

ken by all the rest of the world, she threw her broad and impenetrable shield around me, and bearing me up aloft in her courageous arms, repelled the poisoned shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every false and unfounded assault.

But the ingenuity of my assailants is never exhausted, and it seems I have subjected myself to a new epithet; which I do not know whether it should be taken in honor or derogation: I am held up to the country as a "dictator." A dictator! The idea of a dictatorship is drawn from Roman institutions; and at the time the office was created the person who wielded the tremendous weight of authority it conferred, concentrated in his own person an absolute power over the lives and property of all his fellow-citizens; he could raise armies; he could will and man navies; he could levy taxes at will, and raise any amount of revenue he might choose to demand; and life and death rested on his fiat. If I had been a dictator as I am said to have been, where is the power which I was clothed with? Had I any army? any navy? any revenue? any patronage? in a word, any power whatever? If I had been a dictator, I think that even those who have the most freely applied to me the appellation must be compelled to make two admissions: first, that my dictatorship has been distinguished by no cruel executions, stained by no blood, nor soiled by any act of dishonor; and in the second place, I think they must own (though I do not exactly know what date my commission of dictator bears—) I imagine, however, it must have commenced with the extra session) that if I did usurp the power of a dictator—I at least voluntarily surrendered it within a shorter period than was allotted for the duration of the dictatorship of the Roman Commonwealth.

If to have sought, at the extra session and at the present, by the co-operation of my friends, to carry out the great measures intended by the popular majority of 1840, and to have desired that they should all have been adopted and executed; if to have anxiously desired to see a disordered currency regulated and restored, and irregular exchanges equalized and adjusted; if to have labored to replenish the empty coffers of the Treasury by suitable duties; if to have endeavored to extend relief to the unfortunate bankrupts of the country, who had been ruined in a great measure by the erroneous policy, as we believed, of this Government; if to seek to limit, circumscribe, and restrain Executive authority; if to retrench unnecessary expenditure and abolish useless offices and institutions; if, whilst the public honor is preserved unimpaired by supplying a revenue adequate to meet the national engagements, incidental protection can be afforded to the national industry; if to entertain an ardent solicitude to redeem every pledge and execute every promise fairly made by my political friends with a view to the acquisition of power from the hands of an honest and confiding people; if these objects constitute a man a Dictator, why, then, I suppose I must be content to bear, although I still only share with my friends, the odium or the honor of the epithet, as it may be considered on the one hand or the other.

That my nature is warm, my temper ardent, my disposition, especially in relation to the public service, enthusiastic, I am fully ready to own; and those who suppose that I have been assuming the dictatorship have only mistaken for arrogance or assumption that fervent ardor and devotion which is natural to my constitution, and which I may have displayed with too little regard to cold calculating, and cautious prudence, in sustaining and zealously supporting important national measures of policy which I have presented and proposed.

During a long and arduous career of service in the public councils of my country, especially during the last eleven years I have held a seat in the Senate, from the same ardor and enthusiasm of character, I have no doubt, in the heat of debate, and in an honest endeavor to maintain my opinions against adverse opinions equally honestly entertained, as to the best course to be adopted for the public welfare, I may have often inadvertently or unintentionally, in moments of excited debate, made use of language that has been offensive, and susceptible of injurious interpretation towards my brother Senators. If there be any here who retain wounded feelings of injury or dissatisfaction produced on such occasions, I beg to assure them that I now offer the amplest apology for any departure on my part from the established rules of parliamentary decorum and courtesy. On the other hand, I assure the Senators, one and all, without exception and without reserve, that I retire from this Senate chamber without carrying with me a single feeling of resentment or dissatisfaction to the Senate or to any one of its members.

I go from this place under the hope that we shall, mutually, consign to perpetual oblivion whatever personal collisions may at any time unfortunately have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those conflicts of mind with mind, those intellectual struggles, those noble exhibitions of the power of logic, argument, and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the country, in which each has sought and contended for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one common object, the greatest interest and the most happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I arose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been created by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose urbanity, whose gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and accomplished powers in debate, are known already in advance to the whole Senate and to the country. I move that those credentials be received, and

that the oath of office be now administered to him.

