ie finest we have seen was in Kentucky, shough in Tennessee and Virginia they do well. We have not seen any in this State.

Besides this, there is the Vandiver Pippin, Michael Henry's Pippin, Red sweet Peppin, and Green Newton Pippin, and probably several other varieties of which we know nothing. Among all the pippins however, with which we are acquainted, we consider none equal to the Fall or Holland, and would earnestly recommend it to the attention of all those in this or any other section of the country, who may desire to procure good fruit.

7th. Wine Apple .- This is a beautiful red apple, flattish form, middle size, fine and agreeable flavor, is much esteemed, and ripens in the fall months. The tree is thrifty and growing, bears very young, and very abundantly ; they are frequently to be met with in this State, and many of them in this county.

8th. Spitzenburg, of which there are two kinds, the Newtown Spitzenburg and the Esopus Spitzenburg. Both are excellent fruit ; the latter is considered preferable. The Newtown is a beautiful red, tinged with yellow-rich fine flavor, and is to be used from October to January; it does not keep well. The tree is thrifty and handsome.

The Esopus is a splendid red and beauti ful fruit, large in size, rather oblong in form tapering towards the blossom end, and the inside yellow, rich, juicy, high-flavored and excellent; it is best from November to March. The tree grows large and spreading, and bears well after a few years, but

not very young. 9th. Rhode Island Green -This is large apple of cloudy green color, but vellowish when ripe, in form varying from flat to roundisb. It is much esteemed, and excellent for cooking.

10th. Pruor's Red .- This is considered the best apple that is grown in the United States It is said to be a large fruit of fine color, and somewhat varies in form. charine and fine flavored, melting in the mouth like a soft peach. It is yet a very

11th. Bell-flower .- This is a very superior apple of large size, oblong form, yellow color, sometimes tinged with red, ridged towards the blossom end. It has long been esteemed as one of the finest apples in the Philadelphia market, and when known is equally prized in the South and West.

The above are a few of the many varieties of apples, which we have no doubt would thrive well in this country. One or two trees of each of the kinds we have named; would be sufficient to supply a family with fruit, for all ordinary purposes.

In a number of the Richmond Enquirer, we find the following opinion of Chancellor and New-York

Kent, of the controversy between Virginia Chancellor Kent's Opinion of the controversy between New-York and Virginia. "The Coustitution of the United States has provided for the surrender of fugitives from justice, between the several States, in cases of treason, felony, and other crimes,' but it has not designated the specific crimes for which a surrender has been made, and this has led to difficulties, as between the States. Thus, for instance, in 1889, the Governor of Virginia made application to the Governor of New-York, for the surrender of three men, charged by effidavit as being fugitives from justice, in feluniously stealing and taking away from one Colley in Virginia a negro slave Isaac, the property of Colley. The application was made under the act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, chapter 7, sec. 1, founded on the Constitucrime, within the Constitution and the Law, and certified as the statute directed. The Governor of New-York refused to surrender the supposed fugitives, on the ground New York, and consequently not a crime of 17.800 houses, 13,600 are under \$10 rent -Legislative authorities of Virginia, on the other hand, considered the case to be within the provision of the Constitution and the law, and that the refusal was a denial of right. It was contended that the Constilawful existence of slaves as property, for it apportions the representatives among the states on the basis of the distinction between free persons and other persons, and it provides in Art. 4. sec. 2, for their surrender when escaping from one state to another: that slaves were regarded as property, in hearly all the states, and protected as such the Federal compact, and of the act of Congrave considerations. I have read and considered every authority, document, and ar-

nised and enforced. [Commentaries on American law. by Chancellas Kent, vol. 1, 3th Edition, note

It is said that the reason why Mr. Sens-Cuthbers did not take his seat in the Sense until a few days before the adjournment was, that he did not know Congress eredit for having this SMALL LEAK stopped. was insession !! - Washington News.

A NATIONAL DEBT.

