

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 44.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 242.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—11

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. 11

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties, and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER. LEON F. SILER.
Hendersville, N. C. Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22, 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. 11

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country. He may be found at the residence of his father, one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 11

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine in his various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 20, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Grand Pianos, Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos, Chickering, Travers and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.
Columbia August 18, 1853—11

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—11

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware, Queensware, Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books, and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer showing the goods on our counter, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to sell cheap. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods, good jeans, Hensley tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and cast.

PATTON & McKEE,
Asheville April 21, 1853. 11

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods

—ALSO—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S,
April 7.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDowell.
January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDowell.
January 6th, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened on for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles. —Also, Wool Shawls, a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Oct. 20.

Furniture for Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus,

Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.

We have some beautiful poplin; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissues; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.

—ALSO—

Colored silks, organdies, turlon, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisettes, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings, &c., at low prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, 770 pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line, as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we positively will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

The Ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaid, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered; bonnets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with.

April 7.

FOR THE NEWS.

TURKEY CREEK, March 21st, 1854.

Mr. Atkin.—At a meeting, appointed and held at the Turkey Creek (Reynolds') school house, on Saturday the 18th inst., on motion of the Rev. B. F. Wells, Jesse Palmer, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. M. W. Guder was requested to act as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were hastily drawn up and submitted to the meeting:

Whereas, the subject of intemperance is a subject worthy the interest, and demands the best efforts of every man, who desires the welfare of his fellow men, and the harmony and good of society, to arrest its onward and evil progress.

Therefore be it resolved by this meeting, that we most urgently recommend that every man, who wishes good and quiet society at large, to subscribe to the following petition and pledge.

And be it further resolved, that we recommend the public generally, to hold meetings throughout this county and State, in order to obtain the voice of the people upon the subject. And on motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Asheville papers for publication; by a request of the meeting.

THE PETITION.
State of North Carolina, Buncombe county. To the honorable next general assembly of the State of North Carolina. In view of the many evil and nefarious crimes committed, and the demoralizing effects produced by the sale of intoxicating liquors, at all public places, (such as court-yards, muster grounds, election precincts, &c.) Therefore we the undersigned petitioners, (all voters) most humbly petition you to enact a law prohibiting and forbidding the sale or gift of it at and within two miles of all such places, and under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence.

THE PLEDGE.
In view of the many evil and nefarious crimes committed, and the demoralizing effects produced by the sale of intoxicating liquors, therefore, we whose names are hereto subscribed, do hereby "most solemnly pledge our most sacred honor," to support no man, or set of men for any office or gift, who will not pledge him or themselves to use his or their whole influence and best efforts in the next Legislature, to obtain the passage of a law prohibiting the sale or gift of spirituous liquors at and within two miles of all public places, while men are assembled there to transact or to attend to any public business whatever, under a penalty, &c., as the petition sets forth.

Upon the passage of the resolutions, &c., the Rev. B. F. Wells made a few brief remarks, showing conclusively the necessity why the resolutions should pass, and the great demand for some wholesome legislation to arrest the mighty evil monster intemperance, and also gave some statistics from the United States census report, showing the amount of intoxicating liquors drunk in the United States, and the amount of money paid for the stuff; and he went on and showed that if the territory of these United States were sectioned off into 16 square miles or 4 miles square, there would be over twenty-six dollars to each child over 5 and under 21 years of age, in the Union, and allowing 40 children to each district, there would be more than one thousand and fifty dollars to each district; a sum fully sufficient to engage competent school teachers during the whole time, after building comfortable school houses in each district. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous voice.

And to ask you to publish the names of the signers, would be too much, therefore I leave them off. There will be a similar meeting held on the 1st Saturday in April next, at the Turkey Creek election ground, or Guder's school house, as it is called generally.

Could the millions of dollars that are spent for intoxicating liquors, be turned to the educating and enlightening the minds of the rising generation, a new era would spring up in the history of man, of sobriety, "religion and truth," and then, Mr. Editor, if all, "Vox populi-Vox Dei," the voice of the people would be the voice of God.

What a striking contrast would this government then present between that of men practicing sobriety, godliness and truth, and that of the present condition of beastly drunkenness and immorality. I shall forbear to say anything more, trusting enough has been said to call forth pens upon the subject more able to do ample justice to the cause.

BILLIAM.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

The Chattanooga Advertiser has been informed by a passenger, who was an eye witness of the scene, that a fearfully destructive tornado passed over the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, early on Friday morning last. It was accompanied with a most terrific display of Heaven's artillery.

