## Foreign News.

The Steamer Hibernia, arrived at her wharf, at East Boston, Wednesday morning the 20th inst., at ½ o'clock, bringing sixteen days later intelligence from Europe. She experienced very rough weather, and storms off the coast. She made her passage, however, nobly in sixteen days.

Gen. Duff Green has arrived in the Hibernia.

Trade has been dull, but business had revived a little just on the departure of the steamer.—The stock of cotton in Liverpool at the present time is heavy; 450,000 bales American, against 230,000 in the corresponding period of last year, which leaves an excess of the present over the former year, of no less than 220,000 bales. If the rumor which prevails, that government intends to allow a drawback on the staple, be correct, such a measure will open a wide field for export.

A correspondent says:—"The prices being so much lower here than in the United States, it is probable we shall have a fair export demand; this and the small comparative import up to the end of the year will cause our stock to appear large when compared with the corresponding period of last year."

There has been a tolerably good demand during the last week, says the European, and the prices of nothing and inferior descriptions of American have advanced a sixth, while in the better qualities little or no change has taken place.

It is confidently asserted amongst the cognoscenti, that her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a visit to the King of Prussia, at Berlin, at the end of the approaching London season, as a return of his royal courtesy at the baptism of the Prince of Wales. It is likewise stated that her Majesty contemplates, if circumstances are favorable, going from Berlin to Paris.

*Dr. Collyer.*—This gentleman has just concluded a second highly successful course of lectures in Liverpool. We are requested by him to state that all the letters bearing his name that have been published in the American papers since he left that country are entirely fabrications.

*Ireland.*—The state trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derrynane. He is to take Limerick on his way to the "far west," where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr W. S. O'Brien, one of the members for the county, a recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator presides.

Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have attended the agitation, not once, but frequently, is Sheil—no bad authority, as far as opinion goes, on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend, several months probably, and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation.

That measures of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission which will commence its sittings in Dublin immediately, to inquire into, and sift the workings of the landlord and tenant question, is, in its appointment, a proof that the government means to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances. It is clear, too, from the feelers which have been put out, that if the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has not disposed to put their hands into the public purse, the government would not have grudged them stipends.

But they have refused, and great glory is due to them and O'Connel therefor. Every thing shows that Repeal has taken strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecution, if continued, may terminate, which is in a conviction or an acquittal, the Ministry must satisfy the people of Ireland.

The "O'Connell compensation," vulgarly called "rent," was collected in the churches and chapels on Sunday, the 18th ult. The produce, so far as known, is immense; about three times the average; in the Dublin district it amounted to more than 1,000*l*.

O'Connell made an address to the people of Ireland on the 23d ult.

The Ballyshannon Herald says:—"The government are in possession of some frightful information respecting Ireland—there can be no doubt of it. The Attorney General mentioned last week in court, that when the proper time arrives, he will lay before the jury, in the trial of the conspirators, a statement of a frightful and extensive a conspiracy against the peace of the country and the constitution by law established, as ever disgraced any country. We understand the information has been communicated by a few of the leading repealers, who became alarmed at the height to which the conspiracy had arrived.

Preparations are making by the military stationed in this town for fortifying the barracks; port holes are made in the walls, bags of sand have been provided and a number of barrels have been filled with water, to be kept in the yard for the use of the military in case of a siege. It is said that large quantities of pikes and other weapons are in process of manufacture throughout the country—that fire arms are in great abundance—and that a rising may be expected before the winter closes."

News from Affghanistan has been received, which lead us to believe that Dost Mahomed is not destined to retain very long the reins of authority at Caubul. He has become exceedingly unpopular—many of his subjects are in open rebellion.

*Italy.*—Letters from Leghorn, of the 11th inst., say that the people of Naples were in a state of great excitement, expecting some sudden movement; and that the insurgents in the Papal States were not entirely dispersed.

*Turkey.*—The advices from Constantinople to the beginning of November, state that the Porte begins to entertain serious apprehensions as to the result of the late movement in Greece. Turkey has more to fear from a sudden outbreak in that kingdom than from any organized system of intrigue carried on by a despotic government. Should the authority of the King and his ministers be no longer sufficient to control the predatory inclinations of the Palicari and their chiefs, the southern provinces of Turkey in Europe will be the first scene of their depredations.