It is now reduced to a certainty that Mr. Van Buren has left a deht of at least fortv millions of dollars hanging over the nation and the new Administration, and it is believed by many that it will exceed forty

millions ! How miserably dishonest and incompeent to administer the affairs of the Government does this prove Mr. Van Buren to be. When he went into office, four years ago. he found a surplus of forty millions of dollars in the Tressory, and he has now gone out of office leaving the Treasury deficient

to that amount. Who can tell to what extent the nation might have been involved had Mr. Van Bureg's friends succeeded in placing him at the head of affairs during the next four years?-and how are the honest and hard working people of the country to have any confidence in the professions of those leading Locofocos who exerted themselves so much to secure Mr. Van Buren's election. knowing at the same time, how much he has abused the public confidence, and squandered the people's money .- Marengo Patriot.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Wednesday, furnished later and interesting intelligence from Mexico.—The state of affairs in that country is any thing but prosperous. The want of money is very great, and the government devices to obtain it, are singular and shew extreme necessity A law has been passed, imposing a persenal tax, by which all males over the age of eigh teen years are to be divided into five classes, according to the value of their properly, or the productiveness of their business.

The first class are to pay \$2 per month the others less - the lowest sum being one bi per month! One half of the sums raised is ap propriated to support the government of the State in which it is raised, and the other to paying the interest and principal of the nationil debt. The Government Journal, in commenting on the necessity of this law, says the officers of the Central Government have not been paid their salaries for a long time, that the army have been without pay, and finally that nobody in the public employ has received pay .-The inside is yellow, very tender, rich, sac- He argues that this state of things cannot continue, for this reason, if no other, that the army, when furnished with neither pay nor rations, will revolt and appoint other rulers, with a view to a change of measures.

Gen. Arista has addressed a formal petition to the National Congress, protesting against the anulment of the law allowing the introduction of contraband goods through the port of Maiamores, at the same time beseeching of the goverument the religious tulfilment of its contracts made through him with the merchants of Mex ico, Matamorus and other places He gives many facts to show the utter destitution of the small army under his command when the contracts were made & his want of resources to keep them from absolute starvation, and adds that the constitutionality of the law under which the contracts were made, was never questioned while the country was invaded and the existence of the government threatened; but only thought of when the enemy had surrendered and the danger disappeared.

We should infer that the Mexicans have a good deal more to think of at home, than of in-

vading Texas. The propriety of immediately acknowledging he Independence of Texas, is freely discussed in several of the Mexican papers. One party s for granting the boon, because they consider peace absolutely necessary for the mere existence of Mexico as a nation; another is for making one desperate effort more to plant their standard on the banks of the Sabine! Private advices state that Mexice is anxious to embrace any plausible excuse for patching up peace with

The English Poor .- The following facts, re specting the condition of the working classes and acknowledged paupers in England, requires no comment. They are extracted from the last Report of the English Register General. The condition of the working classes in many of the large towns, is really lamentable. At Liverpool, there are 7,862 cellars described in the " dark, damp, dirty and ill-ventile live 39,000 of the working people; there are tion of the United States, Art. 4, sec. 2, as also 2,270 courts, in which from two to six fam being a case of treason, felony, or other lies reside, and few of these courts have more than one outlet. In Manchester, of 123,232 working people, 14,960 live in cellars In Bury, one-third of the working classes are so poorly off, that in 772 houses, one bed served for four | Sea ever recorded, occurred in the Irish persons; in 907, one bed for five; and in 78, one that slavery and property in slaves did not | bed for six! In Bristol, forty six per cent, of exist in New-York and that the offence the working classes have but one room for a was not a crime known to the Laws of family. Leeds is a very poor unhealthy place; within the meaning of the Constitution and In Glasgow, the amount of wretchedness and disease is alarmingly great. In 1837 21,800 persons had fever in that city, which has a population of something like 250,000. With regard | ham, which was on its way from Dublin to to pappers in London, it is observed that the whole number of persons in London districts who received in and out door parochial relief for tution of the United States recognises the the year ending March, 1838, was 77,186-of Ping. these 13.972 suffered with fever, 7,017 from syanchus, and 5,692 from typhus. In the parish of St. George, the Martyr, 1,276 cases of

A SMALL LEAK STOPPED.

fever occurred among 1,467 paupers, leaving

only 191 unattacked .- Boston paper.

