

From the Globe.
PASSAGE OF THE TEXAS ACT.

Allusion was made in a late paragraph of the Globe to the misconception which the conduct of several prominent members of the Senate had suffered in reference to the annexation measure. A simple narrative of the circumstances, as we understand them, will put the public impressions right upon this subject.

We have shown the state of facts in relation to the defeat of the Tyler treaty, and the origin, at the same session, of Mr Benton's legislative measure. There were features in the latter, in its first form, that precluded its adoption. Mr Haywood's bill was introduced to avoid the objections which grew out of the difference among the democratic members as to the mode of acquisition. Some held that the treaty-making power must co-operate in its accomplishment—others (the majority) insisting that the interposition of this power was unnecessary, and, if invoked, would render the effort abortive. Mr Haywood's proposition was intended as a preliminary position, on which both parties in favor of the main object could stand at the threshold. In stating the scope of his project, Mr Haywood said:

"That it was the aim of this bill to settle by legislative enactment, first and separately, the one single but important point whether a majority were willing to extend the laws of the United States over Texas whenever it could be acquired, though of necessity that decision involved a determination of the conditions, if there were any, which were deemed indispensable to our acceptance of the territory, and therefore such conditions were specified."

This bill did not prescribe how Texas was to get into the Union, after settling the preliminaries, but left the act of admission to the competent authorities, after providing such indispensable conditions as would prevent all contest in Congress, when the acquisition was secured by treaty or by legislative compact. It differed from both the schemes combined into one, as the law passed, in this: that it settled beforehand all that may become insuperable difficulties by being inserted or omitted in the treaty or compact of Union.

In adjusting these preliminaries, Mr Haywood, as a southern man, took great responsibilities in throwing the two degrees, now covered by our removed Indians, (whose lands are guaranteed to them forever) on the north side of what is called the black line. This drew down the Missouri compromise line to thirty-four instead of leaving it at thirty-six and a half degrees of north latitude; yet it was, in fact, little or no concession on the part of the south. It only, in effect, secured to the Indians their homes, and immunity from the introduction of slavery in the region which, under compact with the United States, they are to occupy forever. Mr Haywood hazarded the proposal of this arrangement because he ascertained that it would certainly pass the bill, if adopted by the southern interest, and that it would be lost without it. He has been denounced by a portion of his brethren on this single feature of his scheme of conciliation. It will, in time, be discovered that it shows him to have been its truest friend.

But we pass on in our narrative. This proposition was supported by that of Messrs Foster and Milton Brown, of Tennessee. This act, on reaching the Senate, could not be carried, because it encountered the constitutional objection which Mr Bagby, of Alabama, could not surrender without a surrender of his conscience. Zealous of the extreme for the recovery of Texas, Mr Bagby would not abandon his convictions touching the constitution to effect it. His vote was indispensable to the success of the measure. This consideration, and the decisive preference felt by some ten Senators for Mr Benton's bill, rendered collisions between the latter and the House resolutions inevitable. Mr Benton's bill would certainly have been substituted, by a vote of a considerable majority, for the joint resolutions of the House, but for the arrangement made between the friends of each to blend them. The probability is that Mr Benton's measure, thus substituted, would then have been defeated, by a portion of the southern friends of annexation voting against it. In this attitude of the antagonist plans, Mr Walker of Mississippi, proposed to Mr Allen of Ohio, to unite them—making Mr Benton's the alternative, and to be acted on in case Texas rejected the terms of the joint resolution as inadmissible. Mr Allen, who preferred Mr Benton's bill, nevertheless obtained from its author permission to propose this modification; but Messrs Haywood, Bagby, Dix, and several other Senators, considered it inadmissible to transfer to the executive of Texas a discretion over a measure which they could not support without a knowledge and control over its execution, and therefore insisted that the right of deciding which of the alternative propositions should be acted on belonged, to our own executive, on whom the consummation depended. Mr Haywood drew up the compromise plan, and submitted it to Mr Walker, who obtained the consent of all the friends of annexation who had opposed Mr Benton's bill; and, through his instrumentality, as the mover of the compromise plan, the first idea of which he suggested, it became a law.

