

For the Carolinian.

Mr. Editor:— While in attendance upon my regular court duties in Robeson County, a copy of the Asheville Spectator, was placed in my hands, in which I find quite a lengthy article, containing severe strictures upon you and myself in relation to an affair of honor which recently pended between Henry E. Colton and yourself.

I did hope, Mr. Editor, that after this matter had been settled, if not to the entire satisfaction of the parties, at least in accordance with the best judgment of an experienced participator, it would be allowed quietly to repose in the oblivion of the past.

Believe me, Sir, it is with great reluctance that I, in vindication of myself, am compelled to come before the public in this extremely delicate affair, and nothing would induce me so to do, but a sense of duty both to the public and myself, and to correct a few mistakes in which Mr. Colton has unfortunately fallen.

The charges for which I am arraigned, as I construe it, are falsehood, willful misrepresentations, and an inordinate desire to give publicity to the whole affair.

The complicity with which I am here charged, can readily be explained, and the condign punishment which he, through mistake I hope, seeks to visit on me, easily averted, if Mr. Colton will disengage himself for a moment, and listen to a statement which I honestly and candidly believe to be correct:

In Fayetteville, on the 21st day of August, Mr. Wightman placed in my hands a communication for Mr. Colton, and requested me to proceed to Asheville with all due dispatch, and deliver the same. My departure was on Monday the 23d, my arrival at Asheville on Friday the 27th, about 4 o'clock, p. m., after a journey of about 5 days and nights inclusive. I called on Mr. Colton the same afternoon, and handed him the note from Mr. Wightman, to which he very promptly replied during the evening, through Col. J. L. Henry.

Col. Henry, a man of agreeable manners and pleasant address, with whom the ordinary salutations incident to such occasions had passed, I entered into stipulations concerning the code. Weapons, time and distance were agreed upon, if I mistake not; but when the Col. named the place I objected, stating as a reason among other things, that it would be impossible for us to get there in time, and that he should meet us on some half way ground, naming Charlotte. The Col. stated that these were his instructions, but would have an interview with Mr. Colton and return in twenty minutes.

He returned in about that time and said that the meeting must be either at the Saluda Gap or at some point on the Tennessee line at a greater distance. My reply was that I was instructed to meet him at any point designated; that my idea of the place and distance to it were very indefinite, and I requested him to appoint the time on the 27th, instead of the 20th. I argued to him after this wise: it is now the 27th from 20 leaves 7; it took me 5 days to get here, with the same good fortune it will take 5 to return; 5 from 13 leaves 8; it will require 5 or more days, in my opinion, to proceed from Fayetteville to the Saluda Gap; 5 from 8 leaves 3. Therefore, after my return, I will have only 2 days to get the pistols and make other arrangements; and the pistols must be obtained either in Petersburg, Richmond or Wilmington.

After some hesitation, I think Col. Henry was convinced of the shortness of the time in comparison with the length of the journey, and appointed the time on the 27th at my suggestion. This Mr. Colton should not object to, because as mine, but it is what he chooses to denigrate as falsehood and willful misrepresentations. But there is an incident connected with my return well calculated to deceive Mr. Colton, and induce the conclusions arrived at. On my return I very unexpectedly met with Mr. Wightman in Raleigh, whether he had fled for refuge in consequence of a letter received by a gentleman in Fayetteville, from the Rev. Shucron Colton, D. D., to arrest Mr. Wightman as was supposed. It turned out that that letter did not contain words to that effect, but another received shortly afterwards did. However, the mistake to which I allude in the statement in the Standard announcing the departure from Raleigh of Mr. Wightman and myself in company, in the direction of S. Carolina, which is not true, Mr. Wightman went in the direction of S. C., but it is well known here that I came to Fayetteville and remained for two days after that announcement. I grant Mr. Colton that if I had known that I would meet Mr. Wightman in Raleigh, I could have arrived on the ground at an earlier date. But not knowing that fact when I was stipulating with Col. Henry, and having no reason to believe that I would see him in Raleigh, I acted in conformity with the best understanding as to place, at that time. On my arrival at Fayetteville, which took 6 instead of 5 days, I did not obtain the pistols until 5 instead of 3 days. So if Mr. Wightman had remained where I left him, and where I expected to find him, Mr. Colton, I do not think, could reasonably accuse me of falsehoods and willful misrepresentations as to time and place.

