portray. To belong to either class is to mind somewhat gloomy and sombre in its fulorm the mind and, to a well-disciplized | character ? But there is still another cirtaste, to enable us to lap in an intellectual gumstance in the history of Mary, which Flysium. To any one who has ever seated goes far to soften the rigorous condeninghimself at the historic banquet, and partaken tuon which has always been so unsparingly of the sumptuous viands which are served meted out to her by succeeding ages. This up in luxurious profusion by such caterers is not to be found in the history of Isabelas Plutarch, Tacitus, Robertson and Gibbon, la. Mare had determined to ally herself to to be controverted or disputed. He would be a benefactor to those who are shxious to drink from the pure well undefiled of truth, unadulterated in this department of literature, who would collate authorities and investigate the causes which may have given rise to the many palpable absordities and impossibilities, shocking to common sense, and tending to produce that universal skepticism which is so ant to follow, when we see the rank weeds of exaggeration and obvious error growing luxuriantly in the fair the philosophic historian.

Xerxes, we are told (though he was, as most Eystern monarchs are, luxurious and effemigate) possessed a native nobleness of soul-s generous sympathy for the sufferings of others-which induced him to shed tears, when, beholding from his royal pavilion, the vast mass of congregated myriads who marehed under his royal banner, and reflecting upon the short period in which they would all pass away from the face of the earth If he was moved by the emotions so refined, he was capable of a depth of benevolent sentiment which rarely brightens and illemines the crest? of royalty. And yet we are told, that an old man applied to this humane monarch-one who could let fall the spontaneous tears of sympathy upon such an occasion as the one just mentioned-to beg that one of his three sons (who were all pressed into his service) might be permitted to remain with him as solace to his declining years, & as a protection to his grey hairs. But alas! says the veri table historian: Xerxes inquired which son he preferred, and upon his being named, this monarch of the empire of feeling and sentiment, caused the body of the unfortunate young man to be severed in twain; and placed a morety of his proffending carcase upon either side of the road, through which his army defiled. What was the connection between the crime and the punishment and what the object of this worse than in quisitorial croelty, it is left to the sage reader to determine! Again we are told that this very consistent potentate, schually caused the sea to be whipped, and fetters to be thrown upon that refractory element, because it allowed the winds of heaven to visit its surface too roughly. And yet we are required to believe, that a man who exhibited so much moral sensibility, as is ascribed to this oriental autocrat, when he wept at the thought that men would die in the ordinary course of nature, was such a disgrace to the royal robes which graced his royal person, as to be guilty of acts evincing gross fatuity and hellish barbarity.

Some English writer has remarked, that there are some errors so "curiously indented, and whimsically dove-tailed" into the minds of the English nation, that you might -by a course of argument approaching the precision of mathematical demonstrationshow them to be atterly unfounded, to be the splenetic outpourings of passionate and prejudiced writers, and yet you would be declarations at the first. deemed guilty of historical heresy if you Mary-the "bloods Mary" as she is familtarly called - has been held up to the execompound of senseless bigotry, and coldblooded, malignant cruelty that ever pollut ed a throne Read the contemporaneous accounts of Protestant historians, and you of this woman's soul; no gleam of womanly tenderness ever flitted athwart the impenctrable recesses of her gloomy mind; broodments, we almost involuntarily exclaim with the poct-

"So writhes the mind remorse has riven. Unfit for earth, undoomed for heaven : Darkness above, despair beneath : Around it flame, within it death."

in a collection of ancient letters which he stance : has recently published, has given extracts from letters written by Mary berself. found among official state documents, which represent her in the most amiable light, manifesting an active benevolence a kindness of feeling highly creditable to her head and heart. How then can we account for her active persecution of Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper and a host of other canonized names? She was a superstitions woman, acting under strong religious influences, as Now if Isabella of Spain the noble consort of Ferdinand, (as great a woman as Elizabeth in all that constitutes true greatness, and in some respects far greater, could countenance the establishment of the inquisition, with all its fiery horiors, its legion of 'woes innumerable' in ber dominions, simple because the promise was extorted from her in early rhildhood, by that arch-fiend and founder of the inquisition, Torquemada; and he still regarded as the very exposure of surpassing female excellence; will we not ac-

which such pure intelligences so faithfully of deliberate and systematic cruelty to a