Mr Walker is entitled to our thanks for the kindness which, from the threshold of the important movement for the restoration of Texas, induced him from time to time to confer with the editor of this print in regard to the mode of advancing it. He read to us in manuscript his celebrated pamphlet, and consulted us in regard to some of the views taken in it. Although favorable to the rejected treaty, ascertaining that it could not pass, he suggested the propriety of making annexation a legislative act. He supported the treaty, however, in all its stages; but, when it failed, declared to us the hope of modifying Mr Benton's first bill so as to render its passage practicable. When Mr Benton's final proposition was presented, in the first hour after its submission, (although Mr Walker was committed to the House resolutions,) he declared he would support it, no matter who opposed, in case the plan of the House failed; and finally he suggested the blending of the conflicting propositions, and contributed essentially to carry them through: to which it is

now very evident we must owe the recovery of the beautiful realm which lies between the Sabine and Del Norte—the Red River and the sea.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—During the recent session of Congress, we have heard much of a treaty with the Zollverein. The meaning of the word is,—customs-confederation; Zoll meaning toll or custom, and verein, union or confederation. Under this title it is, that various of the governments of the German States have entered into an agreement to exact a uniform rate upon imported goods, and to concentrate the collection of such dues in a central establishment. In a late number of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, a periodical of which we have always spoken with great pleasure, we find a popular account of this confederacy, which we propose as basis of the present article. Travellers in Germany within a few years back have complained, and with much reason, of the restrictions which continually interrupted their progress. A policeman was always found at every stage to examine passports, although the territories over which they passed, were not as large as some of our ordinary counties. Mercantile men had much greater reason to complain—a package of goods no larger than a brickbat, could not pass a distance of a hundred miles without being overhauled by at least half a dozen custom-house officers, and paying a variety of rates of duty. By the time it reached its destination, it had paid an amount nearly equal to its value, and it required a pretty good knowledge of figures to ascertain the sum total of the charges, and the different values of the monies, in which those duties were paid. In this state of things, the traveler and the merchant were equally annoyed. The consciousness of these difficulties, had such an effect upon the intelligent of the German States, that they resolved, if possible, to remedy these defects; and Prussia set the example. She commenced with a modification of the evils which she had experienced in her own territory, and on the 26th of May, 1818, promulgated a law by which foreign products, natural or manufactured, were allowed to be freely imported into, consumed in, and conveyed throughout the whole country, and its home products, whether raw or manufactured, were allowed freely to be exported.

The Zollverein may then be bounded, in a geographical manner, as follows:—on the East by Russia and Poland, on the South by Austria and Switzerland, on the West by France, on the northwest by Belgium and Holland, and on the North by Hanover and the adjacent states.

The effect of this arrangement, is to make the portion of Germany already indicated but one country. Throughout its extent, but one rate of duty is charged, and the merchandise duly entered, may be sent from one end of the United territory to the other. The sums collected are paid into a common treasury, and periodically divided among the members of the Zollverein.

WHY RAIL RAILROADS ARE WANTED ARE NOT MADE.—It is a curious fact, that a dozen men, who happen to be in possession of a large amount of capital, can hold back the whole country in its enterprises. There are, we suppose, about twelve men in the country who make rail-road iron. On their account an enormous tribute is laid upon all the rail road iron brought into our ports, a tribute which puts a severe discouragement upon the construction of rail-roads. For these twelve men the country stands still, and they who would at this moment be occupied in building a rail-road from this city to Albany and another to Lake Erie, were the price of rail-road iron what it ought to be, have nothing to do but to wait for a modification of the tariff.

Rail road iron can be obtained in England at \$23 50 a ton; such we are informed is the price at which the Harlem Rail Road Company have the opportunity of contracting for it. The duty is twenty-five dollars a ton, and when we add to this the charge of freight and transportation on a commodity the bulk and weight of which is so great a proportion to its cost, the advantage in favor of the American manufacture is enormous. No subject of any absolute province in Europe; no inhabitants of any pashalik under the Grand Sultan are taxed for the sake of the dozen men in this country who manufacture iron for railways.

