UNITED STATES SHIP PREBLE,

Insurrection at Bissao, Africa—Sickness and death among the Officers and Crew.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

U. S. Ship Preble,
Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Feb. 3, 1845.

Dear Sir: Just after the Porpoiss sailed from Port Praya for the United States, Com. Perry received notice of an insurrection at a little place called Bissao, situated forty miles up the river Joba on the coast of Africa. Our ship was just about to start on a long cruise down the coast, but this news altered the purpose of the Commodore, and we were despatched to the scene of troubles. We arrived at Bissao on the 3d of November, and found an insignificant place of about a hundred inhabitants besieged by a large number of the surrounding natives. The town possessed a fort nearly in ruins, which was garrisoned by about 50 negroes, who prevented, by a few long guns, the total annihilation of the place. The Americans have no property on shore to be risked; but having considerable trade at the place, and the Governor earnestly requesting our assistance, the Captain thought it his duty to give it. Accordingly, whenever the natives moved forward to the attack, our battery was brought to bear upon them; but notwithstanding our aid, the natives, under cover of the bushes and trees, managed to keep up a desultory warfare amounting to nothing more than two or three killed in as many days.

Our ship was anchored near the shore, and on that side heretofore attacked by the natives. It required but a few discharges from our guns to render it necessary for them to shift their operations to the side opposite us. Here they continued to fire away their powder and shot to little purpose. The Governor had already sent to the neighboring Portuguese settlements for aid, and was only desirous that we should remain until such aid arrived. This we should probably have done, but on the 19th of November a case of fever occurred, followed by several others up to the evening of the 22d, when the Commander of our ship sent word to the Governor that he should sail on the following morning. We sailed on the morning of the 23d—the fifth case—that of Midshipman Smith—having occurred that morning. We were several days dropping down the river, during which time the fever spread rapidly among the men and officers.

We arrived at Port Praya on the 29th, with 50 cases on board. The Captain had the fever, and delivered the command of the ship to the first Lieutenant. The Commander immediately ordered us to this port, the safest and most healthy of the Cape de Verde Islands.—We arrived here on the third of December.—The first Lieutenant was taken with the fever, and gave up the command to the Second Lieutenant. Several other officers had also been taken. The Captain was raving mad, and we came in here with 80 cases. Midshipman Jesse M. Smith, of Salem, Mass., died on the afternoon of our arrival. William A. Henry, Master, was taken the day of our arrival, and died on the 14th. The cases continued to multiply, until upward of a hundred were suffering. We have lost two officers mentioned above, and 14 men. We have now a large number sick, but they are out of danger, and no new cases are to be feared. So few men and officers have escaped this terrible visitation, that our cruise is up for the coast of Africa, the surgeons believing that it will not be safe to send the ship again on the coast. The Commandant has been all attention, and half of this place is now used by us as a hospital. The Second Lieutenant, one Midshipman, and myself are the only officers who were not attacked.

WASHINGTON'S SNUFF BOX.

We have in our possession, at this time, a large gold snuff box, which was once the property of General Washington; it is made of very fine gold, richly chased and ornamented on all sides, and bears evidence of the taste of the age when it was constructed. Upon the inside of the lid the following inscription is engraved:

"This Box was Presented
by
Lord Ellenborough
to
George Washington."

The history of the box may be told in a very few words. It appears that Lord Ellenborough had a brother, who arrived in this country soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. He took up his residence, first in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Washington, in both of which places he received the marked attention of General Washington. Subsequently, he was taken ill, and died in this country. During his illness, it is said, the kinest attentions of Gen. Washington were proffered and accepted; and, after his death, the body was carefully preserved, by Gen. Washington's orders, until it was sent for to be conveyed to England.

Lord Ellenborough was filled with regret at the intelligence of his brother's death, and adopted all means to ascertain the extent of his sufferings, and what attention he had received. Learning through various sources, the kindness which had been extended to his deceased brother by General Washington, he caused the snuff box to be made and sent to him, with many expressions of gratitude.

