ANECDOTES OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

Young Bernadotte, educated with care, ecided early for the military profession. shich he entered as a volunteer. Shortafterwards, his regiment was sent to the ast Indies. In an engagement with the English, he was severely wounded, and left on the field of battle. He was found by an officer in our service, conveyed to his tent, his wounds dressed, and carefully nursed. The handsome, graceful, and intelligent youth won on the affections of his preserver, who treated him as a son, until an exchange of prisoners enabled him return to France.

Many years passed away, and Marshal Bernadotte became Commander-in-chief in the north of Germany. His early friend was a native of Hanover. The Marshal made inquiries for his family, and found hat the officer himself had retired from grvice to his native land, to spend his old wing no idea that in the governor of his ders. country he was to meet his young friend of former days. Upon his entrance, the old officer was surprised to see the French marshal spring forward, clasp him in his arms, and burst into tears. "I see," said "you have forgotten the poor youth ou saved and tended as a child." He the event.

It is matter of history that, upon his elec- ed by one chief. ion to the crown of Sweden, he had to ncounter many obstacles to leaving Pa-Ronaparte. But nowhere have I read, not gen in the memoirs of Fouche, that after he Princeheard set off for Sweden, Bonaarte, having repented, despatched after im two agents of his own secret police with orders to arrest the Prince at his port estined at Leipzig to drive Napoleon from is conquests in Europe.

It is matter of history what efforts were efore the invasion of Russia. A few wars before, Finland had been conquered Russia. Napoleon offered to restore it with the provinces unto the Neva, in forner ages subject to the Swedish crown. While the French advanced through Poand, the Swedes were to enter Finland and march upon St. Petersburg through a her recent conquests in western Europe. So far is known; but the conference that ended in the rejection of the French allispired. A special minister was sent from Emperor's last terms. He demanded a rivate audience of the crown prince, who ned it at the palace of Droningholm .island with the adjoining provinces, and added the cession of Norway and restoran of Pomerania, then in the French ssession. The crown prince listened ntil he had made an end of his offers, en asked, "Should Sweden reject these ms, what then were his orders?" The voy rejoined, they were to inform him at Sweden would be invaded by 100,000 nen, reduced to a dependency, himself deused, and some other elevated to its throne ne faithful to France. The Prince then the envoy to a window commanding one before you; that broad deep lake at intersects the country for seventy miles, those forests extending on every and,—all Sweden is but a recurrence of that scene. In such a country, with such people so indomitably brave, devoted to eir native land, what have they or I to fear? Were 100,000 troops of France to wade us, which I know to be impracticable, without risking a battle, they would all be in their graves or my prisoners before the winter passed."

The envoy now burst out into unmanherly reproaches. The Prince listened for You have now performed your duty and two-fifths of its territory. must do mine, by bidding you adieu."

toaching campaign were there discussed, diately free. and then the Emperor arranged to comaunicate every important event, to benehe prince then shewed him that this e- den in the wells of her affection! scovered the plan of the campaign. atil now it had been thought that Napo- Progress of Refinement.—The Vicks-

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then to invade Russia in the spring of the following year. "But now we were certain that all these advantages were flung behind him, that the Emperor of France was rushing headlong into the interior of Russia, and that great disasters inevitably the 3d inst., by a vote of 140 year to 50 awaited the French army."

Let it be remarked that this was said in a public audience at the commencement in to the levee. He reluctantly obeyed, rope all things seemed to favor the invarope all things seemed to favor the inva-

The French historians of this gigantic enterprise, even Napoleon himself, in his conversations with Las Casas, admit the wisdom of the plan neglected, and the rashness of that pursued, which ended in the total destruction of 400,000 infantry and 52.000 cavalry, the most numerous posed by the bill. A Governor is to be apthen related to his officers the particulars and best disciplined army that in ancient or modern war has ever been command- the same period; also a Judge of the has received directions from home to de-

deserves to be preserved. It proves that to Washington every six months. is from the jealousy and repugnance of neither the presence nor example of the monarchs of Europe could betray the late may mark off the territory into districts King of Sweden into what was unbecoming to himself and due to others.

