

## A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, from which she sailed on the 21.

There has been no further debate in Parliament relative to the affairs of Canada. Lord Clarendon, who had been on a visit to London has returned to Dublin.

Nothing has transpired to induce the belief that the Irish State prisoners under sentence of death will be pardoned. Extreme misery still pervades unhappy Ireland.

The cholera has made its appearance in Dublin, and prevails also in many parts of the country.

## FRANCE.

The old French Assembly was dissolved by limitation on the 26th of May, and the new Assembly convened on the 28th. In the early part of the sitting every thing was perfectly tranquil, and there were no troops in attendance beyond the usual guard. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly people collected around the Chamber, and the fear of an invasion by the mob was so great that the troops, previously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. No serious attempt was made to resist the troops, and but few arrests were made.

On Wednesday a bitter conflict took place in the Assembly, growing out of the removal of the Colonel who had been during the session entrusted with the immediate command of the troops for the protection of the Chambers. The correspondent of the London Times, in describing the proceedings alluded to, says:

"The latter days of the Constituent Assembly presented many scenes such as in mercy we would wish to draw a veil over forever; but never, even in the hours when its end was approaching, and Paris depended on the protection of 100,000 bayonets, and public tranquillity was at the capricious mercy of the Assembly, as the air is shaken by the thunder-storm, in none of these unquiet moments was there a scene of such violence witnessed as in the Legislative Chambers yesterday.

"The thirtieth of May was to have become a new era, and it was fondly believed that in the electoral returns, which recorded the votes of millions of free citizens, were also to be found buried forever the evil passions engendered during the stormy excitements of the Legislature, which gave to regenerated France its new constitution; but a few more scenes similar to that which occurred yesterday again take place, even the most credulous must abandon the hope of ever seeing sound constitutional liberty prevailing in France. Nothing has ever taken place in the late Assembly comparable to what took place yesterday.

"Your correspondent has often had to record debates of a stormy character during the long session which has just expired, but it is not too much to say that the Assembly which concluded its labors on Saturday last was a model of gentleness, of prudence, and tolerance, even in the height of its exultation, in comparison with the body which has scarcely yet entered on its important mission. Perhaps the only similarity will be found in the annals of the first revolution.

"When Ledru Rollin appeared at the tribune to debate the question before the Chamber, loud cries arose for the order of the day; but having attempted to persevere, and the cries growing louder, the President put on his hat, thus suspending the sitting. When business was resumed, the members of the Left avowed their disapproval of the President's conduct by the noisiest demonstration, and vehemently applauded Ledru Rollin, in the midst of which the President stepped forward and told the speaker that, if the Assembly were threatened with invasion, it was only by him and his friends.—Ledru Rollin then quitted the tribune, declaring that both he and his party had been insulted, and that the liberty of speech was at an end.

"A tremendous uproar then rose on the Left, and four of the Secretaries' youngest members of the House stood up and resigned their functions amidst the loudest applause from the Mountain. It would be difficult to give an idea of the scene that followed. Some of the extreme Left arose and were about to quit the Chamber in a body, when their colleagues induced them to resume their seats; and after a good deal of time had been lost in the confusion and tumult, the aged President stood up, and declared that he was ready to retract any expression of his which might have appeared offensive to M. Ledru Rollin.

"The tumult then began to cease. M. Ledru Rollin once more addressed the House, and demanded that a parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of which M. Clevon complained, but the Assembly, by a large majority, rejected the demand, and passed to the order of the day. The adjournment took place at half past 6 o'clock."

A vote was taken on the General Amnesty Bill, as proposed in the old Assembly, and it was lost by a majority of five against it.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late elections, it appears that about two hundred and ten, or at most two hundred and forty, ultra democratic members have been returned, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed in the old Assembly. There are rising of five hundred members elected by the various other parties but they are so split up and divided in sentiment that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of personal policy.

The Duc d'Aumale has been returned to the National Assembly from Algeria, but, being under sentence of exile, cannot be allowed to take his seat.

## ITALY.

The French Expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome, M. Lesseps, the envoy, having totally failed to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or as enemies.