it must have occurred, that though such Philip of Spoin, one of the most morose, acute critics, such searching and analyzing sullen and heartless of that catalogue of friends of truth and foes of error, may avoid royal monsters, which has sullied the Spanthose monstrosities which shock credulity ish escutcheon almost from time immemoritself, yet that they have not always been lal. This gloomy inmate of the Escurial, ready to pluck the hoary beard of time- whose heart was as cold as the marble floor honored error. It frequently happens, that of his own palace, was hardly the man to facts which have been narrated by writers requite with affection the doting attachment contemporaneous with the times they de- of a woman, who was in the thirty-ninth scribe-facts which are the result of their vear of her age at the time of her marriage, own feverish and excited fancies-are hand- and had never been conspicuous for personed down to after times as axioms—as fixed al charm. From the time of her marriage principles of historic truth-which are not an evident change came over the spirit of her fond dreams of reciprocated love and connubial felicity. The cold, saturnine, ambitious Philip, finding that his ill-weaved schemes of aggrandizement were shrinking into nothingness before the sturdy opposition of the sagacious statesmen of the time, treated her with cold, cutting contempt. Then it was, that the canker-worm of sorrow, of blasted hope and corroding grief, to which the female heart is so morbidly slive, preyed upon a heart already "bursting with accumulated woe." Her fields of history, unmolested by the hand of naturally superstitious but not cruel temperament easily fell a victim to the cunningly devised schemes of Bonner and Gardner ; and from all parts of her dominions the lurid glare of auto da-fes, and the groans of agonized victims, attested the baneful influence of their ascendancy. That wer of fiery purgation, against all that was excelent in virtue or lovely in piety, soon commenced which will ever remain a foul blot on the English character.

Now let us suppose that Isabella -whose beautiful simplicity and bold energy of character has been a truitful theme of encoulum-had been so unfortunate as to have been subjected to the zealous strictures of ans had lived in her dominious, eye-witnesses of the barbarities practised in the name testants-which is not supposing more than the views and wishes of France when was actually the case with Mary-would she united with the other Powers to prenot the idea handed down to us of Isabel- serve "the integrity of the Ottoman emla's character have teen far different? pire." The meaning of that phrase was, prebension for his own life, and hearifelt sympathy for the sufferings of others, a most exclusive protection and occupation by a indignant picture of the cold-blooded, systematic cruelty of the far-famed Isabella?

traditional gossip of the time, by a considcharacter, and especially to female character, we may frequently be convinced that sectarian animosity, political differences, and all the 'huge army of the world's desires;' for the microscope glass, through which we survey distant events, that we should be induced to distrust our senses until by serious attention and laborious analysis, we have wiped away the mists and vapors which obscure our mental vision.

Southern Literary Messenger.

QUESTION OF WAR OR PEACE IN EUROPE.

From the Baltimore American.

M. Thiers, in his reply to Lord Palmer ston pulbished in the London Spectator of by the most conclusive process of reasoning October 17, sets forth at some length the policy which France has determined to pursue on the Three-Egyptian question, and in reply to the propositions of the British endeavors to show that her course all along has been consistent with her conduct and

The negotiations among the great Powdared to broach such an opinion. Queen ers touching this question began at the time this day understands, not as a territorial limit of when Constantinople was threatened by the army of Ibrahim. The Turkish fleet had cration of posterity as the most shocking gone over to Mehemet Air, and the Power of the Porte seemed to be wholly inadequate to ward off the impending danger which hung over the capital of the Empire. The interference of the great Powers now are persuaded to the conclusion that no ray took place in order " to preserve the integof pity ever illumined the dark caverns rity and independence of the Ottoman empire." France united with the rest in this determination A few extracts from Lord Palmerston's note, and the reply of M. ing as it was over guilty woes. When read. Thiers, will show how the present differening the account of her last onhappy mo. ces between the negotiating parties began. a union which, it is true, is now most persever- which to select his Cabinet officers After stating the object disinterestedly pursued by Great Butain, and by her proposed to the other Powers, viz the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and that for this end it would be necessary to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the Viceroy of Egypt within parrow limits, And yet Mr. Lyther, an English author, Lord Palmerston proceeds to say in sub-