Not long since, the president of one of the rail-roads in this country made application to the various makers of this iron, with a view of effecting a contract for a supply. He found that the lowest terms he could make with them were \$65 a ton, nor would they bind themselves to deliver the iron at that price. Thus by the operation of our moderate and beneficial tariff, as Mr Clay calls it, rail-road iron is made to cost in this country nearly three times the sum at which it is furnished to the constructors of railroads in England. More than half the difference of price goes into the pockets of the American manufacturer of whom it is purchased.

It would be cheaper to give these men pensions. If they are to be a charge upon the country let us cast about for the most economical method of supporting them in comfort.—N. Y. Evening Post.

HARDING'S NEW PATENT GUN.—Mr Harding, gun maker, Great Queen street, London, has patented a gun for sporting and military purposes, in which, by a particular modification, the power is very greatly increased; the powder in the patent gun is ignited backwards, and being thus completely consumed, exerts a far greater power than when fired in the ordinary way. A gun on this principle will at forty yards drive shot through seventy-two sheets of brown paper, while forty sheets are regarded as the standard test of strength by the best makers of the present day. There are other minor advantages—a greatly increased quickness of firing, almost as marked over the present gun as between the percussion cap and the flint and steel. Mr Harding has adopted a new primer, which, resting nearly directly upon the barrel, removes a great fault of the present cap, the constant fracture of the nipple, from the continued percussion to which it is necessarily submitted, while the leading appears even more easy.—Polytechnic Review.

IRON HOUSES.—The late frightful earthquakes in the West Indies, in which the brick and stone buildings of whole towns have been levelled with the ground, and the wooden ones consumed by the fires which usually burst out after the overthrow of the other buildings, have drawn the attention of many persons to the advantages of houses constructed of iron, which have been found to stand the shocks of the severest earthquakes uninjured. Some of these iron dwellings have been, in consequence, ordered from Mr Laycock for different parts of the world. He has now finished a very neat iron cottage, which he has just built for the use of two maiden ladies residing in the Island of St. Lucia. It consists of three rooms, each nine feet high, viz: one room 20 feet by 14 feet, and two rooms 12 by 10 feet. There are six large jealousy windows and two small ones over the front and back doors; these and the floor are the only parts made of wood. There is an inside ceiling of iron in panels, and the roof is in a wrought iron frame, and covered with galvanized plates of iron. The walls are formed of double plates of iron, with a thin stratum of air between them, an arrangement which will prevent the passing of the solar heat into the interior of the building, at least through the walls, and keep the interior delightfully cool. The weight of the building is 14 tons, and the cost rather more than two hundred pounds.—Liverpool Times.

REMARKABLE OPERATION FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The Medical Gazette contains an article from the pens of Dr. Hastings and Mr Robert Stokes, surgeons, descriptive of a remarkable operation for the cure of the consumption by the perforation of the cavity of the lungs through the walls of the chest. It consists in making an opening between the ribs into the cavity which forms in the lungs during the latter stages of consumption. The immediate effects of the operation (which requires only a few seconds for its performance, and which causes but slight pain) in the case in question was the diminution of the frequency of the patient's pulse, which fell in twenty-four hours from 120 to 65; freedom of respiration, which had been a very distressing symptom; loss of cough and expectoration, both of which had been very severe. This operation, which has established the possibility of curing this hitherto fatal disease, appears to have been completely successful—the report of the condition of the patient a month after its performance being, that he was rapidly regaining his flesh and strength, whilst his respiration had become natural, and his pulse had fallen to eighty, and his cough and expectoration had wholly ceased.

DECISION ON THE LICENCE LAW.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the power of the Justices of the County Court in the administration of the law regulating the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors, has been received at the Superior Court Clerk's Office of this county.

The subject came before the Supreme Court in the case of Attorney General, on relation of C. A. Gillaspie vs. J. A. Mebane, &c., &c., and went up on a motion of the relator made before the Superior Court for a peremptory mandamus, to compel the Justices to grant license to said relator to retail in the town of Greensborough.