In retiring, as I am about to do, forever from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by the wise framers of our Constitution may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that its deliberations, now and hereafter, may eventuate in restoring the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and honor abroad, and in securing and upholding its interests at home. I retire, I know it, at a period of infinite distress and embarrassment. I wish I could take my leave of you under more favorable auspices; but, without meaning at this time to say whether on any one or on whom reproaches for the sad condition of the country should fall, I appeal to the Senate and to the world to bear testimony to my earnest and anxious exertions to avert it, and that no blame can justly rest at my door.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the whole Senate and each member of it, and may the labors of every one redound to the benefit of the nation and the advancement of his own fame and renown. And when you shall retire to the bosom of your constituents, may you meet that most cheering and gratifying of all human rewards—their cordial greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

And now, Messrs. President and Senators, I bid you all a long, a lasting, and a friendly farewell.

Mr. Crittenden was then duly qualified and took his seat; when

Mr. Preston rose and said: What had just taken place was an epoch in their legislative history; and from the feelings which were evinced, he plainly saw that there was little disposition to attend to business. He would therefore move that the Senate adjourn; which motion was unanimously agreed to.

Gov. Morehead and Mississippi.

There seems to be some doubt whether the Legislature of Mississippi has passed resolutions of censure upon Gov. Morehead for refusing to surrender the person accused of slave stealing, upon the demand of Gov. McNutt. A statement to such effect has been made in the papers; but if such is the fact, the resolutions have been passed since the date of the following proceedings of the Senate of Mississippi. [A history of this transaction is promised by the editor of the Raleigh Star; and he says that it is every way honorable to Gov. Morehead.—*Greensboro Patriot.*]

In Senate—Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. Marshall, from the committee on Federal Relations, made a Report in relation to the conduct of Gov. Morehead of N. Carolina, in refusing to surrender E. W. Saunders upon the demand of Gov. McNutt.

Mr. Marshall suggested the propriety of printing the Report.

Mr. Ives remarked that he would vote for printing all the documents connected with this matter—he was opposed to printing only a part of them; he said he was familiar with the whole subject; the accuser and the accused, were both in this city, or recently have been. *The whole affair had grown out of nothing!* The prosecutor of E. W. Saunders, had admitted to him, (Mr. Ives,) and to others, that he had no hope of convicting the accused. He said further, that he would not defend Gov. Morehead, at the expense of lowering the majesty of his own State; he would at all times stand forward in defence and support of the Executive of Mississippi; but he was satisfied that Gov. Morehead was desirous of preserving the harmonious relations between the two States; and while he pleased to know that Gov. McNutt had pursued a firm and independent (not arbitrary) course, he was likewise pleased to reflect that the Executive of his native State (N. Carolina) had pursued a similar course.—He (Mr. Ives) was proud of a personal acquaintance with Gov. Morehead, although he differed with him in politics. Such a man, said Mr. Ives, as Gov. Morehead, is not born once in a century. North Carolina is proud of such an Executive; yes, sir, with his talents and learning, had he more age, he would ornament the Presidential Chair; nor is it unlikely, that he may one day yet, be called upon to preside over the destinies of this great Republic, should the whig party again get the ascendancy.

The order to print was not made.

"BEHOLD A WONDER COMES TO LIGHT!"—After the locofoco hubbub began to be raised about the repairs of the Governor's residence, &c., we had a conversation with an elderly citizen of a neighboring county, who said he knew Morehead, and we might mark his words, that all the money appropriated by the Legislature for repairs and furniture, would not be spent—"I knew too well how to save for himself, to permit any thing to be lost to the State." And the result has verified the prediction. We learn from the Raleigh Star, that of the \$4,000 appropriated by the last Assembly for repairing and furnishing the Governor's residence, only some \$2,100 have been used, and the balance has actually been returned to the Public Treasury!! Earlier and purer times have furnished such instances of economy and fidelity, but they are rare in the present age.