The box descended to some of Washington's heirs, and passed through several hands, by which its history is fully and authentically traced until it came into the possession of an aged widow lady, residing in Virginia. At a time when the Colonization Society was making great efforts to liberate the slaves of this country, and transmit them to Africa, this old lady came forward and presented the Society with the box, desiring that it might be sold to some members of the Society, and the avails appropriated to their objects. This was done, the box bringing between three and four hundred dollars. It was bought by an eminent judge of Connecticut, at the suggestion of the Rev. Walter Colton, who was at the time acting in some official capacity in the Colonization Society. The box is still the property of the original purchaser, and as it is a matter of great curiosity, we shall take pleasure in affording any of our friends a pinch of snuff from it, who have a desire to examine it, and will take the trouble to call at our office, where it can be seen.—*N. Y. Emporium.*

MR. WEBSTER AND THE CHINESE.

We copy from the New York Courier, the following curious letter, which, although signed by Mr. Upshur, was as we learn, written by Mr. Webster. It is perfect of its kind.

[*To the Emperor of China.*]

I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America—which States are: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan—send you this letter of peace and friendship, signed by my own hand.

I hope your health is good. China is a great empire extending over a great part of the world. The Chinese are numerous. You have millions and millions of subjects. The twenty-six United States are as large as China, though our people are not so numerous. The rising sun looks upon rivers and mountains equally large in the United States. Our territories extend from one great ocean to the other; and on the West we are divided from your dominions only by the sea. Leaving the mouth of one of our great rivers, and going constantly towards the setting sun, we sail to Japan and to the Yellow sea.

Now my words are, that the governments of two such great countries should be at peace. It is proper, and according to the will of Heaven, that they should respect each other, and act wisely. I therefore send to your Court Caleb Cushing, one of the wise and learned men of this country. On his first arrival in China, he will inquire for your health. He has then strict orders to go to your great city of Pekin, and there to deliver this letter. He will have with him secretaries and interpreters.

The Chinese love to trade with our people, and to sell them tea and silk, for which our people pay silver, and sometimes other articles.—But if the Chinese and the Americans will trade, there shall be rules, so that they shall not break your laws nor our laws. Our Minister Caleb Cushing, is authorised to to make a treaty to regulate trade. Let it be just. Let there be no unfair advantage on either side. Let the people trade not only at Canton, but also at Amoy, Ningpo, Shang-hai, Fuchow, and all such other places as may offer profitable exchanges both to China and the United States, provided they do not break your laws nor our laws. We shall not uphold them that break your laws.—Therefore, we doubt not that you will be pleased that our messenger of peace, with this letter in his hand, shall come to Pekin, and there deliver it; and that your great officers will, by your order, make a treaty with him to regulate affairs of trade—so that nothing may happen to disturb the peace between China and America. Let the treaty be signed by your own imperial hand.—It shall be signed by mine, by the authority of our great council, the Senate.

And so may your health be good and may peace reign.

Written at Washington, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Your good friend,
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State.

RUSSIA.

From the Hamburg correspondent of December 27.

By a law promulgated in 1843 a metalic fund was created as a guaranty for the realization of all the paper money circulating in the Russia Empire. This fund having attained the amount of seventy millions of silver roubles, it was found necessary to construct vaults for the safe keeping of that capital. The proper buildings being ready in the fortress of St. Petersburg, on the 2d of December, an examination of the fund thus created was ordered. The Minister of Finance, the Directors of the Russian Credit System, and a deputation of twenty-four bankers and merchants being present, the Comptroller General of all the expenditures of the Russian Empire opened the proceedings by an appropriate speech, in which, after having explained the object of the meeting, he announced that the sum to be transported to the vaults of the fortress consisted of seventy millions seven hundred thousand silver roubles, (fifty-three millions of dollars:) and as, from the great weight of the metal, it would require some time for its transportation, the Comptroller General informed the deputation of the express wish of the Emperor that two deputies should be in attendance with the proper authorities to superintend the transportations of this money to its place of deposite. After this the Ministers and the deputations proceeded to the Treasury building, where several bags of money were taken out of the heap and counted. In the same manner some of the gold and silver ingots were assayed, the amount was found as stated, and a protocol of the proceedings was signed by all present.