"That 'such has been the declaration of England at every period of this negotiation. France, by the collective note signed at Constantinople on the 27th of July, 1832, and by a circular addressed on the 17th of the same month to all the Courts-France had appeared to adhere to the common principle, by proclaiming as absointely as the other Cabinets the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire But she subsequently departed from this principle, by demanding in favor of the Vicerov a dismemberment of the empire, which is incompatible with all women do in a more or less degree. its existence. Desirous of securing the co-operation of France, the Four Powers who have signed the treaty of the lath July have made. resterated attempts to bring her to join in their views. They have even made considerable sacrifices to her, for they added to Egypt, hereditarily granted the Pashalic of Acre without the ence as to the end or the means - an indifference fortress, and they afterwards consented to join which would admit of the conclusion that she the forcess itself to their former proposal. But would in polease interfere in what might take sue. all these sacrifices were of no avail; France place in the East; that, far from it, she has alpersisted in her departure from the principle ways declared that she would withdraw berself ly to proclaim in common.'

in this course. However they might desire to lead to the conclusion and his isolated position cord to poor Mary the slight boon of being secure her co operation, they were driven to sep would be one of maction, and that she has al-

ed more than on the stiff they did not come to an understanding, it stild, after all, be necessary for the Four Pames, pretile a question on which the Five could agree

The point of the charge of inconsistency urged against France is forcibly expressed in

" In the early stages of the negotiation, the declarations of principles made by the Government of France led her Majesty's Government to imagine that the two Governments could not but agree as to the means of carrying their common principles into execution. If the intentions and opinions of the French Government apon the means of execution differed, even in the outset of the negatiations, from those of the British Government, then France has no right to represent as an unexpected schism between England and France, a difference which the French Guvernment knew all along to exist. If the intentions and opinions of the French Government as to the means of execution have undergone a change since the negotiations began, then France has no right to impute to Great Britain a divergence of policy, which arises from a change on the part of France, and not from a change on the part of Great Britain. But in any case, when four out of the five Powers found themselves agreed upon one course, and when the fifth had determined to pursue a course entirely different, it could reasonably be expected that the four should, in deference to the fifth, give ap opinions in which they were daily more and more confirmed, and which related to a matter of vital importance to the great and permanent interests of Europe."

After reviewing the whole of Lord Palmerston's sistements, M. Thiers sums up the result in the following propositions:

"That France has been consistent. "That she had desired, and desires no longer,

the integrity and independence of the Ottoman

"That the four Powers have made repeated sacrifices to her views. "That they at last offered her an ullimatum

based upon a former proposal of her own ambas-

"That they did not proceed further until that ultimatum had been refused. "That they have reason to be surprised a

he manner in which France has received the a passive assent, and at least her moral support."

Ibrahim Pacha, and on the other from the negotiations, Russia held back, and recom-And thus it is by close inquiry into the mended non-intervention. England and allies as regards Syria. France were united, and Austria and Prussia eration of the untoward circumstances which came over to their views. At this period began the unfortunate difference between France and England. This difference was and the Viceroy's territories.

This variance between France and Engamong the other Powers. Austria, at first agreeing with France, went over to England, and with some exceptions have confidence Prussia followed Austria, and Russia adopted England Saition of boundaries; and she proposed, in the wers, to cover Con-

my, while English and blockade Syria. "This . Thiers, "realized the comes fon which till then England had regarded as the most dangerous to the Otto-

After going over the different steps in the negotiations, M. Thiers sums up as follows

" 1. That at the commencement of the negotiation the dependence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire were understood, as France to greater or lesser advantage between the Sultan and Viceroy, but as a guaranty of the Five Courts against offensive measures on the part of Mehemet Ali, and against the exclusive protection of one of the Five Powers.

" 2. That France, far from modifying her opinions in opposition to a constant union of views. intentions, and expressions of opinion on the part of the Four Courts, has always, on the contrary, regarded the Turce Egyptian question in one and the same light, while she has seen the Four Courts, although at first at variance, afterwards agree in the intentions of sacrificing the Vicerov : and England, satisfied with sacrifice, coming in views, and most sudden and alarming in its resolutions.

"3. That repeated sacrifices have not been made to France in order to bring her over to the plans of the Foor Courts, since nothing more has been dope than to offer, in 1839, to add to Egypt the Pashalic of Aere, without the fortress of Acre, but with the hereditary possession of the Pashalie, and to offer her, in 1840, the Pashalic of Acre, with the citadel, but without the hereditary possession.