The old Florence bridge, which for a score of years has withstood the tide of the stream, was wrenched from its fastenings, torn into fragments, and scattered in the stream below. The warehouses on the north side of the river, within view of the informant, were levelled with the ground, and there is reason to fear that the town of Florence was a severe sufferer in this calamity. The loss of the bridge alone will be seriously felt. It was the only obstruction of the kind spanning the Tennessee from Paducah to Knoxville, and was built by a company at a cost considerably above \$100,000.

An Irish guide to Dr. James Johnson who wished for a reason why echo was always of the feminine gender, said that may be because she always had the last word.

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—We learn, on what we consider reliable authority, that the wife of Mr. Eliphalet Foster, of Davie county, had four children at one birth, a few days ago. But one of them was living at the time of our information.—Salisbury Banner.

Captain Walker.

This individual, the President of the new republic on the Pacific, is now attracting considerable attention. It will be seen, from a brief sketch of his character, that he possesses all the elements of a regular locomotive-yankee.

Mr. Walker is the son of James Walker, a Scotchman, residing at Nashville, Tennessee. The Richmond Mail says that the new President married Mary Norvell, the daughter of Lipscombe Norvell, of Virginia. During his college days, he was known by his fellow students as "Billy," abbreviated more on account of his youth, than from any familiarity with them. He was by far the youngest in his class, and could not have been more than sixteen, when he took his degree as a graduate of the Nashville University, attracting much attention at the examination, by his bold delivery of a beautiful classical speech on the subject of Texas Independence. Many of the audience could not believe that this speech was the production of a mere child. After leaving the University, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of medicine, and he took his degree at one of the Philadelphia medical schools. He then spent some time in Paris for the purpose of completing his medical course, and returned to Nashville, theoretically, at least, a very accomplished physician.

The theory of medicine must have been more pleasant to him than the practice, for he very soon abandoned it, and devoted himself to the study of law, and after considerable time spent in preparation, commenced the practice of the profession in New Orleans. This he soon changed for the editorial chair, and gained considerable reputation as a ready, forcible, and pungent writer. Now he is the originator and President of a new Republic, but whether his career in his new capacity will continue, the future alone can determine. Mr. Walker is now about thirty years of age, and devoted nearly the whole of his life to severe and laborious study. He had all the advantages of education, and he improved them. He was known at Nashville almost entirely as a student, mingling but little with the world, and devoting himself exclusively to mental culture. Those who knew him would not be surprised to hear that he had distinguished himself as a lawyer, physician, editor or minister of the Gospel.

DIFFICULTY IN GREENVILLE.—A correspondent from Greenville, S. C., writes as follows: "We had a considerable stir among the students last Thursday night. A large number of us went to the Post Office about nine o'clock, and when the door was unlocked by the Post Master, several of the students rushed in, and he, the Post Master, with a stick, commenced a violent striking in the faces of those in front. The effect was, one of them (Mr. Pitman) got his nose badly broken.—The Post Master (Mr. Thurston) locked himself behind the counter. The students, becoming very much enraged, were resolving to break through and take vengeance upon him, but were prevented by brother Springer and others. The next morning they rallied around the office determined to mob him. Fortunately, however, Prof. Furman happened there in time to calm them the second time. They then prosecuted him, and he is to stand his trial at the Spring Court. Thus the storm has somewhat abated, and we are awaiting the issue."

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—It is stated that the French Ambassador, on seeing the President's communication to Congress, touching the affair of the Black Warrior and the Cuban authorities, at once obtained an interview with the Secretary of State, demanding an explanation of what he termed an extraordinary production on the part of our Government. He met with just such a reception as might have been anticipated from that sound-thinking and far-seeing statesman. Gov. Marcy promptly declined to entertain any communication or explanation with the Government of France, or any other authority save the representative of Spain, and demanded to be informed under what shadow of right or usage the Government of France could pretend to interrogate him on a subject in which France was apparently uninterested.—South Carolinian.

EX-PRESIDENT Fillmore had a most enthusiastic reception on his recent visit to Lexington, Kentucky, and the tomb of Henry Clay. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, and at the railroad depot he was met and welcomed by the city councils and a large throng of citizens, and escorted to the Phoenix Hotel, where, after repeated calls, he made a brief but appropriate speech, returning thanks for the hearty welcome extended to him. The Hon. John P. Kennedy, who accompanies Mr. F. on his tour, was called out, and made one of his usual felicitous and eloquent addresses. They subsequently dined with the city council, and paid a visit to Mrs. Clay.

