

MARKET -- Cotton continues to come in pretty freely, and is dull -- 61 appears to be about the highest price given. Flour comes in slowly, and will not bring more than 31 to 41, and not that all cash. Bacon is dull, 7 cts. being the highest price. New Corn is bringing 40 cents, not much coming in. Lard is plenty at 7 to 73. No other changes in the market. (See table.)

"A Conversation, No. 1," is considered too personal for publication.

ELECTIONS.

AS USUAL, when there is any news, the mail failed this morning, and we have there- one to represent them ; and not, as is often fore nothing later than Friday morning.

tic, but a first rate glorious State when the whigs carry it. This is the State which its all the Congressional Districts in such a posiwas all to no purpose, for the Democrats have elected every Congressman but one, (five in number) and elected a moderate whig over the regular whig candidate ! besides a majority of 17 ou joint ballot in the Legislature ! This insures a Democratic Governor and all

other officers of State, as they are elected by the Legislature. Who won't say hurrah for New Jersey ?

PENNSYLVANIA .- Up to the time of our paper's going to press, on Friday afternoon, 12 democrats and 10 whigs had been elected to Congress ; two districts to be heard from, which it is pretty certain will elect a democrat and a whig respectively, making the delegation stand 13 democrats and 11 whigs. The democrats (says the Globe) will have decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Hurrah for that.

OHIO. - A letter to the Editor of the Globe states that the democrats have elected 12 and perhaps 13 members of Congress. The letter does not state how many whigs have been elected, but the Baltimore Sun gives 7. In the Legislature the race is very close, and the majority on joint ballot, for either party, will not be over one or two. The democrats have 4 majority in the Senate ; the whigs will

THE STATE CONVENTION. The Wake Corresponding Committee of Democratic State Convention.

advises our democratic friends throughout the State, to organize. Without dwelling upon that, we earnestly solicit the democratic party of the State to be fully represented in that Convention. In all delegated bodies for the transaction of the business of the party, there should be a full representation by all means. If the democratic people are negligent about sending their representatives, they should not

grumble if they find every thing was not done to their liking. Those who wish their views entertained, and their influence felt, should go to the Convention or delegate some

the case, stay at home, take no trouble upon NEW JERSEY .- The election in this themselves, and when the Convention has State was for members of Congress and State adjourned, after doing to the best of its ability Legislature. According to whig logic, this what it considered to be for the advancement is a small, trifling State, when it is democra- of the party, grumble and croak at what has been done. We pray you send on your delegates. Let us have a full Convention - a free last whig Legislature is said to have most interchange of opinions, and whatever we shamefully Gerrymandered; that is, placed may think best to do, do it; and let the democratic party as one man, put its brawny tion as to ensure whig majorities in all of shoulders to the work; and if we don't sucthem, but the recent election shews that it ceed, we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it was beyond our strength,

and not from inactivity. In regard to some of the recent elections, the Fayetteville Observer says : The tide has turned, and it will bear Hepry

Clay in triumph to the Presidential Chair .-Are you sure of that? You speak very positively; more positively, we think, than a prudent man would speak. You wish it to be so, and therefore you say it will be so. How vain and presumptuous it looks for a man to sit down and deliberately assert that he can look so far into the dark vista of futurity, as to say that a certain event will occur in the course of 12 months! When Parson Miller tells us that the world is to be destroyed at such a time, we scout the idea, and hoot at the man as a fanatic, or something worse; when a fortune teller assures us that such and such will be our destiny, we listen to be sure, but do we believe? do we have faith in what we hear? No. And so it is when a political editor says that his caudidate will be borne in triumph to the Presidential chair at a certain period. The people read this sort of assertion, and some believe in it, (for there are fools enough in the world to believe things they ought not to have done. Among Day by day it increases in the severity of its any thing, and in truth this is the sort of peo-

CAROLINIAN NORTH THE

WHEEDLING .- The Favetteville Observer calls the Calboun men "southern dethe Democratic party have decided upon mocrats !" This is wheedling of the most THURSDAY, THE 14th OF DECEM- bare-faced sort. How many weeks has it BER NEXT, as the day for holding the been since a "southern democrat" was running in this District for Congress? But a few The last Raleigh Standard, in announcing weeks; and whoever heard the Observer call this fact, makes some judicious remarks, and him a "democrat ?" When did the Observer ever call Mr Calhoup or any of his supporters a "southern democrat," since he came back to the Democratic party? But now, in order to encourage a split among the democrats, which may "enure to his benefit" he will condescend to call them "democrats."