" 4. That she was not forewarned, as is asserted, that the Foor Courts would proceed without her if she did not adhere to their views ; that, on the contrary, she had reason to expect to receive fresh proposals, when, open the news of the departure of Sami Bey for Constantinople and the insurrection in Syria, the treaty of the 15th of July was suddenly signed without her being previously informed, and she was only made acquainted with it after it had been signed, received the communication of it only two months afterwards

" 5. That no one has a right to count upon her passive concurrence in the execution of the treaty; and if she has insisted more especially open the difficulties attendant upon the means of execution, she has never professed an indifferwhich the five Cabinets had thought it their du- from the four other Powers if certain resolutions were add 1 1 : that more of her agents have ev-"That the other Courts could not follow her let been at thoron in say any thing which might guided in her conduct by her ghostly advis- ara'e from her, and to sign an act which ought was intended, and she sail to ends, to preserve true, to the true standard of appointments to of the head of Atnola's river to Spider lake,

From the New York Commercial Advertiser PEACE OR WAR -The readers of this paper have noticed, we presume, that from the commencement of the late and still existian discussions between France and England-the latter acticg, apparently, as the mouth-piece also of Russia, Austria, and Prussia-the opinion has been confidently expressed that the 'Eastern question' would be finally settled without a general war, or a war between France and England. Perhaps they may wish to know how we think the question will be settled, and upon what

reasonings we found this our opinion. As to the first, we have supposed, from the beginning, that the Pacha would be compelled to give up Syria, while Egypt would be continued to him in perpetuity. It will be remembered that originally the proposition was to give him Egypt in perpetuity, and Syris for life. The advantages where the incumbents have made themselves of that proposition he lost by not accepting it within the time limited. After that time he was allowed a certain number of days within which to accept Egypt in perpetuity alone; but it is be observed that no third alternative was proposed in case of his not accepting this second within the time. His refusal was to be followed by coercive measures-but to what end? Not, as we understand it, to destroy him altogether, but to compel his acceptance of that second and final proposition, to wit, the uncontrolled possession of Egypt, with the abandonment of his pretensions to Syria.

At the last moment he accepted this proposition, but at the same time made an appeal to the Sultan, the nature of which is not precisely understood. In it he asked permission to retain Syria for life, according to the tenor of the first proposal. In reply to this appeal the Sultan fulminated against but an edict of deposition Whether there was or was not any thing in his appeal to justify such a harsh measure, nobody seems to know, but, at all events, the deposition seems not to have been expected or approved by the four Powers. We presume, theretreaty of the 15th July, since in accordance with fore, that it will not be enforced, and that her own declarations, it might be expected that Mehemit Ali will be permitted to remain contemporary historians; that those histori- she would have given to this treaty more than Pacha of Egypt, with remainder to his children. If there is war at all between him M. Thiers proceeds to reply to these and the allies, it will be, first to drive him of religion; and that they had been Pro- charges in detail. He explains what were out of Syria-second, to repel or prevent any aggression by him against the Sultan or his dominions.

But will France consent to this arrangement? Undoubtedly. M. Thiers express-Would not the worthy historian have depic that Constantinople was to be defended on ly says that she will-that her action wil ted to us in all the lights and shadows of ap- the one hand from the threatened march of be limited to the rescue of Mehemet Ali and his maintenance in the rule of Egypt She insists upon the integrity of both Egypt Russian army. At the early stages of the and Turkey, and if this is respected for both, she will not oppose the action of the

But great stress is laid upon the warlike propensities of the French nation, and their occasionally give a totally different hue to England proposed to force the Turkish fleet leager desire to avenge upon England the from the hands of Mehemit Ali, and here disasters they sustained before and in the downfall of Napoleon Doubtless there is something in this; but after all, the widened when England came to define French are an enlightened people, and not prejudices, affections, and sympathies, so co- strictly the boundaries between the Sultan's the mere maderen some of the English journalists, and letter-writers would have us consider them. They are powerful, warland was the signal for sudden harmony like, and impulsive; but they have good sense enough to know the value of peace, in their King, and will sustain him in his

policy, whatever it may be. And what is his policy? That of an enlightened statesman-that of peace, industry and national improvement.

THE CONSEQUENCES WHICH WILL RESULT FROM THE WHIG VICTORY.

After a long and arduous struggle, extending through twelve years, and accompanied by vicissitudes of ardent bone and depressing fear, the Whis Party have, at last, reached the goal of success, and have now an opportunity to carry into practice all those principles which they have heretofore advocated as conductive to good government, and the happiness and prosperity of the country.

