

THE WAR.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

of the New Orleans Delta.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4, 1848.

Eds. Delta—But little talk of an adjournment of the Court of Inquiry, and it is not probable, from the number of witnesses to be examined, that it will soon adjourn sine die.

The papers from the interior are full of accounts of the operations of the Americans in the State of San Luis Potosi. El Progreso says: "A severe conflict took place on the 16th of March, at Rosales about 60 miles from Chihuahua, with the American troops. The Governor of the State, and all the officers in the action, were taken prisoners. The conflict commenced at 9 in the morning, and continued until 6 in the evening. Many were killed and wounded, on both sides. Fourteen pieces of artillery, and more than a thousand muskets were captured. On the 17th, (continues the account,) the American forces were allowed to sack the place, and accordingly drove their wagons to the houses, and took off what they wanted, or what was of any use to them."

Of course this is the Mexican version, and must be taken with a great deal of allowance.

City of Mexico, April 5, 1848.

In reference to the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress, no difficulty will arise about the section in reference to claims of land in Texas, or the acquired territory, if unconnected with any other point. But taking this in connection with the alteration in the mode of payment, they may hesitate.

We have advices from our correspondent at Quaretero to the 3d inst. By them I learn that there was then a quorum of the Mexican Congress present, and that they were to meet in the course of a week. Added to this number, there were nine who left this city on Sunday last. We now learn that the government was in high spirits, in prospect of peace. They had not then received the news of the ratification of the treaty by the U S Senate. In all directions, the people as well as the State governments, breathe a spirit of peace, and all express a determination to support the present government.

Later From Europe.



From the Charleston Courier, April 25.

We received at a late hour on Friday night a telegraphic despatch, giving us the following summary of news, brought by the steamer Sarah Sands, at New-York, which vessel left Liverpool on the 2d inst. An European war had commenced. The Austrian troops were expelled from Sardinia. Poland is in a state of insurrection. Russia was about sending troops South, but were likely to be opposed by Prussia and France. The French army were marching North.

Money—Consols 81. Stocks dull on the continent, owing to further failures in London.

The Grain and Flour Markets dull, in consequence of increased receipts and fine weather.

No change in trade in Manchester. Leeds woollen market somewhat better.

The Chartists in England are, it is stated, almost in a state of revolt. The Irish are buying arms of all kinds, and the police are fraternizing with them.

Troops have been sent to Scotland, to prevent disturbances there.

The Chartists were to meet at Nottingham on the 3d inst. It was previously proposed that they should march into London, all armed, five hundred thousand strong.

The telegraph wires between London and Liverpool were broken when the Sarah Sands left.

France is said to have been in a quiet state, with the exception of some petty disturbances among the workmen.

All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops driven before the people in all directions.

The report that a Prussian Republic had been formed was premature. The King of Prussia was still on his throne, but was granting concessions to the people to almost any extent demanded.

There was probability of a war between Germany and Prussia.

Tranquillity prevailed in Austria. It is believed that the Austrians will unite with Germany.

The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic, and cannon had been planted at Elsinore to interrupt it. This force was destined to render assistance to the King of Naples. All Southern Russia was in a state of revolt.

Several arrests were made in Spain of persons charged with sedition.

The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the church to respect Kings.

The King of Naples has abdicated, and appeals for assistance to other Powers.

From the Charleston Courier April 25.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, we received telegraphic intelligence of the arrival of the Br steamer Acadia, at Boston, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th inst., bringing five days later intelligence than furnished by the Sarah Sands.

In the course of the afternoon, we received from our Baltimore correspondent, the following synopsis of the intelligence she brings, which, it will be seen, is confirmatory of the news published yesterday, in reference to the State of affairs in England and Ireland.

There was a general commotion throughout the whole of Europe. Austria was entirely disorganized. A difficulty had arisen between Holland and Russia, on account of encouraging Poland.

The triumph of the people of Hanover had been completed.

Russia was flooding Poland with troops. Belgium, Prussia and Austria remonstrated against the demonstrations made in Paris against their respective governments.

Great excitement existed in Ireland and England. Government had issued a Proclamation against the Chartist demonstrations, which were to take place on the 10th inst. forbidding the people to assemble, which created great excitement, and preparations were making to go on with renewed vigor and determination.

