shment of the sgent for Goodyear's patent metallic gum-elastic manufactures, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Fuller's hotel, (up stairs,) and were not more surprised at the ingenuity exhibited in the application of gum caoutchouc, or India rubber, to very many useful purposes, to which it has never heretofore been applied, than gratified at the success which has crowned the judustrial efforts of the inventor. He has produced India rubber goods possessing the useful qualities of the articles they are intended nesday last, and here on Friday. We learn to supersede, made of other material, while that the crowd at Rolesville was a large one, they combine advantages as to the cost, du. Teveu for that place, (when the busy season is rability, and application, which, though sought considered) and that Mr Dobbin's speech after by men of science and practical experi- gave perfect satisfaction to the democrats. ence, for years in Europe, have remained un-while a number of the whigs expressed themattained until Yankee ingenuity and patient selves well pleased with his talents and high investigation were brought to bear on them. toned liberality. Our readers will understand that Goodyear's Mr Dobbin spoke here for more than an patent differs essentially from any other plans hour to a large and most intelligent assemof preparing the gum caoutchooc which is blage. We saw among his hearers many of patented in this country or in Europe.

a careful inspection of specimens experimented opon, but from the letters of distinguished chemists, that Mr Goodyear has succeeded in preparing his gum caoutchoue composition so that no degree of heat under 280 degrees Table path. After announcing himself as a Fareuheit will melt or injure it; so that it will candidate, he took up the tariff question, and remain inflexible in the coldest weather, even shandled it in a plain but most convincing in contact with ice; so that, in durability, it manuer. He showed the injustice and gross surpasses leather, and is perfectly impervious inequalities of the present tariff law-its duto water; so that, in combination with fabrics ties, laid more for protection than for purposes of cotton or other material, it can be made tof revenue-its favors, not to the farmers, no of any desired thickness and strength, with-to the South, but to the manufacturers, who out classicity; so that it resists the action of had received enough by way of bounties, and the most powerful chemical agents, such as who ought to be satisfied with their gains from aquafortis, solphuric acid, as well as all estathe agricultural interests -- its operation scutial and common oils, being merely a lit-sagninst the very laws of nature, as well as of -tle charred when subjected to long immersion all good policy, by fettering the freedom of in concentrated sulphuric acid; so that it is trade between the nations, by cutting off, in a not liable to be injured by rats, moths, or measure, the facilities for exportation which other vermin; so that it will take Japan var- would necessarily arise under a revenue tanish, and equals in beauty, and perhaps excels riff, and by arraying against each other the in durability, patent leather, as it is not liable. North and the South, at a time when they to become hard and to crack; and so that it ought to be one in feeling, interest, and sentiis more divested of all sulphurous, or any ment. He was for a revenue tariff, and other unpleasant odor; which, by-the-by, was awould, if elected, vote for a modification of neretofore a serious objection to Mr Good- the present law. Still he was far, very far year's patent.

