What a pleasant thing it is to have a lively imagination! Mr Clay in his recent electioncering tour made a speech at Memphis "without reference to party," in which he relates the following "remarkable facts:"

"If there had been no veto," said Mr Clay, "there would have been no prevention of the charter of a National Bank-no removal of the Deposites-no treasury circular-no maltiplication of State banks-no inflation of paper currency-no stimulating of excessive enterprizes and mad speculations—no consequent explosion, collapse, and the universal ruin which overspreads our noble land."

Mr Clay has not told the whole of the calamitous results of that veto. If it had not been for that, the United States would still have owned seven millions of the stock of the U. S. Bank-Mr Biddle would not for several years to come have been indicted for swindling-Andalusia would not have been sold by the Sheriff-the Chinese would have continued to smoke opium, instead of being smoked by gur powder-paper bullets instead of lead, would have been circulated in Affguanistan-the 'Eastern Question' would never have been asked-Beaumont Smith would not have forged Exchequer Bills-Queen Victoria's firstborn would have been a boy, and so saved the expense of a sudden repetition-the Yorkshire and Manchester Banks would not have been plundered by their Directors-the Lancachire spinners would not have made short work of their mills. nor the Military short work with the populace -there would have been no short crops of corn nor long petitions for bread-there would have been no rise of duties nor fall of stocks in the United States-no Swartwoutingno absquatulation - no bank robberies - no nothing-and, in short, the end of the world would not have happened in 1843, nor the tail of the comet been half so long as it is. What an awful thing is the Veto!!- Charleston Mercuru.

From the Washington City Clarion. CONCILIATION.

We love to persuade men to act for their own and their country's good. The last Presidential election shows that over a million of voters cast their ballots for Mr Van Buren, while a larger number voted for W. H. Harrison. Now it is conceded on all sides that many Democrats voted for General Harrison, through error, anger, mortification and revenge. The battle ended in the triumph of the great whig party, who stole our mottoes and enticed away our rank and file. A new era has now dawned upon the people of this country. Gen. Harrison and his party by their acts have lost the affection and respect of the Democracy that voted for them. The leader sleeps in his grave and new leaders like the successors of Alexander appear to divide the Republic. Under such circumstances does it become us to repudiate those of our clan who have been led away by error, and who now desire to return by the pathway plainly shown by the light of reason? We think not.

When Gen. Jackson was elected for the first time, did he or his organs inquire into the former standing of those who desired to be admitted into his political church? Or did they not welcome the returning prodigals with joy-put their best robes upon them, and slay the fatted calf for their feast.

We call upon our erring brethren to return to their flag and support the principles which they always intended to support, but which they unfortunately left when they believed the Demagogues and Swindlers of the last campaign. Our latch string is hung out to the misguided pilgrims of the party and our altar has a vacant place for them to occupy in the hour of return.

We tell our Democratic friends everywhere to arouse, and arm themselves for the fight. Put down your intestine feuds. Away with this quarrel between the two houses of the Montagues and Capulets. Put Van Burenism and Calhounism on the shelf, and pipe the whole crew to quarters to save the ship.-Richmond Enquirer.

That's the word! We say, pipe all hands for the local elections. If we must differ, let it be on points where there is a real difference. Like a quarrel between man and wife, when it is over, all things will go on harmoniously. Let us, then, arm for the fight which is at hand, and afterwards quarrel again, and join ranks a second time to defeat the common enemy. All hands on deck!

From the N. Y. Morning Post. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. - Some of the good people of Ohio seem to think that they will have no paper money manufactories in their State, unless the principle of individual tiability be struck out of their general banking law. They need not be under the least apprehension on this score. The business of making money out of paper, is too profitable to be given up for such a reason as this. All the bankers in Great Britain and Ireland, are subject to the individual liability principle, with the exception of the partners in five corporations, and yet the business of paper money making flourishes in those countries to an extent unparalelled except in these United

On this subject the people of Ohio and even those of New York, might profit by attending to the remarks of McCulloch of Edin-

"The English banking system is bad enough certainly, but it is as superior to the reform of the latter, or, if that cannot be effected, its entire suppression would be the greatest boon that can be conferred on the Union, and would be no slight advantage to every nation with which the Americans have any intercourse.

