Political.

From the Globe.

Mr Clay at home.

Since the general defeat of Whiggery in the elections, consequent on Mr Clay's taking command of its forces, it has been looked upon by all sides, as a matter of course, that Mr Clay would no longer urge his pretensions upon the party as a candidate. Every day we see speculations in the Federal press as to the person now most likely to be nominated by some great *convention* of the Coons; when, lo! just on the heel of his fatal overthrow in Ohio, from which he had just returned to Kentucky, we find him nominated absolutely as the whig candidate for the whole Union, by a great meeting of his friends assembled at the capital of his own State—he himself playing the orator of the day, and responding to the shouts of "the dense mass," which, acting for the Whiggery of the United States, proclaimed him its candidate for the Presidency in 1844. His organ (the Lexington Intelligencer) says:

"When the eighth resolution was read, (that announcing Mr Clay the nominee of the party for the Presidency,) the air was rent with the continued and enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass. In compliance with the invitation of a committee appointed for that purpose, Mr Clay appeared upon the stand, and addressed the multitude for the space of about three-quarters of an hour, in one of his very happiest efforts."

This we look upon as a remarkably modest way of anticipating the action of Federalism in other States, in the new aspect given to its affairs by the recent elections. Kentucky cries All hail! to Mr Clay; and, under the "enthusiastic shouts of the dense mass," to which Mr Clay said Amen, the disasters of the campaign just closed by their chief are covered up. "*Betrayed, but not dismayed*," was their watchword; and Mr Clay very cavalierly takes the voice of his Kentucky partisans—called together at his own bidding—for the voice of the Federal party throughout the Union; and thanks them very cordially for assuming to direct in what character their brethren in all the other States shall receive their defeated champion.

But this singular delicacy on the part of Mr Clay's friends in Kentucky was accompanied by an act of magnanimous generosity, which deserves to be blazoned to the world. The ninth resolution, (which immediately succeeds that which takes it for granted that all the other States unanimously acquiesce in the nomination of Mr Clay "for the first office in the nation,") promises that Kentucky will acquiesce in the nomination which may be made by them "for the second office." This gracious consent of Kentucky to the other States, allowing them to name for the second office, is couched in the following terms:

"*Resolved, That Kentucky, proud of the nomination of her own favorite son for the first office of the nation, will cheerfully acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be elected for the second office.*"

Let no man say, after this, that Kentucky or Mr Clay would covet the part of Dictator. So far from it, we have it here entered up, in a solemn resolution, that while she proudly nominates "*her own favorite son for the first office of the nation*," she will graciously "*acquiesce in the nomination of any distinguished and patriotic individual who may be selected for the second office*" by the other States of the Union!!! Well, this may surely be called "the self-denying ordinance." But for this sudden fit of disinterestedness, we might have seen Mr Crittenden named for the Vice Presidency.

Bank of Pensacola.

How Banks may be made.—The following account of the Bank of Pensacola, we take from the Florida Herald of the 3d inst. It will be seen from it how banks *may* be made—nay, how they sometimes *are* made; and it will be seen from it also, that some of the most distinguished financiers of New York and Philadelphia had a hand in making this very bank.

"In the year 1831, it pleased their high mightinesses, the gentlemen of our Legislature, to charter this bank as a snug, quiet little shaving shop, with a capital of $200,000; but it could not move until an amendment or so rounded the sharp corners, and made the charter acceptable to a certain 'capitalist,' who came all the way from Boston.

"Well, on the 16th May, 1833, the books were opened in Pensacola, and closed again, Walter Gregory subscribing for 1,705 shares, eleven residents of Pensacola (to qualify themselves for directors) 45 shares, and 250 shares were graciously reserved for the Territory. As an instalment on this subscription, Gregory deposited $6,820 with a since broken broker of Mobile, and the enormous sum of *one hundred and eighty dollars* being paid into the bank, she commenced the manufacture of shinplasters with a nominally paid up capital of *seven thousand dollars*. You see the advantage of encouraging 'capitalists,' to come into the country! Mr Gregory *was* encouraged! The charter was amended so as *to exactly fit* his $7,000, which he brought not to Florida, but to Mobile; and in a short time he was, as president of the bank, enabled to inform the Legislature that he had put into circulation, paper money, to the amount of *seventy-one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Thus did the 'capitalist make money plenty.'*

"In 1835 a grand scheme was projected for building a city at Pensacola, of about 2 miles square, to contain 200,000 inhabitants, and a rail road from it, through Alabama, to all parts of the Union. All that was wanted (especially to create inhabitants) was a bank charter. Accordingly, our accommodating Council augmented the capital of the Pensacola bank, to $2,500,000, with the privilege of issuing bonds to raise a capital for making the rail road.