Well: if the Calhoun men will eat your soft coru, which to us seems to have a taste of the despicable, feed away.

"Southern democrats" and "uorthern locofocos"! Well, well : Tis strange there should such difference be

Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee. But it seems that the Observer has becom marvellously careful of southern intereste lately. We have seen in his paper, regrets that any attempt should be made to array the north against the south; but it is no harm & do so, when it is for the good of whiggery. He cau see now that it is not good for the "southern democrats" to unite with the "northeru losofocos"-a distinction without a difference!

"He must have optics sharp I ween, Who sees what is not to be seen."

We know that the Observer's soft corn wil he looked upon with loathing by every true "southern democrat;" yet we notice it, to shew the little tricks to which a despairing partizan will resort; how like a drowning nau he will catch at a straw.

Let the "southern democrats" ask this editor, so careful of their interests, if he will forsake Clay, and go for electing a "southern "locofoco." democrat.

THE LATE GEORGIA ELECTION. -The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, accounts for the late defeat of the Democratic party in that State, as follows :

"It will be recollected, that in 1840, the whigs carried all before them, Legislature, Congressmen, Electors, &c., by some 7,000 majority. (There was no election for Govthat also.) But they managed so badly while in power, that in 1841 the people changed the Legislature, and in 1842, their Congressmen-the latter by a small majority, however -say 15 or 1600, in a vote of near 70,000. The same causes that changed the whig one of 1842; viz: they had promised too

much, before the election, which they found mpracticable to comply with-besides leaving undone a number of things they could and should have done-and doing many other things which contributed to make the last Legislature unpopular, was its opposition

"The North Carolinian ' declines an exression of opinion in favor of either Mr Calhoun or Mr Van Buren, for the Presidency, but says :-- " We will go it strong for the nominee of the National Convention, should he be an honest man and a democrat; but as for abusing one and praising another, we are not going to do any such thing. We have taken a different position, and do not mean to be driven from it." As you please, Colonel, we will not quarrel with you on this head ; but we would really be pleased to see you show your hand on one side or the other, and would e gratified to ascertain your opinion as to the proper mode of choosing Delegates to the proposed Convention. Would you be kind enough to enlighten us on this head ?"-Cheraw Gazetle. You are wrong again, sir. We did, as

early as the last session of [Congress, and have since, expressed an opinion in favor of one of those gentlemen. Yes, sir, we did shew our hand," upon more than one occasion; we stated our individual preference; but there we stopped. We entered into no comparison of the respective claims of Messrs, Calboun and Van Buren, considering of their fellow-citizens. We made no invidious comparison ; and why? This press is looked upon as the organ of the democratic party in this section ; it is supported by Calhoun men, and by Van Buren men; then

shall we, one man, take up the claims of the candidate that we prefer, and press his claims -sulogize his services, to the detriment and injury of the other ? Why, if we wished to distract and disorganize the party whose principles we contend for, this would be the course o pursue to do it. If we were to do this, we men of "Southern democrat," instead of a

In regard to our opinion about the " prope mode of choosing delegates to the proposed Convention," we have no hesitation in saying, that so far as the ascertaining of the true will of the people is concerned, the district

mode is the true one, but for maintaining the organization of a party - for presenting a bold phalaux-an unbroken frout, by States, the ernor that year, or they would have car ied general ticket system is preferable. We are, however, of opinion that the district system is more democratic, as it approaches more uearly to the true expression of the opinions of the people at large.

A parting word to the Editor of the Gazette: Legislature of 1840, changed the democratic We were sorry to see your editorial of the 10th, in which you said

"But the Charleston Mercury, the official organ of South Carolina, has sounded the tocsin of war, and is basiling maufully in defence of popular rights and Constitutional equality. strictures upon Mr Van Buren and his suphas almost forgot in its asperi

We make the following short extract from an address to the people of Georgia, which we find in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of the Tariff:

after paying tax, \$51 40. Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, \$14 40. Cost in New York at

ter paying tar, \$23 40. Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, 2; cents per lb. Cost in New

York after paying tax, 5 cents per lb. Cost of English goods laid down in New York before paying tax, 7 cents. Cost in New York after paying tax, 7 cents per lb. Cost of English goods laid down in New York

before paying tax, 1 7-10 cents. Cost in No. York after paying tax, 4 2-10 cents per lb. Cost of English goods laid down in New Yo in New York belore paying tax, 31 cents. Cost in New York after paying tax, 61 cents per lb.