The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail amongst the troops, who openly avow their sympathy with the Roman republic. Whilst the negotiations are going forward at Rome Gen. Oudinot's position, with military threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans, having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and, with Austria seem inclined to let the French have the quarrel to themselves.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the Constituent Assembly, having unequivocally rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the Triumvirate to treat

again, and that the Triumvirate proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

2d. The Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands.

3d. The French shall have to advance from Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison a place exempt from fever. When they shall meet a reception due to each other from the republican brethren, they shall remain their friends; no more protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome were growing dear, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of Gen. Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

## PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute.—The town of Fredrick has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports. A Division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquil; but in Baden and Bavaria, and in all that region, the popular chiefs are said to be only waiting to learn the result of the French election."

## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the place Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of five or six hundred men to the sword.

In the South the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary; which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview.

One, and by no means the least, of the advantages which have followed the result of the Presidential election, is the moderation and discretion which are assured to our foreign policy, and the security which we may therefore expect in our foreign relations. No reflecting man can doubt that, in these times of civil commotion and of general war, when the great principles of government are put to the arbitration of the sword, and when all the nations of Europe are either engaged in the struggle or in hourly danger of being drawn into it, the highest policy of our Government, its true interest, and its manifest duty, is peace. Our neutrality should be guarded and defended with the most jealous care. We should not suffer ourselves to become entangled in the mazes of European politics, and in the revolutionary and dynastic conflicts which have almost converted the eastern continent into one great battle field. Let the people of Europe settle their own affairs in their own way. Let them adopt such forms of government as they choose and as they can maintain, and let us confine our propagandism of the true principles of government to the good example of peace and order which we hold out to the view of the nations.

Such, every one knows, is the policy of the Administration. Such are the wise and just views of Gen. Taylor, and of the men whom he has called around him; and this assurance every citizen rests secure that the country will be brought into no unnecessary collisions with foreign powers. Should difficulties unhappily arise, they will be met with a prudence which will seek the maintenance of friendly relations, and with a firmness which will yield nothing of the national honor. Every man feels this; every man feels that we have a President who sincerely desires peace, yet who is not afraid of war. Now, will any man say that this double security, a security both for the honor of the country and for the preservation of peace, could be felt with the Democratic party in power, clamoring for the area of freedom, the annexation of Cuba, and the manifest destiny of this country to meddle in the affairs of all other parts of the world? Would not every one feel that the Administration, from its own impudence, or driven by the clamor of its supporters, and the consistency of its professions, would be in constant danger of involving the country in the conflict which rages in the old world?—*Providence Journal.*

**Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.**—R. O. Britton, Esq. of Oxford, was, on Saturday last, appointed by the State Commissioners, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in the place of T. J. Miller, resigned.

**Nomination Declined.**—The report is that Gov. Graham has declined the Mission to Spain. Just as we expected. Had it been offered to a Virginian, the result would have been different, as there is no case on record of an F. F. V. having ever declined an office; or ever resigned one; or ever died when he had one; or ever lost one by not begging for it.—*Raleigh Times.*

**The National Medical Convention.** which two years ago was organized in Philadelphia, met in Boston the 1st inst. and closed its session on the 4th. Four hundred and fifty-two delegates were present, representing (we believe) twenty-two States. Dr. John C. Warren, of Massachusetts, presided.

## THE COALITION.

"Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the Democratic party in support of its common principles."

[Messrs. Ritchie & Burke's Prospectus.]

We have already pointed to this intimation as auguring an earnest effort, on the part of the Democratic organ at Washington, to reunite the separated divisions of its party in the North, as the only policy by which a head can be made against Gen. Taylor's administration was announced, and the Northern birth and sympathies of Mr. Burke, the new editor of the Union, leave little room to doubt, that "the union of all the elements of the Democratic party," foreshadowed in the short text of these remarks was desired to be just such a union as had been effected in the important political coalition which had taken place in Connecticut, Ohio and New York city. It is well for the South, therefore, to consider what were the terms of these coalitions, and thus to understand the true character of the opposition that is to be made to General Taylor. We need not remind our readers, that, in each case, the Free Soil faction required a full submission and adherence to its anti-slavery principles as the indispensable condition of the alliance. In Connecticut that faction not only placed Free Soilism at the heart of the common profession of faith, but would have none but Free Soil candidates for Congress. In New York city, the candidate for the Mayorality was a leading supporter of Van Buren and Adams. In Ohio, the primary tenet of the amalgamated factions is significantly indicated by their appellation of "Free Democracy."