The Supreme Court decided, that because this in not a case for a mandamus, the judgment of the Superior Court must be reversed, and the motion of the relator for a peremptory mandamus refused.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Chief Justice Ruffin: it is long, covering the whole ground, and defining clearly the powers and duties of the Justices of the County Court in relation to this subject. We present our readers with the points embodied in the decision, made out at our request by a friend in the legal profession. It is decided—

1. That the Justices have a discretion to grant or refuse a license; but that it is a sound legal discretion.
2. That the Justices have no right to resolve that they will grant a license to none.
3. That the Justices are not bound to grant a license to every applicant who proves himself; in the manner prescribed by the Act of Assembly, to be a man of good moral character, on account of the place where the tipping shop is to be located, or because the public convenience does not require it, or because a sufficient number hath already been granted to supply the public requirements.
4. That no mandamus will lie from any higher Court to compel them to grant a license.
5. That if the Justices, on a fit and proper application being made, should from corrupt motives, or from feelings of personal hostility and oppression, refuse a license, they would be liable to indictment.
6. If the Justices should commit an honest error in refusing a license, they are in no way liable or amenable.—Greensborough Patriot.

A WONDER!—We have lately seen a child from the county of Orange, Jasper Jackson, who may indeed be pronounced a wonder. This boy is not yet eight years of age and weighs 177 pounds, and has gained for the last 18 months, 1 pound per week. His bone and muscles are firm and strong, vastly beyond any idea that could be formed in one of his age. We do not know of any record in history that competes with this remarkable phenomenon in nature. To see and examine the child is the only test by which an adequate idea can be formed of this specimen of North Carolina greatness.

A gentleman of this place has prevailed on his parents to permit him to be exhibited in the Northern cities, and has left with him, accompanied also by his father for that purpose, and he was to make his first appearance in Petersburg, Virginia, on Monday last.—Raleigh Independent.

The President has determined not to recall Henry A. Wise from Rio, but to give him an opportunity by delay, to request a recall, which the President supposes Mr. Wise, as a high spirited man, will necessarily do. Their unfriendly personal relations in past time would be considered as the motive of his recall should the President take that step.

The whig party have labored hard to produce the impression that Mr Polk was elected by fraud, and great parade has been made of the Plaquemine vote in Louisiana. Just read the following on that subject:

LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS—PLAQUEMINES AND EAST BATON ROUGE.

About one thousand democratic votes was the whole number given in the parish of Plaquemines, about one-half of which the whigs denounced as fraudulent; but after the zealous investigation of this whig committee, supported by a large majority in the House of Representatives, with all the appliances of runners and spies, it appears that there was no fraud at all throughout that parish more than is usually committed at all elections in which an equal number of votes is received. But we beg the reader to remember that not more than five hundred of the democratic votes in the parish were asserted to be illegal, even by the most extravagant of the whigs. Very well! In this journal of the whig committee in the affidavit of H. W. Fowler, sheriff of parish of East Baton Rouge at the time of the last Presidential election, Mr Fowler says:

"From the 24th October till the 4th November, some whigs having called on him for tax receipts for property they had just bought, he told them he could not give them tax receipts, not having given bond for the year 1844. They afterwards produced an order from Judge Tessier (the parish judge) that these names should be put on the tax list of 1843. The witness complied with the judge's order; and 1300 names were put on the said tax list of 1843, of whom, says the sheriff, 110 were democrats."

"Here, then, we have the fact established that the names of 1190 whigs were put on the tax list of 1843 for property which they bought at the close of the year 1844! And this was done under the order of that excellent whig judge, Mr Charles Tessier.

The Journal of Commerce says: "The subject was referred to a committee of the Louisiana Legislature (which is whig) early in the session, but no report has been made as yet, and the New Orleans Courier (democrat) expresses a doubt whether any will be, as the committee have sent word to Judge Leonard, of said parish, that it is unnecessary to produce his witnesses before them. In the mean time, the assessor of the parish has deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and also with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, a list of 926 legal voters residing within its limits, which fact is certified by those officers respectively.

