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DEBATE IN THE SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1845, on the Resolutions of Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, declaring our right to the whole of Oregon Terri- tory.

Mr. HAYWOOD rose and said that, when he gave notice of his intention to move to lay this whole matter upon the table, he had abstained from entering into the discussion, because his motive was then, and still was, to prevent premature discussions upon our foreign negotiations. The remarks of the Senators, however, had imposed upon him the duty of explaining his views a little more at large, and he prayed the indulgence of the Senate, whilst he pledged himself that no species of provocation should drag him into a discussion of the "Oregon question" at this time, nor into any declaration of his own opinions upon the questions existing between our Government and that of Great Britain. When those questions came up in proper time and order before the Senate, he should be ready to meet them, he hoped, in a spirit of devotion to his own country, and to act upon them accordingly, in the fear of God. He protested against the Senate pushing itself in advance of the Executive; and to the exclusion of the President, thus snatching from him his rightful power of conducting our negotiations with foreign Governments. He protested against this the more strongly when it was obvious to every body (and he appealed to the concurrence of Senators for its truth) that the end and aim of it all was to transfer our foreign negotiations to the court-yards and hustings, which was a still worse tribunal for such topics than a Senate. He professed to be a Democrat, and he believed he was one; but he was a representative Democrat. The Democracy of his State, he felt certain, and he supposed the people every where, knew and had always understood that for every good cause they had lodged the power of carrying on their business with foreign countries in the hands of their representatives, viz. the President, with the Senate as his advisers. He thought North Carolina was well satisfied with that arrangement of the Constitution, and he knew they ought to be so, and he felt called upon to resist this movement as an attempt at the practical subversion of the Constitution. The people had no desire to thrust themselves into the President's place, nor to see us snatch from him his responsibility and his trusts for any such purposes, or for any purpose. No good could come of it to the country; now, whatever, but, on the contrary, much evil, at home and abroad, in the Senate and out of it.

Mr. H. said he had other objections to this form of proceeding. He had stated, from first up, that he did not like the original resolutions, because they would be a censure upon the President; nor the amendments, although they lauded the President. The appropriate, dignified, and constitutional duties of the Senate were to legislate by practical mandatory laws as a part of Congress, or, in Executive session, to advise when asked to do it, and even when advice was not asked in peculiar cases, but not barely to declare opinions which might reflect honor or censure upon the President and agitate the people of the nation. Both the Senators had taken exception to the manner in which he had been obliged to characterize their resolutions. The Senator from Indiana declared that his resolutions were a censure of the President. Now, Mr. H. thought the proposition was as plain as the way to the President's mansion. He had nothing to do with the Senator's intentions, but with his resolutions, and they did contain a censure. The Senate was called upon to declare by them, in substance, if not in words, that any offer to compromise, &c. would be an overture to do that which was contrary to the Constitution and dishonorable to the nation. The President had informed us in his message that he had done that very thing. He had offered to compromise, &c. The simplest rules of logic justified a conclusion from such premises that the President had done an act in violation of our honor, and had offered to consummate an act which was against the Constitution. Men must have formed singular notions about what was or was not a censure, who asserted that there was no censure in this. It was a denunciation of what had passed, in the form of a threat if it should be done again. That was the exact character of the original resolutions, and the candor of the Senator from Indiana would compel him to admit that the very end and design he had chiefly in view was to notify, to forewarn the President of what he might reckon upon, if he should accept from the British Government his own offers to that Government for a compromise; for the resolutions say to him, "We distrust you; take care what you do."

Mr. HANNEGAN said that was exactly his object. [In a note published in the "Union," Mr. Hannegan states that this assent was given only to the assertion that the President "should be careful how he proceeded in future."]

Mr. HAYWOOD said he knew he could not be mistaken. The language was too plain to mistake, and the motive too obvious to escape detection. And was that not a censure of the President? Was that not an insulting reference to what the President had done? There was no language by which a Senator of the United States could more directly and unequivocally censure the President, unless they should descend to borrow terms for the purpose from the vocabulary of blackguards? Did the Senator from Indiana suppose that he, or any other Senator, had

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
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Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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the capacity to frame a censure in any language suited to a Senate's use more damning than his resolution? Mr. H. doubted it very much. What! "dishonorable!" a "surrender of the nation's honor" by the Chief Magistrate; "a violation of the Constitution" he had sworn to support; no censure!

The amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina were liable to similar objections. The only difference was, the original resolutions censured what the amendments lauded the President for having done. The Senator from South Carolina had, with some warmth, denied that he had lauded the President. He (Mr. Haywood) was not to be considered by that Senator as intending to be disrespectful to him personally, because he did not at once more precisely define his position. He certainly did not mean to charge that Senator with offering praise to the Chief Magistrate; but he meant to assert that the amendments which he had proposed were laudatory in like manner as the original resolutions were condemnatory.—The Senator would himself agree that if a respectful enunciation of what was believed to be a fair and necessary interpretation of a motion or resolution offered to the Senate, was to be regarded as in any degree personal towards the author, we would thereby be imposing a violent restriction upon the freedom of debate.—[Mr. Calhoun nodded his assent.] He must still maintain the truth of the proposition, that the amendments were resolutions to praise that which the original resolutions censured. That which the original resolutions declared to be dishonorable and unconstitutional, the amendments declared to be honorable and constitutional. The Senator himself had shown that the original resolutions were a censure by implication, and the consequence was inevitable that the amendments were, to the same extent, laudatory by like implication. Neither the one nor the other looked beyond this declaration of opinions by the Senate. Both stopped short of any practical legislation.

The original resolutions, as well as the amendments, took into the Senate's hands prematurely the subject of our negotiations, before the Executive had done with it; before the Senate had inquired of him, or otherwise knew, whether he had done with it; and before the Senate had advised him to terminate his negotiations, and turn it over to our legislation. Whether that were to be done by resolutions of censure or of praise, made no sort of difference: it would be an unauthorized intrusion on our part; a premature action of the Senate, and, in his judgment, unsafe, undignified, unconstitutional, and he hoped that Senators, for the sake of the country and the Senate, would on all sides put a stop to it at once. Although he did not go into any examination of our negotiations with Great Britain, but abstained from it at this time on purpose, he did not doubt that in this manner of bringing Oregon into the Senate would embarrass those negotiations; and the adoption of the resolutions or of the amendments, would put our country, as well as the President and Senate, in a false position. If he might be excused such a figure in the Senate, he would say he was willing to take hold of Oregon whenever it came into the Senate head foremost, but not to drag it in tail foremost; and when it was legitimately there, he would only inquire what it became the U. States to do, regardless of the favor and fearless of the complaints of other nations. The President had this subject in his charge, under the Constitution, and if any believed he was not the best qualified, or not so well qualified as they were to manage its negotiation, still he was the President, and had the constitutional right and power to do it, until he had closed negotiation. The original resolutions would entirely disarm him: the amendments would weaken our position, as well as his. For whether so designed or not, still, in the eyes of Great Britain, they would appear to be a Senatorial offer of the line at 49 degrees for a compromise, after that offer had just been refused, and the President informed the nation he had forthwith withdrawn it. An offer made with that sort of hasty zeal, or the appearance of it, might excite expectations abroad fatal to the final settlement of the controversy.

But (Mr. H. said) the Senator from Indiana had maintained that "negotiation had ended," and with an air of triumph he had read quotations from the President's Message. All this might be so, and what then? If the President had already taken ground, as the Senator supposed, for all of Oregon or none—if he had already committed himself, and the nation to that position, then what more did the Senator want? For what purpose should it be reasserted every day? Did not the Senator apprehend that these oft-repeated and violent assertions of our rights and high resolves might bring our courage or our sincerity into question before the world? Did he not see that Great Britain would be misled by it to suppose that we were actually alarmed, and disposed to play a game of brag for Oregon, and that we talked to keep up our national courage? If the President's Message was correctly interpreted by the Senator, then had the Chief Magistrate done precisely what the Senator wished; and yet he, a friend of the President, desired the Senate to say