The American banks are all joint stock associations; but, instead of the partners being liable, as in England for the whole amount of the debts of the bank, they are in general liable only for the amount of their ing to concest measures for the construction shares, or for some fixed multiple thereof. It is needless to dwell on the temptations held out to commit fraud by this system, which has tion between the latter place and Baltimore, not a single countervailing advantage to re- with a view to give increased facilities for commend it."-McCullock's Com. Dict., Am. the western trade to reach Baltimore by that ed. vol. ii. p. 778.

From the Globe

ole of the doctrine of visitation, as practically illustrated by an American ship-of-war. We present it to the country for its meditation, with the introductory remark of the National Intelligencer:

"We commend the subjoined item of current news to such of our contemporaries as may be disposed, without much consideration, to maintain that there exists no such thing as a usage, (call it a right, or practice, which you will) of visitation of merchant ships by armed ships of different nations-our own amongst them-upon the high seas. We commend it especially to the editor of the Globe, who has greedily swallowed the book baited for him by the Boston Courier, with a sneer at the National Intelligence because of its daring to doubt the infallibility of President Tyler and Mr Webster upon a question of maritime usage, and in regard to which no law can be produced but the biter dictum of a judicial tribunal.

"A letter written from the United States ship Vincennes states that, on the 20th February, off the river Guama, a suspicious vessel was discovered, to which the Viucennes gave chase. On clearing Point Cuztas, the vessel was made out to be a tautrigged brigantine. At 21 o'clock the Vincennes came up with and boarded her. On taking possession, we (says the letter) found three Spanish custom-house officers on board, who claimed the vessel as under their colors. The captain was then ordered to produce his papers; which, after a careful examination, were found to be correct-viz: a Spanish register, sea-letter, and an authentic list of her crew and armament. Lieut. Mitchell having satistied himself that the brigantine could not be seized, informed the captain that he was free to pursue his course.'

Are the people of the United States willing that their merchant ships shall be chased and run down-shall be "boarded," "taken possession of," their captains "ordered to produce their papers," and be detained until the captain of the foreign cruiser "shall satisfy himself" that the vessels " could not be seized;" and should only be " free to pursue their course" when the foreigner informs them that they have his permission? If the right of visitation is thus to put our commerce at the mercy of the great rival whose cruisers cover the ocean, is there an American who will submit to it? If not, the commander of the Vincennes should be called to a strict account for the outrage committed on the Span-

Murphy V. Jones, of Pittsboro, N. C., has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Wilmington, in the place of Wm. C. Lord, removed.

"Those who have tears to shed prepare to shed them now." Our neighbor, the "Chronicle," appears much grieved at the removal of Mr Lord, and lashes the Captain pretty severely for it too. On perusing (a second time we suppose) the President's address to the people of the United States, he has now discovered, that President Tyler has violated his pledge, and from the following paragraph, taken from the address, has actually found him guilty of perjury.

"I will remove no incumbent from office cases where such officer has been guilty of active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable, has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections."

Our readers may perhaps ask why this discovery had not been made and spoker of two years ago? for about that time, every officer connected with the Custom House, from the Collector and Naval Officer down to the tide waiters, (with one exception) were removed from office, and those whom the President neglected the Lord remembered; was it because hey did not "faithfully and honestly acquit themselves of the duties of their office? or did they by secret, or any other means, give their official influence to the purposes of party?" We answer, oh no! The President's address was construed differently then, another version of it altogether: remember these men were all democrats, and it was necessary that the whigs should be rewarded for their active exertions in 1840, the days of Tippecanoe and Tyler too, then it was that the whigs "congratulated themselves and their neighbors, on its patriotic sentiments, its Catholic doctrines, its true whig principles" and we have very little doubt, but that very sweep from the Custom House, brought forth the language, "this assures us in full that he is

PRETTY SHARP .- The editor of the Madi-

sonian puts in the following rejoinder: "Kendall's Expositor inquires, "how can President Tyler do right with a Webst-er, the extract, as follows: Spenc-er and a Port-er to advise him? Their very name is err." Rather too many 's, Mr Kendall. But we will demonstrate the proposition. A Tyler is an excellent person to keep the roof of the edifice of state in sound condition, so that the elements shall not penetrate and damage the building. A Webster has spun a web of diplomacy which has caught the British Government in its meshes. A Spencer is calculated to be very popular with the ladies, after all the mothers American as can be imagined. A radical and daughters-are the mainstay of the republic. And a Porter is one on whose broad back the burdens of the people's government may be carried in safety. Are you answered?