We refer the reader to another article in this week's paper about a nullification in Massachusetts; and we again call attention to the fact that the whig press has no wrath to expend against any nullification which may be expressed or enacted in Massachusetts. They have no ridicule to squirt through their dirty sheets at the Boston Quattleboms, or the Hartford Convention "Chivalry" of the Bay State; but if South Carolina happens to express in strong terms what she considers the wrongs of the South, and the rights of her own citizens, immediately all the quill-and-potatoe pop-guns of whiggery are put in requisition; and among the leaders at this dirty game is the fustian Faddadeen who edits the Fayetteville Observer.

The whole reason of this is, that Massachusetts is a federal whig State, and South Carolina a democratic. So, nothing that a whig State, or the whig party in a whig State may do, can be censured by the whig Faddadeens; even while they censure the very same act committed by democrats. It is this niggardly, mean, and ignoble conduct that makes a large portion of the people look upon whiggery with a sort of loathing, and leads them to believe that they do not contend like high-minded and honorable men, for principles, but for the "loaves and fishes."

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The report and resolutions submitted by Mr C. F. Adams, in the Senate of Massachusetts, on the 15th ult., relating to the annexation of Texas, cannot be considered in any other light than a gross outrage upon the constitution both of the State and federal governments, contemplating a palpable violation of the sacred duties and obligations of American freemen. It proposes to nullify and set at defiance the expressed will of the people, whenever it comes in conflict with the preconceived notions of a faction; and in regard to annexation, it declares that "nothing but the most firm and united resistance on the part of its opponents can defeat its accomplishment." From this we are given to understand, that a systematic warfare is to be pursued against the accomplishment of the measure. The following is one of the resolutions:

"Resolved, That Massachusetts hereby refuses to acknowledge the act of the Government of the United States, authorizing the admission of Texas, as a legal act in any way binding her from using her utmost exertions in co-operation with other States, by every lawful and constitutional measure to annul its conditions and defeat its accomplishment."

Another resolution declares, that the Union of Texas with the United States "is an alarming encroachment upon the rights of the freemen of the Union, a perversion of the principles of republican government, a deliberate assault upon the compromises of the constitution, and demands the strenuous, united, and persevering opposition of all persons, without distinction, who claim to be the friends of human liberty;" and that, inasmuch as it "puts at hazard the pre-eminence of the principles of liberty in America, it justifies the adoption on their part of a systematic policy of counter-attack."

These are the identical principles avowed by the same party in the days of the Hartford convention, and it is lamentable that an experience of thirty years has not been sufficient to eradicate them from our ancient Commonwealth. Let it be the object of the democracy, and all true friends of our institutions, to cause these anti-republican resolutions to be expunged from the records, should they be placed there.—Boston Post.

DUEL.—The New Orleans Picayune states that on the 21st ult., at 12 o'clock, a hostile meeting took place between Judge Gilbert Leonard and Mr Philip Toca, two gentlemen of the parish of Plaquemines. They met in the vicinity of the U. S. barracks, below the city. The weapons used were double-barrel fowling pieces—one barrel of each loaded with a single ball. Two shots were exchanged at the distance of fifty yards—the first without effect. But the second fire, Mr Toca struck Judge Leonard on the left side. The ball broke the third or fourth rib, and ranging upward, lodged in the neighborhood of the right shoulder. The wound is not considered mortal.

ANOTHER.—A letter, dated on board the U. S. brig Trenton, Dec. 20, 1844, gives the following particulars of a duel between two officers of that vessel:

"At Prince's Island, where we filled with excellent water, a duel was fought between two of our officers, which deprived us of the services of our First Lieut. Wm. Hurst, for a time. His antagonist was Passed Midshipman Creighton. The cause was some trifling insult on the part of Mr Hurst. Mr Creighton sent the challenge, and they fought on the 17th of November. Mr C. was not hurt, but Mr Hurst was severely wounded in the legs at the first fire, the ball passing through his right leg just above the ankle, struck the left one, causing a severe fracture."