riety of uses in the army, navy, post office, tariff system, and the exacting spirit of the and other branches of governmental service; manufacturers; and be did this because they especially for mull bags, tents, knapsacks, were in the wrong, because their policy was haversacks, tarpaulings, belts, gun-cases, sail- injurious to the south; and indeed he con- THE CROPS.—We fear that irreparable in problem in a very short time." The same parameter minds judiciously directed. In ors' shoes, hats, coats, capes, powder-tanks, sidered that man the best friend to manufacture has been sustained by a considerable per adds -—"The decision of the question of the question with the fact that a degree of atcartridges, powder-bags, water-bottles, sailors sturers, who went, as he did, for a permanent portion of the corn, cotton, wheat aid outs clothes-bags, ship-bread bags, passing boxes, revenue tariff. He passed rapidly over the crops in North Carolina, by the frequent and (for powder,) fire-buckets, &c. &c.; speci- Distribution and Bank questions. The for- late frosts and the protracted drough! We mens of which are exhibited by the attentive mer be regarded as a part and parcel of the have heard of wheat fields a centirely testroygentlemen attached to the agency. We were protective policy. Whatever monies were ged, that the owners turned in their stock upon the free by the institute to learn that not only has the shown, for i istance, a mail bag which had taken from the Treasury to be distributed to them; of corn fields which the first hachlightbeen dragged behind an omnibus over Penn-The States, would have to be returned to the led either in whole or in part, and if oats sylvania avenue, on one of its sides, often same fountain by tariff taxes-and besides, which have not had sofficient rain to produce enough to make the distance passed over it seemed to him, whatever might be the opin- either stalk or head. The effect of this is alequal to eight miles, and on the other equal ions of the people in regard to the meaning ready seen in the rise of flour from \$31 to findulged by many of the citizens that Presi what the students as a body have ontire confito forty miles. Strange to say, the greatest of the deeds of cession, that they would be as \$61 a barrel and of corn from 50 centre 75 a deat Jones' call for a Convention was a sidence in the learning capacity, fidelity and to forty miles. Strange to say, the greatest of the deeds of cession, that they would be as \$6; a barrel and of corn from 50 cent to 75 evidence of wear and tear it exhibits is in well satisfied to suffer their own funds to be a bushel. Johnon has probably suffered tess the destruction of the chain and staples, which retained and used by a common government, who any other crop, though it has not escapdie cut through, while the India rubber bag as they would be to take them back-nin one sed injury. siself locks quite as fit for service as an ordi-shand and pay them begt with another. To which it is said will admit a ship's magazine to be flooded without injury to their contents. We examined powder that had been under water in one of these bags for thirty-three days, and yet was as dry as when first submerged. The damp condition of powder

months in use. Among niber antide antiter and decided opposition, and showed in a brief ing our attention, were their powder-tanks but conclusive argument, that such an insti- With the exception of a very moderate hin, (usually made of copper) and powder bag stution was not only dangerous, but unne es. sabout three weeks ago, we have not had brought into port by our vessels of war at the oud of a three years' cruise has always caused and established a central despotism, Texas much trouble in the service; and many fruit- was no longer bound to the shadow of a Conless attempts have heretofore been made to dederation, but was justifiable in resisting, as remedy it. These tanks and bags promise she did resist, and in throwing off a govern to answer the purpose admirably. Their guu-covers, too, bid fair to save the government a considerable sum; for, between rust State. She desired to annex herself to the and constant rubbing, many guns are destroyed annually, which have never been twenty times discharged. Their composition shoes, designed for use on shipboards, are made with soles prepared so as to do away with the las an independent State, to her own choice difficulty heretofore experienced from shipp ing on the wet decks. These have been highly commended by all naval officers who have inspected them. Their various specimens of prepared cloth, from the heavy oiled floor make the payment of her public debt easy, cloth to the highest and most delicate silk fab-, would take her sugars and cotten, and in rerie, are indeed wonderful, and suitable for turn supply her with articles from her manumost purposes to which linen, cotton, hemp, factures, and unite with Mexico and France wool, or silk cloths have been heretofore ap- in guaranteeing her independence. He plied. Among these we noticed particularly dwelt upon the evident desire of England to a specimen intended to supersede the ship's obtain the ascendency over Texas, and called tarpauling in which navy clothing is usually upon his Whig friends to remember the words packed, and which, though requiring frequent repainting, generally fails to preserve its con-what Mr Clay said : "If any European natents from injury by dampness, moths. &c. frion entertains any ambitious designs upon Their tent cloths, travelling trunks, portman- Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in teaus, &c, are also most admirable.

-We learn by a respectable gentleman of termined resistance, to the extent if necessa-Lawrenceville, Montgomery county that Try, of appealing to arms to prevent the ac-Judge Lynch presided there a few nights ngo, complishment of any such designs." M. in the case of a citizen of that village, who Dobbin then drew a startling and thrilling by the name of George Hilliard.

suspected of having robbed the same house some years before. Nevertheless, there was no indistment sucd out against him, we bean offence.

men, entered Hilliard's dwelling one night "clear and nuquestionable." It would be of about two weeks ago, and seizing him, drag-timmense to us in a few years. Our people ged him off into the woods, about a quarter of were rapidly settling in it. Hundreds were a mile, where they beat him within an inch now on their way there, corrying with them of his life, to extort from him a confession; the arts and sciences, and the comforts and and if possible, recover the lost money. blessings of social life. The government Whether they made any discoveries, is not ought to protect them, and it would protect

and fled. He was afterwards picked up by his friends, blind, and almost lifeless. He has made outh to two of the men-William McRac, the owner of the Store, and another man also named McRae, who is an uncle to William .- Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

> From the Raleigh Standard. MR. DOBBIN IN WAKE.