"On the 21st February Mr Gregory subscribed all the new stock (23,000 shares) but *paid nothing*, and on the 14th December divided 13,000 shares with the 'Capitalists,' Thomas Biddle, Elihu Chauncy, Samuel Jaudon, Chas. A. Davis, S. V. S. Wilder, and W. H. Chase. At this time $106,000 was nominally paid up; but one-third was in promissory notes, that have never yet been paid.

"On the 19th April, 1835, the Bank issued 500 Bonds of $1000, endorsed by John H. Eaton, Governor of the Territory, which went into the hands of the 'Capitalists,' above mentioned, who disposed of them and remitted funds, which enabled the bank to make advances to the rail road, until they amounted to $592,013. The rail road company employed surveyors, and engineers, until the funds were exhausted, before they had completed *one foot of the road*.

"Thus, then, stands the Bank. It advanced to the rail road company more than the amount of the bonds sold, and capital paid up, which was entirely dissipated with the exception of what might be obtained by the sale of some of the materials. The Bank has a large amount of bills afloat, and nothing whatever to meet them, except a few worthless notes of individuals. The interest, amounting now to $120,000, due on the bonds, has not been paid for the last two years; and the capitalists who have had the management of the Bank, are living abroad in their glory. Thirteen stockholders only reside in Florida, who own nominally 8,372 shares, and in these shares only *three hundred dollars* have been paid, the balance being in unpaid notes."

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, November 12, 1842.

The Market.

This has been a fair business week.—Flour and cotton, the principle articles of trade, are on the decline. This could hardly be otherwise, when the prices of these articles are so low in New York. Pork we saw sold at 5 cents yesterday. *Possums* are plenty at 8 and ten cents apiece. Potatoes, sweet, 30 cents per bushel, turnips, 40; eggs 10 cents per dozen; chickens 8 cents apiece; beef, 3 and 4 cents a pound, and every thing else plenty and cheap in proportion; and if these are not signs of good times, the grumblers ought to experience a famine, and then they would appreciate these times.

☞ Mr McDowell need not be uneasy, as we pay no attention to anonymous communications. But as it appears that the writer of the one alluded to was bent upon mischief, if Mr McDowell will give us his name, we will handle it in such a manner that he will not attempt to hoax us again; and not only that, we'll handle his body should he cross our path. He had better keep his nose clean and study his *spelling* book, before he writes to us again, the college brat.

☞ We notice that the Standard is out in a long article in favor of a Penitentiary. We are sorry for this. We are sorry that even the hope of *having it erected at Raleigh*, as he seems to desire, should influence a democrat to recommend such a measure. Why did the whigs not pass a bill last Legislature? Ah! they were too wily for that. They knew (what every man who understands the subject knows) that in a sparsely settled country, like North Carolina, a Penitentiary must become a *heavy tax upon the people*, and that whatever political party passes that bill will have it thrown into their teeth, hereafter.

No! We warn the Legislature against this measure, and if we are to be "solitary and alone," in giving this warning, "so mote it be." Even were we certain that it would be erected at Fayetteville, no such selfish motive could induce us to be silent upon it, much less advocate it. We have no inclination at present to notice the remarks of the Standard about the facilities at Raleigh for purchasing the raw material, and disposing of the manufactured articles. The idea of sending North Carolina Penitentiary work to the north, *for sale*, is ludicrous enough It would not bring enough to pay the freight; and we have some doubts if it could be *given away*.

The Navy.

We notice lately, a constant run of Naval Courts Martial, and that censure of different kinds, has been visited upon a great many officers, and that some of the officers have been dismissed from the service altogether. We are glad to see that some course has been taken to produce reform in the Navy; for we do think, that of all petty tyrants, naval officers, generally, are the worst. As soon as an upstart gets a commission in the Navy, and gets a little authority, he becomes entirely "too big for his breeches." We have seen some of their practices ourself, and know something about them. It is not confined to the young officers, either. If about one-third were dismissed, it would be no more than they deserve.