Government was using all its power to suppress the attempt at Rebellion in Ireland.

Appeals for equal rights were energetic, and declarations made that it was now too late to repeal the Union—and that a Republic alone would satisfy the people.

Smith O'Brien and delegates from the Repeal Association waited on Lamartine in Paris. He expressed sympathy, but said nothing offensive of England, declaring the determination of France not to interfere with the internal affairs of other nations.

France was quiet. The elections in the National Guards resulted favorably to the republican candidates.

SOUND DESTROYED BY SOUND.—A tuning fork being struck and held over a glass jar produces one continued sound. Now take two tuning forks of the same note, and after fastening a circular piece of card on one of the prongs of each, put a little sealing wax on one to make it heavier than the other. On striking them both and holding them over the jar, there will be periods of silence, and periods of sound. This arises from the fact that sounds proceed in waves, and the periods above mentioned are according as the longer waves arising from one of the forks, overtakes and interferes with the shorter waves arising from the other.—Scientific American.

A NEW MINERAL USEFUL IN ARTS.—Mr Blage, of Sharon, Ohio, has patented a mineral discovered in his neighborhood, which promises to be of great value. When first dug up, it is of the consistency of tallow and gradually hardens in a few days, so as to resemble slate; and, finally, it becomes as hard as rock. It is of a blue color, is impervious to both water and fire, and admits of the finest polish. When reduced to powder, and mixed up with linseed oil, it has the appearance of black paint, and may be spread over wood, canvas, &c. Roofs have been guarded by it against fire; and as it does not absorb the rain it protects the rafters from decay. It consists of about one-half of silica, one-fourth alumina, with proportions of magnesia, black oxide, sulphate of iron lime, and carbon.—Scientific American.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY HOUSES IN PARIS.—Four ateliers soucaux, or community houses, are to be tried in Paris, one each in the four populous quarters and destined to contain four hundred families each. The saving to be effected by all messing together, it is estimated, will be equivalent to an increase of wages. These deliers are to contain reading rooms, asylums, schools, courts gardens and baths. The cost, according to the estimate of two architects, will be about one million francs each, to be raised by loan secured by mortgage on the premises, to be repaid out of the lodging money. All the men to be married, and the preference given to those who have families, but the hope is expressed by its advocates that the new system will ultimately become general.—N. Y. True Sun.

A HUMANE LAW. The following law should be brought to the notice of the public in every possible shape. Suffering humanity cries aloud to every legislator to protect it against the grinding oppression of labor-saving machinery, becoming more and more oppressive every day.

FACTORY LABOR. The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have passed the following law:—"Be it enacted that labor performed during a period of ten hours in any secular day, in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, and flax factories, shall be considered a legal day's work, and that hereafter no minor or adult engaged in any such factories shall be held or required to work more than ten hours in any secular day, or sixty hours in any secular week, and that after the fourth day of July, of the present year, no minor shall be admitted as a worker, under the age of twelve years in any cotton, woolen, silk, or flax factory, within this Commonwealth; that if any owner or employer in any such factories aforesaid, shall employ any such minor, he shall be adjudged to pay a penalty of fifty dollars, one-half to the party employed, and the other half to the Commonwealth, to be recovered in like manner as debts of like amount are now recovered by law. Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent minors above the age of fourteen years from being employed more than ten hours in any day, if the same be done by special contract with their parents or guardians.—Scientific American.

LIBERTY.—We like Burke's ideas of liberty. He says:—"Men are qualified for civil liberty, in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites, in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their soundness and sobriety of understanding is above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the good and wise in preference to the flattery of knaves."—Scientific American.

ETHER AND CHLOROFORM.—Dr Simpson, of Scotland, has computed that of 300 surgical operations performed with ether and chloroform, fewer proved fatal than is usual in the same cases without these agents. Of 1088 cases of amputation in the thigh, with anæsthetic agents, 44 in 100 died; out of 135 cases, with ether and chloroform 33 only died, or 24 in 100.—Scientific American.

TO MAKE KITCHEN VEGETABLES TENDER.—To a gallon of peas or beans, either green or dry, add a teaspoonful of saleratus, while cooking, and they will boil tender, much quicker and be of a brighter color.—Scientific American.