> "The Expositor seems not to have Kendall the beauties of philology, or the secrets of the Cabinet."

TRADE OF THE WEST .- The citizens o Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, lately held a meetof a railroad from that place to Cumberland, Md., to intersect the railroad now in opera-



NORTH-CAROLINIAN

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MARKET .- During the week a tolerably fair mainess has been done. Bacon seems to keep on the rise; a fair lot sold for 71. Flour is not plenty

Saturday Morning, April 22, 1843

and brings fully 5 and 51 cash. Fresh butter is very scarce, and would command 25 cts. Domestic liquors command good prices. THE EARLIEST .- Mr Robert Coch

ran, of Fayetteville, presented us some days ago, with a fine sample of new Irish potatoes. radishes and lettuce! the first of the season that we have seen or heard of. They were all of good eatable growth. Mr C. will accept our thanks.

We learn with regret by the last Standard, that Win. Foster, of Louisburg, and well known in this vicinity, was murdered by his own slaves, in Georgia, on the 5th inst., while on his way with them to settle in Alabama. He has left an interesting family.

THE "QUESTION OF VERACITY." It will be recollected that in last week's Carolinian we called upon the editor of the Observer (under penalty of being held up as he did) a "distinct assertion," that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In his last Wednesday's paper the Observer seems to A. H. Diller, and devoted exclusively to the think that he has triumphantly met the question with overwhelming proof; and convicted us of ignorance of the a b c's of politics, by observed the high commendations it has rethe following extracts:

Washington, March 27, 1840. I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in the letter to Junius Amis, and others, on the 6th March, 1836, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained than repay the price of the subscription, by me, but have been greatly strengthened. by subsequent experience and reflection.

Your obedient servant M. VAN BUREN. To Walter F. Leak, Esq., Chairman, &c. The following is an extract from the letter to Junius Amis, which he will find in the same paper, viz: the North Carolinian of

I am, sir, very respectfully,

April 11, 1840: " As auxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to ar rive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the district of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz :- the who has faithfully and honestly acquitted him- want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue

> with their right of sovereignty. "Thus viewing the matter, I would not from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

thereof, take such steps upon the subject in

this District as those States might themselves

take within their own limits, and consistently

In noticing the article from the Observer, we quoted (for we perceived he was at one of of the reader, that Mr Van Buren had expressed "distinctly" and separately, and without States under the treaty of 1783. qualification, and apart from every other consideration, an opinion that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Such was the impreswhig as true as steel."-Wilmington Mes- sion sought to be made by the above; but what the treaty of 1783, of which the treaty of 1842 are the facts? They are precisely what we knew them to be. After reading the above extract, please peruse the following, which follows immediately after the last word in

"BUT, whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question of the power in Congress-impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disliberate and well considered opinion, that there are other objections to the exercise of THE MOST PALPABLE WANT OF In relation CONSTITUTIONAL POWER WOULD

Would not an honest politician have done intimately connected as it is with the former extract? Walker defines the word "distinct" was the "assertion" by Mr Van Buren "apart, clear?" No; because it was encumbered with a "but"---it was intimately for a whig lover of law and order. and inseparably connected with insurmountable objections. We at once saw the game played by the Observer, and determined to wards of that city.

expose it. To correct the false impressions ! which the Observer's article was calculated and intended to make, was our object in no- ed voting against Henry A. Wise as Ministicing it.