AN EXTINCT VOLCANO.

A writer in the Cincinnati Atlas furnishes some interesting particulars of the vast extent of our Northern Lakes.

There is a great curiosity (he says) about thirty miles from Kingston, near the outlet of the bay of Quinte, in Canada. He visited it a few years ago in company with Professor Lyell, of London, who pronounced it one of the greatest curiosities of the kind he ever saw. It is what is called in Scotland "a Tarn," or mountain lake. It is situated upon a conical hill, about three hundred and fifty feet high. It is circular, about half a mile in diameter, and occupies nearly the whole surface of the hill.

The lake is consequently entirely without inlet; yet a small stream constantly escapes from one edge of it down the side of the hill, turning the wheels of a flouring mill, which has been erected near the summit. The level of the water in the lake is supposed to be about three hundred and fifty feet above that of the bay below. As there are no high lands within fifty or sixty miles, or perhaps a greater distance, the curious question arises, whence comes the supply for the mountain lake?

Professor Lyell supposes it to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and to receive its waters through the hidden siphons, from a great distance, but did not coincide with the popular belief in the neighborhood that the fountain-head was Lake Erie, although it is supposed that they occupy the same.

We understand that the Catholic Bishop of Mexico and the Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, sail for Europe in the steamer, and that a convention of a great number of Bishops will be held in Rome next July.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C., April 12, 1845.

We are authorised to announce JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorised to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

It is proposed at the North, *to change the name of our Country.* "America," they say, is too broad—it belongs to the Whole hemisphere; and to call ourselves United Statesians, is too awkward, besides there are other Confederacies on this Continent already, which have taken the name of United States.

It is proposed to adopt the name suggested some years ago, by Washington Irving, "Allegania," and call ourselves "Alleganians," which title, it is intended, shall still announce us as Americans, but specify us as citizens of the great Republic.

It seems the historical society, who have had this matter under consideration, and who it is that makes the above suggestion, find sufficient reasons for rejecting the name of "Columbia"—a name which appears to us quite as appropriate as the one proposed.

We apprehend there will be some difficulty in changing a name which so many have learned to love: Where is the citizen of the United States whose bosom does not glow with love and pride when he remembers that he is an "American." However indefinite or indistinctive the name may appear to *foreigners*, he understands and glories in the appellation. "The United States of America" is the name given by those sterling patriots, our forefathers,—it was so christened in their blood, and cherished in their struggles. It strikes us there are reminiscences connected with it which no other title would so well recall; and that a name without associations is an empty thing indeed.

A stronger Whig than ever.—"Well Mr. B——," said a Loco to an acquaintance of ours, an unwavering Whig, a few days ago, "How do you and Whiggery come on these times—pretty much all down in the mouth I think!" "Come on sir?" said our friend, "we are on our feet, sound in every limb! Nor are we desponding, as you suppose. We are always ready. Whiggery is an undying principle, and I for one, am this day more a Whig than ever. 'To the victors belong the spoils,' but not always the glory. Some of you are revelling in the former; but the Whigs are more *glorious* in their defeat." The Democrat showed his teeth, and *sloped.*

In relation to the Baltimore and Washington Telegraphic line, Mr. C. Johnson, Postmaster General, has issued an order, of which the following is an extract, which we make merely to show how correspondence carried on by this electricity-writing-machine is to be managed.

"It is further directed that the offices of the said superintendent and assistants be kept in the post office at Washington and Baltimore;" and that they be open for the reception and transmission of despatches six hours in each day, "Sundays excepted."