Let us recall the great events of 1813: how Napoleon, deserting the wretched remains of his Russian army, hastened back | shall have power to form a Territorial Leembarkation and bring him back pri- to France, and raised by anticipated cononer to Paris. On their arrival, they found scriptions of future years a new army of had already embarked and his ship in 1,040,000 men; how he again took posthe offing. From what slender chances session of Prussia and Saxony, fought a the number of five from some point on the lang sometimes the most momentons e- succession of battles without any decisive nents! An order of Charles I.'s council result, fixed the centre of his military move- ble route to the south pass in the Rocky compelled Cromwell to give up his inten- ments at Dresden, and there kept at bay Mountains. He is also required to erect ed voyage to America. The delay of a the united armies of Russia, Austria, and fortifications at or near the mouth of the ours enabled the future King of Swe- Prussia. Recall that at this crisis the en to take possession of his government, Prince of Sweden with 30,000 men landed on the shores of the Baltic, and, strengthened by a Russian and Prussian division, advanced upon the French army, defeated made to win Sweden for the ally of France | Marshal Ney, and made Napoleon's retreat upon Leipzig unavoidable. Let us remember the main characters of this eventful battle fought under its walls, continued throughout three days without the three great allies gaining one foot of ground; until, on the close of the second day, the Swedes marched into action, and, by attacking the flank of the enemy, compelled muntry ready to rise in their support. Napoleon in the afternoon of the third day This was a tempting offer for the Swedes. to seek the safety of himself and his guards the bill shall not apply to British subjects It was a master plan in the French empe- in flight, and accomplished this only by mr, by which he hoped, and hoped not the sacrifice of his army, by blowing up without reason, to wrest from Russia all their only passage of retreat. Whether the battle of Leipzig be considered by the number of the combatants, certainly not less, probably more than 400,000 men, or ance has not (so far as I know) yet tran- by the duration of the contest, or by the numbers of the killed and wounded, or by Paris to Stockholm, bearing the French the monarchs in the field, or by its results, this signal victory stands unrivalled in the

Europe saw herself free from the shamehe envoy pressed the former offers of ful and galling yoke of France, and France, driven within her own frontiers, was forced to contend for her own existence.

Thus much belongs to history. But in the evening of this victory a circumstance occurred among great events, but strongly contrasting the character of the Swedish prince with those of his sovereign allies.

Upon Napoleon's retreat from Dresden, he carried with him the King of Saxony in a sort of honorable imprisonment, and confined him with his family in the ground floor of the town-house of Leipzig. In its great hate the sovereigns assembled immextensive view. " Mark," said he, " the mediately after the battle, to learn the results and consult upon future operations.

The King of Saxony, informed of their presence, sent a gentleman of his court to wait upon them and represent to them his condition; first he was to address the Emperor of Austria as his kinsman, then the Emperor of Russia; should they refuse to interfere, next the King of Prussia; and,

as a last resource, the Prince of Sweden. The Emperor of Austria mildly declined to act: the czar told him, it was no business of his; the King of Prussia gave a rude refusal; and his after conduct proved that already he had formed designs up- been successful. amoment unmoved, then politely told him, on Saxony, from which he finally wrested

Meanwhile the Prince of Sweden had There was no third person at this con- been intently occupied with a map, and rence; but the prince had ordered a in explaining to the generals around him wedish gentleman to be placed within the route that Napoleon would take in his learing, and to take notes of what was endeavor to reach France, when he was From him I have these particulars. addressed in his turn. He immediately The last anecdote is an instance of the answered, "Bear my respects to the King litical wisdom of the late King of Swe- of Saxony, assure him I should not have den; the present is given of his military been a moment under the same roof with him, without requesting the honor of pre-In the spring of the eventful year 1812, senting myself, had not my military duties Emperor of Russia and the crown taken the precedence of all others." Then, rince had a conference at Abo. It is be- turning to an aide-de-camp, he gave orleved that the Russian plans for the ap- ders to see the King of Saxony set imme-

Woman's Love .- In the damp and gloot by the Prince's opinion, during the con- my prison of Perote, says the "Philadephia act of the war. Upon the passage of the Gazette," where Santa Anna is confinedliemen, the frontier river of Russia, a while former parasites have deserted him, ourier was despatched to Stockholm .- old friends cooled, and those who shouted he day of his arrival chanced to be a le- the loud vivas to his honor when in power, be English minister, the prince said, "I one attached and faithful friend who still in happy to communicate good news to shares his capacity, and strives, by a thouis the French army have passed the sand little acts of kindness and affection, nen." The minister requested his Roy- to soothe his sorrows—that friend is his Highness to explain in what manner young wife! What a mystery is woman's was to be considered as good news. love—and what depths of feeling are hid-

n's design was to occupy Poland, to burg Constitutionalist says that no smoking arm and discipline its people, to collect of cigars or pipes is permitted in any church sores, perhaps to restore that kingdom, in the city of Vicksburg. OREGON BILL.

