Mr. Webster's Letter.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, January 29, 1842.

EDWARD EVENETT, Esq., &c. &c. Sir,-I regret to be obliged to acquiint you with a very serious occurrence which recently took place in a port of the Bahama islands.

It appears that the brig "Greole," of Richmond, Virginia, Insor, master, boundsel, murdered a passenger, named Hewell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the Captain dangerously, and the first mate of friendly States. and two of the crew severely; got in complete possession of the brig, which under where she arrived on the morning of the 9th of the same month; that at the request of the American Consul in that place the Governor ordered a guard on board, to pre- voluntarily; no human being belonging to vent the escape of the mutineers, and with the vessel was within British territory of a view to an investigation of the circum. his own accord, except the mutineers .-stances of the case ; that such investigation. There being no importation, nor intent of was accordingly made by the British magis. | importation, what right had the British autrates, and that an examination also took thorities to inquire into the cargo of the place by the Consul; that on the report of vessel, or the condition of persons on board? were imprisoned by the local authorities, as might be slaves for a term of years, under having been concerned in the mutioy and a system of apprenticeship; they might be murder, and their surrender to the Consul, bound to service by their own voluntary act; to be sent to the United States for trial for they might be in confinement for crimes these crimes was refused, on the ground committed ; they might be prisoners of war; that the Governor wished first to commu- or they might be free. How could the Brinicate with the Government in England on tish authorities look into and decide any of the subject; that through the interference these questions? Or, indeed, what duty or of the Colonial authorities, and even before power, according to the principles of nat the military guard was removed, the great. tional intercourse, had they to inquire at est number of the remaining slaves were all ? If, indeed, without unfriendly interliberated, and encouraged to go beyond the ference, and notwithstanding the fulfilment ther of them could control. This is the the vessel could not retain the persons, or substance of the case, as stated in two protests, one made at Nassau and one at New different question altogether, whether re-Orleans, and the Consul's letter, together sort could be had to British tribunals, or pics of all which papers are hereby trans. mitted.

The British Government cannot but see "Creole" was passing from one port of the tincers and murderers; for there is no cvidence that these outrages were committed except those actually engaged in them ---Under these circumstances, it would seem master and crew, restoring to them the control of the vessel, and enabling them to resume their voyage, and to take the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes before the proper tribunal. One cannot conceive how any other course could justly be adopted, or how the duties imposed by that part of the code regulating the intercourse of friendly States, which is generally called the comity of nations, could otherwise be fulfilled .--Here was no violation of British law attempted or intended on the part of the master of the "Creole," nor any infringement of the principles of the law of nations. The vessel was lawfully engaged in pass. ing from port to port, in the United States. By violence and crime she was carried, ture, and very probably his Government may have given him instructions. But I in such case, must not the slaves be restored, framed from the papers now communicated, free ? with a distinct declaration that if the facts turn out as stated, this Government thinks it a clear case for indemnification.

is, that those claimants must be entitled to compensation who were lawfully in posses-sion of their slaves within the British terri-tory, and who were disturbed in their legal

ly stated. But it does not extend to what we consider the true doctrine, according to all the blacks were slaves, and incapable of they give rise. to New Orleans, shilled from Hampton the laws and usages of nations; and there. any other condition; if persons of that co. Roads on the 27th of October last, with a fore cannot be acquiesced in as the exactly lor, free in the United States, should in atcargo of merchandise, principally tobacco, correct general rule. It appears to this tempting to pass from one port to another and slaves, (about 135 in number,) that on Government that not only is no unfriendly in their own country, be thrown by stress of the evening of the 7th of November, some interference by the local authorities to be weather within British jurisdiction, and of the slaves rose upon the crew of the ves. allowed, but that aid and succor should be there detained for an hour or a day, would extended in these, as in other cases which it be reasonable that British authority may arise, affecting the interests of citizens

