever be purchasers to any large extent. Under such a system, the planter would not crowd the cotton market, as is now the case, and speculators at the minimum price would purchase freely, and hold with confidence."

We apprehend that this scheme of protection to the Cotton interests will be found impracticable. If attempted to be carried out, it would have the effect in the end of encouraging the production of Cotton in other countries, which cannot now compete with the United States, taking into consideration the chances of good and bad crops, and the fluctuations naturally arising out of supply and demand. It is as difficult to tinker with such an interest as the Cotton culture as it was a few years since with the currency. The above scheme is Utopian and visionary, and would result ultimately in the loss of all the money which might be invested in it.

N. Y. Express.

The name of the Post Office at Burnt Shop, Orange county, has been changed to Melville.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Gov. Johnston has not been defeated by so large a majority in Pennsylvania as his opponents had wished, and his own quasi-friends had predicted. The National Whigs at the North, and all Whigs hereabouts, rejoice that he is defeated, and that he and his Lancaster platform have fallen together. The result will, it is believed, encourage the friends of Mr. Buchanan to give him the nomination for the next Presidency, at least on the part of Pennsylvania. After the Ohio and Pennsylvania election, the project of bringing forward General Scott as a non-committal candidate, must be considered as hopeless, and will probably be abandoned.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The twenty-fifth annual report of this Company shows that its aggregate earnings for the past year amount to \$1,349,222 75, being an increase of \$5,417 48 over the operations of the previous year. The net earnings of the road have been \$653,503 55, enabling the board to declare a dividend in stock of seven per cent, notwithstanding the increase of \$531,209 added to the capital stock of the Company, by the dividend of the preceding year.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: Messrs. Livingston & Co. deposited this morning at the Mint, for Gold, Robinson & Co., a lot of California Gold Dust, the largest as well as the finest in quality ever deposited at one time. The weight in ounces was 25,000 90-100, and its value is about \$425,000.

An Arrival from Calcutta.—By our shipping list it will be perceived that the ship *Gussamer*, Capt. Vale, has arrived from Calcutta, with a full cargo of Gunny Baggings and Salt-petre for John Fraser & Co. This we believe is the first vessel that has ever arrived here from that port, and we trust that it is the commencement of a business that will be as profitable as it is honorable to the enterprise of those who have originated it.—*Charleston Merc.*

European Railways.—From the National Intelligencer's London Correspondent we obtain the following statement: Belgium has 532 miles of railways, 353 of which have been constructed and worked by the State, the remainder by different private companies. The expense of constructing the whole has been £9,576,000, or £18,000 per mile. The annual expenses are 63 per cent. of the receipts, and the profits three and a half per cent. on the capital.

In France there are 1,818 miles of railway under traffic, 1,178 miles in progress, and 577 miles projected. The cost of construction per mile has been £26,832, and the whole expenditure requisite for the completion of the 3,573 miles is estimated at £95,870,736. The average annual net profit on the capital employed does not exceed two and seven-tenths per cent.

We are obliged to take Germany as a whole, in considering this subject, and we find that at the close of 1850 there were in Germany 5,342 miles of railway in actual operation, 700 miles in progress, and 2,444 miles projected. The expense of construction of the 5,342 miles is estimated at £12,500 per mile. The working expenses are about fifty per cent. of the receipts, and the net profits are nearly three per cent.

Russia has 851 miles in operation, and 500 in course of construction.

In Italy, no extensive system of railways has yet been executed.

Damages against a Rail Road Corporation.—In the Court of Common Pleas at New York on Saturday, a verdict of \$3,000 was awarded against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, for injury done Mr. Hunt by a collision on that road, in which his step-daughter was killed.

Mr. Phillip Schuyler, of Pelham, Westchester county, has made a communication to the New York Institute which attracted no little interest among the agriculturists of the body. He exhibited to them samples of his crop of Indian corn for this season, half destroyed by a new species of fly which made its appearance on the ear shortly after it was topped. Mr. S. declares that two-thirds of the ears in his field are in this condition. This insect, which is about the size of the common house fly, resembles it much, and, clustering (forty or fifty) on the ear, strips the cob of grain half way down, as neatly as though it had been done by hand. They eat every atom of the grains "clean" as they go. The Institute design at once investigating the subject through a committee of the most scientific agriculturists in this vicinity.

Rev. John Little, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church, in Waverly Place, New York who has for some days been on trial before the Presbytery, for preaching heretical doctrines, has been found guilty of every specification alleged against him, but one, and was then acquitted, with a reprimand and a caution not to offend in like manner any more! The principle fault found with Mr. Little, by his accusers, was that he taught "that the providential existence of a civil government entitles it to a conscientious obedience."—St. Paul distinctly preached the same doctrine, in several of his epistles to the churches. Would the Presbytery arraign St. Paul for heresy?—*N. Y. Express.*

IS NOT THIS TOO TRUE?