Many similar facts could be presented; but let these suffice. The foregoing rates of 30, 50, 100 and 150 per cent., &c., show how closely Mr Clay adheres to the compromise

The friends of Mr Clay use one other argument, which deserves notice. They say, "goods are as cheap as ever." Admit it to be true ; but are they as cheap as they ought to be? Are they as cheap as they would be, them both to be good and true democrats; and if the tariff were moderate and equal, or fixed probably as worthy of the Presidency as any at 20 per cent., according to the compromise? Can iron sell as low at a tax of \$25 per ton, as it could at only \$5? Or can hemp bagging sell as cheap under a tax of five cents a square yard, (equal to 61 cents a running yard,) as it could under a tax of only one cent?

But again : to say that "goods are as cheap now as they used to be," is not fair argument; because the price of goods has not been natural or fair for \$6 years. Ever since the embargo of 1807, goods have been sold at artificial prices; and especially since the tariff system began, in 1816, the price of goods has been regulated by the tariff. The eal question, therefore, is, not what prices should probably be honored with the cogno- have been; but what ought they to be? Shall we not have the benefits of the advance of the arts: the improvements of machinery; the application of animal power, steam, and the wind, giving facility to productive labor and cheapening all the fabrics that we buy?"

> Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, has appointed the first Friday in next month, as a day of thanksgiving throughout that State.

Georgia appears to be peculiarly unfortunate with her members of Congress. Late papers anyounce the death of John J. Millen. democratic member elect to the new Congress. Thus, between deaths and resignations they keep her busy with elections.

Gold has been found in Wilkes county, on the Roaring river.

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES. In the course of a rather lengthy article upin the subject of the recent defeat of the whigs in Georgia, the editor of the South Carolinian alludes to the difficulty of remaining calm and temperate when party feelings are excited, and tells the following anecdote in illustration : ectally an editor, to preach coolness than to practice with a fatality that seems most extraordinary, it. Among the kind and valued friends who attempted the rescue ; and, like those who frequently lectured us on our proneness to violence, was one who, when we went to Florida in 1836, we induced to take charge of the this time, means were procured, without riskchronicle till our return ; one of our objects log the lives of any more, to take the bodies in pressing it on him being to afford him an lof the four unfortunate men out of the well; opportunity of judging how difficult it was, as but, when they were brought up, life was exwe had told him, to carry his excellent precepts into practice. We warned him particuarly to keep cool, telling him we could give him no better advice on the subject than he had frequently given to us ; yet he was scarce- other has left any children or not. ly warm in his seat, before he was violently at points with several papers, and in as hot water generally before our return as any editor well could be. On our playfully reminding him of his advice to us, he said no man ought to talk to an editor about coolness, till he had been one himself, and that, for his own part, he would not be one for the entire wealth than that of professing the faith of nearly the of Georgia." "The Legislative caucus, which met in Richmond in the winter of '23-'24, to re- too much strong drink, as it is said, he tocommend an Electoral Ticket, placed at the head of the ticket, as President, William H. Crawford. Mr John Tyler then proposed, for the avowed purpose of propitisting Pennsyl- his mind than he saw the madness of the step vania, to place on this ticket, as Vice President, Albert Gallatin. Mr Chapman Johnson opposed the nomination of Mr Gallatin. and said the same propitiation could be effected, by placing the name of Langdon Cheves on the ticket. I opposed the whole scheme of propitiation, and taking the ground that our nomination should be made on principle, proposed the name of Nathauiel Macon. Mr Gallatin's nomination succeeded in the caucus; but the winter after, when the College of Electors met, the vote of Virginia was given for W. H. Crawford, as President, and Nathaniel Macon, as Vice President. The opposing ticket of the whigs, was John Q. Adams for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President."-Hon. Wm. Smith. FRANKNESS.-Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion; and take it for granted you mean to do what is right. If a friend ask a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable : if not, wholesale denunciations should have no terror tell bim plainly why you cannot. You will for us. I confess, however, that it is some-what vexing to think how the press and a great tion of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend nor to keep one; the man and bluster so soon as they get their interest who requires you to do so, is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all men ; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, no others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous exthe good result of which I have spoken be periment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known and read by men. It is not only best as a matter of prin-It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