"For the transmission of each despatch there shall be paid, in advance, at the office from which it is sent, by the applicant, one quarter of one cent for each telegraphic character.—Upon the reception of a despatch at either office, it shall be the duty of the officers to have the same translated in a fair handwriting, carefully enveloped and sealed, and the magnetic characters immediately destroyed, and to place the despatch in the hands of the penny-post for delivery, who shall be entitled to receive the same compensation therefor as for the delivery of letters transmitted now by mail.

It is further ordered that the said superintendent and assistants in no case communicate to, or permit to be seen by, any person, the contents of any despatch, except the individual or individuals to whom it may be addressed."

The charter elections for the City of N. York took place on 5th inst. It is thought Mr. *Havemeyer*, Loco, will be chosen Mayor. Parties are active.

A Mr. Walker has invented an attachment to the piano forte, which is likely to eclipse the celebrated invention of Mr. Coleman; and, it is thought, will most probably be introduced into general use, in preference to Mr. C's.

The new American comedy of "Fashion," is all the rage at the New York Theatres at present. It has been played every night for two weeks. We would not have believed that any thing of the sort could abide such a test at the Park. It must be a rare piece.

The number of buildings erected in N. York City during the last year as reported by the Inspector, is 1,210.

The 12th day of April, is the birth day of Mr. Clay. The Young Whigs of New York were preparing, at the last account, to celebrate it.

Erysipelas.—A disease called erysipelas, but connected with affections of the throat has been prevailing in this neighborhood for a few weeks past to an unusually fatal extent. The population of many sections of the country, in the North and West, we perceive by the papers have been similarly afflicted.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

In the British House of Commons on the 5th, a slight but somewhat important conversation took place on the importation of Sugar. Mr. *Thornley* alluded to the reputed fact, that twelve hogsheads as samples of sugar from New Orleans, had arrived in London by the Franconian, and he wished to know whether this sugar, as well as that from Louisiana and other slave countries, would be admitted into Great Britian upon the same terms as sugar imported from Java and Manilla?

Sir Robert Peel said that those countries of the United States in which sugar was produced by slave labor, and admitted into England, were countries with which this kingdom had at present reciprocity treaties. With regard to the arrival announced by the Hon. member, he begged to say he had no intimation whatever of it; but he would say, that at present that sugar would not be admissible on the same terms as sugar the produce of the countries, mentioned by the Hon. member. But he would add, that he had no hesitation in saying that sugar, *the produce of the U. States, included under the reciprocity treatise, would be admitted under the proposed advantages.* (Hear.)

Mr. Thornley was very glad to hear that announcement from the right Hon. baronet, as a new and very extensive trade in sugar was about to be opened with the countries he had named, to which this altered estate of the law would be of great importance.

Mr. Ewart wished to know whether it was not the fact that slave-grown sugar, admitted at the reduced duty from the United States would undersell the free labor sugar of Mauritius and Java.

Sir Robert Peel was understood to say that he was not prepared with an answer.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, in his letter of the 1st inst., gives the following items:

Great disappointment was experienced, both by the *ins* and the *outs*, yesterday, because there was nothing done in the way of removals, to speak of.

It is now said that Auditors Hagner and Pleasanton *will* be removed, and perhaps Auditor Dayton. If they go out, it will be under the salutary rule that all who have been in office eight years are *liable* to be removed.

Mr. Voorhees who, it was incorrectly thought, had been *appointed* to the law clerkship in the Solicitor of the Treasurer's office, has consented to take, and appoint to, a clerkship in the Post Office Department—leaving the first-named place to be given to Judge Meek, of Alabama, or Charles S. Wallach, Esq. of this city.—Probably the former.

What would be thought if when Mr. Buchanan leaves the State Department, a call should be made upon Mr. Calhoun to return and resume the functions of his former station? And yet stranger things than this may happen.

Ex-Mayor Morris, of New York, is still here, ready to take the Custom House away from Gov. Van Ness, or the Post Office from Col. Graham. One or the other he will be likely to get. Col. James G. Clinton, M. C., is also here ready to receive the appointment of Naval Officer at New York, now held by Jeremiah Towel, *if he can get it.* That's doubtful. Levi D. Slamm, too, is once more here—or was last night.