The bill authorizing the occupation of the Oregon Territory passed the House of Representatives of the United States on nays. We are indebted to the Baltimore American for the following condensed provisions of the bill, and the remarks which follow:

"In the first place, then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the fortysecond and fifty-fourth degrees, North latitude, including the entire space now subject by treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries, is to be embraced in the territorial organization pro-Courts; and a record of the proceedings The following instance of magnanimity of these functionaries is to be transmitted

> "It is further provided that a Governor and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the territory efficient.

> "When there are five thousand inhabitants over twenty-one years of age they gislature.

"The President is required by the bil to erect stockade forts in the territory to Missouri river, and on the most practica-

"Every settler in the colony of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five consecutive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres; and the father shall have the same for each of his children under eighteen years of age.

"In the House of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the existing treaty, and providing that the enactments of for the period of twelve months after such notice shall have been given. Another amendment allows to the subjects of Great Britain free egress and ingress to and from all bays, harbors, creeks and tributaries, between the 42d and 54 deg. 40 min's. of

"Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other has any ground of claim to any por-

"The advocates of the bill in the House of Representatives have, for the most part, adopted a style of debate quite in accordance with the nature and tendencies of the measure itself. Mr. Belser, of Alabama, 'believed that our right to the Oregon was indisputable, and though this question was likely to involve us in a war, he was ready to take ground in favor of it. He had been watching the progress of Great Britain on this subject, and was anxious to check her colossal strides upon the nations of the earth. He was against negotiation; for whenever we negotiated we lost

"An honorable gentleman from Missouri spoke in the same strain. The Oregon was in the possession of a foreign power, and it was time for freemen to dispossess her. We could not, without disgracing ourselves in the eyes of foreign nations, consent to any negotiation upon this subject. We had nothing to fear, continued this warlike gentleman, from a conflict with Great Britain. We had measured swords with that Government and had

"These are brave words enough; and if it comes to that, we have orators who can out-rant the whole British Parliament. But the question is not to be settled in this

"There is one thing in which these ardent advocates of the Oregon bill are entirely correct; we mean their anticipations of a war with England as a consequence of the passage of the bill. It is scarcely more certain, if there may be degrees of certainty, that the sun is present in the heavens, than that war will follow the enforcement of this contemplated act.

"Here then is the matter to be regarded. If it is determined that the bill shall pass, in the terms proposed, and with the inevitable alternative in view, let the country know it. Why are not some adequate measures of preparation on foot? What absurdity is this-that men in power should talk big, and utter threats, and urge precipitate measures to bring on hostilities without stirring a hand to provide for the war which they are so bold in provoking! These heroes of verbiage, do they suppose that their invectives will suffice to beat back an invading foe? Or are they the Bonabus who are to stand us

instead of armies and armaments? strengthen our defences, to put our for- speak, parrot-like, of heavenly things;tresses in order and to construct new ones. these alone, with feeling and understand- if desired, they will be returned. Cotton bags would prove no protection to ing .- Bishop Hall,

New Orleans against a fleet of war steamers; nor would Fort McHenry again go free under the mild ordeal of a distant bombardment. In the course of the next summer British ships, direct from Plymouth docks, may visit Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo. Where is the city on our Atlantic coast that is prepared for defence against a sudden assault of armed steamships? If we become involved in hostilities with Great Britain our legislators should keep it in mind that there will be no child's play after the war is begun, however much there may be before.

The ominous aspect of this Oregon question, now so unexpectedly disclosed, has caused a partial forgetfulness of the Annexation business. We may call to our recollection, however, that within a few pointed for five years, and a Secretary for days the Mexican Minister, so report goes, mand his passports. With England and Mexico both upon our hands we may have enough to do to require, at least, some little preparation before hand.

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT CONCERNING A PENITEN TIARY.

Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be based upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, the Sheriff or proper officer, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulations governing other elections; and every person Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or a. rainst a Pentitentiary. Those voting for it shall deposite a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words " no Penitentiary " thereon and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer. shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposite in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall, on or before the first day of Octoher following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon; "A Statement of the votes taken in the County of — at the election held on the --- day of --- for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

SEC. II. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court, in every county, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Courthouse a fair copy of this act.

SEC. III. Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceedings thereon shall be summary; and if any matter of fact shall be in issue, the same shall be tried at the first term : and on such trial, the certificate of the Secretary of State, of the particular default on which said motion shall be founded, shall be received as competent prima facie evidence to prove the

SEC. IV. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Governor of this State shall open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, which Penitentiares are now established. and obtain such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his view be necessary for the information of the people, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previous to the

Also obtain the different plans upon which Penitentiaries of other States have been constructed, the comparative cost of the cells under different plans, and submit the same to the next General Assembly.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

Yankee Courtship.—A full-blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New-England, once took it into his head to "go a courtin':" he accordingly saddled the "old mare," and started off to pay his devoirs to one of the buxom lasses of the neighborhood. After staying with his 'gal' until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his fair one, who stood in the door, (and who by the way was marvellously fond of having 'sparks,') wishing to have him come again, stammered out, " I shall be at home next Sunday night, Zeb!" Zebedee, (who was rather 'verdant,' couldn't take the hint,) taking out his tobacco box, and biting off a quid of pigtail in less than a second, honestly answered, " So shall I, by gaully !