But to the next inquiry, viz: the inordinate desire to give publicity to the whole affair. It may be, from the very little experience I have in the supervision of matters of this kind, and the very great desire of acquiring what little necessary information I could in this novel and hurried transaction, that I was imprudent in my communications. But while I say this, I must say also to gentlemen opposite to me in this matter, with whom I was acquainted, in whom I had confidence and, who were much better versed in matters of this kind than either Mr. Colton or myself. If Mr. Colton means to say that I told to some gentlemen for the purpose of obtaining this necessary information, I plead guilty; but if he means to say that I spread it broad cast or designed to give it that notoriety which might cause either his or my apprehension, I say he is mistaken. I had a conversation with but one gentleman in Buncombe, and not one in Cumberland.

But the report reached Fayetteville before my return, and I must confess, gained such notoriety that it caused Mr. Colton, Mr. Wightman and myself to leave the State and remain out for some time before the appointed day. Mr. Colton, according to his statement, was on the ground at the time specified and was ready to fight. He remained there for some time and finding nothing to shoot came down some half mile or so further. Mr. Wightman and his party must have been on the ground also, otherwise their seconds could not have met and settled the difficulty. Well then, as far as we can see from his premises, both parties were on the ground, unmolested, and both ready to fight. Now, for the sake of argument, admit that I am guilty of falsehoods, or willful misrepresentations, and of giving notoriety to the affair, and that Messrs. Colton and Wightman were both on the ground, and both ready to fight; then does the abuse which has been heaped upon me or my misgivings in duty, justify Mr. Colton in making a proposition to withdraw what he had said to Mr. Wightman, when

they were both on the ground ready to fight? To say to him that he was wrong in saying what he did,—(this must be so, otherwise he would be wrong in withdrawing it.) The probable conclusion which must then follow, also, so conspicuous was Mr. Colton's own avowal, that Mr. Wightman was wrong, and so anxious was he to withdraw the ground or apology, or to what he said, that it was said, that it was said that publicity to it which he had given, was not rest while endeavoring to get a desirable spot, and forthwith brands me with the unenviable appellations of falsehood and willful misrepresentations, &c.

Now, Mr. Colton knew of these falsehoods, willful misrepresentations, and the publicity which had been given to it, before he withdrew his article, or proposed to withdraw them. If I made willful misrepresentations he knew it at the time, and if I gave it notoriety he knew it at the time, because he was forced to leave the State in consequence of it, and return on the evening previous to the appointed day. In short, I did nothing, neither did I say anything or act in any way which could possibly affect him on the ground or on any way thither, that he did not know at the time he made his withdrawal. In fact, I have had no opportunity of saying, doing or acting since the conclusion then is, with all these facts in view, that Mr. Colton apologized to or withdrew articles offensive to willful misrepresentations, liars, and "denizens of the five points," who had made it notorious that he was on the eve of leaving Mr. Wightman's party. Now, after this, Mr. Colton a wrong in withdrawing it, and Mr. Wightman's party, and Mr. Colton's party, to prevent his getting to the ground, to do what he did, or to have him or myself arrested, so that both parties could not be present to witness the withdrawal, and thereby perverted the ends of outraged justice, I humbly beg his pardon.

But Mr. Colton was on the ground ready to fight, and asks where was Mr. Wightman's second that he was not on the ground with his principal? This he must know is, at least, very uncharitable to me, when I was under the same roof with Col. Henry, his second, being to settle the difficulty at the time of which he complains. Mr. Colton seems to be quite ignorant concerning the actings and doings on the fatal 27th, or probably it may be an interesting piece of information to him, as well as necessary exculpation of myself, to recite a few of the most important.

On the 26th I met Mr. Colton at Greenville, S. C. He had with him a party of gentlemen with him, he had with him a party of gentlemen, who he expected to meet that night, and where he had no doubt he would be arrested. I advised him not to go into N. C., for he would certainly be arrested; and further stated my reason for asking him if his party was there, was that we might go out of Greenville some mile or two and settle the matter at once. On the same day, about sundown, I met Wm. K. Blake, Esq., recently of Fayetteville, about 2 miles from Posey's, the nearest house to the line on the S. C. side, who presented to me a proposition connected with the settlement of W. N. Woodfin, Z. B. Vance, and W. K. Blake, for the settlement of the difficulty. My reply to Mr. Blake was that it was too late to consider the proposition that evening, but my impression was that I would reject it. We arrived at Mr. Posey's, where we were comfortably provided for. The next morning I was aroused from my bed by the arrival of Messrs. Blake and Vance, who stayed the night with Mr. Colton and a large party of gentlemen, which Mr. Blake submitted the evening before, which, among other reasons, were rejected on two grounds: first, by the terms of the agreement signed by some old-line-wig-Knox-noted; second, because they did not come directly as a proposition from the other party.