EXPERIENCE CONFERS KNOWLEDGE.—A reverend gentleman of Philadelphia, preaching the other evening upon the opera, said that people rushed in crowds to hear a profligate woman sing, and more than insinuated that all the women connected with the opera were licentious. We dare say that he knows all about it; but the less the reverend gentleman gives of his personal experience, the better for the morals of his congregation.—John Donkey.

THE MONARCHY SAFE IN ENGLAND.—A leading political economist, (who by the way is horribly henpecked, and never dares say his soul is his own, except at a political meeting,) expresses the opinion that the British throne is safe, at least during the life of the Queen. "What," says our philosopher, "dethrone a woman? Rebel against a petticoat! The thing is impossible." This, to the holders of British consols, will be consolatory.—John Donkey.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The predictions and speculations of the country editors respecting the French revolution. Compared with these gentlemen; Nehemiah was a John-Donkey, and Bacon a booby. Vive la bag—beg bardon, la République!—John Donkey.

The Post Office Department has just gone through the annual process of letting to contract the entire mail service throughout a fourth part of the Union. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio compose the section that is placed under new contracts for the transportation of the mails by the recent lettings. We are informed that, although the bidders were not as numerous as usual, yet there was a sound and healthy competition, and the contracts have been taken at such a reduction in the prices as to give a saving of more than \$100,000 per annum. Besides this saving in the cost of the transportation for the section, important improvements have been made; and in Ohio considerable additional railroad service will be brought into operation.—Washington Union.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—A bill to abolish Militia Trainings passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It imposes a tax of twenty-five cents upon each individual liable to militia duty, in lieu of personal service upon training days. The fund thus produced, after the payment of all necessary militia expenses, is to be divided among the several volunteer corps of the Commonwealth.

THE PHENOMENON AT NIAGARA.—The Buffalo Express of the 4th says: We learn that the waters of the Niagara have returned to their accustomed height and the Falls are doing their usual amount of business again. Those who have been under the sheet of water on Canada side can judge something of the extent of the recession when they are told that the sheet was entirely suspended there, and the curtain lifted so that the rugged pathway below was thrown bare and open to the gaze of the outer world.

THE "NEW ORDER OF THINGS." The Register of Wednesday last, appears to be greatly shocked at the fact that the Democratic State Convention was addressed by Senators Houston and Douglas, citizens of other States. That paper speaks of this as a "new order of things." Now we are prepared to show, from the record—and we challenge contradiction—that this is not a "new order of things" in North Carolina, but that the practice, whether improper or not, was commenced by the Register's own party.

On the 12th day of April, 1844—just four years ago—that "travelling speech-maker," Mr Clay, (as he was called by Mr Badger in 1828, was here, in Raleigh, urging his own pretensions to the Presidency, endeavoring to enlighten the masses of the people as to Whig principles, denouncing the Democrats as Dorrites and Repudiators, and proclaiming, in advance, that all the States in this Confederacy, but three, would vote for him.—Standard.

Take up the Rascal!

A white man named Andrew Lamb, commonly called Ansley Lamb, who has been in the habit of peddling through the country with a one horse Wagon, stole from me on the night of 27th my daughter, a young girl about thirteen years old, living with me, near the Raleigh road, about two miles from Fayetteville.

The said Lamb is a great rascal, and is considerably engaged in passing counterfeit money in his perambulations through the country. Consider of slaves had better be on the look out for this fellow, as he will not hesitate to decoy off some of their property if he gets a chance.

Lamb is of dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, and stout built.

My daughter can be easily recognised, as her right arm has been broken below the elbow, and has left a knot nearly as large as an egg.

I will give a reward of ten dollars for his apprehension so that I can recover my child and the clothing he carried off with him. He drives a large blind horse in a blue Wagon.

MARY SULLIVAN. Fayetteville, April 29, 1848.

MILLINERY & MANTUAMAKING.

MISS MITCHELL has received the latest patterns of the best styles of dresses, and is prepared to execute orders in her line, in superior style and finish. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, and every endeavor made to please customers.

Daring Outrage.

One part of the country robbing the other.—The Washington City papers of the 19th instant, contain an account of one of the most extensive robberies, which has lately been published.