Mr. Cherry read before the late convention a statement which he had procured from the comptroller, corroborating the above. [See his speech.]

What will "Billy Cumberland," and "Long Tom," and "Short Tom," the famous knights adventurers who figure under the Raleigh "Standard" of locofocoism, say to this? They have been threatening for two months to bring some strange thing to light—and they have done it!—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Despise not him who is in want of a good coat. The Creator has clothed immortal souls in no better covering than a little crumbling dust.

On Discriminating Duties.

The following very interesting memorial has just been addressed by Mr. Triplett, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Kentucky, to the Committee of the House of Representatives on Manufactures.—*Nat. Int.*

To the honorable the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Manufactures.

The resolutions passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, requesting the members of Congress from that State to use their best exertions to cause such legislation on the part of Congress as would relieve tobacco produced in the United States from the heavy duties and monopolies with which it is burdened by most of the nations of Europe, must be my excuse for addressing you this memorial.

To protect American commerce and the products of American industry from foreign prohibitions, duties, and regulations, by countervailing duties, all other means having failed to accomplish that object, is, I believe, a duty now enjoined as well by the interests as the honor of our country. Previous to the formation of the present Constitution, the impossibility of the several States, while acting each for itself, protecting their commerce and the products of their industry, when shipped to foreign ports, from the prohibitions, burdensome duties, and oppressive regulations imposed on them by foreign nations, was felt and acknowledged by all as one of the greatest evils arising from the then existing state of things; and a strong anxiety to have this evil corrected is known to have been one of the greatest inducements to the formation of the Constitution, and beyond all question, was one of the chief arguments urged for its adoption by the States. No well-informed man will contend that the Constitution would ever have been accepted by the People, if it had not contained the clause by which the power and the correlative duty of regulating commerce with foreign nations was taken from the several States and bestowed on Congress, as one of the departments of the Federal Government.

Although the oppressions on our commerce from these prohibitions, duties, and regulations, of nearly every nation in Europe, have been continued ever since the Constitution granted the power and imposed the duty on Congress of regulating commerce with foreign nations, yet up to this time, that duty remains undischarged; and each foreign nation, without any regard to reciprocity or equality of duties, has been permitted to take counsel wholly from its avarice, without any regard to justice, until they have ceased to fear that our Government will seek redress by the only means in its power to enforce it.

The result of this abandonment of its duty by Congress, and leaving commerce to take care of itself, aided by such assistance as the Executive Department has been able to give it, by exercising the equivocal power of regulating our commerce with foreign nations by treaty stipulations, has been such as was naturally to be expected; and we find that these exactions have increased, until, at this time, the following facts exist:

The produce of the labor of the citizens of the United States, shipped to the various nations of Europe, amounting annually to about ninety millions of dollars, pays an average tax over one hundred per cent., while the productions of all European nations, imported into the United States, amounting annually to about one hundred millions of dollars, pay an average tax of duty of less than twenty per cent. In other words, from the productions of the labor of the citizens of the United States, from which those who own the soil and perform the labor of producing and transporting the produce to market receive ninety millions of dollars, foreign nations, by means of duties levied in different ways, receive ninety eight millions of dollars.

It is not to be wondered at that the agriculturists of the United States have not prospered in proportion to their industry, when they do not receive one-half the benefit of their own labor. With a genial climate, a rich soil, and industry and economy on the part of our planters and farmers surpassed by none in the world, their aggregate prosperity and wealth is far less than that of the owners of the soil in Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other nation in Europe, exercising the same skill and industry in the cultivation of the earth.