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We know no ground on which it is just instance, should be declared by the laws of to say that these colored people had come their direction was taken into the port of within, and were within, British territory, the United States to be a nuisance, a poison, Nassau, in the Island of New Providence in such sense as that the laws of England a thing in which no porperty could lawfully exist or be asserted; but suppose that affecting and regulating the conditions of an English ship with such a cargoon board persons could properly act upon them. As has been already said, they were not there should be driven by stress of weather, or by mutiny of the crew, into the ports of the United States, would it be held just and reasonable that such cargo should receive American authorities ? It is in vain that the magistrates, nincteen of the slaves These persons might be slaves for life; they any attempt is made to answer these sug. gestions by appealing to general principles upon different views, if they entertain dif. forent views under their actually existing condition, and yet hold commercial intercourse with one anther, or not hold any such intercourse at all. It may be added that all attempts by the Government of any nathat of another, for any object whatever, generally defeat their own purposes, by power of the master of the vessel, or the of all of their duties of counity and assist. producing dissatisfaction, resentment, and American Consul, proceedings which nei- ance, by these authorities, the master of exasperation. Better it is, far better in all fording all literary and social advantages. prevent their escape, then it would be a without interference or annoyance, direct with sundry depositions taken by him, co. the power of the Government in any of its things belonging to its domestic interests branches, to compel their apprehension and and domestic duties.

restoration. No one complains that Eng. lish law shall decide the condition of all perthat this case, as presented in these papers, sons actually incorporated with British poyou will, in the proper manner, invite the is one calling loudly for redress. The pulation, unless there be treaty stipulation attention of her Majesty's Government. making other provision for special cases United States to another, in a toyage per- But in case of the "Creole" the colored fectly lawful, with merchandise on board, persons were still on board an American and also with slaves or persons bound to vessel, that vessel having been foreibly.put service, natives of America, and belonging out of the course of her voyage by matiny ; to American citizens, and which are recog- the master desiring still to resume it, and nised as property by the Constitution of the calling upon the consul of his Government that every foreigner is considered as there-United States in those States in which resident at the place and upon the local nuslavery exists. In the course of the voyage thorities to enable him so to do, by freeing comes into the country, he may be lawfulsome of the slaves rose upon the master and him from the imprisonment to which mutiny crew, subdued them, murdered one man, and murder had subjected him, and furnishat all, for the purpose of imposing, by one and caused the vessel to be carried into ing him with such necessary aid and assist-Nassau. The vessel was thus taken to a ance as are usual in ordinary cases of disernment, new rules of property, or new British port, not voluntarily, by those who, tress at sea. These persons, then, cannot had the lawful authority over her, but forci. be regarded as being mixed with the British modes of domestic regulation. The great tal Abstinence Society should be formed .bly and violently, against the master's will, people, or as having changed their charac. communities of the world are regarded as and with the consent of nobody but the mu- ter at all, either in regird to country or wholly independent, each entitled to mainpersonal condition. It was no more than just to consider the vessel as still on her with the concurrence of any of the slaves, voyage, and entitled to the succor due to other cases of distress, whether arising from accident or outrage. And that no to have been the plain and obvious duties of other view of the subject can be true is evi. munication among nations requires the the authorities at Nassau, the port of a dent from the very awkward position in strictest application of the doctrine of non- Secretary and a Committee of Vigilance, friendly power, to assist the American con- which the local authori ics have placed their sul in putting an end to the captivity of the Government in respect to the mutineers cerns of others. still held in imprisonment. What is to be done with them ? How are they to be punished? The English Government will probably not undertake their trial or punishment; and of what use would it be to send them to the United States, separated from their ship, and at a period so late as that, if fering in the forms of their government they should be sent, before proceedings could be instituted against them the witnesses might be scattered over half the globe. One of the highest offences known to human law is thus likely to go altogether unpunished. In the note of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson, above referred to, his lordship. said that, "Slavery being now abolished throughout the British empire, there can get he no well-grounded claim for compensation against the master's will, out of her course, in respect of slaves who, under any cirinto the port of a friendly Power. All was cumstances, may come into the British co. the result of force. Certainly; ordinary lonies, any more than there would be with comity and hospitality entitled him to such respect to slaves who might be brought into assistance from the authorities of the place the United Kingdom." I have only to reas should enable him to resume and prose- mark upon this, that the Government of the cute his voyage and bring the offenders to United States sees no ground for any disjustice. But, instead of this, if the facts linction founded on an alteration of British be as represented in these papers, not only law in the colonies. We do not consider did the authorities give no aid for any such that the question depends at all on the state. purpose, but they did actually interfere to of British law. It is not that in such cases set free the slaves, and to enable them to the active agency of British law is invoked disperse themselves beyond the reach of the | and refused; it is, that unfriendly interfemaster of the vessel or their owners. A rence is deprecated, and those good offices proceeding like this cannot but cause deep and friendly assistances expected which a feeling in the United States. It has been Government usually affords to citizens of a my purpose to write you at length upon friendly Power when instances occur of this subject, in order that you might lay disaster and distress. All that the United before the Government of Her Majesty States require in those cases, they would fully, and without reserve, the views enter-tained upon it by that of the United States, in these of her colonies. Surely, the influand the grounds on which those views are ence of local law cannot affect the relations taken. But the carly return of the packet of nations in any such matter as this .-precludes the opportunity of going thus into Suppose an American-wessel, with slaves the case in this despatch, and as Lord Ash. lawfully on board, were to be captured by burton may shortly be expected here, it may a British cruiser, as belonging to some belbe better to enter fully into it with him, if ligerant, while the United States were at his powers shall be broad enough to cm. peace; suppose such prize carried into Eng. brace it. Some knowledge of the case will land, and the neutrality of the vessel fully have reached England before his depar- male out in the proceedings in Admiralty, and a restoration consequently demandedrequest, nevertheless, that you lose no time exactly in the condition in which they were in calling Lord Aberdeen's attention to it, when the capture was made? Would any in a general manner, and giving him a par- one contend that the fact of their having rative of the transaction, such as may be been carried into England by force set them No alteration of her own local laws can either increase or diminish, or any way affect, the duty of the English Govern-You will see that in his letter of the 17th ment and its colonial authorities in such ca-January, 1937, to Mr. Stevenson, respect. | ses, as such duty exists according to law, of the "Comet,"" Encomiam," and "En. The persons on board the "Creole"