☞ We are requested to state that a Union

TEMPERANCE MEETING

will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

☞ By the arrival of the Caledonia, at Boston, information was received that England has ratified the Boundary treaty; so that question is settled.

☞ Let the farmers read the article headed "the prospect of the cotton crop."

Railroads—Suicidal policy.

It has not been long since, say the 22d of July, 1842, that a public meeting was held at Henderson, Granville county, N. C., to devise ways and means for forming a railroad connection between the Raleigh and Gaston and Portsmouth and Roanoke railroads. And what, think you, is this connection desired for? Why it would seem that North Carolina is too wealthy, and her citizens charitably disposed to help their neighbors of Virginia, by sending all their produce to Virginia markets. Dr Robt. C. Pritchard "described in glowing terms the excellence of the port of Norfolk, and the great advantages which would result" to Virginia we suppose, by the proposed connection.

The meeting adopted a preamble and resolutions setting forth that their "high expectations of benefit from Railroad transportation have been nearly destroyed, and must eventually fail entirely, unless something be done to prevent it."

When people begin at the wrong end of an enterprise, everything will be sure to go wrong from the beginning; like beginning at the wrong end of a skein of silk to unravel it, the futher you go the more you get entangled and finally nothing but a bunch of knots appears, and the silk is worthless.

Had the people of North Carolina instead of constructing costly railroads, made turnpikes from convenient points in the west, to *their own markets*, every thing would have worked well. We should not have been in debt thousands of dollars for worthless railroads, which have only benefitted other states by supplying their markets with our produce. But employment would have been given to our own waggons, to haul our own produce to our own markets, to sustain them and keep the wealth of the State within the State.

Every State as well as every individual, must look to its own interest; and those are fools who will not learn even by their own experience. Yet we find North Carolinians, with the sad experience of the failure of two railroads before them, trying to get a third, still more to depress their own markets, impoverish their own State, and build up neighboring towns.

Is this the policy which North Carolina should continue to pursue? It was but a few days ago we saw it stated in a South Carolina paper, that goods for the counties of Richmond, Anson, Mecklenburg, Charrus, &c., were shipped from New York to Georgetown, S. C., and thence up the Pee Dee; and now they are shipped to Charleston, thence to Columbia by the railroad; and of course all the produce which pays for those goods goes by the same route. Our very neighbors there—Richmond and Anson—neglect their own markets. Thus is the wealth of North Carolina flowing into Virginia on the one side, and South Carolina on the other; supporting the railroads, steamboats and wagons of other States, and neglecting their own. At this rate we shall become what we are now fast verging to, a community of dependants upon other States. Our towns sunk to decay—our merchants fled to other parts, and Virginia and South Carolina fighting over our carcase.

One word about the Cape Fear Navigation Company: Their Charter, we understand, binds them to keep the Cape Fear river navigable for steamboats the year round. Do they do it? Ask Capt. O'Hanlon, and Hall and Johnson, who are paying them heavy sums for doing that which they never do. Ask the merchants who have to wait weeks at a time for their goods. The consumers of those goods are paying taxes to this Company to be divided amongst its stockholders instead of being applied to the river. And here we see plainly why our neighbors will patronise other carriers. And they are perfectly right in not waiting for the river to rise! when they can avoid it. This accounts for our western trade taking the direction it does. For trade, like water, will take that course which gives it the quickest and easiest vent. How long will this Company, for the sake of a little gain, continue to drive Fayetteville to ruin?

But not to trust to them, we call upon the Legislature to compel a compliance with their Charter, or break it at once. If we are not to have a navigable river, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, where is the justice in taxing us for what we do not receive?

Heaven deliver us from such policy!

☞ A correspondent of the Alabama Flag of the Union suggests the name of the Hon. Wm. R. King, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and supports his claims at some length. It is an excellent recommendation, and would go far to secure the vote of N. C. for the Democratic ticket. We believe that Mr King has as few political enemies as any man that can be started. We should support him most heartily, as a North Carolinian, as a gentleman, and an honest politician.

But the Vice Presidency will depend upon what section of the country the candidate for the Presidency is selected from.

☞ We did expect to have some news from New York elections, by this time, but none has reached us yet.

☞ It is nobody's business what these lines are here for.

Connecticut.

The Legislature of this State, which is democratic, Governor and all, met in extra session during last month to arrange the Congressional districts. The Governor, in his brief message, makes an able argument in opposition to the law of Congress, compelling the States to district; and whilst he recommends that the State be laid off into four convenient districts, he at the same time suggests the propriety of an expression by the Legislature of its opposition to the law—its doubt of the right of Congress to make it, and urging its unconditional repeal.