WHY IS THERE NO FROST ON & CLOUDY signt?-The remark is frequently made that "there will be no frost to-night, for it is too cloudy." A correspondent thus explains this phenomenon, so familiar to all, but the why "Cost of English goods laid down in New York and wherefore of which few have taken the

All bodies emit heat in proportion as they contain it. Two bodies of equal temperature placed beside each other will mutually give and receive equal quantities of heat; there. fore one will not gain of the other. But a piece of ice placed in a warm room will receive much more heat from the surrounding objects than it imparts; it will therefore gain in temperature and melt. The earth during the day receives much more heat from the sun then it imparts to the surrounding space in the same time. But during a clear night. the surface of the earth is constantly parting with its heat, and receiving none; the consequence is, that it becomes so cold that the humidity contained in the surrounding sig becomes coudensed, and attaches itself to objects in the form of dew, in the same manner that a tumbler or a pitcher containing cold water "sweats," as it is called, in a hot day - the surface is cooled by the water, and this surface condenses the humidity of the contiguous air. If the surface of the earth, after the formation of dew, loses heat enough to bring it to the freezing point, the dew becomes frozen and we have a frost. But if it be cloudy, then the heat, radiating from the earth, will be received by the clouds, and by them the greater portion of it will be returned to the earth ; thus the surface of the earth very nearly retains its temperature, which not only prevents a frost, but almost always prevents

even the formation of dew .- Newark Daily Adverliser.

News by Mails.

HOBRIBLE DEATHS BY SUFFOCA-TION.

The Quebec Gazette of the 22d ult. gives an account of four deaths, which occurred in the neighborhood of that city, at Canardiere, by attempting a descent into a well. "John Suburbs had been some days engaged in cleaning a well, and had descended a number of times without inconvenience, till the 21st instant, when he was observed to let go the rope and fall. Mr Julien's youngest son, observing him thus to fall, immediately gave the alarm, and, without a moment's delay or consideration, descended, and met with the some fate The alarm was then given to the neighborhood that two men were lying at the bottom of the well; and among those that soon arrived on the spot were II. N. Jones, esq and one of his men, named Shields, The latter, without the least hesitation, offered to go down to rescue his fellow-men : indeed, such was his eagerness, that, when one of the bystanders proposed to tie a rope around aim, he could not be prevailed on till this was done. Fatal precipitancy! He had descended but five or six feet, when he was observed to quit the rope and fall. By this time the feelings of the bystanders were wrought to the very highest pitch; and had not Mr Jones been forcibly held back by Mr Juliea's servant girl and one or two others, he, no doubt, would have shared the same fate that the three had already suffered. But, had made a similar attempt, he met with the same fate and fell above the other three. By tiuct in the whole of them. Shields and Delair were both married men. The former has left a wife and large tamily to mourn his ontimels loss. We have not heard whether the

have a majority in the House.

BALTIMORE CITY .- The election of Mayor and Council of Baltimore on the 16th. Jas. O. Law, a whig, was elected Mayor by 332 majority, and the whigs have a majority of 4, in the Council. What can be the matter with the Baltimoreans? We cannot see what great public good the whigs ever done there, that they should be hoisted over the heads of the democrats.

MAINE.-The Saco Democrat announ ces the election of Joshua Herrick, dem., to Congress. There are therefore three members, dems., elected, and four vacancies.

From Georgia we have not received the . final returns.

> It is a pretty general rule with whig newspapers, that when they lose any States during the Fall and Spring elections immediately preceding a Presidential election, they cry out "that makes the State certain for Clay in '40 or '44" (or whatever year it may be.) Now, although we confess we could never see the gist of the argument, we suppose we may make use of the same rule, and say that Georgia, Maryland, and Ohio, are certain for Van Buren, or Calhoun, or whoever he may be. Rather expect, however, the whigs will object to that sort of working of their rules. The Fayetteville Observer seems to have no faith in the rule, for he claims those States for Clay. So, if they had voted against Mr Clay this time, it would have been a sure [whig] sign that he would get them in '44. Thus, it seems, the "locofocos" will not be allowed Well. the bencfit of this whig rule any how. "Inflexible suice suit none but a prig, And to tack and to trim is the course of a whig."