It is the duty of their Representatives in Congress to inquire into the cause from whence this effect springs, and apply the remedy, if one can be found within their power. I have endeavored to find out this cause, and sincerely believe it principally, if not wholly, proceeds from the fact that our farmers and planters are not permitted to trade with the subjects of foreign nations on equal terms; but, on the contrary, they or their agents are compelled to give more than one-half of the produce of their farms and plantations, or what is the same thing to them, more than one-half the money it would sell for, to obtain the privilege of importing and selling the remainder in Europe, while the citizens of European nations give less than one-fifth of the produce of their labor for the privilege of importing and selling the remainder in the United States.—In figures the matter stands thus:

*The products of American industry sell in Europe, after deducting freight, and other charges, except duties, in round numbers,

for, :	\$204,500,000
Of which we receive :	91,000,000

And loss in paying duties \$113,500,000

The products of European industry sell in the United States, after deducting freight and other charges, except duties for, :

\$80,000,000	
Of which Europeans receive	73,000,000

And loss in paying duties, \$17,000,000

Showing the average amount of duties, levied by the nations of Europe on our exportations to them, to be upwards of six

and a half times as great as the average amount of our duties levied on their exportations to the United States.

But great and unjust as this inequality is on the total amount of exportations from the United States, it becomes still more startling in its manifest injustice when examined as to a particular export—the staple, to a great extent, of several particular States.—Unmanufactured tobacco pays, in Great Britain, since the 15th May, 1840, a duty of 75 cents per pound, or upwards of 1,250 per cent. valuing the pound of tobacco at 6 cents; in Austria, within a fraction of 60 cents per pound, or one thousand per cent.; in Prussia, 304 cents per pound, or upwards of five hundred per cent.; and France levies, by the *Régie*, or indirect duty, about one dollar per pound, or 1666 2/3 per cent.

From the best calculation I could make, which is too voluminous to go into this communication, the different nations enumerated in table No. 3, excluding Russia, Prussia, and Portugal, for which I have not completed the calculations for want of time. On this amount of average annual value of tobacco, shipped from the United States, for the years, 1839 and 1840, to wit, on

\$9,225,145

There is levied by the other European nations an annual tax of

\$2,463,540

Showing the amount for which American tobacco sells in Europe exclusive of freight and other charges, except duties, to be

41,688,685

of which foreign Governments retain upwards of three-fourths, and the tobacco planters receive less than one-fourth.

After this plain statement of facts, it is to be wondered at that the tobacco growing States have increased in population and wealth less than any other of the agricultural States of the Union, and that the agriculturalists of the whole Union, considering the productiveness of the soil, capital, industry, skill, and economy used, have increased in prosperity less than either the mercantile or manufacturing portions of their fellow-citizens? No individual or community can prosper unless they get at least a fair proportion of the benefit of their own labor.

I cannot persuade myself there is an American Statesman who will not acknowledge that a corrective must be found for this evil; and before they can, with propriety, object to the remedy now proposed, it is their duty to propose one equally or more likely to prove efficient. Entreaty, protests, and attempts at negotiation, urged with a zeal and ability by our Government at home, and our Ministers abroad, equal to the importance of the subject, for fifty years have failed; and there is no other remedy but countervailing duties.

In the words of Mr. Jefferson, in a report which he made to Congress on the 16th of December, 1793, on the subject of commercial privileges and restrictions, "should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may be better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations, also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restriction and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them."

My own opinion is, that an additional duty of ten per cent. with a perspective annual increase of five per cent. on such articles as might be selected by the committee, when imported from nations of whose prohibitions and duties we have cause to complain, with a proviso that such additional duties should cease with a cessation of the regulations and duties of which we complain, would speedily bring the relief we desire.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't,
PHILIP TRIPLETT.
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1842.

*From the want of specific returns as to places of shipment of some important articles of importation, and want of agreement in home and foreign returns as to value of some articles of exportation, the above calculation is not stated as absolutely accurate. It was made as to exportations, by taking the American custom-house returns of articles, their value and destination, and calculating the duties levied on them in Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria, and Prussia, from the tariff of their duties furnished me by the State Department; and, as they are the nations with whom we have the greatest trade, they are hereto annexed, marked No. 1. And the amount levied on tobacco in France, by their indirect system, was calculated for the years 1839 and 1840, according to the data given in House doc. No. 195, 1st session 26th Congress, hereto annexed, marked No. 2, and tables extracted from the returns of 1839 and 1840, made with much care and labor, also annexed, Nos. 3 and 4; the object being to show, at one glance, the immense inequality between the duties as levied on our exports by the different nations of Europe, the amount of our importations from them severally, and the amount and per cent. imported free of duty from each nation—to show the extent of our capacity to operate on the interest of each nation by countervailing duties.