Mr. Ritchie carps at the statement that the Hon. Wm. J. Brown had been to Richmond and ascertained that the Editors of the Enquirer had (at one time) decided against coming to Washington, to edit "the organ," and says that he neither saw Mr. Brown at Richmond nor at Washington. Who said he did? Mr. Brown was nevertheless at Richmond, and is not slow at finding out the political matters, particularly where "the organ" is concerned. Another gentleman was also there expressly to treat with Mr. Ritchie, in regard to his connection with "the organ"—after which Mr. Ritchie came on here, where and when it was decided that Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss should conduct "the organ," which is to be the "Globe," *if the "Globe" can be purchased.* If it cannot—and Messrs. Blair & Rieves are very independent, not to say *stubborn*, about these days—if it cannot be purchased, then—we shall see what we shall see. Mark it!

☞ We learn from the New York Herald, that a very large jobbing house in Pearl street has suspended payment. This house has for several years past been extensively engaged in the southern trade, and the non-payment of the merchants of that section of the country, has compelled suspension. The members of this house—previous to the revulsion of 1837 and '38—were estimated to be very wealthy; but the disasters of these years must have drawn largely upon their capital, and reduced their resources to a very low point.

The Weather.—We have now a spell of weather most extraordinary for this time of year—such as we have not experienced in fifteen years. We have had no rain for something over a month, sufficient to lay the dust; and during the time frequent changes from warm to cold, and from cold to warm. On last Tuesday night there was a heavy fall of Frost as could possibly be with such a dry atmosphere and earth. If the fruit is not all killed now, it is because of the weather being so dry. It is thought by many farmers, that the wheat crop in this section, has been seriously injured.

England and Brazil are about negotiating another commercial treaty, in place of one which was allowed to expire.

☞ By an arrival at New Orleans from Havanna, came the ex-Minister of Finance under the administration of Santa Anna—Senor Haro Y. Tamariz. By a correspondence of the *Diaro de la Merina*, from Mexico, bearing date 26th February, we learn that it is thought General Canalizo, late ex-President of Mexico will be shot, as he was at the period of the late revolution acting as President of the Republic, and issued orders to Santa Anna, who endeavors to shield himself from responsibility on these grounds. Canalizo has never been a popular man, but owed his elevation to his servility to the ex-President.

A large fire had occurred at Ponce, in the island of Puerto Rico, on the second ult., which consumed 23 houses, among them some commercial establishments. The loss was estimated at $140,000. At Arrago, in the same island, great exportations of sugar for Europe were taking place, but none for the United States—it is quoted at $2 50 the quintal.

Oregon.—A letter from London says that it was reported there that the British Government had come to the determination to send a surveying expedition forthwith to the United States, for the purpose of Making a survey of the whole Oregon Territory. This step had been decided upon principally, that the Government may be informed of the precise boundaries of the territory, and be enabled to arrange a boundary line satisfactory to all parties.

☞ The Savannah papers announce the death of Gen. Charles R. Floyd—one of the most gifted and highly estimated citizens of the State of Georgia. He died at his residence at "Fairfield," Camden county, on the 22d ult.—His body was, at his own request, shrouded in the American flag, and sleeps beside that of his beloved and heroic father.

Mr. Clay and the Home Missionary Society

Ashland, 7th March 1845.

Dear Sir: I have received your favor, transmitting a testimonial of my being made a member for life of the Home Missionary Society, in virtue of a contribution made for that object, by the ladies of the Durand Society at New Haven.

I request you to communicate to them my grateful acknowledgments for this distinguished proof of their highly appreciated esteem and regard; and to assure them that I share with them a profound sense of the surpassing importance of the Christian Religion, and believing, as I sincerely do, in its truth, I hope and trust that their laudable endeavors to promote and advance its cause may be crowned with signal success.