We perceive among the Ac's of Congress passed at its recent sescion, one, entitled " An and particularly in New York, when the Act to abolish the Port of delivery and office of Constitution was made, and that the re- Surveyor of the Customs, at Currituck Inlet peal of those laws and renunciation of that in North Carolina." Curritock Inlet became species of property, in one state, does not closed twelve years ago-just about the time effect the validity of the laws and of that | Gen. Jackson was elected-since which period, species of property in another state; and the office, with a standing salary of \$200 per that the refusal to surrender felone, who so more necessity for it there, than at any point annum, has been a perfect sinecure; there being steal that property in Virginia, and flee on the Blue Ridge. Yet the office has been conwith it, or without it, to New York on the tineed under the two last Administrations, and ground that blacks are no longer regarded has been held, of course, by some active partisan elections. The People and officers of Gov as property in New-York, is a violation of of the party, in Currinck county. Mr. John B. Jones held it for some time before the last cangress thereon. This case involves very vass for the Legislature, when he resigned it to become a candidate.

Mr. Van Buren, intent on exercising this pittance of paironage to the last, pominated a sucgament on the subject, that were within cessor to Mr. Jones, when the subject was enmy command, and in my humble view of quired into by our Sepator, Mr. Graham The the question, I cannot but be of the opinion result of his investigation was, that he introduced that the claim of the Governor of Virginia a bill to abilish the office, and succeeded in hav-

was well founded, and entitled to be recog- ing it passed into a law. So notorious has been the fact of the closing of Currituck Infet, that it is mentioned on McRae's Man of this State, published in 1883. And yet, even since that period, \$1,400 of the People's money have been paid to this Officer without is interference, which is as honorable to the employment; or, to speak more properly, to a President as it is creditable to the country ! partisan for electioneering

> This may seem a small matter, but it serves to show how loosely the affairs of the Nation have been managed. Mr. Graham deserves {Ral. Reg.

From the Boston (Fatra,) March 20. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

TWENTY TWO DAYS OF FROM ENGLAND. The Steam packet Caledonia, Capt. M'. Kellar, arrived early flis forenoon She was first telegraphed in the bay about half past ten, and in an hour after, she was safely moored at her dock in East Boston. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the fourth instant, and has consequently had a passage of nearly sixteen days. The President brought papers up to the tenth ult., from Liverpool. The intelligence by the Caledonia is consequently twenty two days later than any we have before received from Enrope. She brings sixty one passengere. The news from England is not important. The intelligence of the suspension of the Philadelphia banks had just reached Liverpool by the packet of the 8th ult., but had not eached London.

From China there is nothing of much consequence.

The over-land mail had not arrived when the steamer left .- From Syria, Egypt and Turkey, the news etill wears a pacific aspect, Mehemet Ali, unable to resist the Allied Powers, appears disposed to put the best face upon affairs, and submit with the best possible grace to an unpleasant necessity.

The news so far as it goes, is pacific. There is, certainly nothing that would seem at all to threaten the present amicable relations of the European Powers. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord Palmersion said at he saw nothing which in his apprehen in was likely to the disturbance of pacific relations between France and England.

The Liverpool Mail blusters and talks of War, but is entitled to no attention. It is particularly vindictive against this country. It says; "The revenue is declining-the expenditure is increasing - we are at wer in China, and we shall be at war with the United States in the course of six weeks, and most probably with France also. Lord John Russell has therefore quite enough to do, and we wish him a safe deliverance. If he could manage to stir up a good rebellion in Ireland, it would tend very much to the tranquility of that country; for when we

are at war, we never can have too much of t. The fiercer it rages the sooner it ends. Ireland will never be a peaceful and prosperous country until it is reconquered and thrashed into obedience. The United States will continue to pester and plunder us until New York is burnt and Maine annihilated. The news brought by the packets yesterday is conclusive on this point."

McLEOD. - It was rumored in Paris at the atestidates that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer her mediation to arrange our M'Leod dispute with the United States

UNITED STATES BANK.

As the news of the suspension of the Philadelphia Banks had just reached Liver pool, and is anneanced without comment in the papers of that city, it is impossible to judge of the effect it has produced.

There had been terrible storms in the Mediterranean, and the French vessels of war and transports on the Barbary coast had sufferred much, a number were wrecked with great loss of life. The transport corvette Marne, went ashore in the Gulf of Siora, and 57 of her crew, including most of her officers, perished.

There is nothing of importance from France go to show that there

Entertained there of the sucasures for the fortification of and Egyptian fleets under

Command of Yaver Pacha (Captain walker) had arrived at the Dardanelles and of Congress."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

One hunored and twenty-two Persons drowned One of the most appalling disasters a channel, on the night of the 19th February. The New York Ship Gov. Fenner sailed from Liverpool at noon on that day, with one hundred and twenty-four persons (emigrants) on board-and when off Hollyhead at two hours past midnight, she came in collision with the Dublin steamer Notting Liverpool, and the Gov. Fenner sank immediately, only the master and the mate esca-

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer NEW YORK, March 23.