*Wales.*—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of South Wales sit with closed doors, and the reporter for *The Times* states that they are not like to arrive at the true cause of the discontent amongst the people, as they move from place to place, without giving sufficient notice to those really aggrieved of their intentions. The same writer says, "The country, I am told, is still in a very unsatisfactory state, and the people are only kept quiet by the presence of the military. Their secret meetings are now prevented, so that they cannot arrange to commit outrages."

*Cotton Market—Liverpool, Nov. 30.*—The accounts received by the last steamer from Boston, are again contradicted as regards the crop, but they have not had any influence upon the market, which continues firm; indeed, most descriptions of American Cotton are ¼d per lb. higher within the past ten days, and in uplands this week there has been a good demand both from speculators and the trade.

From the New York Evening Post.

## MEXICO AND THE U. STATES.

The correspondence which has recently passed between the governments of the U. States and Mexico, has been published as a document accompanying the President's message. It occupies several columns of the Washington journals, and is altogether too long to be inserted in our paper of to-day. The substance of it will be found in the following official abstract:

It opens with a note from Mr De Bocanegra to Mr Waddy Thompson, dated at the National Palace, Mexico, August 23, 1843, which after referring to certain newspaper rumors as to the design of Texas to apply for admission to the Union, says that "the Mexican Government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas with the territory of the United States; the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate proclamation of war, leaving to the civilized world to determine with regard to the justice of the cause of the Mexican nation in a struggle which it has been forced to provoke."

Mr Thompson, under date of the next day, repies that the direct threat of war precludes the United States from offering any explanation whatever upon the subject.

The Mexican Secretary replies by a repetition of the evidence of the newspapers before referred to, and by an allusion to the "vigorous reasonings" of Mr John Quincy Adams, in opposition to the admission of Texas.

The correspondence is here dropped until the 24th of September, when Mr Thompson addressed a protest to Mr Bocanegra, against the decree of Santa Anna, prohibiting foreigners from engaging in the retail trade, as inconsistent with the treaty between the U. States and Mexico. Bocanegra answers, that as the decree is equal upon all foreigners, there is no ground of complaint on the part of citizens of the United States.

These letters were transmitted to Mr Upshur on the 14th of October, and on the 20th of the same month, Mr Upshur makes a reply in which he approves entirely of the course pursued by Mr Thompson. He says:

"Your letter to Mr De Bocanegra, in reply to that which he addressed to you on the 23d of August, is certainly in no respect too spirited or positive. The language of Mr Bocanegra's letter, particularly in its concluding sentence, is highly offensive, and you would have been fully justified in requiring him to withdraw it. The warning which you have given him against the use of similar expressions in future, will, it is hoped, have its effect. If however, you should again be addressed in terms so assuming and so disparaging to the United States, you will demand that the letter be withdrawn, or that suitable apology for it be made.—You will at the same time inform the Mexican Government that you can hold no intercourse with it, except on such terms of courtesy and respect as are due to the honor and dignity of the United States."

This is followed by a note, signed J. I. Almonte, and addressed to Mr Upshur, to this effect:

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, has the honor, by express order from his government, to address the Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, for the purpose of making known to him, so that he may be pleased to communicate it to his excellency the President, that the Mexican Government has well grounded reasons to believe that, in the approaching session of the General Congress of the United States, the question as to the annexation of a part of its territory to that of the United States will be discussed; and that such a measure, if carried into effect, cannot be considered by Mexico in any other aspect than as a direct aggression.

From what has been said, the Secretary of State will have seen that reference is here made to the department of Texas, an integrant part of the Mexican Republic; and the undersigned would consider himself as questioning the understanding of the Secretary of State if he should proceed to demonstrate the rights of his Government to the above mentioned department. For the same reason, he will confine himself simply to reminding the Secretary of State of the existence of a treaty by which the United States of America acknowledged the sovereignty of Mexico over the said territory; and although subsequently Texas, in consequence of a revolution, excited, as every one knows, by citizens who emigrated from this country, proclaimed its independence, and this independence was unexpectedly acknowledged by the United States of America, the Government of the undersigned immediately protested against such recognition, and declared that it would not in any way affect the rights of Mexico."