to him, by his resolutions, that we doubted his ability to stand firm; that we questioned his firmness in maintaining the Constitution and the national honor, and therefore the Senate had found it expedient to threaten him with the consequences if he should recede an inch. And this in the Senate of the United States! This was a proposition of the Senator to the Democratic party, too; to the President's friends; to the President's own political household! The incidents of the morning had shown the possibility, nay, the certainty of a war, if this course was persevered in. He did not mean a war with England; for he declared, in all sincerity, that although he should regard such a war as perhaps the greatest calamity that could befall the civilized world, yet for himself he had not lost an hour's sleep for the apprehension of it: that he did not believe there was the slightest peril of a war between England and the United States at this time;—none whatever. But the war he predicted, and it was the inevitable consequence of this sort of proceeding, was a war in the Senate, a home-contest, a domestic affair altogether; a war amongst the President's political friends; a Senatorial war in the Democratic party, of leader against leader, which would be more of an octagon battle than an Oregon war. He appealed to Democratic Senators frankly, and in the face of our political opponents, to stop this thing. And in view of the considerations already feebly urged upon their patriotism, he did not abate one iota of his demands upon Senators of all parties for their hearty co-operation in securing to the President the benefit of an armistice. Let the President have two moons to settle our affairs with foreign Governments before the rein is madly snatched from his hands. Congress had been in session less than a month, and half of the time had been a holiday; and it was surely expecting very little of his friends to allow him one month or even two months more, and our united support, to conclude a dispute of nearly half a century with Great Britain, in which the whole country was so deeply interested. If he did not command our confidence, or if for any other reason the Senate were too zealous to wait a little while upon him, why not, at any rate, let the door be closed upon our impatient counsels, and address a respectful inquiry to him whether he had really abandoned negotiations? Or, if he had not, and the Senate choose to do it, advise him to stop all further negotiations, and to inform the Senate of all that had been done by him? The Senate would still have time to act, and the information thus to be derived from the Executive would aid their counsels, or it might even modify some of their opinions. At all events, the President's friends ought not to do less than that before their judgment was pronounced in the premises.

The President had not communicated to the Senate all the correspondence on this subject of Oregon, as had been stated in the debate. He had not professed to do so; not at all. If the Senator from Indiana would read the message again, he would see that the President therein informed the Senate that in October, 1843, the American Minister to London was authorized to offer a compromise, &c. He did not communicate all or any of the correspondence with that Minister or his successor. He had not said nor intimated that these instructions had been revoked by our Government. He had said nothing upon that point either way. True, he had made an offer and withdrawn it here; whether it was the same, or only "similar" to the one which the American Minister had authority to offer, who knows? He reaffirmed our title to all of Oregon, to be sure; but as for that he had again and again asserted our title to all of Oregon in every part of his correspondence with the British Minister, and in the very act of proposing a compromise he did all that. He (Mr. H.) did not know any more about the state of our relations and negotiations with Great Britain than other Senators, but these facts were before the nation, and they might be deemed worth consideration before the Senate should assume as a point settled—a "fixed fact"—with the Senator from Indiana, that "negotiations had ended." He certainly might well insist upon them as abundantly sufficient to excuse an inquiry of the President, when taken in connexion with the lapse of time since the date of the last correspondence sent to the Senate, and the possible resumption of negotiation by him with the British Minister, before the President's own friends voted to displace him from his appropriate duties—to censure him by implication, or to threaten him by anticipation.

Some interloutory remarks were made between Mr. Hannegan and Mr. Haywood, which the Reporter did not hear so as to render them with certainty; after which—

Mr. HANNEGAN said that the President had given the information in his message as plainly as A, B, C. And where was the necessity of asking him whether we should move or not. He who could not understand the plain language of the President, that the negotiation was at an end, must have a singular obliquity of mental vision. He (Mr. H.) had then only to pursue his own course. If hereafter he should see proper to pursue any particular course, he would move without

asking the President's permission. So far as etiquette was concerned, he cared nothing. It was the substance which he desired. But he would ask the particular friend of the President, as the Senator appeared to be on this occasion, how would he defend him if the negotiation was still pending, and the President had published his message to the world? Did he not call on Congress to act? Did he not recommend notice to be given to G. Britain for the termination of the joint occupation? that we should occupy, to a certain extent, the territory, and erect stockades and forts? He said that the negotiation was at an end, and yet we were to ask the President, it was time to act! The Senator from N. Carolina appealed to his friends to stand by him in rejecting these resolutions; but he (Mr. H.) called on him, as maintaining the principles of the Baltimore Convention, to stand by the proclamation of his party. In the same resolution Texas and Oregon rose and met, and should be maintained. Were we divided here? He asked the Senator not to adhere to men, but to adhere to the declarations of party, made in solemn convention. By this he was willing to live or die. No compromise at forty-nine; the people in his country would never consent to such a surrender. He repeated, in the words of his resolutions, that it would be dishonorable and cowardly to surrender.