They insisted that they were mutual friends, which we did not recognize. I was then asked what would suit me: I told them what would satisfy us, provided it came as a proposition from the other side, and not from the mutual friends. Mr. Blake returned to Mr. Colton and his party, and in a short time came back and submitted to me in substance, what I told him, subscribed by Col. J. L. Henry. Which proposition I rejected, as it did not show on its face that it came from the other side. I was again asked what would suit me: I told them to bring Col. Henry down to me or let me go to him, or communicate with him, and we would settle the matter in fifteen minutes. Col. Henry, accordingly came down and we settled the matter in a very short time, without one word having been said as to what should be published, or what withheld from publication, or whether a word should be said in public or not.

Afterwards, I met with Col. Henry, shook him by the hand, and found him to be the same courteous and gentlemanly man that I found him on a previous occasion.

And in addition to all this, I do not think that Mr. Colton should complain of me personally, and more especially, of my imperfect idea of time and distance, when he caused us to travel 17,000 miles necessarily; while his own journey was between 50 and 60 miles, only.

In this matter I have studiously avoided all manner of personal abuse or vituperation, and have endeavored to be actuated by a higher and nobler feeling. If I have erred in the details it is not with the view to misrepresent; and I shall be glad to receive correction from any gentleman who understood it differently.

Now this indignant further witness that I hereby give Mr. Colton full power and authority to quarrel and fight with Mr. Wightman or any other good citizen of the State provided he lets me alone, who never varied a hair on his head nor desired so to do, who never injured him personally, privately or publicly, nor desired so to do.

M. J. McDUFFIE.

The communication published above was handed us last week—but too late for insertion in our last issue. (Ed.)

It seems that Mrs. Birch—wife of Mr. James Birch, of Fall River Massachusetts, president of the California Stage Company, was among the lost passengers of the Central America—was not left destitute by the death of her husband. Mr. Birch had sent on, in the Illinois, the steamer which preceded the Central America, \$50,000 in gold bars, for which he also received a draft payable to the order of his wife. On Wednesday last Mrs. Birch sent the bars to the assay office in this city to be refined and stamped.

Lately a large package of money (\$1,800) was stolen from Mr. Libby, of the Bates Mill, in Lewiston, Maine, by an old Irish woman, who worked in the factory, and was possessed by the old woman paid a man, who was promised to be married to a young woman, five hundred dollars to break the match and marry her.

Being unable to find a minister who would marry them, either in Portland or Lowell, they were last heard from on their way to Philadelphia. Measures have been taken to arrest them.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1857.

Everything now connected with the sub-treasury is of peculiar interest—for this new system of financial policy has worked like a charm during the present money crisis over the country. In 1837, when a suspension of banks was general over the whole country, there was hardly a sound spot upon which to stand, while trying to rebuild their shattered institutions. How different is the case now! As the reservoir furnishes a constant supply of pure and healthy water, so does the sub-treasury of the country, by pouring out a supply of specie in its legitimate operations, nourish and support all the great interests of the country, while the banks and banking institutions are undergoing a system of purification, as necessary for their own health as for the good of the community.

But with whom did the idea of a sub-treasury, now so popular, originate? Some say it was the natural offspring of the financial crisis of 1837—others, that it sprang from Col. Benton's hard money doctrine during the time "Benton mint drops" were more talked of than handled. I know it to have been of still earlier origin, and think I can give you the true source whence emanated the grand scheme.