Mr Upshur, on 8th of November, replies to the note of General Almonte, by stating that the language of the latter was quite as strong "as diplomatic courtesy will allow," and adding:

"As to the threat of war made in advance, and in the name and by the express order of the Mexican Government, the undersigned reminds General Almonte that it is not the first nor the second time that Mexico has given the same warning to the United States under similar circumstances. The undersigned had hoped that the manner in which these threats have heretofore been received and treated, had clearly shown to the Mexican Government the light in which they are regarded by that of the United States. The undersigned has now only to add, that as his Government has not, in times past, done any thing inconsistent with the just claims of Mexico, the President sees no reason to suppose that Congress will suffer its policy to be affected by the threats of that Government. The President has full reliance on the wisdom and justice of Congress, and cannot anticipate that any occasion will arise to forbid his hearty co-operation in whatever policy that body may choose to pursue either towards Mexico or any other power.

"In conclusion the undersigned reminds General Almonte that this Government is under no necessity to learn from that of Mexico what is due to its own honor or the rights of other nations. It is therefore quite unnecessary that General Almonte, in his future communications to this Department, should admonish this Government either to respect its duties or to take care of its reputation in any contingency which the Mexican Government may choose to anticipate."

To this Almonte responds, that Mr Upshur had mistaken the tenor of his remarks, probably owing to the errors of translation, and that though he had declared, by express order of his Government, that war will be the inevitable consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States, he certainly had not done so with the object of intimidating the Government of the United States, but with the view of showing how far Mexico would carry her resistance to an annexation of that nature.

With the reply of Mr Upshur, showing that he had not misunderstood the note of the Mexican Envoy, the correspondence closes.

## 28th Congress—1st Session.

In the Senate on the 19th, Mr McDuffie introduced the following bill in reference to the TARIFF:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the existing law imposing duties upon foreign imports as provides that duties ad valorem on certain commodities shall be assessed upon an assumed *minimum* value, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that said duties be hereafter assessed on the true value of such commodities.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in all cases in which the existing duty upon any imported commodity exceeds thirty per centum on the value thereof, such duty shall hereafter be reduced to thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 31st day of December next, all duties upon foreign imports shall be reduced to twenty five per centum; and, from and after the 31st of December, 1844, to 20 per centum ad valorem.

Mr King of Alabama, said he was convinced that the present tariff would not bring in a sufficient revenue to support the Government, be it ever so economically administered; he was, however, of opinion, that the Senate was not the House in which such a bill ought to originate; at least it was against all former precedents.

Mr McDuffie thought that although it might not be constitutional to originate in the Senate a bill to raise revenue, yet it would be strictly so to originate one to reduce an existing tariff.

Mr Evans (whig) said he differed from Mr King, his experience was that the bill now in operation would produce revenue enough.

The bill was then referred to the committee on Finance.

The House on the 19th went into committee of the whole, for the purpose of referring the different parts of the President's Message to appropriate committees. Mr Wise introduced a resolution for that purpose; upon which a sectional debate arose, in which some feelings of jealousy between the east and the west were discovered.

In the Senate on the 20th nothing was transacted beyond the passage of a few resolutions.

In the House on the 20th a memorial was received from 21 citizens of Florida asking the House to decide upon the case of David Levy, one of its members from Florida, it being alleged that he was an alien and not entitled to his seat. This question was before the last Congress, and they took no action, but let Mr Levy retain his seat. It caused considerable debate to-day, but was passed over informally, by general consent.

Jos. R. Ingersoll offered a resolution declaring the election of the representatives on that floor, elected by general ticket, to be null and void; and another resolution fixing the 2d day of January, 1844, for the consideration by the House of that important subject. The latter resolution was passed.

Mr Adams again bothered the House a great deal with his abolition petitions.

In the Senate on the 21st Mr Atchison introduced the following bill:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to cause to be erected at suitable places and distances a line of stockade or block-house forts, not exceeding five, from some point on the Missouri river, to the best pass for entering the valley of the Oregon.

Sec. 2. That the President is authorized and required to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Sec. 3. Provision hereafter may be made by law to secure and grant six hundred and forty acres of land to every white male inhabitant of the Territory of Oregon, of the age of 18 years, and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years; or to his heirs in case of his decease.

Sec. 4. And to every such inhabitant or cultivator, being a married man, there shall be granted an addition of 160 acres of land to the wife's husband, and the like quantity of 160 acres of land to the father for each child under the age of 18 years he may have, or who may be born within the five years aforesaid.