In reply to Mr. Hannegan's allusion to him as the peculiar friend of the President, Mr. HAYWOOD made some further remarks, the substance of which was that it was due to the President to state that he had held no conference with him; that his motion and his remarks were suggested altogether by the events of the morning; and, in truth, he had seen the President only once since the present Congress commenced, excepting when he paid the formal visit to his family customary among Senators upon their first arrival. It was due to the Senator from Indiana, however, that he should admit that he (Mr. Haywood) was a "peculiar friend of the President;" that he was the President's friend, and Presidents and other politicians between the Capes which bounded this District, he had found out, had few, very few, sincere friends.

To which Mr. HANNEGAN rejoined: Would to God he had an honest friend, who would talk honestly to him.

The resolutions were then ordered to lie on the table, as already stated.

WHAT THE LADIES HAVE DONE.

In a certain County of Ohio, the last remaining Distillery has been stopped and converted into a Temperance Hall by the ladies. They, after many remonstrances, appointed a committee of six to wait upon the Distiller, and request him to desist. He refused—but it happened that the husband of a lady in the neighborhood, who was a strong, athletic woman, was in the habit of visiting the Distillery, and remaining often, days at a time, in a most beastly state of intoxication. His wife had frequently remonstrated with the Distiller, but to no purpose—he would sell. One day, her husband having been absent longer than usual, she went to hunt him. The Distiller told her that he was not there, but she persisted in the declaration that he was. The brute of a man attempted to put her out, when she turned upon him and threw him into a mud-hole, some two feet deep, and his clerk coming to his assistance she treated him in the same way. She then found her husband in the Distillery, being in a dying state. She lifted him up, supported his feeble frame to her home, told the Distiller that she would give him three days to close up his business, and if he did not, she would bring a re-inforcement of ladies and tear it down. On the second day he sent her word he had closed up, and the Distillery was taken possession of, and opened for a Temperance Meeting!

Can't the ladies do something in this cause?
S. C. T. Advocate.

BIBLE TEETOTALISM.

By referring to the 1st chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, we shall find, that the Lord sent an Angel unto Zacharias, the father of JOHN THE BAPTIST, saying, that his son should be great in the sight of the Lord and shall be filled with the Holy Ghost.

And for what was John sent? Was he not to prepare the way for succeeding generations to walk in, and did not God set the seal of his approbation upon total abstinence, when he sent an Angel to Zacharias, telling him that his child should neither wine nor strong drink, and that he should prepare the way before the Lord? If God, then, wanted a man to be sober to prepare the way, how much more does he want his people to be sober, that they may walk in "that narrow way?" "Let us who are in the day be sober."—Tem. Advo.

GREAT SNOW—FOR WISCONSIN.

On Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week, the 24th and 25th Dec. inst., snow fell to the depth of 18 or 20 inches in Racine and its neighborhood; which is, we believe, the greatest fall of snow, within the same space of time, that is recollected by our oldest inhabitant. Being at Milwaukee on Friday, we observed there was not more than three inches of snow at that place, only 25 miles north of us. Some 15 miles south of us, there was comparatively but little; and we learn that west of Fox river, (23 to 25 miles west of us) the snow is also light. The heaviest of the storm seems to have spent itself upon Racine and its vicinity. WINTER is now presented to us in full costume.
Racine Advocate.

Movements are on foot for the purpose of civilizing the Western Indians. They are civilized—they drink whiskey, steal, and use tobacco.

ANOTHER WONDER.—GREAT NEWS FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

A Mr. Faber has recently brought to comparative perfection an invention, which, next to Morse's Magnetic Telegraph, is the greatest wonder of the day. It is a machine which talks and sings with any variety of words and tunes. It is described by the Philadelphia correspondent of the Union:

"I have had two opportunities of witnessing the exhibition of Mr. Faber's speaking automaton—decidedly the most wonderful and ingenious creation of the day. Frequent attempts have been made to imitate the human voice; and heretofore they have been only partially successful. Mr. Faber seems to have discovered the great secret, for his figure has not only a voice like a human being, but it converses quite intelligibly. It was exhibited for the first time before a public audience on Monday evening; and in order to show that it was not a cunning deception, two of our most eminent scientific citizens gave their views of its wonderful powers, and showed the peculiar and wonderful difficulties that had to be surmounted in the attempt to imitate the organs of sound, and then in the human voice itself. Models showing the formation of these organs in man were also exhibited, and the success of Mr. Faber then pointed out. One of these gentlemen announced that it was by far the most remarkable creation of which we had any record. It pronounced the names of all the States and Territories, and 'hurraed for Oregon and Texas' with a will. It sung several popular airs, accompanied by the organ and piano; and in doing all this the modulations of the voice were admirably preserved. Mr. Faber has devoted the best part of a long life to his figure. I hope he may be well rewarded for his labor."