That this opportunity will be readily embraced we do not entertain a doubt, and we look forward confidently to the time when all the promises made by the Whig Party will be redeemed, when the abuses of Government, will be corrected and the Constitution, as it was intended hy its framers, become the supreme rule and guide of the Federal Administration.

Gen. HARRISON comes into office under many advantages. He is the choice of at least twenly States, and has carried a majority of at least 100,000 of the popular votes.

The first Congress which will meet after his inauguration will contain, in both branches, a majority of those who are friendly to his Admining to terms with the three others, and forning of the talent and virtue of the Republic from rung upon the "bargain" and correction" charges

the pledges made by his friends will be fairly redeemed, and that, unlike his two immaculate predecessors, he will not, in his moment of power, neclect the performance of promises on the faith of which that power was attained.

In connection with this subject, we extract from the New York American the following artiefs, the tone and temper of which we much approve : - Petersburg Intelligencer. THE RESULT-THE CONSEQUENCES.

For all practical purposes the Presidential canvass is at an end, and the majority by which Gen. WM. H HARRISON is chosen to occupy the chair of Washington, is so decisive, as to leave him at liberty to pursue what we cannot doubt is the bent of his own inclination-the large and liberal policy of a Nation's favorite, governing for the nation, and not for a party.

Some days will yet elapse before all the details of the tattle and the victory can be aseertained, and the feverishness of the public mind, while the strife was waging, has not yet subsided into that calm and rational tone, to which alone any arguments as to the future should be advantageously addressed.

Meantime, however, we may throw out some suggestions-not, certainly, pretending to speak for any one but ourselves - as to the course which we may hope the new Administration will pur

The position we have already assumed, that Gen Harrison will be the President of the whole country, and not of a party, of uself establishes a marking contrast between the new Administration and that which it will succeed - and carried out to its legitimate consequences, includes, fice? " Is he honest, is he capable, is he faith and thence on to the Kennebec road (or

ful to the Constitution," will now by the first | road from when this cannot be answered affirmatively, no of the Connection supplementary merit of party services, ur per-

sonal devotion, will be permitted to avail. The standard of official appointments will be raised-and more will be required to fill the offi ces they hold. But, more than this-they will be required to attend to their duties, and leave coursed. The all those connected with electioneering, with plar and circulations missionary services as partisans, attending pub- Canana, but he lic meetings, making speeches, feigning, or forming, or superintending conspiracies-or otherwise bringing the "patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of e lections;" all such duties they shall be required to leave to others, or to lose their offices.

The doctrine of "the spoils" will be repudiated as a rule of action. Changes, indeed, should ed to surfeit, and be made, must be made, -out only in cabinat skeleton. Every and diplomatic appointments, which, for the off successfully, most part, must take their time and color from the head of the Administration, but in all offices

busy in politics When it shall be seen that men who do step twenty miles out of the line of their duties to mingle in party aware, is not in strife, are punished for their misdeeds, those It suppose it co who shall succeed them will learn the invalua- the ridge is co ble lessen of minding their business, and letting granite chiffs,

the people manage theirs. We are the more emphatic on this point from the brazen and notorious impudence, with which the Custom House officers of this city have interfered, both in this State and other States, in the recent election.

We have seen them at the polls buying up voters-slang whanging, betting, bullying and challenging voters-and we have felt that such insolent interference on the part of federal office holders ought to be severely rebuked.

On the contrary, however, when men in office have confined themselves to the simple exercise of their rights as electors, without obtrading themselves offensively upon their neigh- dishes I have ever bors, or seeking to interfere with them-and are the nose, heart, ar diligent, competent, and faithful in the execution of their public trusts, we hope, we presume, they will not be disturbed, whatever their political preferences.

As the "Extra Globe," in spite of its extra lies, is a sort of text book among the Loco Focos, we think it may be well enough to give them a short sketch of the life of its editor, that they may see what sort of a chap their oracle is. Amos has filled the heads of some of our opponents, in these parts, so full of lies, that there is sleighing since no room for reason or common sense.

The following life of Amos Kendall we copy | sen, where I from the Baltimore Pilot, edited by Duff Green, return home. Esq .: - Whig Banner.