FORDERS M.'s Government is of opinion that the rule | cans passing from one part of the United | most expedient, the substance of this des. | vigilence committee, and congratulated ereased since Whiggery got sway beyond all pre-

In all your communications with her Majesty's Government, you will seek to possession of those slaves by functionaries or to impart to either English privileges, Majesty's Government, you will seek to of the British Government." This admission of the subject either to English burdens or impress it with a full conviction of the dansion is broad enough to cover the case of liabilities, cannot, in the opinion of the the Creole, if its circumstances are correct. Government of the United States, be justigerous importance to the peace of the two countries of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the qustions to which fied Suppose that by the law of England THE MESSENGER D. R. M'ANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS. ASHEVILLE, N. C. should be made to act upon their condition, and to make them slaves? Or suppose Friday, March 18, 1842. that an artifcle of merchandize, coium for

Congress.

From a few short extracts given in this paper, form the National Intelligencer and Charleston Courier, some ideas may be bound from one English port to another, gathered as to what is doing in Congress .-The Senate seems to have gone seriously to work on matters of great importance to the country. The House of Representatives its character from American law, and be is, we think, about to assume a more calm thrown overboard and destroyed by the and business-like character. We still have some hope that something will yet be done towards bettering the present wretched conof humanity. There is a point in regard dition of our currency, though we confess to which nations must be permitted to act the hope is rather faint.

057 We beg leave to invite the attention of our readers, particularly those - in East Tennessee and Western Virginia, to Mr HAYDEN'S School, the terms &c. of which tion to force the influence of its laws on will be found in another column. The location is every way desirable. Healthy, country, flourishing town, and a society afrespects, that each nation should be left It is proposed in that Academy to raise up teachers, the very thing so much needed throughout our country, and we must not omit to mention that just such a school is in

The Temperance Cause in our Village.

The young people of this village have certainly done themselves no little credit in the last three weeks by their earnest, untiring and happily successful efforts to advance the temperance cause. Some three weeks ago at a meeting of the Asheville fore an enemy ; and that, as soon as he Temperance Society, a society that has been in existence for more than ten or twelve years, but unfortunately has been doing very little during the greater part of that time, it was processed in order to give a fresh impetus to the work, that a Young People's To-

them upon the success which up to that time, had crowned their efforts. He then apprised them that in the high and noble stand they had assumed, and in the prose-cution of the important work they had un-dertaken, they would have to contend with no little opposition—opposition not from the lower and more degraded classes alone, these who warp incomplete of connecting of any noting of the individual security that has been given, to say nothing of the individual security that has been given, to say nothing of the individual security that has been given, to say nothing of the individual security that has been given, to say nothing of the individual security that has been given, to say nothing of the individual security them upon the success which up to that those who were incapable of conceiving of that has been given to save her harmiers in the premises. The individual Stockholders may be the worth, if not of the very existence of ruined-the State cannot be injured. independence of feeling and nobleness of purpose, and to whom, all notions of benevolence, philanthrophy and patriotism, were as a sealed book; but from those who. from their rank in society, and their circumstances in life, ought to be able to set a proper estimate upon their associated efforts. These opponents he divided into the interested, the superstitious and the aristo-

The address was particularly appropriate and could not fail, as we think, to have a good influence upon the minds of those who felt themselves interested.

cratic.