It is, then, this formidable coalition, with Free Soil as the first article of its creed, to which the Washington Union is hereafter to lend its countenance.—This conclusion is fortified by the progress of the Northern movement, under the Union's eye, as exhibited in the late development in the State of Vermont. It is also supported by intimations in that paper itself, which seem to us to be unequivocal. A few days since, it used these remarkable words:

"If our friends in the States in which elections are yet to be held will make the same exertions which were made by the Democrats of Connecticut and Virginia, we are confident their success will be equally signal and glorious."

What the exertions of the Democrats of Connecticut were, is very well known. They consisted in first consenting to adopt Free Soil principles and Free Soil candidates, and then voting with the Free Soilers at the election.—"The same exertions" the Union wants the Democrats of Indiana and other Northern States to make in the coming elections.

An article in the Union of Wednesday last, reveals still more decisively the reality of the coalition, and the favor with which it is regarded by the Democratic leaders. We copy a portion of this article, as follows:

"UNFLINCHING EXPERTISE.—The Philadelphia North American charges the Democratic party of the North with endeavoring to heal the differences which divided it in the last presidential contest. It denounces this effort as a 'base coalition'; but it takes care not to say which division of the party has acted or desires to act basely. We, therefore, respectfully ask the editor of the North American, which division has acted basely? Does he mean to condemn those who voted for Gen. Cass and non-intervention? Or does he mean to assail those who voted for Mr. Van Buren and free soil, and elected Zachary Taylor President of the United States? Is it based in the supporters of Mr. Van Buren to unite with those who contend that Congress should leave slavery in the territories to the people of the territories?—Then the North American has acted basely in uniting with the anti-Wilmot Proviso Whigs of the South in the late canvass. Is it based for the supporters of General Cass in the Northern States to unite with those who sustained the Buffalo platform? Then the Whig party of the South has, according to the North American, acted basely in uniting with such men as its editor; for he, too, sustains every principle of that platform."

The reader will observe that these questions, in reply to the charge of "base coalition," are grounded upon the admission that the coalition is in existence and in progress, and is a thing to be justified. It is artfully implied, however, that the two Democratic factions have united, like the Northern and Southern Whigs, without any sacrifice of the views of either in regard to the subject of slavery, and solely with reference to the general questions of party politics. But this, as we have shown, is not true. The coalition is planted upon the Wilmot Proviso as its foundation stone. To encourage that coalition, therefore, (as the Union unquestionably does) is directly to make use of free soil as the principal instrument of warfare upon the administration; and it now behooves the south to say whether such a warfare shall have its sanction and support. Virginia has unhappily spoken when the evidences that the Northern Democracy had resolved itself into the free soil party were not entirely distinct and undeniable. It is not too late for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, to perceive the desperate game of the opposition, and rally by the side of our southern President.

*Richmond Times.*

## SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal convened at their Court Room in this City on Monday last—Chief Justice Ruffin and Judge Pearson being present. We understand Judge Nash was detained in Hillsboro' by indisposition.—The following young gentlemen have been admitted to practice law in the County Courts, viz:

Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.  
Jos. J. Davis, Franklin.  
Henry M. Waddell, Hillsboro'.  
Franklin B. McMillan, Ashe.  
E. F. McRee, Cabarrus, N. C.  
Jas. R. Mendenhall, Guilford, N. C.  
John K. Strange, Fayetteville.  
Geo. E. B. Singletary, Raleigh.