A PETRIFIED APPLE.—The Indiana (Pa) Register says: "We were shown last week by Dr. Stewart of this borough, a petrified apple, which was found some time since in Armstrong township, in this county, immediately beneath where stood a large tree which bore fruit, precisely similar in shape and appearance to this apple. It has changed into a sand stone of whitish cast, and is truly a beautiful and perfect specimen of petrification. Upon one side of the apple there is a small spot which seemed to have commenced to decay, and its color has changed to that which is usual upon rotten fruit, which appearance it still retains, and is as hard and full at that particular place, as upon any other portion of the apple. From this it would appear that the quality of petrification has the same effect upon decayed that it has upon undecayed matter.

MANIA A PETU.—A Man that ate his own Fingers.—Two young gentlemen, hunting about a mile south west of the city in a swampy place, a few days since, were arrested by a low, faint moaning, or kind of grunting. They at first took it to be a wild animal of some kind, but on proceeding to the spot, found a man nearly naked, lying in the mud and water, stupid, senseless, and almost lifeless! They found upon examination from appearances, that he had been lying there for several days, and that he had eaten off the ends of the fore and middle fingers of each hand, and gnawed all his fingers until they were raw!

Upon inquiring, Mr Frial found his name to be Mays—that he was a laborer, and from excessive use of ardent spirits, had fallen into a state of mania a petu, and in this dreadful state of mind had left the city on Thursday—fallen in the swamp probably on the evening of that day, where he lay until found on the Saturday evening following.—Arkansas Banner.

GOOD NEWS FROM RHODE ISLAND.—Prospect of Gov. Dorr's liberation.—A correspondent of the Boston Times, writing from the head quarters of the democracy, Woonsocket, R. I., March 29, has the following cheering intelligence:

"The very deuce is to pay at last among our Algerine friends; to use a homely phrase, they are in a 'peck of trouble.' The nomination of Charles Jackson, Esq., by the democratic convention, on the ground that he is in favor of the immediate and unconditional liberation of Thos. W. Dorr, was so unexpected, and that gentleman's acceptance of said nomination was so prompt and decided, that terror and confusion pervade their ranks, and they shake in their shoes, every man of them, from Gov. Fenner himself, down to Nathaniel Metcalf.

SUICIDE.—Nathan Farlow, who resided in the northern part of Randolph county, committed suicide on Saturday last, by hanging himself. Mr Farlow was a respectable member of the Society of Friends, aged about 60 years. No cause can be assigned for the rash deed that we know of.—Salem paper.

A machine has been invented at Chicago, which promises to supercede the use of spades. By the assistance of two yoke of oxen and two men, it will cut a ditch two feet deep by three feet at the top, and eighteen inches at the bottom, at the rate of 20 rods per day.

"Honest John Davis" has been chosen United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature, in place of I. C. Bates, deceased.

PRESIDENT POLK'S BUSINESS HABITS.—The office of President has never been filled by any man whose business habits fitted him better for its arduous and complicated duties than James K. Polk. He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he works with a degree of method in all his details which peculiarly qualifies for an executive officer. He is remarkable for his promptness and punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately, and that which can in any way be done by himself he never shifts upon others. In the minute details of business, his perfect system in business, and his capacity for enduring intense labor make him remarkable for his accuracy.

A GEORGIA JUDGE PRESENTED BY HIS OWN GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury summoned to meet at the Supreme Court for Harris county, Ga., on the 12th ult., found upon assembling at the Court, that there was no Judge present to open Court, and after waiting three days without hearing any thing of Judge Sturges, who was appointed for the Circuit, they met and made out a formal presentment against his honor, in which is embodied an uncommon quantum of official delinquency. They passed resolutions requesting the Judge to resign that another person may be appointed who will attend to the duties.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.
According to previous notice, a portion of the democracy of Upper Little River District, was held at the muster ground, on the 29th ult., and organized by calling Mr James M. Senter to the Chair, and appointing John McNeill, Jr., Secretary.