The vigilance committee at that meeting reported screnty additional names to the pledge, making in all, about one hundred and sixty in the two weeks. These, it will be recollected, are exclusive of a tolerably the building though belonging to the State, is large temperance society which has been in the village for several years. There is to be another meeting next week.

The excitement is becoming general, and we have no doubt but it is destined soon to ministration. Fact 12. The same Legispature of 1840, voted the surrounding country.

M. PATTON, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at this place vice WM. COLE. change, whether as a removal or resigna. tion. Mr. Coleman insists that he did not resign, but was removed, while the Post Office department considers him as having Office department considers him as having resigned the office.

Some time ago the North Carolina Standard published an article headed "Facts, Facts by the dozen," which taken altogether was one of the most demagogical things we have seen for many a day. The manifest design of it was to excite the prejudices of the illiterate, and by the worst species of electioneering rant to make political capital for his party. The article has been copied into other Locofoco papers in the State, no doubt for the same purpose. It is all in vain, gentlemen-L. D. HENRY is not to be Governor yet awhile, at least .-The people of North Carolina must first

Fact 9. The Legislature voted First Thousand Dollars to Governor Dudley to repair the Gover-nor's Palace and Furnish it. Very well. So we say, very well; and the best of the joke is, that the Chairman of the Committee, who recommended the appropriation, was then, and is now, one of the most decided "Democrats" in the State.

the State. Fact 10. The Governor expended the Five Thousand Dollars, and seven hundred and fifty Dallars besides. He showed his Inventory and Vouchers, and the Legislature of 1838 paid him back the 750 Dollars. All right! Aggregate for Participant Experiment 55 7561 Repairs and Furniture \$5, 750!

All right, too, we say. The wonder is, after the Legislatore had made such a wreck of the Governor's House (for they had held annual Ses-sions there for six years) that Gov. Dudley could put it in living order for the sum allowed him. Fact 11. The Legislature of 1840 voted Tungs

THOUSAND DOLLARS more to Gov. Morehead,

more repairs. The Editor of the "Standard" knows, that at the commencement of every new Administration, whether Whig or Loca, the invariable usage is to make an appropriation for refitting and repairing the Executive Mansion, it being presumed that subject to the same decay and injury that private

found to be the case, we imagine, throughout our

to Gov. Morehead's Log Cabin Palace. And now

he refuses to tell how he laid out the money. Yes, and if Mr Henry should be elected, it will take two or three thousand more, to furnish it according to his notions of style. We should not MAN, who has had the office for a number be astonished, if like his prochein ami at the Branch Mint, he should have a brick stable built, of years last past. We are at a loss to with glass windows for his horses to look out, and know in what light we should consider the a separate apartment for his liveried servants to dress in ! When any one having a right to call upon Governor Morehead for the items of his expenditure, does so, we bazard nothing in the assertion, that he will cheerfully and promptly exhi-

News of the Week.

In Ireland, Daniel O'Connell is still agitating. The last accounts from that country say that there was lately a grand muster of his friends and admirers, to whom he made two inflammatory speeches, and talked loudly of a Parliament of their own and a House of Commons on College-Green, and said he would speak trumperuntil he obtained his end.

A Philadelphia paper says that a Brussels paper of the 5th January has been received and that the whole city had been in commotion because of an elopement of a pretty After some discussion, an effort was made forget his anti-republican and real, bona fide young heiress with the Bishop Ghent. The last accounts of them were that they had safely arrived in London and were happily married.

or indirect, to its undoubted right of excrcising its own judgment in regard to all successful operation in this place. There are two general considerations, of the highest practical importance, to which

ing the claim for compensation in the case the comity and usages of nations. terprise," Lord Palmerston says that "H could only have been regarded as Ameri-

tain its own system of law and government, while all, in their mutual intercourse, are lady and gentleman in the house, numbering understood to submit to the established rules in all, about forty, took the pledge. These and principles governing such inter course. And the perfecting of this system of comintervention of any with the domestic con- consisting of three young ladies and three

The first is, that, as civilization has

made progress in the world, the intercourse

of nations has become more and more inde-

pendent of different forms of government

and different systems of laws and religion.