Sec. 5. No sale or contract of any kind, of such land shall be valid before a patent is issued therefor, nor shall the same be taken in execution, or be bound by any judgment, mortgage, or lien of any kind, before the patent is issued.

Sec. 6. The Territory of Oregon, in the preceding sections before mentioned, shall comprise all the country lying west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and between the parallels of 42 and 54 degrees and 40 minutes of north latitude.

Sec. 7. That the sum of $100,000 be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The bill was referred to a select committee of five. The Senate was occupied the balance of the day in a discussion relative to that everlasting source of discussion, the Pea Patch Island. Mr Bayard gave a concise history of the whole affair, for the benefit, he said, of some new Senators. We extract his remarks:

"During the last war, Gen. Dearborn, finding the Delaware river entirely unprotected, selected, as a favorable site for the establishment of a military post, Pea Patch, an island lying opposite to the mouth of the Delaware canal. At that time the island was overflowed twice every 24 hours; and was little more than a mud-patch. The State of Delaware ceded her right to her share in this island to the United States. There was no consideration given. It was considered simply a disinterested and patriotic movement for the benefit of the whole country. The State of Delaware claimed the island as a part of her territory, under the grant made by the Duke of York of the twelve-mile section. The State of Delaware, conceiving it to be hers under this grant of the Duke of York, ceded the island to the United States for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the protection of the river Delaware. The United States incurred great expense, first in surrounding the island with an embankment and an extensive stone wall. He believed that the disbursements for its enclosure alone amounted to some $20,000 or $40,000. The Government then went on to construct Fort Delaware, which cost Congress something like a million of dollars. It so happened that the construction was entrusted to a person of irregular habits; the consequence of which was that, for want of the necessary precautions, the foundation sunk, and it was found that the works had settled so much that they were of no use, and the United States had the entire fabric pulled down, with a view of having it reconstructed. In doing this, a large quantity of materials was accumulated. In the mean time, a person by the name of Gale claimed the island, on warrant of survey granted by the authorities of New Jersey. He continued to prosecute this claim against the United States; and, during the administration of the War Department by Mr Secretary Eaton, an arrangement was entered into between this gentleman and him for the purchase of his interest, without going much into the question of title. With a feeling, perhaps, that property had been taken in this instance *vi et armis*, the sum of $30,000 was agreed upon to quiet the title. The matter was referred to Congress, and Congress refused to ratify the agreement. Mr Gale then commenced a suit against the United States, (or rather against the officer in possession on the part of the U. States,) which was tried in the circuit court of New Jersey. The consequence was, that judgment was obtained in this court against the United States; and, under its execution, Mr Gale took possession of the island. In this state of the case, the district attorney of the State of Delaware commenced an action against the tenant of Mr Gale, and recovered judgment by default, the claimant not venturing to go into the question of title on the trial. Thus, then, there were two judgments of the courts standing against each other. In this state of things, it was agreed by the Secretary of War that the Government should take possession of the island, on which there were some valuable materials belonging to the Government; and the matter has remained unsettled from that period until the present time."

In the House on the 21st, Mr Clingman was excused from serving on the Committee on Claims, in consequence of his having a large number of petitions on the subject of Indian claims, from his constituents, and he had no time but in the morning to attend to to them. The balance of the day was consumed in debating about the reception of petitions introduced by John Q. Adams.

On this subject the Globe says:

"This *venerable sage* has busied himself ever since his degradation by the people of the United States, as a factionist in Congress—doing every thing in his power to degrade the people's Government in turn, by distracting its councils. He has pursued this object by continually interrupting the regular and constitutional business of Congres, by pouring in petitions and memorials on subjects in regard to which Congress is forbidden to act by the Constitution. Many of these petitions are doubtless forgeries: several presented by him have been detected as such, and exposed to the contempt of the House. Last year, he introduced one to dissolve the Union, and came near expulsion from the House, as punishment for the infamous act. Yesterday he brought in, among others, a petition—in the face of the prohibitions of the Constitution, which denies to Congress the right to meddle with religion—praying for a law providing "*for the confession of national sins*"—"to pass an act acknowledging the dominion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ"—"to pass an act making an acknowledgment of the law of God," and praying "to secure every individual in the United States the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence—to wit, the right to life, liberty, and happiness"!! To-day Mr Adams introduced a memorial to alter the fundamental compromise in the Constitution which apportions the taxes according to population, as estimated in that instrument, which includes three-fifths of the slave population."—*Globe.*

In the Senate on the 22d, a few petitions and a few resolutions were offered, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday, as the Christmas holiday.