He says he regrets that now, for the first time within the period of half a century, the honor and integrity of the several State Legislatures should be so far distrusted by the present Congress, as to lead to an attempt on its part to deprive them of the power of electing members of Congress in whatever manner they might think proper.

He also bears testimony to the firm and patriotic stand taken by President Tyler in defence of the rights of the States against this dangerous exercise of power by Congress; and recommends him for his fearless and judicious exercise of the veto power.

The Legislature districted the State in a few days and adjourned.

The Governor made a recommendation in regard to the militia of the State. He recommends the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to enact a law providing for the annual drill of the officers attached to the militia of the several States, by men skilled in the art of war.

☞ We notice in a late Charleston Courier, an Editorial remark, that it is rumored that Mr Benton would support Mr Clay for the Presidency in preference to Mr Calhoun; and produces as ground for the rumor, an extract from a speech of Mr Clay's, wherein Mr C. said that Mr Benton had such contempt for Mr Tyler for his treachery to the whig party, that he had disdained to cross the threshold of the President's House.

This statement of Mr Clay's, the Editor of the Madisonian contradicts flatly and unconditionally, upon his own knowledge. He says that Mr Benton has dined with the President in amity and good feeling; and thus has Mr Clay either been imposed upon by some of his truth-loving friends, or he has trumped up a tale to deceive the people.

No man of common sense would believe that Mr Benton would support Mr Clay for President of the U. States. We would as soon expect Clarendon Bridge to take wings and fly.

The Mecklenburg Declaration.

It may be news to some of our fellow-citizens to know that the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence was debated all night on the 19th of May, and finally passed on the morning of the 20th of May, 1776.

It appears that Mr Jefferson never could be brought to believe that this event ever occurred; but certain it is, that Old North Carolina contained a band of sterling patriots whose zeal in their country's cause, ran ahead of the tardy movements of Congress.

It appears, too, that, in those times, a court of inquiry was instituted in Mecklenburg county, before which all suspicious persons (tories, &c.) were made to appear, and if found guilty, punished according to their deserts. These were truly the "times that tried men's souls."

The following humorous notice of our neighbor of the Observer was pointed out to us by a friend, who thinks it ought to be published:

From the Alabama Standard.

Presumption.

Sometime ago, we placed upon our "exchange list," and sent our paper to, the *Fayetteville* (N. C.) *Observer*. It has pleased that dignified hebdomadal to repel our advances, by a silent neglect which is absolutely excruciating. We have been accustomed to bear such treatment from our gigantic brethren of the cities—*but*—BUT—we say—to be scorned by that little 8 by 10 concern, full of nothing but the "arrivals and departures" of that *everlasting*, crazy old *Steam-Tow Boat*, the "*Henrietta*," and the marriages and deaths of the McNabs, McDabs and Mc Grabs—to be "slighted" by that Gopher of the Sand-Hills—to have turned up, at us, the nose of a little animal that delights in nothing, but echoing the sonorous bark of the National Intelligencer, with its feeble yelp—this IS more than we will quietly submit to.

You need'nt be ashamed of our company, Mr Observer, we associate with genteel people. In your own State, we exchange with the Charlotte Journal, and that excellent, "hale and hearty" old gentleman, the Raleigh Register; and we rejoice in a weekly visit from our friend the N. Y. Tribune. So much for our company. Now answer us "categorically," the following questions: Do you consider yourself, a "*Mammoth*?" Do you consider '*Cross creeks*' the greatest city, and the Cape Fear, the finest stream in the universe? Do you consider *us*, as "*small potatoes?*" If you answer these questions affirmatively, we have nothing further to say, except that we succumb to "*Tar-River*" presumption. We commend to the attentive perusal of our "*Tar Pitch and Turpentine*" friend, the very amusing fable in Æsop, entitled "The Frog and the Ox.

It appears that the Hon. T. F. Marshall, a whig Congressman from Kentucky, has taken the stump against Mr Clay, in his own State.

The Magnolia.

Our copy for November was received last week, in good time. We need hardly say that it continues to sustain its deservedly high character. The present number contains an investigation into the intellectual and moral faculties of negroes—their capacity for self government—their proper sphere in society, &c., &c. A continuation of Raymond Lully's life and works. An article on the fine arts. "Annihilation," a thrilling tale; and "Teetotality," a Temperance story. The whole interspersed with poetry, criticisms, &c.