THE NEW CENT.—We understand that the proposed new cent is to be of white metal, resembling silver in appearance, with a round and slightly raised edge. It is about 8-10ths of an inch in diameter, larger than a quarter eagle and less than a twenty-five cent piece. There is not to be any hole in the coin, as has been suggested in some of the papers. It may be readily distinguished, we think, from other coins of about the same size, and will be a very great convenience.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A humorous fellow subpoenaed as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was notorious for brow-beating witnesses, asked him what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened: he answered: "Just four feet five inches and a half."

"How came you to be so exact, fellow?" said the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool or other would ask me, and I measured it."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, we are placed in possession of papers and correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 4th.

The papers before us afford abundant evidence of the disaffected state of the country, notwithstanding the rigor with which Santa Anna endeavors to sustain himself.

In our last intelligence from Mexico we announced that it was believed that the government was about to provide for its protection against an anticipated attack on Count Bousset de Boulbon.

Don Juan Alvarez, who seems to be an independent mountain chief, reigning supreme within the empire of the illustrious Santa Anna, has refused to allow the troops destined for the protection of Acapulco to invade his territory—the mountainous region round Acapulco—for the purpose of reaching their destination! He has raised his standard, and led a band against Santa Anna's troops, calling on them to prevent their approach to Acapulco. The reasons he is alleged to assign for this course are, that in fact the forces are sent thither with the object of assassinating him and all the patriots on their route, for the purpose of reintroducing the plan of Iguala and the treaties of Cordoba.

In the mean time it is announced that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supreme government has sent 4,000 men to the city of Bravos, and are prepared, it is said, to send 10,000 to 12,000 more, and with all necessary provisions! How important the movement of Alvarez is thought may be gathered from these few facts.

Of Walker's expedition the Mexican papers do not give us any later particulars than those which we had previously received. The proclamation of the President is dwelt upon with much satisfaction, and the chief reliance of the Mexicans for relief from Walker's invasion seems to be on the interference of our governmental authorities.

Pacific Railroad.

We learn that Mr. Allen, the president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, has just closed a contract for the construction of its road from St. Louis, southwesterly through Springfield and Neosho, to a point on the western boundary of the State, but a few miles north of Arkansas; the western terminus is at the southeastern corner of Kansas Territory.

This road from St. Louis is located on a direct line towards Albuquerque, in New Mexico, near which town the Rocky mountains may be crossed through the pass, said to be the lowest yet discovered south of the British possessions. This pass and the Southwest Missouri road-way are said to have the merit of being at all times unobstructed by snow.

It was to aid in the construction of this railroad that Congress recently donated public lands to the State of Missouri. Some forty miles of the road are already built and in operation.—Washington Union.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We observe that extensive arrangements are being made at Charlotte for the celebration of the 20th of May next, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. All the distinguished sons of the Old North State in other States, and the descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, wherever to be found, are to be specially invited.

Some years ago, when the present Clerk of the House at Washington was domiciled in the Quaker City, his young son, a lad of some six years; happened to be at his father's office one morning, when the "hatless prophet," George Mundy, made his appearance, and getting into conversation with the child, the latter asked him in the course of their chat: "Why don't you wear a hat, Mr. Mundy?"

"Oh!" answered the prophet, "because there's no use in it; God's creatures are not so furnished; sheep, and other animals don't wear hats?"

"Quick as lightning, came the child's philo-sophic and clinching response: "Are you a sheep, Mr. Mundy?"

Those who wait for something to "turn up," generally find themselves turning down. The only way to get along in the world and be some thing and some body, is to drive along. We should as soon think of dancing a polka with a cooking-stove, minus legs, as waiting for something to "turn up." Will folks make a memorandum of this.

Why Not?—On the books at Willard's Hotel, Washington, is the following recent entry:—"Mrs. Lewis and husband, Buffalo. Why not Mrs. Lewis may be much the better man of the two."

Some of the Clergy and Professors at the North, are so violent against the Nebraska bill, that they talk about "taking up arms." Well, let them. "Who's afraid?"

Charles Lamb wondered why people made such a fuss about children—"they were so very common."

A State Temperance Convention meets in Huntsville, Texas, 20th of June, 1854.

The following horizontal musing of a loafing tinner, deserves to be perpetuated. Hear the wail.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And likewise so have I;
The reason's too the same:
It comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference 'twixt leaves and me,
I falls "more harder" and more frequently.