In the House no important action was taken. We copy an interesting notice from the Globe:

Mr Adams exhausted himself upon his mischievous propositions, and the House proceeded to receive petitions from other quarters, on subjects which form the real and proper business of legislation.

It will be seen, from a note addressed to us by Mr Wise, that he was misunderstood and misrepresented by those who furnish sketches of debates. The intelligencer's, as well as the Globe's reporters, have mistaken the scope of Mr W.'s remarks, which, it seems, we have also misconstrued. In our hasty comment upon the debate, we find, on recurrence to our article, that we did injustice to Mr Wise, in saying that he made a proposition to receive and refer the obnoxious papers presented by Mr Adams. We understood him to make a suggestion of such course, and to ask Mr Beardsley to propose it in form, as he (Mr Wise) could not with propriety do it. We understood him to intimate that he wished to see Mr Adams, and those who acted with him put to the test, and compelled to assume the responsibility of bringing forward their odious projects in their own legislative character, no longer screened under the names of others, for whom they asserted merely the petition privilege. This suggestion, as we understood it, was enforced by Mr Wise with so much power, that, for the moment, it staggered our faith in regard to the policy hitherto pursued. But, upon sober second thoughts, our old principle recurred. Congress has no power to deal with any subject not delegated to it. In this respect, it differs from the English Parliament, our State Legislatures, and the Legislatures of all other Governments. Congress has a specific power granted to it, like that conferred by a power of attorney to act on certain subjects; and its legislative action in regard to all other matters is annihilated. The right of petition in individual (although unlimited in this country) must, when demanding legislation, be addressed to the legislative bodies competent to entertain the matter to be legislated upon. The right to petition, when employed to bring before Congress subjects on which Congress is forbidden to act, cannot enlarge the powers of Congress, and enable it to receive, and entertain, and refer matter for the action of its committees, or the body itself, which the Constitution denies it the power to touch.

The majority in Congress—nay, almost every member of the body from the beginning of the Government—have held that the abolition of slavery does not come within the scope of its powers. What right has Congress to take action upon it in any way, by discussing it, or referring or reporting upon it? The people have a right to petition; and they have a right to redress, too, from the power authorized to grant it. But these rights in the people confer no right to entertain petitions about grievances in regard to which they have no authority to legislate at all. It is not the duty of Congress to *listen* to abolition petitions, because it has different duties assigned to it, and because it has no right to touch or discuss any topic not assigned to it by the Constitution. The Roman Catholics might petition Congress for an inquisition to coerce Protestants to surrender what might be characterized their heresy; and the Protestant sects might petition for test-oaths to compel the Catholics to abandon their religion. We deny, however, that such petitions could be constitutionally entertained by Congress in any way, by receiving, referring, reporting upon, or taking a solitary step in legislation calculated to assume a jurisdiction in regard to the matter proposed.

In justice to Mr Wise, we must say that he has been very badly reported in all the papers. He expressed himself very eloquently and briefly; and although, where a long speech is made, what is meant, as a sketch cannot do justice to it, yet he had a right to expect, when so little was said, and well said, that it should have been literally reported.

House adjourned till Tuesday.

## HAS CONGRESS THE POWER TO ABOLISH SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA?

The remarks of Mr French, in the House of Representatives, on this subject, are so able, that we give them a place in this paper, for the public benefit. It is a knotty question well handled:

"The Constitution reads, that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. That class embraced slaves; and, in determining the numbers which in slave States shall be represented, three-fifths of the slaves must be added to the free population. Now, if the abolition petitioners could have their way, this solemn guaranty to the slave States would be stricken out, and that portion of their representation on this floor taken away from them. Now, his friend from Tennessee [Mr Ashe] represented a State containing a great number of slaves. Suppose three-fifths of the slave population of that State were equal to the whole number of white inhabitants: then, he would take away the representation to which she is entitled from her slaves, the State would be deprived of one half of her representation.