And the following gentlemen obtained license to practice in the Superior Courts: Joseph Gaines Carraway, Martin.  
Tippo S. Haughton, Chowan.  
James S. Amis, Greenville, (Pitt.)  
Jonathan W. Albertson, Perquimans.  
John Lyon Holmes, New Hanover.  
Elias C. Hines, Chowan.  
John Gillespie McDougald, Bladen.  
William F. Carter, Rockingham.

*Raleigh Times.*

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1849.

We are authorized and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq. of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

## How the Rail Road is to be Built.

This question, which was so repeatedly asked, and the answer that seemed to be attended with so many difficulties previously to the late Convention, is now easily solved. It is to be built by the labor of the country, negro labor and white labor. It is to be built and the cars running in three years from this time: and it is to be owned, that is, to the amount of the million of dollars, which individuals are permitted to subscribe, by persons living along the route, and they not out of pocket a single dollar!

The Convention upon two points expressed an entirely unanimous opinion: 1st, that subscriptions could be paid in work as well as in money. 2d, that in letting out contracts, subscribers should have the preference.

The distinguished reputation of several of the more prominent members of the Convention gives great weight to the results of their deliberations.

When it is considered too, that the individual subscribers or stockholders will, for a time at least, have the entire control of the operations of the road, there can be no doubt the plan of the Convention will be adopted.

This fact then being known throughout the State, subscription must go on freely, liberally. There is a vast amount of labor in the country, seeking investment,—labor, at present poorly employed, poorly paid. Any kind of employment to which it might be adapted, and which would pay well, would be gladly sought by it. Now the work upon the Rail Road is exactly the employment in question. There will be expended in the State upon a line of road a little more than two hundred miles in length, about two millions of dollars. We allow one million for purchases, which will have to be made out of the State, the iron, the locomotives, &c. Nine or ten thousand dollars a mile then will be paid out along the road. Some six thousand of this will be paid for digging dirt—digging down hills and filling up hollows—the balance for timber, for rock, for brick, for building bridges, depots, water stations, &c. Now, all this is just the sort of work that the people of the country want to get hold of. Digging earth, cutting down trees, sawing timber, blasting rock, making brick, why it is just to our hand, the material is all around us and costs nothing. Only contrive to feed and clothe hands, and the balance is clear profit. Now, who does not know that if an agent were to pass through this country, with the cash in his pocket, offering to make cash contracts of this sort, that he would get any amount taken that he might wish? Half the labor of the county within ten miles of the road would get employed upon the work. Half the horses would be taken from the plough and put to the dirt cart and scraper. People would quit raising grain to sell—at any rate till it got scarce enough to carry prices up to what they ought to be—and every one would be sending off all the force he could possibly spare to the "Rail Road."

Now this work be exactly the state of things upon our Rail Road. It won't be all cash. To entitle a person to get a contract he will have to subscribe to the road, and subscribe beforehand too; for the subscription has to be all made up before the work is let out—but then in addition to these subscriptions, there will be of money paid out, a million at any rate from the State, and as much besides—say half a million—as may be subscribed by persons who don't wish to take contracts, and he is wise, in our opinion, who places himself in a condition to get a share.

This then, will be the operation of the thing. A man subscribes for ten shares, at a hundred dollars each, and pays 5 per cent, that is fifty dollars at the time of subscribing. When the subscriptions are all made up, and the contracts come to be let out, he takes one for, say half a mile of grading, at twenty-four hundred dollars. He is to have two years to do the work in, and is to be paid every two months for what he has done. Every two months an installment of the subscriptions, say five per cent, is called for. He would have two hundred coming for his work, and would get \$150 in cash, and a receipt for fifty, the amount of his installment.—At the end of the two years, when he had completed his work, he would have received \$1800 in cash and would have paid off 650 of his \$1000 subscription, leaving 350 to be paid in the seven installments running through the following year. He would then get \$1400 in cash and ten shares of stock, nominally worth \$100 per share. Now, whether those shares of stock would sell in market for \$100 or \$90, or for \$110, or for only fifty,