"Kendall was born in New Hampshire. He

went to Kentucky, when he was a young man, in quest of business. He was employed by Mrs. Clay, during her husband's absence from the United States on public business, as tutor to her children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clay were pleased with the manner in which he discharged his duty. After he left the employ of Mrs. Clay, ding her pale re he became sick at some tavern. She heard of it.& had him brought to ber house, where he was nursed and kindly treated, through a long sickness Mr Clay on his return home, became his friend and patron. Kendall, after trying various | near his 'Dul things, at length became ed:tor of the Argus, at suddenly broke Frankfort, Kentucky. He supported Mr. Clay tered the for the Presidency, with great zeal, in the cam paign of 1824. It will be recollected by all, that Good night Sir confest was decided by the House of Representatives, and resulted in the selection of John piler. Quincy Adams. While the contest was pending in the House, Kendall wrote to Mr. Clay, advising him to vote for Mr. Adams, even after the vote of instructions by the Kentucky Legis- for Van Buren lature. Soon after the election of Adams, in 1825, and after Clay had been made Secretary, Kendall wrote to him that if he would give him a salary of filteen hundred dollars, he would go to Washington and detend him against "slanders" circulated against him. In the summer of 1825, he received the proposition to Mr. Clay in person. Failing to get the office, he borrowed \$1500 of bim.

In August or September, 1825, Doff Green, at that time editor of the Telegraph, a Jackson paper at Washington, learning enough of K-ndall's character to convince him that he was a "purchaseable commodity." He went immediately to Frankfort he found him unwell-too unwell to be talked to on business. He learned from Judge Bibb, that the best way to operate on Kendall was through Major Barry, and Col. R. M. Johnson told him of Kendall having borrowed \$1500 of Mr. Clay, and said he would guarantee, this could be raised for Kendall, that the Argus would go for Jackson. Green immedi ately authorized Col, Johnson to see Kendall, and say to him that he (Green) would accept his Buren neighbers draft for that amount. This proposition was commonicated to Kendall early in September Af ter this, on the 11th of October, more than eighteen months after Mr. Clay had been made Secretary of State, Kendall again wrote to him and made a new tender of his services, provided Mr. Clay would secure for him the \$1500 salary. It was in this letter he first intimated to Mr. Clay that the ARGUS might be arrayed against the Administration. He assured Mr. Clay, howev er, that he would never impeach his "integrity istration, and he will have the greater portion on honor." After all the changes that had been ainst Mr. Clay for more than a year, still Ken-With these advantages, we may hope that dall was willing to defend him, if he he would give him an office worth \$1500 per year."

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The survey undertaken by our Government of the territory in a dispute between this country and Great Britain has been brought to a close for the present season, the early approach of wrater having put an end to the field operations. This survey, as our readers may remember, is under the charge of Captain TALCOTT. late of the U. S. Engineer Corps, and Professor RENWICK, of New York, gentlemen well qualified for the important trust, and in whose report the country will place implicit confidence. We hear indirectly that the explorations, thus far, have gone to establish the justice of the SCP GRAY'S or claim preferred by the United States. Of the nature of the service performed by the exploring party in the wild territory through which they have passed, the following letter will convey an accurate notion : Extract of a letter from one of Captain Tal

cott's assistants to a gentleman in Albany d'ted

KENNEBEC ROAD, Oct. 24 1840. I arrived here yesterday noon with two ascistants and six packuen, having, with the exception of a few days on Spider lake, been separated from Captain Talcott since the 28.1 of September last. The duty as-

separation is a loke thirty-five place forty miles ly requires an casionally, and you

ion of the country Our life has sometimes w zen, and oceas accomplished a time we have ! vev. To this them to be divid

Often have I enjoy the fine or even killing the day would I pass. On Souder St. Francis Indian for us, much large lers, or " armed spread. The tro to six pounds. have a small sext stude from the such stars as ap night, as after a feel able to keep P S. Oct. 25 fifteen inches d Talcott joined have all, fifte

Sunday it cle day and Friday days. The n sentiments. 8-b-1-n-c-8 bei

New Hang ter South Caro ren gain of sever shire had applied well have refuse Whig family, if very much agains

Large Harriso neighbors, the o a Van Buren a months ago, largest sweet | are happy to sa proved the large it was the best were presented On the same

Philadelphia C ceived 107, in Adams 1, Lancaste Beaver 20, and

which beats any

OFF ALREAD names of the New York in the Saturday, for Have Blair, of Washing

A Crumb of Co. John Van Buren h Congress from (how very small) and Magictan - Pet. In

Moffit's Pi

Bernard's Reme

HOUG

Tovall Just received

Salisburg, Nor