The opinion which the Observer quotes can avail his party nothing when followed by the last quoted declarations, and the solemn pledges made by Mr Van Buren to "go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." It is only by garbling -separating the text from the context that whig capital can be made of it.

tion, that Genl. Jackson's rule of action was their credulity. to use the offices of the country to reward his friends, and punish his enemies, the Observer only reiterates the assertion, which we might, (according to the rule to "deny every thing and call for proof") reject; but we will content ourself with saying that the public can use its own discretion as regards believing it, reminding it at the same time that the U. States Telegraph, edited by Duff Green, (which the Observer gives as his authorisupporter of Genl. Jackson, became the bitlerest enemy! And probably for the very reason that he would not use the offices to reward his friends and punish his enemies.

Duff Green of the Telegraph has "fallen from his high estate" under the ban of the reckless calumniator) to prove that Mr Van people, while Geul. Jackson has risen to, and Buren ever made (as the Observer charged remains at, the highest pinnacle of fame known to an American patriot and Statesman!

> "The Citizen Soldier" is the title of a paper published in Philadelphia, by J. R. & promotion of military knowledge among the citizen soldiers of the United States. Having ceived from the Press, we solicited an ex change, with which we have been favored; and ve can say that it well deserves the character it bears. All who take a pride in the military, would be well pleased with it, and the knowledge to be derived from it will more which is \$2 if paid in advance, \$3 otherwise. Being in that line ourself at present, we take pleasure in its perusal, and therefore recommend it to our "brethren in arms."

TROUBLE AHEAD-THE TREA-TY, &c .- The Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, have passed joint resolutions, denouncing the late Webster and Ashbuston Treaty, as surrendering a large tract of country, clearly fined by the treaty of 1783, and within the limits of Wisconsin, as established by the acts of Congress of 1836 and 1838, without any equivalent whatever.

British Government any tract of country to nam county. which they had not a title by the treaty of 1783, and so far as it concedes to the British Government the free and open use of portages and water communications, to the free and open use of which that Government was not entitled by the treaty of 1753, is a palpable violation of the established rights of the people of the Territory of Wiscousin, and of the people who shall form the fifth State in the Northwest Territory, and, as such, the Territory of Wisconsin, speaking through her representatives in the Legislatize Assembly of the Territory, now here, makes her solemn protest against it, and declares that in those respects the said treaty is unjust, unauthorized, and void, and is not obligatory upon the people of the Territory of Wisconsin, and will not be respected or observed by the people of his old tricks) his own precise term "distinct the future State of Wisconsin; but that the assertion," because it was calculated (and said State of Wisconsin will, and of right probably intended) to impress upon the mind may, exercise jurisdiction over all such territory, water communications, and portages, true as any man could possibly give of a peras were within the jurisdiction of the United

> Resolved, That the Government of the U States be requested, at the earliest opportunity, by negotiation with the British Government or otherwise, to restore to the people of this Territory their boundary as defined by attempts unjustly to deprive them."

SWARTWOUT!-It will be recollected that the whigs are upon all occasions throwing up Swartwont's defalcation to the democrats, and taunting them with the losses by "sub" treasurers." Now will it be believed that this same Swartwout was such a good whig that he presided at and attended whig meetposed, to surrender upon conviction of error, ings in New York, and that his name was I do not hesitate to give it to you as my de- recommended by a whig paper to the people for the Vice Presidency? and further, that upon his dismissal from the Custom House this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, AS IMPERATIVE IN by Mr Van Buren, the whig merchants of THEIR NATURE AND OBLIGATIONS, New York City presented him with a service

In relation to all this we would ask, what was it for if Swartwout was a democrat?

John Bell of Tennessee, a rank whig, and the justice to have copied this sentence also, Secretary of War under Genl. Harrison, introduced into the House of Representatives, on the 11th February, 1839, a series of reto mean "different, apart, clear." Now, solutions proposing to abolish the whole post office establishment! and give the business up to private competition! What an idea

> The Charleston papers announce the death (on the 14th inst.) of Gen. Edward H. Ed-

REWARDS .- The New York Statesman says that the Hon. Silas Wright openly avowter to France, on account of his participation in the murder of Cilley, by Graves. 'The same paper says-

"This is the beginning of the end, and vance on former prices. time will yet come when the actors in that tragedy, will receive their just reward." Good! where is II. Clay? Is he to be re-

warded with the Presidency? There is an amusing hit at Millerism

the 4th page. There are many "Chicken Littles" in the world, and enough of "Fox With regard to the Observer's other asser- Loxes" always ready to take advantage of

We perceive that some writer in the Salis-We perceive that some writer in the Salisbury Watchman is feeding Gen. Edney with Democratic candidate to represent the dissoft corn, with the intention, we suppose, of wheedling him into a withdrawal from the field. We shall see if he takes the bait.