Three Musters .- There are none like Luther's three masters-Prayer-Temp-

From the Raleigh Register of March 7th, 1845. REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, March 5th, 1845. The Undersigned most respectfully invites public notice to the Resolution. adopted by the General Assembly at its last

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Govempowered to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged, under his supervision: and to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of the several Town, County, and District Committees, organized in the Province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and the proceedings of the various Committees and Council of Safety, subsequently con-Legislature, &c.

It will be observed that the Resolution requires the collection of two classes of Documents;

1st. The Correspondence of the Executive Department, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, till the latter part of the year 1784; when it was first made the duty of the Governor, by Act of the General Assembly, to keep a Letter Book, for the purpose of recording all important let-

ters. This period embrace the entire Administrations of the three first Governors, viz: Caswell, Nash and Burke. The Correspondence of Governor Burke exists, as l am informed, in a good state of preservation, and can be readily obtained. A part of that of Governor Caswell, has been found in the Department of State, since the adentitled to vote for a member to the House of journment of the Legislature, corresponding in the Nos. of the Packages, and in other particulars, with a memorandum have been deposited in that Office; and the residue, it is believed, are also there. Of the papers of Governor Nash, none have been as yet discovered, except Letters written to him by the Board of War of the State, which held its session first at Hillsboro', and subsequently at Halifax, from the 14th of September, 1780, until the 30th of January, 1781, copies of which are recorded on the Journal of the Board, preserved in the Department of State. Frequent entries also appear on that Journal, of letters said to have been received from him, and "numbered and filed," but not copied. As his death occurred but a few years after his Administration, and during the early childhood of his only surviving son, this gentleman, in reply, to inquiries from me, is unable to give any information respecting them. If yet in existence, and not among the masses of old Documents in the Capitol, they may, most probably, in the Superior Court of Law of the County of be found in the Town of New Bern, the Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of residence of their Author during the time he held the Office of Governor.

2d. The second class of Documents, relates to the period which preceded the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, from 1774 to December, 1776. A large Manuscript bound Volume, in the Office of the Secretary of State, contains the Journals of

1. A Provincial Convention, or Congress, at New-Bern, on the 5th of August, 1770, at which were appointed the first Delegates to the Continental Congress in the following month.

2. A similar Convention at the same place, 3d of April, 1775. 3. A Congress at Hillsborough; 20th Au-

gust, 1775. 4. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of October, 1775.

*5. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of December, 1775. 6. A Provincial Council at New Bern,

28th February, 1776. 7. A Congress at Halifax, 4th of April,

8. A Council of Safety at Wilmington

9. The Journal of the Congress, or Convention, at Halifax, 12th of November, 1776, which formed the Constitution, is in

a separate Volume.

The Provincial Congresses or Conventions, and in their recess, the Provincial Councils exercised all the general powers of Government, Judicial, and Executive, from the dissolution of the Royal Government, until the present organization. But besides these general depositories of the Sovereign powers of the State, there were Town, County and District Committees in the several Sections, who exercised a local jurisdiction" in compliance with the recommendation of the first Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying into effeet the articles of American Association." The Memorials of the proceedings of these Committees, can be obtained only in the District where they acted; and the object of this publication, is to request those havtation-Meditation. Temptation stirs up ing control of any such papers, as are holy meditation; meditation prepares to comprehended in the above Resolution, to prayer; and prayer makes profit of temp- comply with the patriotic desire of the Legtation, and fetcheth all divine knowledge islature, in forwarding them to this Office, the bill to take exclusive possession of the from heaven. Of others I may learn the to be arranged and preserved for public in-Oregon there should be adopted a war bill theory of divinity; of these only the prac- spection. Or, at least, to grant a tempoto provide men and munitions of war, to tice. Other masters teach me by rote, to rary use of them for the purpose of examination and making copies; after which,

Gentlemen in the different Counties, alliance.

where such Memorials exist, who have lejsure and take an interest in such investigation, are particularly solicited to lend their aid in seconding the efforts of the Goernment to rescue from oblivion, these honorable testimonials of our Revolutions ry History.