It is not now us it was in ancient times,

ly treated as a slave : nor is the modern

intercourse of States carried on mainly, or

nation on another, new forms of civil gov-

The other is that the United States and England, now by far the two greatest commercial nations in the world, touch each other both by sea and land at almost innumerable points, and with systems of gene- bers. The address was principally directed ral jurisprudence essentially alike yet difand in their laws respecting personal servitude; and that so widely does this last mentionad difference extend its influence, of the doctrine of non-interference and mutual abstinence from any thing affecting each other's domestic regulations, the peace of two countries, and therefore the peace of the world, always will be in dan. friends and enemies of the temperance

The Bahamas (British possessions) push themselves near to the shores of the United States, and thus lie almost directly in the connects the cities of the Atlantic with the the public mind, the brighter its excellencies ports and harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and the great commercial emporium on the Mississippi. The seas in which these Bri tish possessions are situated, are seas of shallow water, full of reefs and bars, sub- beneficial effects temperance societies and ject to violent action of the wind, and to the agitations of the Gulf Stream. They must always, therefore, be of dangerous navigation, and accidents must be expected frequently to occur, such as will cause American vessels to be wrecked on British Isl. this, Haywood deserved a monument as British ports. It is quite essential that the manner in which such vessels, their crews, and cargoes, in whatever such cargoes conmisfortune and distress, should be clearly as having taken the pledge during the past and fully known.

You are acquanted with the correspondence which took place a few years ago, between the American and English Governments respecting the cases of the Enter. prize, the Comet and the Encomium. I call your attention to the Journal of the Senate of the United States, containing resolutions unanimously adopted by that body respecting those cases. These resolutions I believe, have already been brought to the no. country who had assembled on the occatice of her Majesty's Government, but it sion, were deprived of his services. They may be well that both the resolutions themselves and the debates upon them should be again adverted to .- You will find the resolutions of course, among the documents son, President of the Asheville Temperregularly transmitted to the Legislature, and the debates in the newspapers with which it has been supplied from this Department.

You will avail yourself of an early deen the manner in which you may deem of its members, particularly they of the

immediately proceeded to organize themselves into a society, by electing a President,

and with a single exception, every young

young geutlemen. The next week the so. ciety held its first meeting, at which, an able and interesting address was delivered by J.F.E. HARDY, M. D., one of the memto the means necessary to be used in order to further the objects of the society, and the motives by which the members should be influenced vigorously to lay on and faiththat without its exercise to the fullest extent fully to use these means. The speaker urged the importance of constantly agitating, mildly, but friendly-patiently, though there's no use in talking :" plainly, all questions at issue between the cause. He cautioned the members against

any thing like the spirit of compromise, referring to the well authenticated fact that track of the great part of their coastwise the more this subject is examined, and the trafic, which doubling the Cape of Florida, more clearly and fully it is brought before will shine and the greater will be the force of its truth. Several striking illustrations of the effects of intemperance, and of the temperance efforts, were introduced. In alluding to the late act of Haywood County Court, in refusing to grant licence to retail spirits, the speaker remarked that for ands, or compel them to seek shelter in high and imperishable as the mountains by which she was surrounded.

The names of fifty persons were reported sist, are to be treated, in these cases of at this meeting by the vigilance committee,

week. Last week the society held its second meeting. A. B. CHUNN, Esq., had been requested by a committee appointed for that purpose, to deliver an address and had made preparations to do so, but was unexpectedly called off, in consequence of which, the society, in company with a number of the villagers and citizens of the surrounding were, however, favored with a well-timed and practical address from Dr. JOHN DICKance Society, who was present at the meeting by invitation. The Doctor commenced by signifying his most hearty approbation of the principles upon which the society was portunity of communicating to Lord Aber. organized, commended the fidelity and zeal

ederal doctrines, which, if we have been correctly informed he advocated not many years since. Below will be found an answer to the "Facts" of the Standard, which we take from the Raleigh Register :---

The "Facts" of the Standard.

The last number of the "Standard" really out. does itself, in the recklessness of its charges, its demagogical rant, its violent appeals to all the sordid feelings of human nature, and its abortive attempts at wit. Like the trunk of the Elephant, nothing it seems is too mighty or too minute for its grasp. At one moment it overturns the Granite Capitol in its rags, and at the next, picks up a straw from the bottom of the Governor's Icc House ! If the object of the metropolitan organ be to tickle his friends and keep them in a good humor, in view of the defeat which awaits their candidate for Governor, perhaps the laudable character of the motive should atone in some degree for the objectionable weapons used. But let us examine some of the Editor's notable facts, which are paraded with a flourish, as much as to say : "There, if that don't use up the Whigs, Fact 1. In the crection of our Log Cabin State

House, the Plaisterers were imported from Philadelphia, and the Commissioners paid for plaster. ing alone, about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of the People's money, in part only ! True ! Literally True !