After all the whig crowing over the late elections in Maryland, it appears from a table published in the Baltimore American, that in counting up the popular vote in each county, an aggregate democratic majority of 420 votes appear to have been polled in the State; and there were 2237 less votes polled at this election, than at the election for Governor, in nothing to brag of.

gia and Maryland, and States "away off there ?"-- New Jersey is what we look at .--Boston Post.

"The worst enemies to the Christian reli gion, are those canting hypocrites who "make broad their phylactories," and with long ficial paper, the number of Irishmen in the prayers, and loud groans, seek to stone on Sunday for the cruelties and extortions and uncharitableness of the preceding week; while

ple, for whom such assertions are made) pass them by as idly as they would Miller's predictions; and if they think upon the subject at all, it is only to meditate upon the frailty and presumption of poor humatity. Why Henry Clay may be in his grave by that time; or, if that should not happen, some democrat may be borne "in triumph" to the Presidential chair, (and in faith, the prospect

for such an event is, at present, no way discouraging ;) but should he not die, various circumstances might conspire to prevent his election, or his even being a candidate. Then how futile, vain, and presumptuous not to say wicked, it is for one to say posi-

tively and without reserve, that "the tide has turned, and it will bear Henry Clay in triumph to the Presidential chair !"

Well; may be it will be so; but this little paragraph we shall keep in mind, and should we live to see the day, and Henry Clay should not be borne "in triumph," we shall republish it, and let the world see how hard it is to be a prophet.

It would seem from a statement which we find in the Albany Argus, that the Conven- Missouri River to a convenient pade through tion for amending the Constitution of, and the Rocky Mountains, to protect emigrants, extending the right of suffrage in, the State of Louisiana, will have completed its work in time for the people of that State to vote at the Presidential election. If such shall prove to be the case, Louisiana may be set down on the democratic side, we think.

It appears that the whig party try to claim the merit of calling the Convention; but a writer in the New Orleans Courier of Sept. 18th, gives the whole history of the matter, and shews that, although the whigs

were in the majority when the Convention was called, yet it was by a few whigs uniting with the democrats that carried the measure.

Hope we shall hear no more of that eternal Red river raft, in Congress, as we see by a paragraph in the Globe, copied from the Caddo Gazette, that Gen. Williamson has 1841, which shews plainly that the whigs have finished some work on it which has been examined and pronounced good, from which What is the use of talking about Geor- the editor infers that "a safe and permanent navigation will be secured eventually to the Red River."

> A little paragraph which we find copied into the Globe, says that, according to an of-British army, numbers over 40,000. If such is the fact, would it not be singular, as well as

to Internal Improvements-its advocacy the more enlightened portion of mankind, repudiation-increasing the taxes-increasing their own pay, and cutting down the salaries of others-passing the magistrate's court bill, which changed the time of holding these courts from once a month to once in four months-Sec. Sec.

> Upon one or another of these grounds, a good many democrats took no interest in the election and did not attend the polls. A few voted the other ticket-though they declare their principles remain the same. But we are far from being discouraged 1 this defeat. Democracy is founded on a rock

that shall survive the test of time. Though the surges of error and deception may dash against her base, and now and then overwhelm her, yet she will rise the purer, from her temporary depression-"washed whiter. but not shaken by the shock.""

We believe the above are the true reasons, and none other; and we expressed the opinion privately, before the election, that we should be defeated in that State.

The Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Senator from Missouri, and father of the bill which was urged in both Houses of Cougress for several years past, for an appropriation of \$200,000 to establish a line of Military posts from the died lately at St. Genevieve, of an affection of the heart.

The Whigs of Wake held a meeting on the 5th inst., and appointed 100 delegates from that county to the whig State Convention. Cannot see the necessity for so many, unless it is calculated that there will be but few from other whig quarters, and the Wake boys will do to fill up. They recommend Favetteville as the place for the meeting of the District Convention, and Tuesday of Cumberland Superior Court as the day.