Mr Geo. H. Colton's "Tecumseh" is used up pretty badly—"an everlasting wishy-washy flood of verse, proving but one single fact, that the writer can versify with tolerable ease." Mr Colton is accused of borrowing and imitating at a high rate.

Poor Mr Robt. Tyler's "Ahasuerus" fares no better. "Ahasuerus," is the name of a poem just issued from the press, whose author is the President's son, Robert Tyler. "Ahasuerus," as we learn from the criticism, was the name of the Jew, who, while Christ was bearing the cross to the place of execution, struck him, and uttered this rebuke: "Why tarriest thou?" to which Christ replied, "Tarry *thou* till I come," meaning that he should live, a burthen to himself, seeing every thing else perish, until the second coming of the Redeemer. "Poetry," says the critic, "is not his vocation, nor can he ever be a poet.

If we except the Edinburgh Review some years since (we have seen but little of it lately) we have never seen a reviewer whose criticisms pleased us better than the Magnolia's.

Give the right credit.

We see an article in some of the papers, headed "Progress of the English language," giving specimens of the Lord's Prayer centuries ago, credited to the National Intelligencer. The Intelligencer must have stolen it from the Magnolia, without giving it credit, for there is where it came from.

There is a Fourier Association in New York. Fourier, it will be recollected, is the name of a Frenchman who is trying to mature a plan for the general association of mankind into one great family. We watch the progress of these men and their philosophy with great interest.

Hon. John Bell, late Secretary of War.

CONSISTENCY OF THE COONS.

The Hon. Jno. Bell is now one of the supporters of Mr Clay, and resigned his seat in the Cabinet because Mr Tyler would not sign the Bank bill.

We find in the Richmond Enquirer the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Tennessee Legislature. Among other resolutions we find the following:

"Resolved, That John Bell of Tennessee, late a member of the Cabinet at Washington, did, in a public letter written by him—and published in the newspapers of this State, bearing date, Sept. 17, 1827, directed to Hon. Thos. Claiborne and others, affirm the truth of the charge against Mr Adams and Mr Clay, of having secured to themselves the two highest offices in the Government, by means of a corrupt combination between them, as appears by the following declaration made by him in that letter, viz: "I have seen the highest and most important office in the Government filled, by means and under circumstances, affording all the evidences of a coalition formed upon the basis of mutual benefits to be received and conferred, independently of any controverted point in the details, that the public eye can ever expect the light of, in any combination that has been, or may be entered into, to defeat the will of the people. Ambitious and aspiring politicians who have great characters to sustain, and sense enough to guard against the common blunders of the less practised adepts in the arts of intrigue and management, in forming coalitions, will but seldom expose themselves to the danger of detection from positive proof. It is not, therefore, in my view, of so much importance to consider, whether a possibility of innocence can be admitted in favor of the parties implicated—as to determine, whether the presumption to the contrary is not so great in the present instance, that their continuance in office would be incompatible with the safety and well being of our political institutions."

Resolved, That the said John Bell of Tennessee, late a member of the Cabinet at Washington, did in his said public letter of the 17th September aforesaid, make the following affirmation, to wit: "I have seen those in possession of power, thus obtained, urge doctrines at war with great principles—claiming exclusive powers which were intended to be co-ordinate, and inculcating the doctrine, that the representative should not be trammelled by the will of his constituents.—Professing, as I do, to be governed by those principles of Republicanism, peculiar to our country, I could not, conscientiously, give my support to an Administration, which avows doctrines subversive of the first principles of the Government, and arrogates to itself powers so contrary to what has heretofore been our practice."

Resolved, That the General Assembly of this State, at the session of 1827, and the said John Bell, in the foregoing affirmations and charges, by them respectively made against Mr Adams and Mr Clay, spoke at the time the opinion of the whole people of this State, and that opinion was founded upon the evidence then fresh before the public, and that no evidence has been since adduced to disprove or weaken the truth of the charges which they then made.

Resolved, That we remember with honest indignation the impious invocation made by Henry Clay, when during the pendency of the Presidential election in 1828, he was striving to retain for himself and John Quincy Adams, their ill-gotten power, made in a speech at Baltimore, that he "would humbly prostrate himself before God, and implore Him to visit our favored land with war, pestilence and famine, with any scourge," rather than the country should suffer so great calamity as he considered the election of our venerable and time-honored fellow-citizen, Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency."