GEN. SCOTT .- What has become Gen. Scott? His name has been taken down from the "forlorn hope" Vice Presidency nominations of all the Clay presses, and there is as little known of him or his whereabouts. ty for the assertion) from being the warmest as of the wandering jew, or "the man in the claret colored coat.'

"Ken ye ought o' Captain Grose?"-Burns. Ken ye oug'it o' Winfield Scott? If he's amang his friends or not? Is he south or is he north? Or wi' the Clay clubs waxin' wroth? Where'er he be the Lord be near him! As for the whigs they daur na' steer him!

Tantalus was sung of by the ancient poets a person who was surrounded by riches, uxuries and pleasures, vet could never be possessed of them. Although within his grasp, as it were, he never could clutch them. Like the Irishman's flea, when he put his finger upon it, it wasn't there! Hence the word

ANIMAL MAGNETISM .- Mr Uriah Clark, of Canandaigua, New York, gives an account in the Albany Argus of certain ex- ven, and Beaufort-not a solitary delegate apperiments made by him, proving waking peared from Edgecombe, but the Convention clairvoyance, or the susceptibility of seeing at adopted "at a consultation," held at Sparta the will of the operator, the subject being in on the 3d inst. by Messrs Jones J. Carr, J. the natural state. From letters and certifi- F. Hughes, Willie Atkinson, Theo. Atkincates published, it appears that Mr Clark has satisfied Dr Collyer of the truth of his discovery. We give a short account of his experi- perhaps we shall be soon informed whether ments as follows; On 6th of January I made the first experi-

ment with Mrs Bisbey, in presence of her husband and another lady. She stood up by the side of me, and, disregarding all forms I told her I would present before her my brother, and then pointed to the ceiling. Her eves became fixed and blood-shot, and in less than one minute she said she saw him. within the limits of the United States as de- To test her assertion she gave a description as accurate as I could, although she had never seen him, neither had I ever mentioned his name to her. She even went so far as to mention that his tingers on the left hand were drawn up as though they had been burnt. We copy, entire, the two following impor- This was the case when he was a child, and nis fingers are still bent considerably. "Resolved, That the treaty of August 9th, the time the above experiment was made, my 1842, so far as the same surrenders to the brother was nearly 400 miles off-in Put-

If the facts which I have derived from experiments with numerous individuals can speak, the whole may be explained under the ead of Mentalism, the powers of the mind.

Before the "Palmyra Phreno-Mesmeric Society" on Saturday evening, March 5th, I presented before the above lady, her father, leceased 17 years. She was seated: and in a moment she sprang up, extended her arms, and exclaimed, "my father, father!" and then concealed her face, in tears. Not fully satisfied with this, some of the company proposed that I should call up a well known gentleman in the place, whom neither she nor I had ever seen, and could form no idea of his person. I did so; and she described his person accurately-failing only in speaking of his eyes and whiskers, which she said she was unable to see clearly. As far as her positive, unqualified affirmations went, the description, as declared to by several gentlemen, was as son with whom he was familiar. The next day the lady was walking along in company with some others in the main street of Pal myra, and while a funeral procession was passing, she, of her own accord, pointed out the real gentleman whom she had described, -said she knew it was the man!

Before several other individuals I have caled up numerous objects, animals, persons, places, sounds, &c., while the persons were in their natural waking state, and their appearance was such as to remove all possibility of deception.

This feature in Mesmerism becomes of deep interest when viewed as a clue to demonology, and the numerous extraordinary appearances of ghosts, &c., conjured up in the minds of the superstitious. It also explains the Indian necromancy of the East, the art of the magician, &c. &c.

The public's humble servant, URIAH CLARK.