An eccentric beggar thus laconically addressed a young lady: "Will you, ma'am, give me a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where to stay to night!"

Fidelity to the Inaugural.

The President is true to the great principles and pledges of his Inaugural. One year has just passed over—a year of excitement and of misrepresentation in parties, but at the same time a year of triumph whenever great principles have been applied in the operations of the government. We have seen President

Pierce repeatedly tested within that period upon the "emphatic pledges of his Inaugural—the chart upon which he sketched the high purposes of his administration—and in every instance has he succeeded. Not alone has he been emphatic in his language, but whenever he has been enabled to apply "the stern, unshin-king test of PRACTICE AND ACTION," he has done so fearfully and at once. We have seen him throw the ample shield of American protection around the distant stranger, who, not yet a citizen of our republic, was rescued from despotism by the bold interposition of the American Executive, amid the amazement and applauses of the civilized world. We have seen him boldly unmasking and punishing the conspirators who have sought to riot upon the money of the people, and with a high hand to use elevated position to shield monstrous crimes. We have seen him enforcing in every department of the government the example of economy and frugality. We have seen him throwing the weight of his counsel and his hopes into the cause of a constitution once more assailed by the enemies of the public tranquility. And, finally, we see him, with dignified and intrepid promptitude, taking the high responsibility of vindicating the national honor against a proud and besotted nation, whose long acts of insolence and tyranny had bred the belief that she was a privileged insulter of our country's name. What American can look upon these trophies of a wise, and just, and patriotic administration, and not be proud of President Pierce!—Wash. Union.

FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Mr. Crittenden vs. Whiggery.

Mr. Crittenden who, since the death of Mr. Clay, is looked up to as about the most eminent and able man of his party in the West, and who, it is thought by some, will be the Whig candidate for President of the United States in 1856, at the late festival given in his honor at Louisville, gave utterance, in the course of a speech, to a truth which will somewhat astonish his whig friends. He said:

"He was a whig of the Henry Clay and Webster school. They were his teachers; and if he understood their teachings, if he had rightly understood whig principles, he thought that when he served his country the most, he should be serving his party the least."

By this it will be seen that that gentleman emphatically declares, that if he understood the teaching of Clay and Webster, if he had rightly understood whig principles, he thought that when he served his country the most he should be serving his party the least. True enough—that is whiggery, and there is no better judge of it than Mr. Crittenden. The plain English of this is, that whatever is good for the country is an injury to the Whig party; for that which is good for the whig party, is evil for the country. But such are not our sentiments respecting the democratic party; we believe the very reverse of it; and therefore, while it is patriotic in Mr. C. to abandon his party, because in serving it he would injure his country, it is equally patriotic in us to adhere to ours, because in insuring its ascendancy we insure the welfare of our country.

I remember a little conversation which I had with Mr. Dickens in the drawing room, which, as the subject touched upon has since interested all the world; I trust I may be pardoned for giving here at least Mr. Dickens's part of it. "I have just finished a new American book," he said, "send me by the author—a Mr. Stowe. Pray have you read it?"

"Oh, yes," I replied, "and may I ask your opinion of the work?"

"Oh, I like it very much—it is a novel displaying a good deal of genius—there are portions of it highly dramatic and artistic—but as a whole, I cannot think it a work of art."

I explained that the story was commenced for a novel, but as the subject opened to the author, it was gradually enlarged to its present dimensions, which circumstance may have interfered with a skillful and artistic up-building of plot; and a perfect consistency in all the parts. Mr. Dickens bowed assent, but added: "I think Mrs. Stowe makes too much of her subject,—her Uncle Tom strikes me as an impossible piece of ebony perfection. The African character is doubtless rich in many powers and qualities, as yet but partially developed; but I hardly esteem it so far beyond that of all other nations, in magnanimity, generosity and genius, as she has represented it. She hardly gives the Anglo-Saxon fair play. Now, I have great sympathy with colored people—I like what I have seen of the race, but here a droll half-smile played about his lips."—"I have no prejudice against the whites."—Grace Green.

Phelps Case.

The Senate has settled the question, that the Governor of a State has no right to appoint a Senator after the expiration of a term, and when the Legislature has failed to elect at the proper session. Mr. Phelps's right to a seat in the Senate, involving this principle, so long debated, has at length been decided in the negative by yeas 12, nays 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Everett, Fessenden, Foote, Geyer, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Wade, Walker and Williams—12.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pierce, Pratt, Row, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, and Toucy—26.

A man named Smith has been fined \$100 at Lagrange, Tenn., for using postage stamps which had been used before.