That was one reason why he supposed the reception of abolition petitions was a violation of the Constitution. The other view of the subject he had to offer, which was the principal reason he had for rising. He took the proposition admitted by all abolitionists as well as others, that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery as it exists in the States. That question was settled, and settled permanently and fundamentally the law of the land. But he went further, and maintained that Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the District of Colombia; and to this question he begged leave to call the attention and judgments of the members of the House. Could Congress, in this District, pass a law for the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof? Certainly not. Could Congress establish, in this District, an order of nobility, or abridge the trial by jury, or abridge the freedom of speech, or establish a religious test as a qualification for office? Congress could do none of these things: and he asked why? Congress could not enact such laws, because they were forbidden by the limitations in the constitution. But gentlemen said that they had delegating power over this District as large as they chose to make it. He would read it, to show the extent it went: "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States."

Now, gentlemen said, that Congress had power over the District of Columbia, that they had a right to legislate as the State Legislatures of the States. He admitted that Congress had a right to legislate for the people of this District in cases where they were restricted by the Constitution; and in determining what powers were given by the Constitution, they had to look to it as the principle that the Constitution is a limit. Congress was created by the Constitution, and there was but one Congress; and what that Congress was willing to act, it must always act subject to the restrictions, checks, and balances of the Constitution. Why, if these principles of instruction did not apply to this District, and to the power of Congress over this District—he repeated, if these instructions did not thus apply, what was it that Congress could not do? She could abridge the freedom of speech and of the press; she could create a titled nobility of the pleasure; she could take away trial by jury, she could demand excessive bails; she could inflict cruel and unusual punishments; in short, he asked what was that Congress could not do?

HERCULES.—Hercules Gerion, he killed Eurytion and Alcyoneus, the sons of Amphitryon, king of Thebes. He also slew the serpents that sent two enormous serpents to destroy young Hercules in his cradle; he strangled them both, and thus displayed to all the strength of his empire. He had to combat the three-headed giant, who exacted from every stranger, who came to his country, twelve labors, which he performed.

1. He killed the Nemean lion, to delivery the Kingdom of Mycenæ, and wore his skin in the remainder of his exploits.

2. He slew the Lernean hydra, whose heads multiplied seven fold, as they were severed.

3. He brought to Eurystheus upon his shoulders the Erymanthean boar, an animal of prodigious size.

4. He subdued the golden-horned, and brazen-hooved stag of Diana.

5. He destroyed with his arrows the foul Stymphalian birds of extraordinary size and voracity.

6. He cleansed the Augean stables.

7. He tamed the furious bull of Crete.

8. He gave Diomedes to be devoured by his own horses which had been fed on human flesh.

9. He vanquished the Amazons, with their queen, Hippolyta, he gave in marriage to his friend Theseus.

10. He brought ten oxen of Geryon, king of Spain, to Greece. This was only effected by killing this monarch, formidable for his triple head.

11. Hercules obtained the golden apples of the garden of Hesperides, by killing the dragon with a hundred heads that guarded them.

12. He dragged away Cerberus, the three-headed dog that watched the gate of hell, into which he descended twice, once with his friend, Theseus, and afterwards to seek the queen Alcestis, who devoted herself to death for her husband Admetus.

The centaur Nessus having insulted Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, the hero killed him with an arrow, the barb of which was poisoned with the blood of the Lernean hydra. The centaur, in dying, persuaded Dejanira to give a tunic dipped in his blood to her husband, in token of reconciliation. Hercules had no sooner clothed himself in the garment than he perceived that he was poisoned by it. He accordingly, with the help of Philoctetes, built a funeral pyre on Mount Œta and expired in the flames. Jupiter received him in the ranks of the gods, and gave him in marriage the beautiful Hebe, the youth. Hercules is generally represented as a robust man, leaning on his club, on his shoulders he wears the skin of the Nemean lion, and holds in his hands the Hesperian fruit.

## TEMPERANCE.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
Raleigh, December 11th, 1843.

Whereas, We have seen in the public prints, a call for a TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 22d of February, 1844, by the Washington Temperance Society of said place. Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of such call in our brethren of Fayetteville, as well as promoting the cause, as the day being a fit one for such a Convention.

Resolved, That we will send to said Convention Twenty-Five Delegates.

THO. I. WEST, President.
P. McGOWAN, Secretary.