James C. Dobbiu, Esq, the democratic candidate for Congress in this District, visited our county during the past week, and addressed the people at Raleigh and at Rolesville. He spoke at the latter place on Wed-

the pillars of democracy in this county, who We have satisfied ourselves, not only from thad come out to stand by their young champion; and many were the cordial shakes of the hand he received, as one after another came forward to make his acquaintance, and to cheer him onward in bis bright and honorfrom being opposed to the manufacturing in-This fabric is well adapted to a great va-terests. He only opposed the abuses of the

nary leather mail bag that has been six a National Ruk he expressed his unqualified says

sary either to the States or to the people. and clear. He traced the history of Texasalluded to her connection with Mexico, under the Constitution of 1824, and showed that when Mexico had subverted that constitution ment which no voice in her councils had consented to establish. Texas was a free United States-but this word annex was unfortunate in not pleasing the English statesmen and editors-he would say she wanted union with this country, and she had a right, and to the action of her own will. He wanted the union with Texas, but England seemed to be opposed to it. She wanted Texas, and held out as a lure to her that she would of Mr Clay in his Raleigh Letter. Here is any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the United States to LYNCH LAW IN THE OLD NORTH STATE. Coppose to such designs the most firm and de-

was suspected of having robbed the Store of spicture of the south, with Texas in the hands Mr Wm. McRae, of some four or five hun of England. Texas thrown open to the Engdred dollars. The victim of this disgraceful lish-her harbours, and coasts, and lands unviolation of State Law and Order, is a man der the English-her laws discountenancing Some weeks previous, Mr McRae's Store they escaped to her soil—her measures and was forcibly entered, and money to the above policy moulded in English minds, and all amount abstracted. All possible efforts were directed against us and ours-English goods made to discover the thief, but without suffici- imported almost duty free, and smuggled ent success to bring an action. In the mean-secross our frontiers, together with incendiaries time, however, suspicion fell upon George and abolition pamphlets into the very heart, Hilliard; and the suspicion was strengthen- perhaps, of the slave-holding States - England ed by the fact that Hilliard had been strongly and all the enemies of free government against us, and we dirvided amongst ourselves!

Mr Dobbin was not only in favor of anlieve, either at that or any other time, for such hexing Texas, but he was opposed to yieldng up to England our claim to Oregon. Under these circumstances, three disguised. Phat country was ours -our right to it was

They left Hilliard upon the ground them. But if it were barren and useless it would still be ours, said the speaker; and we cannot and will not give up the right to the haughty and arrogant demands of British arrived at this port yesterday from Texas. statesmen. He had no apprehensions as to She left Galveston on the 4th inst., to which war with England. She was too sensible day she brings us files of papers. The New of her weak points, and of the daugers that York arrived at Galveston on the 31st ult. beset her at home, and too dependent upon us Gen. Lamar and Maj. Donelson being pasor supplies of cotton for her manufactures, to go to war with us at present. And what if she should make war upon us? Ought we not to defend ourselves? For remember, patches for the American Minister. said he, we do not go to war with Englandland ! He admired, as much as any man, away to Europe. spleudid poets, and brave warriors; but was of our exchanges. large claims to this western continent, and to this arrival to the effect that the Mexicans are stretch forth an arm of conquest and suljuga. greatly concentrating a large force on the Rio tion, which threatened (unless stayed by those Grande, preparatory to war in case Texas who were able, in defence of the right) to should agree to annexation. Our informant put in jeopardy not only the freedom of Amer. states farther that the feeling in the latter ica, but the repose of the civilized world He country is thoroughly warlike; the talk is of considered war the greatest of all human ca- anothing else than a brush with Mexico if she lamities, but he would not take a dishone able wishes it, and in addition that the proposipeace. It war should come, the people of tions of Mexico and England will be prompt--the masses would not be found wanting in show of reason, that the movement of troops bravery and patriotism.

nasses of the whig party. The large crowds case demand it. who heard him - and it was made up of both Capt. Elliott, the British charge to Texas, will never forget him."