Three white men, hired by northern abolitionists; managed to get 77 slaves on board of a sloop, at Washington City, on the night of Sunday the 15th, and sailed at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The wind being fair, she made great headway. About 1 o'clock, 30 men of Washington went in pursuit, but did not overtake the sloop until near the mouth of the Potomac river, where she was overhauled and conveyed back to Washington. The citizens were so incensed at the three tools of the abolitionists that it was found necessary to carry them to jail in a coach. The whole posse, the negroes and three white men were lodged in jail. The white men confessed that they were employed by the abolitionists to take the negroes to Maine, whence they could be sent to Canada. But they refused to disclose the names of the persons under whose directions they acted, because if they did not, the abolitionists would take care of their families! (Probably they will—"in a horn.")

The slaves were the house servants of many of the wealthy, and "respectable" families, and consisted of 35 men and boys—26 women and girls, and 13 children.

On Tuesday night, (the negroes and kidnappers having been committed to jail that day,) a crowd gathered in front of the National Era printing office, (an abolition paper) and after breaking the windows, dispersed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Giddings introduced a resolution inquiring into the right of the authorities to imprison the negroes; but it was laid upon the table without debate. This increased the mobbish feelings at Washington. No doubt Giddings knew all about the whole plan of operations, possibly was the instigator of the outrage.

The people of the District are very jealous of their rights in this matter, and it takes no great deal of imposition to rouse the mob spirit to violence. We have seen it rage for days and nights.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

This has been a day of unparalleled excitement in both Houses of Congress and in the city. The people dispersed last night without assaulting the editor of the Era, or demolishing his office. They were persuaded to retire, with the promise that the nuisance should be abated to-morrow. The Committee which waited upon Dr Bailey, the editor, received as his reply that he would not depart—that he was alone and unarmed, and was in the hands of the people—that his press was here—that he wished it to remain, and would not surrender it—that he had no agency in, and no knowledge of the abduction of the slaves, &c. The fact was, that the slaveholding community here had taken no offence at the articles in the Era, and did not wish to molest it, and they and others of the property holding citizens, were looking out for some persons more directly responsible for the late attempts to spread discontent among the slaves. If any person could be caught who had tampered with the slaves, he would fare badly with our people. The Captain of the vessel which carried away the slaves, will be severely dealt with by law.

Mr Giddings would have been roughly handled by some of the people yesterday, when he went to the jail to sympathize with the Captain, had he not been protected by the police. As it was, he was threatened and derided, as he well deserved to be.

As soon as the House met, Mr Palfrey brought in resolutions for an inquiry into the lawless acts of the mob—the menaces thrown out against a member of the House. It brought on an outpouring of eloquent denunciation from Southern men of both parties, while on the side of the Northern there was no reply on the merits of the question. It was contended by the former that no assault had been committed—that the resolution set forth no cause for the interposition of the House—that the mob were justifiable—that members of the House had instigated the movements that caused the mob, and were exposed to the just indignation of the citizens—and that Mr Giddings ought to be expelled from the House for having excited insurrection among the slaves. The House adjourned in the midst of the excitement, without acting on the resolution.

In the Senate, the debate raged for a longer time. It was brought on by Mr Hale, who gave notice of a bill to suppress riots, &c. Mr Calhoun made some indignant remarks upon the proposition, as one to arm the robber, and aid him in his career of plunder. Mr Foote invited Mr Hale to come to his State, assuring him of elevation to the highest tree in the nearest forest, and offering to stand Jack Ketch. Mr Butler made some admirable remarks in reply to Mr Davis of Mass., who called for patience and moderation. Mr Douglass predicted that the undue notice taken of this matter by Congress would promote abolitionism.

The Senate took no question, and adjourned over to Monday.

It was expected that to night, the mob would prove themselves to be a mob; and, if eloquence could excite them, they might have been worked up to the sticking point; but it turned out as Mr Hale said, tauntingly, "you can't raise a mob here." The crowd assembled to-night in front of the Era office to a great number, and it was the most respectable, and most conservative mob ever assembled anywhere. It seemed to consist of police officers, the city authorities, the government clerks, members of Congress, reporters, and a few boys. No fun being proposed, this mob soon separated and dispersed, without even a speech. Last night, a Government Clerk amused them with a funny speech, and promised to lead them on to-night.—They called for him to-night, but he was missing. Those most anxious for some fun, proceeded to his lodgings and called for him, but in vain. The fact was, that Mr H. had received an admonition that he could not make mob speeches and keep his office of fourteen hundred a year.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Correspondence of Raleigh Standard.