The gay will laugh
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one says well will chide
His favorite phantom.—*BYRON.*

A few friends will go and bury us: a few flowers upon our grave; in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which of the forgotten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest interest to any living being.

It is a well-known fact that sweet things spoil the teeth—hence the early decay of ladies' teeth accounted for. Cause: the sweetness of their lips.

A friend of our elbow says that this is not the case, for it is notorious that those ladies that scold most are sure to lose their teeth first.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The papers contain details of the Mexican and Rio Grande news. The Rio Grande is busily engaged strengthening the fortifications of Matamoros against the approach of Carvajal, and it looks like as when General Taylor enters the city.

Carvajal has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to contest the election entering the country, except through a point that have pronounced against the government.

From the City of Mexico.—Intelligence from Mexico to the 27th September, says nothing about the government of Mexico, it appears to be in lamentable confusion; it is nearly impossible to get together a quorum of departments, and when a constitutional number are present, they do nothing but submit projects on paper, and to its lowest ebb, and the means of government almost annihilated.

Exciting News from Mexico.—The *Sterea Moving Revolution*—*General Cavalry marching on Matamoros with Ten Thousand Men!*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—We are in receipt of later date from Northern Mexico, which are of a very exciting character.

On the 16th inst. Carvajal was within ten miles of Matamoros, with a very large force, numbering, it is said, not less than ten thousand men, including about 2000 Texan rangers. It was fully expected he would attack the city on the following morning, the 17th inst.

Amongst the Rangers is one Comrade who were discharged from the United States Army. The excitement in Northern Mexico is intense and daily increasing.

Singular Case of Hooping.—An infant child of Mrs. Dean, of New York, who accidentally lung a day or two ago. The mother, it appears, having occasion to enter the room, placed the child on her lap, which it fell with its head on the edge of a high post of a cradle standing near. In this manner it was stratagled, and when the mother returned the child was quite lifeless.

How to Cure a Cold.—Of all the means of curing colds fasting is the most effectual. Let whoever has a cold do nothing whatever for two days, and the cold will be gone, provided he is not so fastidiously fond, because by taking no food into the system by food, but consuming that surplus which caused his diseased breath, he soon carries off his disease, removing the cause. This will be far more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By a time a person has fasted one day and night he will experience a freedom from pain, a clearness of mind, in delighted contrast with that mental stupor and physical weakness caused by colds. And how infinitely more this method of breaking up colds than medicines!

Fatal Consequences of Folly.—At a young curate, which happened at a young curate's seminary in New York, is mentioned in the Times of that city, which presents another proof of the folly of indulging the thoughtless practice of attempting to frighten others. Two of the young boys in the institution were engaged in the own room, conversing upon the scientific anatomy, in the course of which one of them proceeded to relate some experiments he had formerly acquired in the dining-room. Just as the conversation reached this point, the door of the room opened and another of the inmates of the seminary entered with slow and solemn tread, having a white sheet wrapped about his form, and his face powdered with whiteness, her jet-black hair, eyes and brows presenting a contrast which afforded a startling liveliness to her ghost-like appearance. The lady who was relating her experience, as already stated, is said to be mentally superior to any of her classmates, and noted for her strength of mind and freedom from nervousness and absurd superstition. So sudden, however, was the approach of the figure, just at a moment when her mind was least prepared for anything associated with thoughts of the supernatural, that upon beholding the apparition she fell senseless to the floor, and awoke to find tokens of the mental wreck. As the accounts no change was discernible in the distressing symptoms of the unfortunate girl, and there is little encouragement to hope that reason will ever resume its seat. This occurrence, of course, has produced much distress, both in the seminary and in the families of the respective parties.

History of Bologna Saucages.—An English correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who had visited Bologna, Italy, says: "Bologna being chiefly known to us through its saucages, I took some pains to post myself up on the history of saucages as a branch of the art of the city, but all I could find on the subject was that there once existed in Bologna a peculiar race of dogs called Bolognese, which were fed and cherished with great care some time in the middle ages, since which period they have gradually become extinct. The saucages, however, are excellent."

Husk Beds.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of husk beds. Straw beds and mattresses would entirely be done away with if husk beds were generally tried. They are not only more comfortable than mattresses, but are more durable. The first cost is but trifling. To have husks nice, they may be split in a manner of splitting straw for bedding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stored in, will give a good sized tick, that is, after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer, and fall, husk beds ought to be used; and such a bed doubtfully will be the case, when they are once brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when they are cut up at the bottom and put in sacks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last from twenty-five to thirty years.

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