It strikes us at once that this machine has all the qualifications for a Democratic politician. It talks without thinking, and obeys instructions without the slightest remonstrance. What a member of Congress it would make! With a Democratic majority of such representatives, the veteran organist of the Union might wind them each up to the point of Bunkumizing his opinions to suit all latitudes, and the administration would have no difficulty with malcontents. We fancy we can see the old gentleman in one of the secret apartments of the Capitol, with great ranges of keys before him, which communicate with these obedient members.—For fear of mistake, in the hurry of debate, a brief outline of principles is attached in large characters to each range. Thus over the keys appropriated to the representatives from the Old Hunter sections, is placarded "Glorious Old Tammany—Sage of Lindenwood—Empire State—Victors—Spoils, &c." Over the Pennsylvania range, "Kane Letter—protect all the interests—iron will come in—Buchanan excellent judge—Damn Nick Biddle—three groans for U. S. Bank—Hurra for Shunk." The Great West will have "Old Hero—Young Hickory—Texas and Oregon—Area of freedom—British Whigs—No balance of power—Ireland seas and ports of entry." On the Southern keys we will be, "'98 and '99—Federal Whigs—Jefferson and Geo. Mason—Free Trade—Clay an Abolitionist—Texas, California and Cuba—Not much about Oregon." Over the whole: "Touch very lightly on the Sub. Treasury—Hurra for Polk and the hard working Cabinet—and dare Great Britain to come up to the mark she has made for us."
Richmond Times.

Horrid!—On Friday night last a negro belonging to Mr. Franklin Connally was descending a hill in the rear of the Baptist Church, in this place, with a wagon drawn by six horses, he accidentally missed the road and was thrown into a deep gully, the saddle horse falling on the top of him and the off-hand horse full weight on the saddle nag. The boy was instantly killed, of course, and no person being along to give the alarm, the boy and horses must have perished together, but for the vain efforts of the horses to extricate themselves attracting the attention of some person not far distant, and who gave the alarm. A crowd soon assembled, cut the horses loose from the harness, and succeeded in getting them erect. The poor boy was found buried beneath them with his face to the ground, and terribly mangled. It was but the day before that that unfortunate fellow was seen passing our office riding on a coffin to receive the remains of a fellow servant. In the midst of life we are in death.—Milton Chronicle.

Animal Magnetism.—For the last ten or twelve days the citizens of Edenton and vicinity have been occasionally entertained by the experiments of Mr. Mills with this wonderful and mysterious agent. In many of his experiments, he has been thought to succeed very well, especially in exhibiting the power of magnetism on the physical frame. In phreno-magnetism he has also made some satisfactory exhibitions, but in this branch of the science his success has been more limited. As we do not profess to be sufficiently acquainted with the subject to treat it philosophically, we abstain from making observations to the credit, or to the prejudice of the operator. He has certainly given great attention to it, and possesses the faculty of eliciting many curious and interesting phenomena in his art. He was not so fortunate as to bring out a Clairvoyant, a character which we were all extremely anxious to see. In this part of the science, it is said, he has succeeded elsewhere; and, perhaps under more favorable circumstances he might have succeeded here. He leaves us, we understand, in a day or two for the South, intending to stop for a short time, in the towns of his route.—Edenton Sentinel.

The Norfolk Herald notices a singular custom among the negro draymen of that city, who, by convention, have established as a law among themselves that any drayman, who shall work for less than the rates established by ordinance shall be whipped. Two were detected Friday in this underworking, and were duly flogged in a retired part of the city. They evinced a "law-abiding" resignation, and took the lash without resistance!

Meekness.—This is no great virtue. Christ makes it the distinguishing characteristic of his disciples. None is more likely to be possessed of it, than he who makes it a duty to consider its various excellencies. Some of the heathens were celebrated for their meekness. To possess it, is to have the mind which also in Christ Jesus. It prevents the grief produced by sudden anger; it secures dignity and adorns the gospel; melts the obdurate hearts more upon him than all other means; he meek is to be like God, and confers a higher honor than the greatest victory. It brings peace and satisfaction to the soul; and the things it entails are innumerable. Those who rightly considered would tend to promote most amiable virtue.