no one can at present tell. Many persons are of opinion that after the road gets well into operation, the stock will pay good dividends, and perhaps be above par, as is the case with a large proportion of the Rail Roads in the United States. But, however this may be—although a person may sacrifice one, two, three, or even five hundred dollars on his stock, still he will be a gainer, and very largely upon the whole. The lessened force left upon his farm may have made a smaller crop than before, but then it will have been better taken care of and more sparingly and carefully used. His negroes will have been kept more closely at work, and will have had less time to run about, but they will hardly have lost any thing either of health or discipline. Himself and sons may have undergone more labor, more fatigue. In substituting the active pursuits of this new employment to the accustomed and somewhat sluggish routine of former life, they may have risen earlier and retired later, but their toil will have been cheered by the certainty of its remuneration and by the fresher hopes and livelier expectations which the progress of the work could not fail to inspire.

These are the plain views of many of our people, adopted after the maturest reflection. They are of opinion that the million of dollars which will be distributed along the road will be pretty nearly a clear gain to those who receive it, that it will be paid for labor which would otherwise be in great part, either unemployed or misdirected. Wishing to participate in this benefit, they will therefore subscribe to the road, and to an extent greatly beyond any means of cash payment which they may at present have at command.

In conclusion, we have every confidence that the Books of Subscription will be closed, the Company organized, and the work commenced at an early day.—The very process of its construction, we feel assured, will give a new spur to all the industrial pursuits of the country through which it will pass, not more by withdrawing labor from other more crowded avocations, than by enlivening the prospects and cheering the hearts of our hitherto languishing and almost desponding people.

## THE CONVENTION.

We are enabled this evening to publish the official report of the proceedings of the great Convention which assembled here on Thursday last—great on account of the importance of the enterprise, to promote which it was called—and the distinguished gentlemen who composed it. But especially great on account of the bright promise of good in reserve to the Old North State, which was indicated by its deliberations. Aye, there is a day approaching, as justly remarked by Mr. DIBBLE, of Craven, "when North Carolina shall cease to be a by-word, and when citizens of other States shall no longer sneer at her. The people have taken her case into their own hands,—her necessities are revealed to them as with a sun beam—the spirit of improvement is abroad, and they have determined that she shall arise and shine." Father BOYLAN, of Wake, who in a most affecting speech reviewing her condition, past and present, may live, as we trust he will, to see the day when gladness in the hearts of her people shall take the place of sorrow; and when Conventions of grave men like that which listened to him on last Friday, instead of to tears, may be moved by his simple eloquence to exultation and joy.—And it were a burning shame that that venerable man should go down to his grave mourning the depressed condition of the State, whilst her young and active sons who have yet many years in reserve, are either too spiritless or too lazy to move a finger for her redemption. But this shall not be. For, not only, as was remarked by Gov. MOREHEAD, in his closing address as President of the Convention—if any man would see as fine a country, naturally, as the sun ever shone upon, let him come to North Carolina;—if any man would see as virtuous and intelligent citizens as the world can boast, let him come to North Carolina; if any man would see as good lands and as healthy a country as is on the face of the globe, let him come to North Carolina; if any man would see water power equal to any in the world, let him come to North Carolina; if any man would see fine pasture lands, and fat cattle, let him come to North Carolina; but, if any man would see the longest, most superb and profitable RAIL ROAD, let him come to North Carolina, about five years hence.

The work is bound to progress: otherwise, the noble counties represented in the Convention; and the numerous distinguished delegates in attendance—MOREHEAD, GRAHAM, SWAIN, BOYLAN, HILL, OSBORNE, LILLINGTON, HAWKINS, BOYDEN, CALDWELL, JONES, McRAE, and ELLIS; and the "independent State of Norfolk," (as we heard her styled) by her WHITNEY and ROBERSON—have only been enacting a

grand farce, a belief as unsustained by appearances as in fact it would be unjust and censurable. The work must progress!" Let this be the motto inscribed upon our internal improvement banners, bearing on its reverse side, "North Carolina expects her sons to do their duty."