The assistance of the Newspaper Press is also invoked, by copying this article. WILL: A. GRAHAM.

* There is a duplicate of this in a single pamphlet, MS.

DECENCY.

The Globe, in recommending to the admir stration a step in regard to Oregon, which must produce war, holds the following language :

"More than a quarter of a century of occupation of our territory—then the establishment of exclusive jurisdiction, as is now the case—next a reference to the arbitration of a European sovereign, to hold the British in possession of this usurped jurisdiction for twenty. five years more, as in the case of Maine-th British government lying in wait, and watching ernor, be, and he is hereby authorized and like a wild cat for the coming in of its party by some chance, (as in the case of Harrison,) to eatch some honest friend like Daniel Webster in the State Department, ready to betray the country, and give England all she asks-he getting in return all he wants."

There is a straight forward sauciness, a deil-may-care impression in the above, which leads us to copy it as a sign of the times. People marvel that the red-shirted fellows from N York city, with a small cannon in their rear, could have access to the President of the United States, mingle in the inauguration pageant, and be hand and glove with the chief officers of the nation. But these movements are consistent with most else. The lie upon the floor vened under the authority of the Provincial of Congress, the Congressman's bowie knife at the tavers, and the language which we quote above, that charges corruption and treason up-on Daniel Websier, all belong to such a state of things. We need not say that where they mature so rapidly, there must be reformation or ruin before long .- U. S. Gaz.

> The "Golden Victory."-At a meeting held on the 17th ultimo in Culpeper county, (Va.) the following resolutions among others were adopted:

Resolved, That WM. SMITH, Esq., late our ithful Representative in Congress, has bee and is now, in our opinion, one of the ablest and most efficient supporters of the Democratic cause in the State of Virginia. We believe that in 1840 his exertions in the cause of Democracy saved the Old Dominion from the clutches of Whiggery, whilst almost every other State quailed beneath its baneful influence. Again, in 1844, he buckled on his tried armor, glittering and bright as of yore, and, nerving his arm for the contest, flew to the rescue of Democraleft by him of his public papers, stated to cy, never sheathing his sword until victory had spread its golden wings over our waving banner. " Resolved, That we recommend the said

WM. SMITH, Esq. to James K. Polk, President elect of the United States, as competent to fill, and deserving at his hands, some appointment, both lucrative and honorable.'

This is what we call "doing it up brown," very brown, indeed. The figure of "Victory" and the "golden wings" is exceedingly appropriate, for the party would not give the snap of their fingers for victory, unless there was some gold" about it.

If Mr. Poik complies with this miren appeal, there will be more conversates held in the next six months than cary newspapers could chronicle .- p.ersburg Intelligencer.

THE LEAD CAVES OF MISSOURL The Cincinnati Chronicle says our country is as great in caves as it is in mountains and rivers. Among these the most remarkable are the recently discovered lead caves of Missouri: they are about sixty miles south of St. Louis, in Jefferson county, not far from Herculaneum. A series of large caves have been discovered in a rich lead mine, which seems to be made as it were out of lead. Five have already been discovered, leading from the one to the other, but the end is not yet, for the end has not been discovered. The following paragraph from the St. Louis Republican will explain what is known

"General James Hunt, formerly of Trenton, New Jersey, has led the way in the discovery of the succession of caves in this lead since the commencement. The last account we gave of him (about a month ago) he had just entered cave No. 4: he has now made his way sixty feet in No. 5, and masses of Galena are the only hindrance to his further progress. Before the two last caves were discovered, this was considered the greatest lead on record, and now the prospects for the future seem to brighten as

"This lead runs about south, thirty-five degrees east, commencing about ten miles from Hillsborough, the county seat for Jefferson county, the lead being about fifty-five miles south of

" It is owned by a company of a few individuals besides the General, some of whom reside

Great Destruction of Cotton.

At Charleston, on the morning of the 3d inst. a fire broke out on Exchange wharf, among a lot of some 300 bales of cotton, piled up several tires high. The engines were soon at work, and the plentiful supply of water which a full tide afforded, enabled the firemen to keep down the flames, and prevent them from communicating to other lots of the combustible material, with which the wharf was literally covered. Upwards of 200 bales of the cotton was insured in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company-the remainder at the Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company of this City. The cotton was consigned, the larger portion to Kirkpatrick and Douglas, the re-mainder to W. C. Dukes & Co, and J. S. Chambers.

Native Americanism.—We are utterly opposed (says the Philadelphia " Native American") to mixing religion with party politics, and it was this very shameful and unpardonable alliance between some sectarian leaders and the demagogues that gave rise to our party in opposition to that