The Circular of the President, signed by the Secretary of State, and addressed to the office holders, will do wonders to correct the abuses which have grown up under the two administrations preceding the present. They who have suffered themselves to doubt can doubt no longer that the Executive is in earnest. Many are the compliments I have heard to day to the new Administration in consequence of the hold stand taken by the President to rid the country of the disgrace which has rested upon it by bringing the patronage of the general Government into conflict with the freedom of as follows: ernment both may now breathe aloud; the one having nothing to fear from the undue influence of the Executive in elections, and the other in receiving office from the Government not swesting that allegiance to the Administration which makes independence of opinion and freedom of action a criminal offence. Office is no longer to be prostituted to party, and the office-holder is free from those per centages upon his salar; which have been subordinates to the supporters of those holding more exalted places. Thanks to the Administration for this time-

Mr. Van Boren returns to the city in a tempest-not of excitement, but of wind and rain. The gales of popular favor have the angry sky and howling wind which a. Register.

the 1st of January.

The reception of the ex-President would, no doubt, have been a grand affair, so far as a great show could have made it so, but for the tain. The Park, in the vicinity of Tammany Hall and the City Hall, was prolly well filled during the intervals between the showers. The several party associations and clubs were out with music and banners, and in addition to these the curious among a population of 500,000 were in attendance. Every thing had been done in the way of preparation, and at some considerable expease to the wards and the general committees. A drenching rain of course damped the arder of the most loyal of Mr. Van Buren's friends, and others less loyal were cool enough to leave the field for their domicils. The ex President arrived at Jersey City between two and three o'clock. A committee of reception met him there, and his friends met him in the city agreeably with all the arrangements made by his friends. The address of welcome was to be spoken by ex-recorder Morris, who, for this and other services connected mainly with the seizure of private papers in the house of a citizen. is to be made at the close of the day the Locofoco candidate for mayor of the city.

The nomination, bowever, is to be but a part of the evening's work. Mr Van Buren has promised his attendence at some of the places of public amusement, and on tomorrow evening there will be a grand Democratic ball at Tammany Hall in honor of bis arrival. In the mean time, it is well enough to remember that Mr. Van Buren begins to be openly talked of as the Opposi tion candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

The North River continues closed to Pouglikeepsie and four miles this side. The rain will probably open it to Albany, though the ice is very firm.

Mr. Crittenden will return in a day or two from Albany, Gen. Scott proceeds to the frontier.

The new order of things has begun at the Castom-house. The Collector, Survey or, and Naval officer took possession at II o'clock this morning. The great number of arrivals within a day or two past makes the business brisk. The subordinates at present remain as they were.

The business of the city is small to-day Nothing done in stocks, fancy or State, worthy of note.

From the Bangor Whig. CONSISTENCY OF LOCOFOCOISM.

The federal Locofoco organ of this city shows up the consistency of its party and the bitterness of its warfare. Speaking of the Inaugural Address of President Harrison, it adopts the following quotation from the New York Sun, which is denominated a neutral paper, but which for all practical purposes is Locofoco.

. We have but little to say in regard to it, except that we are disappointed in not finding in it the least indication of what is to be the specific course of policy of the new administration. It says not a word as to the proper means of restoring the currency to soundness-not a word for or against a national bank -not a word for or against an Independent Treasury-not word in reference to the public lands-not a word in relation to our difficulties with Great Britain-not a word in relation to a general bankrupt law-and gives not a single intimation in regard to an extra session

But as all the fault possible must be found with the Address, the federal organ alluded to quotes in the same paper the following

sentences from the Globe "No man of intelligence can read the loaugural, however studiously it veils the names of things meant, without perceiving that it portends a national bank, national debt, distribution of the national domain, and all the subsidiary measures necessary to

or consequent on their adoption." Here are two quotations, treating on the same subject, and expressing directly opposite opinions, and yet both are adopted by the managers of the Bangor federal Locofoco organ. Party madness robs men of their consistency, and party blindness chests them of honest judgment. The object simed at is defeated by attempting to prove too much. The disposition to find fault without any just reason must be apparent to all and cause all honest minds to loathe the

Sun is amusing enough, certainly, but not half so diverting as the Globe of the gitimate duties!- Such will be removed-23d of this month against the Globe of the the people expect it-the voice of reform 4th of the month, (from which the above quotation is made.) "No man of intelli-Globe of the 4th, "without perceiving that

from the President elect, the largest one eve delivered, and not a word in it to give a glimpse of the course of the new Adminstration in relation to a single question, foreign or domestic, which occupies the attention of the country "

Here's consistency, with a witness!