In the years 1833-'34, the Hon. W. F. Jordan, then a member of Congress from Virginia, and while the favorite "Pet Bank Bill" of the Jackson Administration was under consideration in the House of Representatives, moved to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and insert:

"That from and after the day of — in the year —, the Collectors of public revenue at places where the sum collected shall not exceed the sum of — dollars per annum, shall be the agents of the Treasurer to keep and disburse the sums, and be subject to such rules and regulations and give such bond and security as he shall prescribe for the faithful execution of his office, and shall recover, in addition to this compensation now allowed by — per centum on the sums disbursed, so that it does not exceed the sum of — dollars per annum.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That at places where the amount of public revenue collected shall exceed the sum of — dollars per annum, there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Receivers of the public revenue, to be Agents of the Treasurer, who shall give such bond and security to keep and disburse the public revenue, and be subject to such rules and regulations, as the Treasurer may prescribe, and shall receive for their services — per cent. on the sums disbursed, provided it does not exceed the sum of — dollars per annum.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day of — the whole revenue of the United States, derived from customs, lands; or otherwise shall be paid in the current coins of the U. S. States.

On the question, "shall the bill be so amended," it was decided in the negative—Ayes thirty-three, nays one hundred and sixty one.

Those who voted in the affirmative, and who stand recorded on the pages of our national history as the thirty three original sub-treasury men in favor of divorcing bank and State, were:

- John Quincy Adams, Mass.; Herman Allen, Vt.; John J. Allen, Va.; Chilton Allen, Ky.; Wm. S. Archer, Va.; Noyes Barber, Conn.; J. M. H. Beale, Va.; Martin Beale, Ky.; Robert B. Campbell, S. C.; N. H. Claiborne, Va.; W. Clarke, Pa.; Aug. H. Clayton, Ga.; Amos Davis, Ky.; Thomas Deaneport, Va.; Edmund Deberry, N. C.; Thos. F. Foster, Ga.; Roger L. Gamble, Va.; J. H. Gholson, Va.; Wm. F. Gordon, Va.; John K. Griffin, N. C.; Jas. P. Heath, Md.; Robert P. Litcher, Va.; Dixon H. Lewis, Ala.; H. C. Marshall, N. Y.; M. J. McComas, Va.; Francis W. Pickens, S. C.; J. Robertson, Va.; David Spangler, Ohio; John N. Steele, Md.; Wm. P. Taylor, Va.; Richard H. Wild, Ga.; Lewis Williams, N. C.; Henry A. Wise, Va.

There was another great falling off in the receipts of the Treasury during the past week. The Treasurer reported yesterday the receipts at \$660,257 14, against \$948,629 10 for the week previous. There is now on deposits in the government vaults the sum of \$18,895,79 25 and \$16,913,035 33 subject to draft. Drafts to the amount of \$1,666,513 08 were paid during the past week, and others issued to the amount of \$1,829,661 65, thus reducing the amount on hand and putting into fresh circulation \$1,169,428 51. This large amount of specie poured out from the vaults of the sub-treasury, will tend to reduce greatly the tightness in the money market. Hurrah for the sub-treasury.



NORTH CAROLINIAN. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, October. 7 1857. WM. F. WIGHTMAN, EDITOR.

C. C. McCraw is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

Persons desirous of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule without exception.

OUR NEW DRESS.—We present ourselves to our readers this week in a new outfit, and we are sure they will like the change, for we had become shamed of our former tattered skirts, and never went into the presence of our patrons without a blush which frequently obscured our typography. Circumstances of a character we need not mention have heretofore prevented our making any very decided improvement in the appearance of the paper—but we have strained a point in spite of the "jamix," and expect to "keep up appearances" hereafter.

Our new and beautiful fonts of type were obtained from Geo. Bruce, New York, for many years known as one of the best type foundries in the U. S. He has introduced a great many valuable improvements, and some of his job and fancy type are the most beautiful we have ever seen. In connection with this we have now prepared to do any description of printing, such as pamphlets, in the neatest and most expeditious manner. Law blanks, bank checks &c. kept constantly on hand.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

It is needless to speculate upon probabilities and theorize upon possibilities in reference to the present disordered state of the financial world. The gloomy prophecies of that much abused class the "croakers," who were snubbed and laughed at some months ago they predicted a crash, have been fulfilled, and we can but await the end.

That end in our opinion is not yet in hand. In fact, to speak plainly and unequivocally, we do not see what is to prevent a general crash throughout the whole country. That our banks, all of them, at the South have exchange dealings with the Northern banks to an extent which must compromise their interests more or less no one will deny.