Newspapers.—A newspaper is the history of the world for one day. It is the history of that world in which we live, and with it we are consequently more concerned than with those which have passed away, and exist only in remembrance; though to check us in our too fond use of it, we may consider that the present, likewise, will soon be past, and take its place in the repositories of the dead.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles of the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brewhouse, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her, but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

THE MESSENGER.
D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Friday, April 29, 1842.
REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.
For Governor,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
ELECTION FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

¶ We expect to publish next week a part of the whole of the speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 11th of March last, by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, on the resolutions of Mr. CLAY, and in reply to Messrs. Wright, Woodbury and Calhoun, for which we bespeak an attentive perusal. It is clearly the production of a clear-headed and able statesman, and sets forth facts important to be known in every class of the community. We would seriously advise our friends, and particularly those who may be brought before the people as candidates for a seat in the next Legislature, to lay by the paper containing the speech when published, as they will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

Tariff.

Not long since we expressed it as our opinion, that a Protective Tariff, judiciously laid, was, among other things, a matter of great importance to every interest of our country. For this we have been indirectly taken to task by more than one of our contemporary prints, and some have turned up their eyes in holy horror at the bare idea that we should have had the temerity to publish such an opinion to the world. It is nevertheless true, that we do entertain such an opinion, and that we have, and expect again, plainly to express it. On this subject we believe as did Mr. Jefferson, and as it seems to us every reflecting man must believe, who is not either seeking his own aggrandisement above his country's good, or blinded by party prejudice. Since the taking effect of the Compromise Act, importations of cloths of all kinds, boots, shoes, hats, ready made clothing, and furniture, have glutted our markets in every quarter—our mechanics have been thrown out of their regular employment, and have been compelled to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits—in consequence of which, the whole country is flooded with the products of the farm, while few sales are to be made, and they at a price ruinously low. We send a portion of our wheat abroad to be exorbitantly taxed—to feed the starving manufacturer of other countries, while at home, under a judicious Tariff, we could give twice as much bread for his cloth, and he give twice as much cloth for our bread. Such are the high duties imposed by other countries,—England for example,—upon American importations that comparatively few are made, and we constantly paying out our gold and silver for that which could easily be furnished at home, in return for the productions of the farm. This is in truth what has become of our money. It is with a nation as with a family—if cash be paid out for every thing, and little or no business done that brings cash in, it must be a sinking business. If the products of our country could gain admittance in foreign ports without being so highly taxed, we should not advocate a tariff above the wants of the Government; but, in the language of President Jefferson, we must meet high duties with high duties; and while we have a free trade, we should also have an equal trade.

In the language of an esteemed contemporary, "we have toiled long enough to pay for British and French goods. We have spent enough money for the benefit of the foreign manufacturer, while our own citizens work for one half of what they ought to get, and what they would get were they properly protected." While we continue to look for our knives and forks to Sheffield—to Birmingham for our cloths—to Lyons for our silks, and to Paris for our shoes and boots, we shall be little else in fact than a dependency on other countries. We want *National Independence*, in the full sense of that term.

It is beyond doubt the interest of the Southern as well as the Northern portion of our country, to manufacture our raw material instead of sending it abroad to be done. This can easily be shown. In this State there are now in successful operation some twenty cotton factories, employing from eighteen hundred to two thousand white operatives, and sending off domestics to the heart of New-England, and afford a portion of the supply required for shipment around Cape Horn. Southern goods stand high in New York, Philadelphia and other places where they have been introduced. If a greater portion of our population were engaged in manufacturing, it would necessarily create a greater demand for agricultural products, which would then command a fair price.