Here is Mr John Bell in 1827 fixing upon Henry Clay the foul stigma of corruption, "bargain and intrigue," and here in 1842, just 15 years, is the same Jno. Bell supporting the same Henry Clay for President of the United States. Surely some "strange thing will happen."

From the Mecklenburgh Jeffersonian.

The Legislature—Office seeking, &c.

We cordially subscribe to the following judicious and sensible remarks of the Fayetteville Carolinian, in regard to our next Legislature:

"Upon this Legislature depends the future ascendency of the Democratic party in this State. *Let each individual of that party remember this* when he is about to cast his vote for or against a measure. Let him especially remember this in his votes on *removals from, and appointments to, office.*

"We solemnly warn them against all scrambling for office. Let them remember that that is what we blamed the whigs for; and we cannot too strongly express our detestation of a man, or set of men, who would electioneer against their opponents for certain abuses, and practice the very same themselves when they get into power. No man who would be guilty of such conduct can ever after have the support of this paper for for any office."

And there is another abuse which has become common in our Legislatures, which is not mentioned by our brother of the Carolinian. We allude to the practice of filling all the important offices in the bestowal of that body with members of the Legislature. So common has this practice become of late years, that the first step an office-seeker takes is, to warm himself into the confidence of the people and get into the Legislature; there he begins to log-roll it and electioneer with his fellow-members, is elected to a *fatter* office and snaps his fingers at his constituents. Look at the last whig Legislature: There were Jones, Bynum, Mangum, Graham, and perhaps others, all members of the Legislature, and all elected to office—the two first named held on to their seats until the adjournment, thus, in effect, holding two offices at once; and when they could no longer draw pay as members of the Legislature, they threw up that commission, and took another office, which they could hold longer and make more money in. These are dangerous precedents, and if followed up, will result in converting our halls of legislation into an arena for the mercenary to scramble for office. Our party very properly and severely condemned this conduct of our last whig Legislature, and shall we have the mortification of seeing our friends, who now have power, *perpetrate the very same* wrongs? We hope and trust not—for the honor and success of our party and principles in the State, we hope not.

True, there may be instances in which an indulgence in this practice could be justified;—but it is only when suitable men to fill the offices cannot be found out of the Legislature.

In the language of the Carolinian—We solemnly warn our friends in the Legislature against scrambling for office. Fill the offices of the State with trustworthy, substantial men, and turn your face against all mere office beggars, such as are always croaking—"office, office"—"give, give;" (for there are some such even in the Democratic ranks.) We have great confidence, however—nay, we feel well-assured, that the next Legislature will not be disgraced by such an army of office-beggars as swarmed about Raleigh in the fall of 1840.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our New World Ruins.

The explorations of our countryman, Mr Stephens, among the relics of vanished races that once swarmed in Central America and Mexico, have excited great curiosity on this subject, both in Europe and America. We have heard of several projected expeditions, either in progress, or at least talked of, by English travellers; and we see it stated in some of the French papers, that a savant of that nation is preparing to set out on an extensive journey through the heart of South America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, at the expense and under the patronage of the Duke de Nemours, who, in this, fulfils a plan devised and commenced by his unfortunate brother, the late Duke of Orleans. The expectation of finding ruins and other traces of the ancient population, is spoken of as a leading inducement to the execution of this project.

In connexion with this subject, we may say we believe, without violating any confidence, that the forthcoming volumes of our own Stephens, which will be published in two or three weeks, far surpass even their immediate predecessors in architectural and historic interest. The plains of Yucatan, which he and his companion (Mr Catherwood) explored with untiring diligence, proved to be a mine of inconceivable richness. Ruins of vast extent and most striking character were disinterred, as we may say, in almost boundless profusion—as may be inferred from the fact that, to give specimens only, the volumes will contain one hundred and fifteen engravings. Several of these we have enjoyed the pleasure of examining. They are more highly finished than those in the Central America volumes—which, indeed, were only outline etchings, while in these the outlines are duly filled up with the proper light and shade, &c.; and we must say that the architectural magnificence they represent, surpasses all that we had previously known or imagined.

Samuel C. Crafts has been elected by the Legislature of Vermont to fill out the unexpired term in the United States Senate, vacated by the resignation of Judge Prentiss. His term expires with the coming session.