Seizure. - Several casks of powder - some fify-smuggled into the city from New York, on board the ship Troy, have been seized by Lieutenant Winters, of the Second Municipality Mayor. They were concealed in coffee casks. the tops of which were covered over with coffee, the better to carry out the Jeception - Pie.

Quere .- What has become of the great " Demoera ic Arch," one end of which was to rest Georgia, and the other on Maine, and of which blown away, and, instead of them, comes Pennsylvania was to be the KEY STONE?-Ral. | proceed in its erection according to the or- On Charleston checks

mused the Globe so much on the first day There is an old adage, that when a man of the felly of preof the new year, and for some time after begins to go down hill, every body feels at cause they did not The falling of rain, I suppose, however, liberty to give him a kick. It is upon this are now assailed at though it came in torrents, and upon the principle, we presume, that the Boston who, had the build day of Mr. Van Buten's arrivel in New York .. Quarterly Review, but recently a zealous would have scattered is not much of an omen for evil or for good. advocate of Mr. Van Buren's election, and doo of the People's It means just as much in New York on the the editor of which (Professor Brownson) 23d of March as it did in Washington on is an officer in the Buston Custom-house, thue assails Mr. Van Buren :

> "He has failed in his re-election, not besause he has lost in popularity, but because he never was the choice of the people. -The people never willed his elevation to the Presidential chair. He was elevated to that chair, not by his own popularity : but by the popularity of his predecssor, and by the management of party leaders."

This, it will be recollected, is precisely what the Whige have always said, and what every unprejudiced mind believes; but it is the first time we have seen the fact admitted, by any one of Mr Van Buren's friends-on fadmission which o Trads the Globe, which, for the first time fiercely assails the ultraradical doctrine of Mr. Brownson, advanced during the pendency of the Presidential struggle. Those doctrines were most revolting to the moral sense of the community; but, at that time, Mr Brownson, as the head of a faction, was not to be offended, and the Globe, which now expresses its disapprobation of these ultraisms, then tacitly at least assented to them. No matter, however, what may be the character of Mr. Brownson's sentiments we believe he has hit the nail upon the head when he asserts that Mr Van Buren was not, in 1836, elected President by his own popularity, but by the popularity of his predecessor, and by the management of party leaders.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Well, after all-after the vote of twenty States against six-after a majority of upwards of one hundred thousand-after years of hard butter contest - after the settlement of the vexed question by the voice of the sovereign Peopleafter all this, it seems that the Nation is not o have repose. The plan of the campaign is announced -the routed battalions of power are commission of a again marshalled in battle array - and the politi- | man, a small fine cal warfare is to be renewed. Gen. HARRISON'S immunity for a further administration is to be, nay is, met at the threehold, at the outset, with a predetermined systematic fierce opposition, and that opposition is to be continued and kept up anceasingly for four | of those who so venis to come at least. We are to have no connot bite. We breathing time-no opportunity for developments | Strange, several year -no waiting for measures-war is proclaimed in advance, and war is to be carried on with all the political means which can be used!

Fortunately, happily, for the country, this new contest is one commenced exclusively by expressed for hi the politicians. We do not believe, after what gross outrage; he w has just passed, that the people can be enlisted to have committed ic so unjust and ungenerous an assault upon the lished, and the p man of their choice, and the principles of reform I ishment. But in the

that he is about to strive to introduce. But let the fact be known every where, that he nation is again to be convulsed by disappointed politicians, and that, too, for their own factious, selfish purposes. Let the People see the that public feeling was base uses to which they are to be put by demagogges. Let them be warned to beware of suffering themselves to be deluded and deceived by hose who are now to work hard for pay and

From the Ruleigh Register.