The "Standard" speaks of this expenditure, as if it took place exclusively under Whig direc. tion when he knows, er ought to know, that Gen. SAUNDERS (one of the " Democratic pillars") was a Commissioner at the time. But we are at a loss to discover, whether it is the plaistering of the House at all, or the amount paid, that is so objectionable. If the first, it resolves itself into a matter of taste. If the second, then we would

ask, if it cost any more done by Philadelphia Plasterers, than by any body else? If not, where is cause of complaint ? Could the work have been done by our Raleigh Artizans, in a style that vould harmonize with the chaste character of the building ? If not, then it was right to em. ploy foreign workmen. We would always, our. self, give the preference to our neighbors, all things

being equal, but there might have been reasons ,why this was impracticable. Perhaps, Gen. Saunders can enlighten the editor as to the why and wherefore.

Fact 2. The Legislature of 1840, raid the foresaid Philadelphia Plasterers about Foun THOUSAND DOLLARS more, and thereby approved this expenditure of FOURTEEN THOUBAND DOLLARS any more ! for Plastering. Undeniable ! It is possible that the "Standard," after the

ommissioners had the work done on the faith of the State, would have refused to pay the Mechan. ics for whose welfare he professes to be solicitous Why this is advancing a degree in repudiating debts, which even the Loco Focus of Mississippi have never thought of.

Fact 3. A mechanic was imported from Phila. delphia to measure and price the work, (of Mr. French the Plasterer) and for this job the State paid one-half: viz: ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS.

Was it better, we would ask the "Standard,' to incur this charge, or to have run the risque of losing several hundred dollars by inaccurate meaprement?

The 4th. 5th, and 6th "fact" of the "Stan. lard" charges that costly Chandeliers, mantel. pieces and Chairs were purchased for the State House. This is so, and will be admitted to be right by every man who consults the character of the State, more than he does vulgar prejudices. The building was intended to be an honor to North Carolina, and it is, so in all its parts, externally and internally. But if the expenditure is con-demned by any, let him recollect that Gen. Saun-ders is as much to blame for it, as any body else. Feet 7. The miscellaneous expenses of the State, under the name of contingencies, have in-

In England, while a portion are revelling at the cost of thousands, by far the greater portion are in a starving condition. The odious and destructive corn laws are still in force. Socialism is on the increase.

A man named Benjumin Hyder, near Rutherfordton, put an end to his existence a short time since, by hanging himself. The Rutherford Intelligencer says that he was 'a respectable and industrious citizen."

At a late agricultural meeting at Kenne. beck, in Maine, a Mrs. Content W. Haines claimed and received the premiums offered for the best crops of wheat and Indian corn. The yield of corn was one hundred and thirty-one bushels in the ears to the acre, and of wheat twenty-nine bushels. If Mrs. Content Haines is not content with such farming as this, we do not know what will content her. We do know, however, that she ought to be contented.

A farmer in Edgefield, S. C., reads his newspapers and then hangs them up in his corn-field in the spring, for " scare crows" to frighten off the birds.

The Lady's Book, Ladies' World of Fashion, American Magazine and University Magazine, for March, have all come safely to hand, and all sustain well their former characters.

Charles Dickens has given due notice that he will receive no more public honors from the Americans; that is, that he will not allow them to play the fool about him

A FAIR PROPOSAL. Will the Rutherford Intel-ligencer and the Highland Messenger publish Mr. Henry's letter ? If they will, we will insert any Whig document of equal length, which they may designate. Say, gentlemen, is it a bargain ?- Lincoln Republican

We cannot speak for the Intelligencer, but we will certainly accommodate youprovided you will publish the same amount of matter, such as we shall designate, whether it be in one or many articles. We have no " whig document" on hands of equal length with Mr. Henry's letter, but if you will just publish as many columns of matter we shall mark and send you in the Messenger, as the latter makes in your paper, you may consider it a " bargain," and one. too we very cheerfully take. If yo accept our terms, please send us a paper containing the letter, as we have given away all the co-