The Pendleton Messenger of the 6m inst.

"We have had a most protracted drought. enough to wet the ground to the depth of half He next took up the Texas and Gragon an inch since March. The streams of water questions, and here he was peculiarly forcible are lower than we ever saw them, and vegda tion is soffering greatly. Gardens are literal-

THE WEATHER -- The Fort Gaines (Geo) Whig of the 6th instant says :- The drough till continues. With the exception of a fet light showers, scarcely sufficient to moistell he parched earth, no rain has fallen in the neighborhood since the middle of March We are informed by planters that the corl on is much injured, and will fail entirely he drought endures much longer. In many places it is but from knee to breast high, an already in tassel and silk.

CROPS ON THE EASTERN SHORE O MARYLAND.

We see it stated in the Cambridge (Do chester County) Chronicle that in some field the wheat is good, but on nearly all the light lands the Hessian fly has made most serious cavages, and in many instances rendered this crops totally worthless. The prospects of the Corn were never so gloomy. It has been be set by the grub worm and the bud worm, and the recent frosts proved very injurious,

The following re-pecting the crops is Queen Anne's County is copied from the Cer- Fairly up for annexation, and nothing else wil treville Times of Saturday last :

WEATHER AND CROPS. - The weather has been very dry and cool for a fortnight past and vegetation seems to make but little pro

The farmer's corn can hardly be see bove the clods, and the out crop can be n other than a miserable failure. Oats will ad average more than 2 or 3 inches high, and are ery thin upon the land.

The wheat crop promises something bder. If not killed by the rust it will yeald n

The rye is said to be very much rusted. Little is sown by our farmers.

FROST. - The frost on Friday and Satur lay nights of last week greatly injured the growing corn as well as regetables. In low grounds the corn has been entirely killed.

CROPS IN THE FAR WEST .- We have a etter from a friend, dated at Warsaw, Mis broughout all the counties of the sout unable to get his horse fed. The wheat crop are all warm in lavor of the measure. - Picahe says, is very short, and every where was yune. very uneven; most of it is not more than half the usual height, and nearly all headed out. and parts on Illinois .- St. Louis Republi- The Br. Mail steamer Medway arrived at can, May 29.

LATER FROM TEXAS. New Orleans, June 7.

sengers.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury arrived at Galveston on the 3d inst., with des-Among the passengers by the New York,

t for a little island like England to set up We have received verbal intelligence by noth parties would stand by their government by rejected. Many think, and with good towards the Rio Grande is instigated by Eng-We have attempted nothing more than a land, but let who will be at the bottom, it bewere particularly struck with his fine and long as the negotiations are pending -until eady powers of discrimination. He ev dent. the final action of the Texas Government is y thinks logically and clearly, and he speaks thad upon the propositions of the United States as he thinks. There was no reaching after - not a single Mexican soldier should set language. It came forth naturally and grace- foot on this side the Rio Grande. The infully, just as if it and the ideas it closed had thabitants of Texas are now deliberating upon

parties - seemed to be highly pleased with his reached Galveston on the evening of the 30th students (some 40 or 45 in number) answer ductive of good to the Republicans. To say Civilian says it is understood that he brought tions connected with their respective studies all in a few words that it is necessary for us further overtures from Mexico for an acnow to say, and in the language of on Golds-knowledgment of the independence of Texas. borough correspondent: "He cam here a He proceeded to the seat of Government on gread, construed, and parsed portions of the stranger to most of us he left among is many Monday morning. The precise character of various languages in the study of which they friends, who love and admire him, and who the propositions brought is not known, but it shad been engaged; evinced the fact that their they be of the nature intimated, they will pro- time in connexion with the Institution had sively to the people, and the Government has the young ladies and gentlemen in their sevmatter to be decided by them. !

of the resolutions passed on the of assist to show the feeling of the inhabitants:

Resolved. That we disapprove of the said roclamation in each and every particular that we condemn the same as dictatorial in it anature, and an attempt for reasons to uunknown, to frustrate the anticipated action of Congress on this important measure.

Resolved, That in our opinion no contingency has occurred that renders the said proclamation necessary; that our Congress is calling a Convention.

Resolved, That our members of Congress be clothed with pleasing powers upon the subject of annexation affirmatively.