Some of our banking institutions whose affairs have been conducted by experienced men, wary, watchful, cautious and prudent—men of foresight and forethought, who have ever kept upon the safe side of whatever contingencies might come about—will ride out the storm, safely anchored in the haven of their own prudence and the public confidence. Still we do not believe that the prostration on the part of those banks which have not been so conducted will be final and ruinous. Not at all.

The suspensions which must inevitably take place will be but temporary in the great majority of instances and when the economic-equinoctial gale has blown over their resumption will follow as a matter of course. The ultimate security of their notes is so pledged as that a total suspension, except in a very few isolated cases, is next to impossible. The holders of Northern Carolina bank paper we do not believe will suffer more than a temporary inconvenience, and in many instances not even that, unless the suspension becomes universal.

The causes which led to the present crisis are not all reflecting business men. The unwise expansion and sudden contraction of the New York banks began it and events are but taking their natural course. The unsound principle of long credits on the part of the merchants had, in our opinion, more to do with it than most people might suppose—and the sooner a safer and better system of credit is adopted the better for all parties, wholesale and retail sellers and purchasers. The heaviest losses at present will accrue to the shippers of produce to the Northern markets. The goods shipped by them will be seized and sold as the property of the consignees, while the paper of the latter, taken as payment by the shipper who has paid cash for the produce, turns out worthless by reason of the insolvency of the makers. The dabblers in stocks will suffer to, in many instances, a ruinous extent; and many an unwarly jobber who now felicitates himself upon having "turned an honest penny" will find his penny bogus coin. It is sometimes unwise to hasten a misfortune; but it is always injudicious not to prepare for a calamitous emergency. We opine that the worst of this bad business is yet to come. But panics will do no good, runs on the banks will but precipitate the misfortune, and in fact we know of no safer, no more reasonable and judicious course to be pursued, than the one we recommend to all—to wit, sit down and wait. We have no "wild cat" concerns in this state. Our banks are all solvent, based firmly upon legitimate capital and secured against failure by all the safeguards which the rights and interests of the people can invest such institutions.

Therefore we say let the worst come. It cannot be avoided, but the evil may be lessened, and in fact converted into a benefit, paradoxical as it may appear, by an effort on the part of the people to assist the banks rather than injure themselves by forcing those institutions to extremities for which they need not and will not resort, unless as a last resource of safety.

LOOKING THE OTHER DAY over a list of all the banks in the U. S., we took it into our head to compile a few statistics for the purpose of comparison. They will be found particularly interesting just at this juncture: North Carolina has 11 banks; Rhode Island 110; New York State 223; New York city 97; Massachusetts 174; Boston 28; Pennsylvania 57; Philadelphia 17; Alabama 6; Connecticut 26; Virginia 22; Maine 77; Louisiana 8; New Orleans 8; Georgia 28; New Hampshire 53; South Carolina 19; Vermont 44.

ACQUITTED.—Calvin Terry, who was tried last week at Bladen Court for the murder of Capt. Wilkinson on the Cape Fear River some years ago, by knocking him over-board, has been acquitted. For the defendant Messrs. Empie, Miller and Baker.

At the same court Peter Skipper was convicted of manslaughter, branded and sent to prison for six months. Also, for the murder of a slave, Daniel Evans and W. W. Smith convicted; sentence the same.

NOT SO BAD.—The Georgia papers tell the following with characteristic unctuousness:—A lady formerly resident in Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was shouting at camp-meeting last year, and became so exceedingly happy that she exclaimed, "Glory to God! I feel like I was in Georgia."

TO OUR PATRONS.

With the great majority of our subscribers the first of this month closed the period of their subscriptions, and while a goodly number have paid for another year in advance, there are still many names upon our books with twelve months arrears unaccounted for. We do not wish to find fault with our friends, still less to "speak a dun" at them these hard times; but our good friends should remember that they have been enjoying the fruits of our unremunerated labor for more than a year; and they might also take into consideration the fact that the exceeding tightness of the times affects our interests as much as it does their own. We hope our remiss subscribers will reflect a little upon the subject—and, as an evidence of our forbearing good will, we give them "grace" until the first of January, trusting and feeling assured that they will not abuse our good nature further.

Hereafter we shall adhere, without exception, to our advance rates. We have been at considerable expense of late refitting our office with new materials &c., and would suggest to our friends whose terms of subscription have just expired the propriety as well as the expediency of renewing their subscriptions without delay. Bills on any of the North Carolina banks taken at par.