There is another fact connected with this subject, which deserves serious attention. England is making every possible effort to supply herself and the world with cotton grown in her East India colonies—and orders for cotton have actually been sent out hither from this country. In a very few

years her cotton will be in every market, and a tariff will have to be resorted to, to protect the Southern planter in this respect. Whenever this project on the part of England succeeds, as it unquestionably will, there will be a virtual exclusion of American cotton from her ports and an overflow of her East India growth in our Northern markets—hence, the South must be protected by a tariff or abandon to a great extent the culture of her cotton. We should then, begin in time—impose duties on foreign importations and set about manufacturing at home in good earnest. And then with a National Bank to regulate our finances, we shall soon gain a prosperity unknown in our previous history, and unsurpassed in the history of other nations. So may it be.

¶ No news of importance from Texas or Florida since our last.

¶ The Dinner given by the Whig members of Congress to the Hon. HENRY CLAY on his retiring from the Senate, is reported to have been quite a splendid affair of the kind. The following were among the regular toasts drank on the occasion:—

1st. *Our Country:* Our first pledge at the first object in the form; our first love every where.

2d. *The memory of President Harrison,* consecrated in our affections by the hopes that he kindled in his tomb. [This was drunk standing and in silence.]

3d. *Henry Clay:* The champion of his country in many an hour of trial. He has enriched her annals by his deeds, guided her steps by his wisdom, and illustrated her glory by his eloquence. He retires from the Senate, but he will never retire from the affections of his countrymen.

By the way, we should like much to see the practice of using wines at public dinners in this State. It has much to do in perpetuating intemperance throughout the country.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM will please accept our thanks for his kind attentions.

Monthlies.

We have received lately several monthlies, some of which should have been noticed sooner but for the unusual crowd of matter which we have had on hands for a week or two last past.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, has come to hand, containing, as usual, some very interesting and instructive articles. We have often expressed our good opinion of this work, and that opinion is rather increased than otherwise by every successive number.

The Lady's World of Fashion, for April, has also been received, and abundantly sustains the high character of the publication. It is a new work—most handsomely gotten up, and has a number of able contributors. We make no doubt but that it is destined to be an eminently popular and useful work—inasmuch as it is, like *Godey's Lady's Book*, conducted more especially for their use.

The Southern Literary Messenger, for March, has been sent us. We are truly glad of this, as there are few periodicals in the Union of which we have entertained a higher opinion than this. We have for some time been anxious to secure an exchange, but did not like to ask it without first publishing the editor's prospectus, on which, unfortunately, we have not been able to lay hands. By some means, however, the editor has ascertained that there was such a paper in being as ours, and has courteously tendered an exchange. The *Messenger* is published monthly, at Richmond, Va., each number contains 64 large superroyal pages, very handsomely printed, and very ably conducted. We will publish the prospectus, and give a more extended notice of the work, hereafter.

The Magnolia, for April, has been received, and fully sustains the former high character of the work. For the twentieth time we beg leave to recommend it to the attention, and bespeak for it the patronage of the lovers and friends of southern literature. It is published monthly, at Savannah, Georgia, at \$5.00 per annum, payable in advance. We will most cheerfully act as an agent for the proprietors in this section, so far as to receive and forward the names of any or all who may feel disposed to patronize the work.

We failed to receive the March number—a circumstance we regret very much, as it is the only number we miss from our file since the publication commenced. If the publisher will be kind enough to forward a number for March to us, we will compensate him in any way he may designate.

¶ A new steamboat, called the *Medora*, designed to run between Baltimore and Norfolk, burst one of her boilers a short time since in attempting to make her first trip, and out of a crew of eighty persons on board only fifteen escaped being killed or very seriously wounded!

Hon. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, member of Congress from Pennsylvania died at his lodgings in Washington City on the 17th inst.

¶ Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, U. S. Senator from Vermont has resigned his seat in that body, and been appointed a Judge for the United States Court for the District of Vermont.

ELECTIONS. In New York city, R. H. Morris, (Dem.) has been elected Mayor. The Whigs have succeeded in electing a handsome majority of the Aldermen.

In Connecticut, the Democratic ticket for Governor has prevailed. They have also a majority in the State Legislature.