Notwithstanding all this, it was still though: that the west would elect delegates to the cononvention.

We give the following extract from a cor espondent as showing the movements of the oted British Charge. The letter is dated

Houston, June 2, 1845. Ens. Pic .- The only item of news of importance here is the arrival of Capt. Elliott from Mexico, with the acknowledgment of our independence by that Government. The acknowledgment is unconditional. I understand, except that we are to eschew the Yankees. The fast moving Charge left here for the seat of Government, Washington, an hour after his arrival, but his mission will be Person county; Samuel L. Caldwell, Meckno go. The people have got their dande glenburg county; Germain Bernard, Greene.

Yours, &c.

It will be certainly unfortunate for the very istinguished Captain to lose all his labors of ove in favor of l'exas, but to this complexion, nless we are mistaken in all our calculations. t must come at last. The Charge is too late. the scent by giving out false destinations, evicson county; A. U. Lewis, Franklin then travelling under an assumed name through Mexico-now subjecting himself to the pestilential vomito of Vera Cruz, next boilng under the hot sun on the Texian prairies end in the end to find himself worsted : of verity, he must become heartily sick of his mission. Had he manifested such extraordipary zeal for the welfare of Texas two years ince, it might have amounted to something,

but the day has now gone by. The caudidates for seats in the Convention from Galveston, the only place where there is ouri, the 19th inst. He has been travelling any regular opposition to annexation now anilested, are Cols. Love and Menard

> LATE FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA .- We are indebted to Captain Parkinson, of the

Havana on the 7th inst, from Vera Cruz, are too large.

which port she left 1st inst, having on board Gen. Santa Auna, Lady and family, who were The steamship New York, Wright, master, banished from Mexico; they were going to Veuezuela. The Br. Mail steamer Dee also arrived at Havana 7th inst., with Gen. Bustamente on board, on his way to Mexico.

can files they find nothing touching the diffi- Congress, approved March 3, 1845, authoriculties about Texas, - which certainly indi- zing the establishment of mails in the Gulf of cates a great moderating of the current of Mexico. Authority is given to the postmes-Mexicau wrath.

Communications.

For the Carolinian. CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

A public examination of the students connected with this new and promising Institution, took place in Carthage on the 6th and 7th insts. The examination through every stage of its progress, was numerously attended to between the United States and New Grenby a highly respectable and intelligent portion anda, for the transmission of mails across the of the citizens of the surrounding country; isthmus of Panama, Ordered, That the postsketch of Mr Dobbin's remarks. His man-shooves our Government at once to march an amount of whom, feeling and manifesting a master of Norfolk, Va., whenever a national per is impressive and captivating, and we deflicient force to the frontiers of Texas. Soldeep interest in the advancement of learning wessel is about to sail from that port, by orand science, came hither that by their pre-der of the Navy Department, for Chagies or sence they might stimulate and encourage the Portubello, make up a mail for Panama, and young ladies and gentlemen who had during places beyond in the Pacific, to include all the past session quierly and diligently ap-letters and packets originally deposited in his plied themselves to the public task of culti- office for transmission, or that may be received vating their minds. Every thing connected ed at it from other places in the United States, with the examination passed off most plea- the inland postage being paid; and postmasbeen born together. And more that all, he proposals made them by the United States; with the examination passed off most pleasible inland postage being paid; and postages is not wenting in liberality and charity. Whilst it is in perative upon the United States to see santly and satisfactorily to all parties concerning terms at all other offices having mail matter for ne is a democrat of the truest stamp, and that they are in no way molested, constrained, sed; and thoroughly satisfied the public mind the places named, or for other places beyond, speaks his sentiments boldly and forlessly, or overawed by foreign influences, until the that the very high character as instructors here-particularly in the Pacific, will forward the e yet exhibits a marked courtesy towards po equestion is settled. Some may say that this tofine awarded to the Rev. A. C. Mc Neill and same, in tase postage to Norfolk is pre-paid, itical opponents, and a real respect for the is an extreme course—the necessities of the Lady, who have charge of the Institute is just to said post office of Norfolk, for transmission y due to them, and will be maintained. The facility and accuracy with which the