Beautiful Sentiment.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of sympathy within me; when I read the epitaphs, beautiful, every immature desire goes within me I meet with the grief of parents upon tombstone, my heart melts with compassion when I see tombs of parents themselves, consider the vanity of grieving for those who must soon follow; when I see kings laid side by side, or the holy men that the world with their disputes, I reflect on the transience of the little competition, and debates of mankind; when I read the funeral eulogies of some that died yesterday, and the eulogies of some that died yesterday, and we shall all be contemporaries, and our appearance together.

A Close Hit.—Rev. Mr. Drew, of the Banner, gives very quiet thrusts occasionally. Here is one that tells:

"A Mason or an Odd Fellow is a man who renders assistance to his brother in need; a part of the world—why is it not so with Christians? But let a Christian go to the State to New Orleans, and be taken care of, and make himself known to the masses as a Christian, and who would come to aid on that account!"

The elegant "Spoons," of the N. Y. Mercury, having been requested by a lady in her Album, he sat down and perpetrated the following:

Fair lady, on this spotless page,
Allow my thoughts to spread
Themselves like maple leaves
A slice of rye and injun bread.

Your rosy cheeks will soon tinge—
Those blissful joys that childhood bring
By time will soon be borne away—
So, Go it Lady while you're young.

The Charleston Mercury concludes an article on the Oregon question with this forcible sage:

"Look back at our progress—at our 'ful advance—our increase of territory—our conquest—our augmenting population—wealth, and power, and tell us which is true patriotism, that which has secured these grand triumphs of peace, or that which would have led us, on every petty pretence, 'waste our energies in fighting—to rush husbandmen into soldiers, our merchants into men-of-war, and our money into powder.'"

The Jews.—The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, travelling in Europe, states that when he was in Frankfurt, the metropolis of the Jews, he was informed that a great meeting of them from all parts of Europe, had recently been there, in which they voted that there is no obligatory in the use of the Hebrew in worship, and accordingly that it was to be retained, only in part, as a badge of their nationality and a bond of union. Also on full declaration, that the Messiah is already come—their toleration and comfort they enjoy being meant by the promised Messiah. Also now there is nothing to forbid their freely mingling with the nations among whom they travel.

A Young Lady Horribly Scalped.—A daughter of Lucius Shaur, of Valatie, Columbia County, New York, while attending her lessons, got entangled by the hair of her head in the machinery. The entire scalp was torn from her head, as low as the left eyebrow, and with her scalp, came off her head in one piece. The scalp is now in the Albany medical college. Dr. Marsh has but faint hopes of her recovery. A similar accident happened a mill in the village a few years ago.

From the North Carolinian we learn, since the fire in Fayetteville in June last, have been put in that town thirteen brick buildings, and that seven more are nearly completed. Contracts have also been let for further extensive operations in the brick line in the spring.

The Fayetteville Observer states that in contemplation to erect several turnpike bridges at that place, Mr. T. S. Lutterick, has already made arrangements to put in operation, advertisements for 10,000 barrels of pentine.

Dean Swift says a woman than her stockings, but not her brow; curl her hair, not her lip; thread her needle, but not the lic streets.

Slander.—The editor of the Pittsburgh American says he knew a young lady, "born in an hour," when he was in love with thirty years ago, and who could drink and beat weak tea, who is now as ugly "as mud fence," and drinks whiskey. "The best how can he talk so!"

One Comfort.—A lady being about to visit a man who was small in stature, was told he was a very bad fellow.—"Well," said "if he is bad, there is one comfort—the very little of him."

TEXAS.—An election was held in Texas the 15th ultimo for Governor and members of the Legislature. The returns indicate that P. Henderson is elected Governor.

Bear Hunting.—A letter from Connecticut, states that there had been some sport in that neighborhood about the 20th. It appears that the great fires in the Swamp last fall, having destroyed their had driven great numbers of bears to the edge of its borders; and as they were free with the pigs, &c. of the farmers, were turned out in pursuit of them, and in the space of a few days they killed no less than 200 full grown bears, besides taking our allies, was tree by the dogs.—Raleigh Register.