The Globe of the 14th says that it had seen no Congressional District that voted within one thousand of its strength, in Pennsylvania

We received, yesterday morning, the Ra leigh Standard, with the article headed "Mi Shepard and Veritas," marked for insertion. We take pleasure in gratifying our friends, but we really cannot see what benefit a republication, in the Carolinian, of the article, can be, either to Mr Shepard or the democratic party. The communication of which he com-

plains, appeared in the Register; he replied to it through the same medium; and we cannot see how the matter can be remedied by extending its circulation. If the editor of the Register admits slanderous communications into his paper, and then refuses to give up the to carry them through the machinations of the week to come."-Richmond Enquirer. Richmond Enquirer.

against the "Northern with Southern principles," its former batred of the whigs, and concentrated the venom of its wrath upon its old allies. The Mercury is paving the way for the secession of the Calhoun wing. and an independent action on the part of his friends in the country contest, and we are prepared to join the Mercury in promoting such an issue. We have not now, and never had, any faith in Mr Van Buren or his immediate partizans, and should we be forced to the choice, so far as the mere question of a choice of men is concerned, we would decid edly prefer Henry Clay !" &c., &c.

This article, as you might have expected, was paraded in the whig paper of this Town and thereupon soft corn was thrown to you We did hope better things from you ; and you have no doubt seen, by this time, that you committed an error, at least we judge so from a subsequent editorial in your paper of the

14th. You might have known you would offend your Van Buren friends, and if you had considered well before you wrote, you would no doubt have acted differently. You know, as we all know, that the only safety of any party, is its union ; then as we value our safety-as we love our country and our principles -as we wish to perpetuate those principles, and the good name and existence of that country-let us be united. We hope, on reading this, you will respond in your heart,

'Amen.' BRITISH ARROGANCE .- A corres-

pondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from London, says :

"I am glad to hear of the increasing healthful activity of our State affairs. Although the steadfast upholding of the faith and credit of the State of Virginia, was a matter about

never could believe that other States would permanently fail to redeem their obligations. could always hear calmly, and read without spotion, the sentiments and abusive epithets of the English people on this subject. Their number of the people of this country will brag regularly paid. The cry will then be, "the Americans were disposed to swindle ; but we ectured them and threatened them till they became honest." Already do the British newspapers and writers boast of their influence on the other side of the water ; and should brought about, they will unhesitatingly claim it as their own work, and grow still louder in self-laudation."

We had frost, and sharp cool weather here on the 14th inst.

EXECUTION OF A CHRISTIAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, Aug. 23, 1843.

A short distance from where I am now writing lies the headless trunk of a man who has just been decapitated for no other crime whole of Europe. He was an Armenian by birth, and after arriving at the age of manhood, in an evil hour, under the influence of nounced his religion and became a Mussel-

He had no sooper recovered possession of he had taken, and embracing the first opportunity he fled to Greece. How long he remained there I do not know; but, assuming the European dress he returned to this city, where he was soou recognized, and throwa into prison. Every effort was made by threats and promises to induce him to return to the faith of the false prophet, but in vain. He was on several different occasions, led out in chains to different parts of the city, for execution, and with the sword of the executioner drawn over his head, he was required to renounce forever the Christian religion and believe in Mahommed ; but he resolutely persisted in declaring that he was ready to die rather than deny Christ.

On each occasion he was remanded to priion, and some say that forture was there used to effect what the threat of instant death could not. To-day, however, the victim of Mahommedan fanaticism received the crown of mattyrdom, in the midst of one of the most irequented streets of the city. And, as if with the express intention of throwing all possible indignity upon the name of Christian, and on the Christian governments of the world, he was executed in his European dress, and after decapitation, the head, with a Frank cap upon it, was placed between the legs.

It is a public and most outrageous insult upon all Christian natious. Every European here feels the indignity, but yet no one seems to know what is the proper remedy.

A GOVERNOR INDICTED .- The Indiana Statesman of the 23d ult. published at New Harmony, says that at a recent sitting of the Grand Jury in that county, a bill of indictment was found against Governor Bigger for ever he was tried.

which every citizen in the Old Dominior. had reason for profound congratulation ; yet, I