THE LABORING CLASS NORTH.—The destitution which the working men at the North have been reduced in consequence of the money troubles is truly deplorable. It is estimated that within the past two weeks three hundred thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of so many cotton machine and other factories. Most of these men have families dependent upon their daily labor for food, lodging and clothing—and the privations which those unfortunates must undergo for we know not how long a time to come must be truly distressing. The guard houses in New York and Philadelphia are nightly filled with these poor fellows who have no other roofs to shelter them, and they gladly go to jail, when fined and being unable to pay, because of the certainty at least of food and lodging. Thousands of little vagrant children are begging about the streets of New York for a mouthful of bread to keep starvation off, and as cold weather advances apace we cannot see what is to become of the families of these laboring men, unless a resumption of working operations takes place at an early date. Still, in the richest country in the world, at a time when the cereal crops are more abundant than they were ever known before, and provisions of all descriptions cheap and cheapening every day, there should be tens of thousands of people lacking the bare necessities of life and actually upon the verge of starvation. The negroes of the South are a race of Croesus compared with the poorer white classes at the North.

We learn from "good authority" that Henry W. Miller, Esq., has declared himself a supporter of the present administration, and that in the present attitude of parties his political partialities are more decidedly towards the democratic, as it is only party which can successfully oppose black republicanism. If that is "turning democratic," the Argus may be assured of Mr. Miller's democracy and the rottenness of the world generally. If not, it is welcome to the distinction without a difference.

In view of the heavy pressure in the money market, as the mouse said when the keg of specie rolled over him, and considering it our bounden duty to do something for the relief of those whom the banks are now refusing to take the last stage of moral wretchedness, we make the following propositions, to the observance of which, we, in the spirit of the heroes of '76, pledge our life, our fortune and our sacred honor:

1st. All gold and silver coin will be taken by us at its par value in payment of any dues to this office.

2d. No paper money of any description will be offered by us to any of our creditors, lest the banks might suspend afterwards and the money become useless.

3d. If the banks will place in our hands all their notes under the denomination of \$10, we will not dispose of them to any broker at less than their par value.

4th. We will not pay out any specie which may fall into our hands, lest the Virginia brokers get hold of it.

5th. If any man wants to see stars and appreciate one of the uses to which brickbats may be perverted, let him approach our vicinity with an account.

P. S. We keep a pile of bricks in our sanctum and carry one in our hat.

"Little boy, little boy, who made your breeches? Maamma cut 'em out and daddy sew'd the stitches." The above lyric we have transcribed from the favorite poetic volume of the Argus-junior, "Mother Goose's Melodies." At least we presume that the above volume is his favorite; he has evidently been studying its pages of late, as the last appearance of that hundred eyed sentinel on the watch-tower of American liberty sufficiently attests. Setting out with the enquiry, "which is the greatest poem ever written?" he meanders through all the flowery vale of poetry to find an answer. Homer and all the lesser lights in the sky of genius are discussed and set aside, and the hapless enquirer is about sinking under the magnitude of the self-imposed task, when suddenly he arrives at the enchanted garden of Mother Goose, and his lido a rare at an end. There his warbling spirit finds congenial mates with those of Peter Piper, Jack Horner, Little Johnny Green and the hosts whose memories are immortalized on the pages of the "Melodies." Again he sings the sad story of Jack and Gill, and as his plaintive melody floats around him, he whispers Earack! the goal is won! And straightway it is written that the melody of Jack and Gill is the piece of composition "holdest on the page of song." So dated is the Junior with the success of his investigation that he prevails upon the Senior to render the ditty into Latin, which that classic worthy proceeds to do in the most approved Sophomoric style. A column or more of that valuable family journal is consumed in a lamentation over the Junior's last breach—pantaloons we mean, and in quite a space is occupied in the particularly witty and explicitly humorous essay to prove that the best poem extant is—"Jack and Gill went up the hill &c."

Well, perhaps it is, according to the Junior's taste and capacity.

KANSAS ELECTIONS.—From what we glean from our exchanges we incline to the opinion that Parrott, the free state candidate for Congress, has been elected by several thousand majority—and according to some very plausible estimates we have seen, the Legislature is Republican also. Should it ultimately turn out that the democrats have been successful we will have been agreeably mistaken. It is scarcely probable, however.