Camp Buena Vista, March 20, 1848.

"As you will perceive, the Regiment is again encamped at Buena Vista, having left it in August last, immediately after the disturbances, and having been encamped at more than half a dozen places since. The whole Regiment is now together for the first time, some portion of it having always been detached.

"The Court of Inquiry, which has been in session here for several weeks, has adjourned, and is now in session at Monterey, Col. Paine, having resigned, will, upon the adjournment of the Court at that place, return home. We are all very anxious to know who will be appointed to succeed him. God grant it may not be Lieut. Colonel Fagg. I learn that Maj. Stokes has been recommended by the officers of the Regiment for the appointment of Colonel. Can—will Gov. Graham disregard the expressed wish of the whole Regiment? I cannot—I will not believe it. Capt. William J. Price of Wilmington, and formerly Captain of Company H., has been recommended for the appointment of Major. This is another appointment which will be hailed with three times three.

"The health of the Regiment is not so good as it was some time ago. All of us are now more or less afflicted with the diarrhea. We have, however, had but three or four deaths in the last two or three months, which were cases of long standing."

The Editor of the Standard remarks: "It is gratifying to perceive that Major Stokes, the only Democrat appointed to office by our 'partizan' Governor, is so much beloved and respected" by the Regiment; and but for Whiggery and its baleful counsels, no disturbances, in our opinion, would have occurred among the North Carolina Volunteers."

THE ENORMOUS NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN

has received attention since the European outbreaks. It may in truth be called the only means by which the English Government is sustained. Its eight hundred millions of pounds sterling retain much more loyalty among the hundreds of thousands of creditors, mostly of her own people, than the pure love of country which can be found in the British Islands. But creditors are not the only government supporters. There is an infinity of dependents upon its bounty besides the legions which compose the army and navy, none of whom can be expected to quarrel with their bread and butter.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," is a saying no less true than true, and when any government with so formidable an incubus weighing it down and half its people famine stricken and staring at their ruin with idiotic countenances recklessly makes such appropriations as \$530,000 for Prince Albert's stables, \$175,000 for his dog-kennels and \$600,000 to fit out the royal nursery, it may well be conceded that such a government is on the high road to destruction.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The Register seems to be delighted at the contrast which it has conjured up between the two Conventions. That paper of Saturday last says:

"The Whig State Convention numbered some 125 Delegates leaving out those from Wake; the Loco Foco Convention about 75, leaving out Wake. There were 30 Counties represented in the Whig Convention—in the Loco Foco, about 23."

Now, we always keep the "document" by us, and we intend to prove, from the record, that there is not one word of truth in the above paragraph from the Register of Saturday last.

The Register says "the Whig Convention numbered some 125 Delegates, leaving out those from Wake." Including those from Wake, the Whig Convention numbered only 125. We have made the count, and we challenge contradiction. Again, it is asserted that the Democratic Convention numbered "about 75," leaving out Wake. Leaving out Wake, the Democratic Convention contained 89 members; so the Register missed the figure here, by 14.

The same paper says: "There were 30 Counties represented in the Whig Convention—in the Loco Foco, about 23." The truth is, there were 29 Counties represented in the whig and 29 in the democratic Convention. The public can judge from these facts, what reliance ought to be placed in statements of the Register.

That paper talks about "leaving out" the Delegates from Wake. Does it desire a comparison? In the Whig Convention there were 18 Delegates from Wake, & of these, thirteen were from Raleigh—including the County Attorney for Wake, the Adjutant General of the State, and the Clerk of the State Treasury, and the Cashier of the Cape Fear Bank; and in the Democratic Convention there were 26 Delegates from Wake, and of these only six were from Raleigh. Is the Register satisfied as to this point?—Ral. Standard.