We find among our "exchanges" this week, the "Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald," a fine, large paper, which wears advertising columns of the "Herald," its Market and ship news, tell us, in plain terms that it is the representative of a large and business doing community.—But of this we were not ignorant before. Norfolk is an old city; and she possesses commercial advantages, the real value of which have been rather poorly appreciated. It is a subject of rejoicing with us, to see that the place is improving; and that the prospect of nearer relationship (or perhaps we should say of better acquaintance) between it and North Carolina, is most promising. The great Central Rail Road, when completed, will link us to Portsmouth and Norfolk. There those Norfolk Oysters!—Why our mouths fairly water at the thought of them. And when we think of her splendid bay, and of those white sail boats which dash like meteors around her wharves, we pause for the scene and its enjoyment, and we almost become as impatient as a lover, as wild as a poet, and as mad as an enthusiast.

We learn from the "Herald," that there are now in progress of erection in Norfolk, 26 two, 17 three, and 12 four story private buildings, and five public buildings. The following paragraph on this subject, will be read with interest:

## CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements which have taken place in our city, within the last four or five years, and those now in progress, fully attest its increased and still increasing prosperity. What gave the impetus to the spirit of improvement in the first place, we will not pretend to say. Its results are all we look to, and they are certainly very gratifying. Were a person who had lived in Norfolk five years ago to return now, he would scarcely recognize it, and the feeling that he was a stranger in his native place, would be greatly heightened by the numbers of strange faces he would meet at every step. Indeed, the emigration here from the North and from the surrounding country during the time we have just specified, has been very large. We doubt not that the next census will show an increase of the population of Norfolk of several thousand by emigration alone. In consequence, houses have been and still are, in great demand. The hundreds of new looking houses in all parts of the city are convincing evidence in the one case, as the list of those now in course of erection is in the other.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

## SMALL POX.

We learn from various sources that it is very generally reported, in the Western counties, that we have this in Salisbury. How such a story should have gone so broad is most mysterious. Surely there is no person who would put out such a report wickedly and with the design of injuring the business of the place. Be this as it may, however, the rumor is entirely without foundation. Our Town is very healthy, if we except the diarrhoea, now so prevalent every where.

The "Lincoln Republican," has changed its ground most completely, in relation to the management of Girard College. It told us, in the first instance, that the managers of that institution had "robbed the charity box of the dead," and that instead of being used "potato peeling hall," the College would be properly called "Rogues Ranch." Here was clear charge of criminal dishonesty, against the Managers.

Well, in his last paper, but one, (June 8th), he tells us that "the Corporate Authorities of the city of Philadelphia," concluded, that to aggravate themselves, and show off their city, they would erect a magnificent building; and that "having expended all (did they steal none) the money in useless extravagance, they have now left to hire servants; to peel potatoes, &c.—Again, "those charges of extravagance and folly, are no less to this poor little Whig party, than to the Federal corporation of Philadelphia."

Thus, the reader will perceive, that the Republican has abandoned its first position. The Managers, as first, were "robbers of the charity box of the dead," and therefore the institution was most properly to be called "Rogues Ranch,"—or, if you please, the head quarters of a parcel of rogues. Now, it appears that "useless extravagance" and "extravagance and folly," is all that was meant by the use of those words, "robber" and "rogue."

We desire that the Republican, in addition to the credit we accorded to it for fair "logical deductions," shall also be entitled to full credit for its beautiful consistency: as shown above.

Now, although the editor would seem, by the following truly amusing extract from his paper, to be a Democrat, yet we most seriously forewarn the leaders of the party from any great reliance on him. Speaking of Girard fund, he says: "Had this fund been managed by Democrats, with their ideas of economy, simplicity and equality, the Orphans College would have been a blessing indeed." To have preserved his consistency throughout, and to have persisted in his charges of robbery, and to have evinced the best qualifications for an editor of the party to which he professes to belong, the sentence just quoted should have read thus: "Had this fund been managed by Democrats, with their proverbial honesty, and their ideas of economy, simplicity, and equality, instead of being committed to a party which would not hesitate to rob the charity box of the dead, &c. This sort of sticking to the text, would have commended him as a man of firm consistency, and well qualified for his station."

We now take leave of the Republican, having as we conceive, only permitted its editor to halter and execute himself.