I am obliged to you for your account of the operations of the Society. And from their great extent I should suppose that the results of the labors of the Society would fully correspond with the pious and religious motives which prompted its establishment.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Charles Hall, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

"WHIGGERY'S DOINGS."

The "annexed" paragraph of our Democratic friend of the Fayetteville Carolinian, is decidedly funny:

"Annexation.—We fear, from the extracts which we see, taken from some of the Texan papers, that the proposition to annex Texas, is not as liberal as Texas had a right to expect; and consequently that the proposition contained in the joint resolution, will not be accepted. It is whiggery's doings, at all events—the joint resolution being Milton Brown's plan—concocted, it is now ascertained, for the very purpose of defeating annexation."

"Whiggery's doings, at all events!"—Father Ritchie would call that editorial *tact*, we reckon. If the proposition to annex Texas should yet succeed, it will be Democracy's doings!—won't it brother Carolinian? By the way, how did it happen that the sagacious Democracy, in an overwhelming majority as they were, permitted one poor Whig to "concoct" a plan to defeat their purpose? A shrewd set of fellows—these Democrats! And they are under obligation to the Editor of the Carolinian, for his *compliment* to their sense and forecast!—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A letter to the Albany Argus, dated at Delhi, Delaware county, New York, on Saturday evening, describes a deplorable state of things in that village. The jail is full of imprisoned anti-renters, there being twenty confined in all; and the adjacent county is full of armed and disguised rebels, who threaten vengeance upon Delhi. The "Indians" are terribly exasperated at the recent arrests, and swear they will tear down the jail and let out the suffering patriots there incarcerated. One of the anti-renters from Schohaire county was heard to say on Saturday that the jail would not stand through that night. A company of disguised scoundrels were seen in the north part of Harpersfield during the afternoon, marching in the direction of Delhi, news of which had been sent in to the place by a special messenger. The guard had been fired on by the Indians several times, about two miles from the village. The citizens, however, appeared to be prepared for the banditti if they should venture upon an attack, and will, we hope, give a good account of them.

The New Yorkers, about Albany, are talking of constructing a Bridge across the Hudson river at that place. The project is strongly opposed by the people of Troy, who apprehend it will injure the shipping on the river.

A gentleman, at the North, named Gourand, has been lecturing, for some time past, on the Art of Memory; and has lately published a large volume on the subject,—an *expose* of his system. This is a new thing—a new Art, by which it is designed to teach forgetful people how to remember. There was a time when papas and mamas taught their young *uns* to remember, by spanking them; but as that practice is becoming obsolete it is likely this new Art is just in the nick o' time.

Railroad Accident.—John McAin, a merchant from North Carolina, was accidentally run over by a car at the Baltimore depot, in Market street, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, and had his right foot crushed; his cloak caught on the rail and tripped him up.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In the 1st District, we have heretofore stated that Messrs. Clingman, Graham, and Edney, all Whigs, were all likely to be candidates. We have now heard of no change in the prospect, though we hope they will not all run.

For the 3d, we have seen no nomination, though we presume some good Whig will oppose Mr. Ried, Loco.

In the 4th, a number of gentlemen are freely talked of, though there is yet no candidate to supply the place of Mr. Deberry, who declines. During a late visit to some of the counties of the District, we have heard Gov. Morehead, Jas. T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell and George T. Mendenhall, all of Guilford, Gen. Dockery of Richmond, and Jonathan Worth and Henry B. Elliot of Randolph, all good and true Whigs, spoken of. It is believed that if Gov. Morehead would consent, no one would oppose him. Otherwise, it is probable that at least two candidates will be in the field. None but a Whig can be elected, of course.

In this District, the 5th, pretty much the same state of things exists, (Gen. Saunders having published a card in the Standard declining a re-election,) except that all the names canvassed are those of Locofocos. It is said that Gen. Cotton of Chatham has already declare himself, and that the following persons also would each be glad to succeed Gen. Saunders viz: Cameron and Reid of Cumberland. McRae, Wilder, and Shepard of Wake, Brogden of Wayne, Morison of More, and Jackson of Chatham. We suppose that some Whig will be brought out in due season, though we know not whom.