The Indiana State Journal, (whig) says that a regard to whig principles now forbids the nomination of Taylor. The Journal prefers Judge McLean, of Ohio.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. My physician told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September 1845, I took a slight cold which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased. I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not sleep one side; I expected to die; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefited himself, advised me to take Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better, obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed, and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

None genuine unless signed B. L. T. S. on the wrapper. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hindeley; in Raleigh by Wm. Haywood & Co.; in Wilmington, by Wm. Shaw, and Druggists generally in North Carolina.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

A whig Convention for this Congressional District was held in this town a year and one half ago, and one also for this Electoral District, the same delegates acting each, with the exception of some changes made necessary by the formation of the respective Districts. Dr. S. B. Everett of Brunswick, acted as Chairman of the Conventions. The first, composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, and Cumberland, selected Daniel B. Baker of Wilmington, as delegate to the National Convention, and Edward J. Hall of Fayetteville, alternate.

The second, composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus, selected George Davis, of Wilmington, as Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket.—Wilmington Chronicle.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats of the County of New Hanover, was held on Tuesday night last, in the Masonic Hall. The object of the meeting was to nominate a suitable person as Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and Representatives of the County—in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature. Whereupon, L. H. Marsteller, Esq. was nominated Delegate. Wm. S. Ashe, Esq. for the Senate, and Thomas D. Williams and David Reid, Esqrs. for the Commons. E. D. Hall, Esq. former Commoner, having declined.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Jacksonville, (Fla.) April 15, 1848.—Wm. Gibbons, Sheriff of Allachua county, Florida, has been murdered. The circumstances are as follows:—An individual who gave his name as Black, with a companion, had arrived in Newnansville a few days before the murder occurred, and on the evening of the 4th inst. had been engaged in playing cards with the deceased. A dispute occurred, during which Mr Gibbons called for his pistols. Black then went out into the piazza of the building, and challenged Gibbons to follow him. He did so, and immediately afterwards a shot was heard, and Gibbons was found alone with a bullet wound through his right side. He lived but a few minutes, and the only person who declares he saw the act committed, was Mr. Watson, a resident of the place.—What complicates the matter more, is that Watson charges Black with the murder, yet he declares he is his own son. He gives us the reason for the false name that a reward is offered in Jackson county, West Florida, for the apprehension of his son for breaking jail, and that he has consequently assumed an alias.

It happened, at the time, that there were two parties in Newnansville, both in pursuit of a pair of criminals. A store and dwelling at Trader's Hill, Camden co. Geo., and another at Holmesville, Geo. had been robbed, and in one, a murder had been committed. Circumstantial evidence all tends to convict Black, and his companion. Upon the arrest of the former, which was accomplished with some difficulty, Maj. Jno. Parsons being shot at while holding Black upon the ground—his companion escaped in the direction of Tampa.

ALISON ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Great curiosity was expressed to learn what a writer of so much celebrity as Alison would say of the revolution. Accordingly, Blackwood has been published in advance, containing a paper from that eminent politician which has been read with interest. Belonging to the high Tory party, it was expected that Mr Alison would be strong in his denunciations of the result of that great movement. Nevertheless, he is far from apprehending that anarchy which many predict on this side of the Atlantic. He speaks of the subject in a portion of his article, as follows:

"The melancholy progress of the first Revolution has naturally made numbers of persons, not intimately acquainted with its events apprehensive of the immediate return of the Reign of Terror and the restoration of the guillotine into its terrible and irresistible sovereignty in France. Without disputing that there is much danger in the present excited and disjointed state of the population of that country, there are several reasons which induce us to believe that such an event is not very probable, at least in the first instance, and that it is from a different quarter that the real danger that now threatens France is, in the outset at least, to be apprehended."

THE REVENUE.

Free trade triumphant!—The protective system exploded.

The receipts from customs up to this date are about \$28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of \$31,000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year. For public lands, also, the receipts up to the present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimates by the Secretary of \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year, from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed of nearly all the leaders of the whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr Walker's estimates are all fully realized by the result.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC!

By the New York Express, of last evening, we observe that Thomas H. Benton, Jr., (democrat,) has been elected State superintendent over his federal competitor.

This was an exciting contest, and a victory was confidently expected by the opposition.—Union.

WANTED.

A first rate salesman in the Dry Goods business. Apply to JAMES KYLE.