In the city of Albany, New York, the whigs have succeeded in the charter elec-

The Magnolia for April has been receiyed. We have not found time yet to peruse it, but from the notices of the press it has lost none of its interest.

EDITORS RISING.

Our friend Stubs, of the Cheraw Gazette, has been elected an honorary member of the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College, N. C., for his "literary acquirements."

to the culture of sugar cane.

Col. Richard M. Johnson is touring it to the southwest. He was received at Natchez with great parade.

By news from Europe at New York, the Liv. ernool and Manchester cotton markets are said to be improving, though no actual ad-

JEFFERSON'S BIRTH DAY-The 100th anniversary-was celebrated in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. Geo. M. Dallas delivered an oration; and Hon. Charles J Ingersoll read the Declaration of Independence; after which a dinner was pretty well used up" at the Globe Hotel.

A Democratic meeting was held at Yancey. ville on the 4th inst., at which David S. Reid. trict in the next Congress; and a resolution was passed calling upon their fellow citizens in the other counties composing the district also to hold meetings and unite with them in the nomination. Mr Reid, (being in attendance at Court as an Attorney,) was waited on by a committee; but be declined accepting the nomination for the present, preferring that there should first be a more general expression of the wishes of the Democratic party in the district. Mr Reid was a candidate for Congress two years ago, in the district of which Guilford then composed a part.— Hillsboro' Recorder.

The whigs of this (8th) Congressional dis-

trict, it appears, held a Convention in Washington on the 6th inst., at which Edward Stanley, "that same old coon," was again nominated as their candidate for Congress; notwitstanding he has not perhaps located three months within the last three years in the district, has told them he does not want to represent them any longer, and now resides in parts unknown to most of them. Bet, it seems, it was him or none; no other person could be found reckless enough to undertake the now apparently hopeless task to beguile and mislead the honest veomanry of the district. There were but five counties represented, viz : Washington, Pitt, Greene, Cm. was edified with a preamble and resolutions, son, Ralph Pitt, and Henry Rogers. If the committee appointed to notify Mr Stanly of his nomination can find his "whereabouts," he will again venture to make his appearance south of the Potomac. - Tarboro' Press.

The following is the amount of appropriations made at the last session of Congress, the official statement of which appears in the Washington papers, and as directed by law, prepared by the Secretarty of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives :

RECAPITULATION. Civil and diplomatic list, six months ending June 30,

Civil and diplomatic list, one year ending June 30, 1844 8,388,936 42 Military service for same pe-

Naval service for same periods, 9,082,733 22 Navy pensions, Fortifications, 808,500 00 Pensions, invalid, revolution-1,197,499 00

ndian department-treaties, &c., 2,100,383 33 Treaty with Great Britain, 532,727 71 Protection of commerce, Lake Michigan, \$0,000 000

ary, and widows,

Examination and survey harbor of Memphis, 3,000 00 Establish telegraphs, 30,000 00 Payment of Georgia militia, 19,399 57 Private claims, 65,708 52

\$29,214,185 71

*This item includes the appropriations for he Post Office Department, which are paid exclusively out of the revenues of that Department, and therefore are no charge on the Freasury, and which amount to \$4,545,000.

OFFICES CREATED AND THE SAL ARIES THEREFOR. By the act making appropriations for the

ivil and diplomatic service, No. 804: Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. Consul at Beyrout,

By the act for carrying into effect the Treaty between the U. States and Great Britain, No. 697: A commissioner for running, mark-

ing, and tracing the boundary line between the United States and British possessions in North Amer-

lelerk to said commissioner, 1,500 By the act providing the means of future intercourse between the United States and the Government of China,

No. 720: Mission to China,

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN.-A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted some thirty [forty] years ago with three young

men, all then apprentices to mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding house in Murray street. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with workng apparel; so that on Sunday, when most young men sported holyday suits in Broadway, these lads remained at home reading, having not one Sunday suit between them-But all of them were honest, industrious, and prudent; and, as time wears on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. the second Mayor of Newark, N. J., and the third is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! Such Several planters in the neighborhood of Galveston, Texas, have turned their attention try, and solic though humble worth.—. V. Y. Tribune.