effort; and we have no doubt it will be pro-gult., on a French man-of-war brig. The ed the most intricate and perplexing quesanalized sums and demonstrated propositions; and the ease and accuracy with which they bably, says the Civilian, "be laid before the been laboriously and perseveringly spent, manifested its entire wil juguess to allow the deral studies, which was unusual for the length of time the Institution has been in operation. nost sanguine expectations of the Toustees. We spoke a few days since of tee immense has to the correct management and prosperity recently held at Bastrop, and of the opinion of the School been thus far fully realized, but snakey" document. We prive two or three spiety of those to whose care their tuition is en trusted; and what argues better for the future prosperate of the students, they have unlimited confidence in the rectitude of the mode in which instruction is an entered

affection and regard for those from whom they receive it .- In a word, the Trustees of the Institute feel warranted itt commending it to the dians as a seminary of learning not inferior to my in the Sare, and one, when considered in connexion with the unparalleled healthful. called to meet and act in due season for the sness of its location and the very moderate safe consummation of the g cat measure of sterms upon which its privileges may be enannexation, and to them we submit the quest joved, altogether worthy their patronage and tions of representation and time and place of confidence. The next Session of this School vill commence on the 7th of July.

> JOHN B. KELLY, \ Examin's Com-D. MURCHISON, I mittee of the JOHN MORISON, Board of Trus-A. R. KELLY. tees. Carthage, June 12, 1845.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of North Carolina onvened in Raleigh on Monday, the 9th ust. All the Judges are in attendance, viz :

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the Practice of the Law, in the several County Courts of the State, viz:

William S. Mollins, Fayetteville : Samuel P. Hill, Chatham county; Lucius J. Johnson, Chowan county; Charles S. Winstead. ville, Pitt county: John W. Lawrence, Tarnoro', Edgecomb county; Saintiel W. Cock. rell, Greene county, Alabama; James N. Ful ler, Leasburg, Caswell county; Thomas O. Brown, Bladen county: Francis P. Ward, Williamston, Martin county; Thomas W. Blake, Fayetteville; William L. Davidson. He has kept himself in a perfect stew for the Mecklenburg county; Lewis F. Caer, Sampast six months, posting about from place to son county; Walter, W. Lenoir, Caldwell place-now endeavoring to throw people off county; P. K. Rounsaville, Lexington, Da

> And, the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz.

it; M. V. Lanier, Granville county.

IOWA NOT GIVEN UP YET .- The council part of the State. He says that rain is much Gen. Memucan Hunt, and Major Bache. of lows passed a bill on the 21st of May, (11 if they would not like to go. But there are needed throughout that section. The streams The latter is a grandson of Benjamin Frank to 1,) providing that the State Constitution, many, better informed, who know the facts, are so low that all the water mills are lin, and has been against unnexation, but we recently rejected, should be submitted a vet from some cause or causes, which we bestopped; corn is extremely scarce in the learn that he says that if elected he will not second time to the people. It was to have lieve in many cases to be merely false deducfrontier counties and at many places he was oppose the popular will. The other candidates been acted upon in the House of Representations, in others only imaginary, and others a tives on the 29th ult.

a stir in Steubenville. Ohio, caused by a dif- hunger, and protect the body from the This is unusually early for wheat to be in fall Mexican steamer Neptune, arrived at this ficulty in getting out of church after service. weather! If some of the more influential head and the head must be small. We have port yesterday, for a file of Havana papers to As usual, there are two parties to the quarrel could be induced to lead the way, thousands similar reports from other parts of this State, the 8th inst. inclusive. one contends that the church doors are too would follow. But while no one commences small, and the others that the ladies' dresses the work, it cannot go on. It is so with all

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. June 16, 1845. TEXAS MAIL.