The meeting was called for the purpose of appointing delegates to a county Convention, to meet in Fayetteville, on Friday the 12th of April, with a view to selecting Delegates to the District Convention, for nominating a candidate for this Congressional District.

Agreeably to that purpose the following gentlemen were appointed:
Neill McNeill, Jr., Maj. Arch'd Cameron, and Dr. Murdock McLeod.

The meeting then adjourned.
JAS. M. SENTER, Ch'm.
John McNeill, Sec'y.

The Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday week adopted resolutions in relation to the treatment of Hon. Samuel Hoar in South Carolina. The substance of them is that Massachusetts is restrained from further present action in behalf of her citizens imprisoned in South Carolina, by her unwillingness to do the slightest violence to the Constitution of the United States, but that Massachusetts will demand that the General Government make such change in the jurisdiction of the federal Courts, or such provisions by law, as will enable any citizen of Massachusetts, who may hereafter be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of his color, to urge his claim to liberty and protection in the Courts of the U. States.

AN EXAMPLE OF "ALL THE DECENCY."—Our readers will remember, that Mr Merrick, one of the Senators from the State of Maryland, was one of the three Whigs who voted for the Annexation of Texas Resolutions, when they finally passed the Senate. The following from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Morning Post, will present our readers with another bright example of the decency of the Federal Press.—Writing of the course which Mr Merrick chose to adopt in the Senate, this Federal paper's correspondent says:

"May he, (Merrick,) I fervently pray, go down to the grave, in God's own time loaded with the maledictions of all that is honorable among men. May he drag out an old age unloved—unblest—with the record of his treachery staring him forever in the face, and may the very air, as he walks, sing traitors in his ears. May he never know the consolation of having a friend in whom he can confide. May all that are faithful to him now betray him one after another, until the cup of his misery be filled to running over. May he suspect poison in every dish—an assassin in every bush—a robber in every visitor, until, like Louis XI or Pygmalion, he be forced to shut himself up from the world, and drag out a miserable existence in solitude:

"Oft for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in the hour of night!"

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Friday, the 21st ult. Mr William Jones an aged citizen of this county, committed suicide by hanging himself by a bridle to a fence. He had been for some time laboring under a depression of spirits, but aside from this, no cause is known for the rash act. He was in easy circumstances, and much respected.—Highland Messenger.

Sir. Robert Peel, in the debate on the sugar duties, very emphatically declared his opinion that Parliament and the Government should not wait for reciprocity treaties, before proceeding to consider the practicability and advantage of reducing duties on imports.—Norfolk Beacon.

EXECUTED.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect on Friday in Portsmouth on the negro man Jack, condemned by the Court of Norfolk County, for an attempt to commit a rape on a white female. On the first attempt to hang him, the rope by which he was suspended broke. He denied having committed the act to the last. A tolerably large crowd witnessed the execution.

SQUIRMING.—The protectionists have discovered that the general reduction of duties in England is "to protect her manufacturers." We go for protecting ours in the same way.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial suggests that fires, of whose origin there is no clue, are often kindled by mice nibbling at lucifer matches, that had improperly been kept in desks and among papers. Therefore, keep your matches in a tin box, as made for the purpose by the tinmer.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We have the promise of extensive alterations in the mail arrangements, by which the public are to be greatly benefited. It is said that Cave Johnson has been busily employed since the 4th ult. in the examination of the old contracts, and has discovered, what we have always stated, that Mr Wickliffe was the weakest Postmaster General this country ever had. There will be no humbug in the matter; for, if we correctly understand Cave Johnson, the contractors will be compelled to perform their time as per agreement, or pay the penalty. They will not be permitted to tow bribe en route, and thus escape the lines imposed upon them, as was too often the case under Mr Wickliffe. They will be kept within the path of their duty. We shall then have no failure and no complaints.—N. Y. Herald.

This is just what might be expected of Cave Johnson. He has been a terror to spend-thrifts and lazy fellows through all his long political life. Wherever he is, there is energy and economy.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

FLORIDA.—Gov. Branch has issued his Proclamation appointing the 26th day of May for the election of Governor, a member of Congress and members of the Legislature of the new State of Florida.