In the 6th, Gen. McKay, Loco, and Mr. Meares, Whig, will doubtless be the only candidates.

In the 7th, it is said that an effort is to be made by some of the Locofocos, to supersede Mr. Daniel, the late Locofoco member, and put up Mr. Sydney Smith, of Orange, or Mr. T. J. Purnell, of Halifax, in his stead. The Whigs speak of Henry K. Nash, of Orange, and Sterling H. Gee, of Halifax.

In the 8th, the Locos are in trouble between Arrington, the late member, and Toole and Clarke, of Beaufort. How it will result is uncertain, possibly in two of the three being candidates. The Whigs will doubtless have a candidate, but whether Mr. Stanly or some one else, we know not.

In the 9th District, Mr. Rayner declines, and we have seen no name mentioned yet as his successor; but we hope and believe that Col. Wm. W. Cherry, will be the man, as the Whigs could select no more fit successor to Mr. Rayner than he.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

☞ The New Orleans Tropic of Monday states that the Hon. A. Yell, of Arkansas, arrived in that city on Saturday night directly from Washington, charged with important despatches for Major Donelson, our Charge d'Affaires to Texas. Major D. was still in New Orleans, and, of course, is in possession of the despatches. Ot the character of these despatches we presume the public knows nothing with certainty, though it is reasonable to conclude from circumstances that have transpired, that they are very different from those which John Tyler so hastily committed to paper and hurried off by his nephew, Mr. Waggaman. Mr. Polk will hardly permit the Captain's stolen march to be successful, while he (Polk) has the power to appropriate the *glory(?)* of consummating the deed to his own use and benefit.—*Mobile Advertiser of March 25th.*

A railroad is a great improvement in a State, and we are sorry that those we have find it such hard struggling to get along.—*No. Carolinian.*

Yes, railroads are of great improvement to a State, and why is it that those we have find it such hard struggling to get along? Why, one reason is, although we are willing to grant it is not the main reason, still a reason, that the party to which the North Carolinian belongs have within the last three or four years tried every means to bring those works and all connected with them into disrepute with the people—to heap odium upon them, and to place them in a condition of utter discredit. The records of the Legislature, the columns of the Locofoco presses of the State, and the stump harangues of candidates of that party, will all bear evidence to to the truth of what we assert. And strange to say, these efforts have been the most violent among those who have with their own eyes seen, and in their own pockets felt, that "a railroad is a great improvement."—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The French Chamber recently voted on a proposition to reduce the rates of postage in France, to the uniform charge of 20 centimes, (about two pence English,) which was lost. It seems the people were very generally in favor of a reduction—and it is regarded a little singular that the measure failed.

Another new invention.—We clip the following from the National Intelligencer, where it bears the credit of a "London paper."

"We are not at liberty to give the public a more particular account of the nature of this invention than the words of the title of the patent, viz: "The Hydra-Mechanic Apparatus, which, by a combination of hydraulic and mechanical properties on well known scientific principles, is intended to supersede the use of fire and steam in working and propelling all kinds of machinery and engines"—thus effecting an enormous saving, and avoiding the imminent danger arising from the explosive nature of steam."

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.—We are told that measures are immediately to be taken for the completion of a line of Morse's Magnetic Telegraph between Washington and New York. Since the telegraph bill has failed in Congress, there is a determination on the part of some individuals to wait no longer for the action of the Government. A telegraphic line can be laid down between Baltimore and New York, having eight wires for the whole distance, for about $100,000. The work, it is said, may easily be made a profitable one to all the towns and cities on the line, and indeed to those beyond; and it also may be made to yield an income to the company.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

One Wheel Sulky.—A gentleman by the name of *Reamington*, residing at Petersburg, Virginia, has constructed a sulky with but one wheel, which is said to possess some very important advantages over the common two wheel article. In the name of "*go-a-headativeness*" what next.