Ordered, To establish a weekly mail communication (to be made, if practicable, semiweekly) between New Orleans and Galves-The Havana papers say that in their Mexi-aton, in Texas, by steamboat, under the act of ter of New Orleans to make the contract for A difficulty had occured with the French this purpose. The rates of postage will be Secretary of Legation and some Mexican sten cents for every letter not exceeding a half she threatens to fight us because we choose we notice the names of Judge Baldwin and Soldiers, in which the former considered him-counce in weight, twenty cents on each letter to hold on to our rights. And what was Eng. the Prince de Solms. The latter is on his self and his nation grossly insulted. The Lexceeding one half ounce, but not exceeding Secretary had required of the Government of one once in weight, and five cents for each her great and shining characters. She had All was quiet on the Texas frontier, not a Merico prompt redress for the insult, in the additional half onnce; and three cents for produced, and still produces wise statesmen, single Indian disturbance being noted in any spunishment of the Soldiers, or he would im- reach newspaper, pamphlet, or price-current, mediately demand his passports. -- Charleston sent or received by this route. The inland postage between New Orleans and the place in the United States from or at which the letter, &c. is despatched or received, is to be charged in addition to the foregoing rates; Postage on letters, &c. to Texas is to be pre: paid; and all postage on letters, &c. front Texas is to be unpaid till received at New Orleans, or other place of destination in the United States.

> PACIFIC MAIL. A postal convention having been entered inas aforesaid, in due season to be despatched by the ship advertised for the passage.

Instructions to the foregoing purport sent n the 19th May, 1845.

The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia vas consumed by fire on Wednesday night, apposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Statue Gallery, the Library Room, and a age number of valuable pictures were de-

With great efforts the valuable library, chiefa present from Napoleon Bonaparte, was saved, though considerably injured. The fire nonnicated to the nictures in the cotunds and several were destroyed-some of them of gent value. Among the number were Murilgreat picture of the Roman Daughter, valued at \$3000, and Dogald Staatt, by Haeourn. Most of the pictures were removed rom the Rotunda and North Gallery. Allston's picture of the Dead Man Restored, was saved, and Death on the Pale Horse, though u a mutilated condition. About one o'clock he whole of the North Gallery was in ruins.

Thus the torch of an incendiary has nearly lestroyed the largest and best collection of works of art in the United States, and which ias been the labor of near 40 years in collect-

LIBERIA. - In the la'e annual Report of he American Colonization Society, are some avorable consideration of parents and guar- interesting evidences of the thriving condition if the colony at Monrovia, and of the entire practicability of the undertaking. Capt. Win. M. Hanbery, of New Ocleans, says that "the present colonies of Liberia are destined to become a great, flourishing and powerful nation. I have dired frequently with the inhabtants, in company with the officers of the American Navy, the Governor of the Colony and other respectable citizens of Monrovia. They live well, and have p'enty of every thing round them."

Commodore Perry, says, "It is gratifying to vitness the comforts that most of these people have gathered about them; many of them are amiliar with luxuries which were unknown Chief Justice Ruffin, Judge Daniel and Judge to the early settlers of America. Want would seem to be a stranger among them. If any lo suffer it must be the consequence of the r own idleness. The experiment of establish ing a free colored people from the United States upon this coast, has succeeded beyond he expectations of many of the warmest friends of Colonization."

> The Commodore gives the following statisics of their agriculture for the last year: 21,197 Coffee trees; 51 acres sugar cane; 62 icres rice; 105 Indian corn; ground 'nuts 31; potatoes and yams 400; cassada 326.

These are facts and opinions from highly reduble and responsible sources. They shew, if they shew any thing, that the free man of color can live better and be happier; nave more privileges and enjoy mare equality, and command more respect, in Liberta than ne does or ever can in this country. Then what strange infatuation is it that keeps him Robert Strange, Jr. Favetteville; Mont-mere? We know that thousands of them are fort McGehee, Person county; James A. willing to go, if they only had the means; Wilson, Yancy county; W. P. Caldwell, and it is to obtain the means of sending them Charlotte, Mecklenhurg county; John N. that the Colonization Society uppeals to the Houston, Iredell county; Charles E. Carson- Clergy and to the public for aid. We know, Rutherford county: Edward F. Smith, Hert- too, that there are thousands who are ignorant ford county; Josiah Turner, Hillsboro'; E. that there is such a country as Liberia in C. Davidson, Charlotte, Mecklenburg coun- Africa, where freemen of color from the United States are colonized. Then it becomes the duty especially of every Southern man to inform them of these facts, and inquire want of cuterprize and energy, they delve along through life in this country, apparently CHURCH DIFFICULTIES .- There is quite satisfied if they only get enough to satisfy the work, it cannot go on. It is so with all