MR. GALES :- We learn from a Northern saper that 18 Ministers of nine Religious denominations, viz : 3 Orthodox, 3 Baptist, 2 Epis. const. 2 Universalists, 2 Free-will Baptists, 2 of the Christian Church, 2 Methodists, 1 Cath olic and 1 Unitarian, associated fraternally on one occasion in the Episcopal Church in Lowell, Massachuseits, and formed a plan among themselves of systematic Sermonizing on Sabbath evenings, on the l'emperance cause ; each of the 18 clergy men taking a topic assigned him, under the rules of the Association. Two of the Discourses have been delivered with the happiest effect, to a crowded assemblage of 1,200 hearers; est and most degramore would have attended could they have ob tained admittance into the house. It is also a Judge for such an cheering aspect, that at a public vote taken in | dangerons. It show the same Town on the 1st inst., on the subject of Licenses to retail Spirits, there were two to one against Licenses. May these facts help to give renewed action to the work of Temperance

PROSCRIPTION.

The locofocos appear to be in a terrible rage, when the President removes from of fice, any of their political partisans; but before they cause the clamor about political proscription, they should examine the acts of Gen. Jackson and "the follower in the footsteps," Under the misrule and disastrous administration of these men, numbers of worthy, faithful, and efficient officers were rudely thrust from office, simply, because they differed in opinion from the ruling powers, whose motto was, " to the victors belong the spoils;" and their places filled by bawling politicians and servile minions. -Does any reasonble man suppose that these creatures will be retained in their places, This quotation of the Globe against the when many of them are known to be notofiously deficient in the discharge of their le- dred thousand de demands it, and the interests of the republic regite it, so be quiet gentlemen of the locogence can read the Inaugural," says the foco tribe; Gen. Harrison will, regardless of your lamentations and lachrymal wailings, dinary course of me it portends" this, that, and the other. The apply the knife of excision to the diseased Globe of the 28d, per contra, discourseth portions of our Government and parasites which have well nigh exhausted its life's "We have just had an inaugural address blood, and corrupted its once pure and tranquil stream - Char. Jour.

THE CAPITOL

The Locofocos after expending about Four Hundred Thousand Dollars upon this building, have suddenly been seized with a griping fit of economy, and like the most prudent, careful, and wary conservators of the public treasure, denounce the unparalleled and extravagant expenditure of \$11 000, for finishing and furnishing ches, This, it is es the interior of this splendid edifice in a influence of all west Police, and are now under the control of the style to correspond with its exterior. All know that this building was commenced under the auspices of a Jackson Legislature, and carried on year after year by the same party, until Four Hundred Thousand Dollars had been expended; the Whigs then came into power, and were compelled to Philadelphia the Ba iginal plan, or relinquish it, a monument elleville Observer.

cy thou art a jewel.'-

here by the Genera Mr. Land Office I ten feet in height, an immense door. French ponies to p cient interior to fu seventy-four." of about \$500 fre er make no use of i our hardware stores. the sub-Treasury carry this chest with our. It would very people the beauties of blasphemously termed of Independence.2

From the

Judge Badger for neither forgiven no when a Judge of th a white man \$1250 We had never h we saw it stated ism; but, suspected find, that the white ton of Stokes con rageous beating of owner of fourteen with negroes! T a fine of 1250 du of 1250 cents won The Jury found the Judge's daty to law would feel, so that

But our inquiries other case, w ause it was after the broken out, or be islature asking for

If Judge Badger's these prints, was Judge in either whose position that he ought to creature, of whatev ted. It is the gl nor power seduce it high duty or render attempt to excite a men of all parties

Burn your Cot planter" says in field to discover Catterpillars, so di Cotton crop, in t cut up, he found housed in the pith ing some fifty more ry one some eight or ly all alive. He s pull up the stalks. the worm eat out in perhaps, or some o posit its eggs upon ton as soon as it h er for its purposes. that the chinch ba of some of these think that the best ton stalks."- Glea

Beauties of the Sub mulated, and locked t ceiver General at St.

21 per cent., while it If the Government transported, under it tion at a heavy addit the transfer could tak exchange, without in The Cuban finanaial pensive, and impract an early period repea gress - Madisonian.

India Rubber Po the London Mo monget the marvels been actually taken London with India persons are canquit is to be a sebstratum put a coating of can filings and saw dust to delightful and durable

Exchanges .- Havi formation as to the York, &c., we state on New York are se obtainable at all are