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WHO TAKES CARE OF THE BIRDS! Who taught the bird to build her nest Ofsoftest wool, and hay, and moss? Who taught her now to weave it best, And lay the tiny twigs across?

Who taught the busy bee to fly Among the sweetest herbs and flowers? And lay her store of honey by. Providing food for winter hours !

Who taught the little ant the way Her narrow hole so well to bore ? And through the pleasant summer day To gather up her winter's store ?

Twas God who taught them all the way, And gave these little creatures skill; And teuches children, if they pray, To know and do his holy will.

The Dead Sea Expedition.

The September number of the Southern Liter dry Messenger contains an article of profound interest on this subject, from the pen of Lieutenant M. F. Maury-the leading features of which are in a condensed form in the Richmond Rentibli-

Lieutenant Maury gives a history of this expefrom brief but lucid, and which will increase the asse. v of the public to see the report of Lieut. Lyach, ho has made a successful survey, and who as we are glad to learn, is expected to return soon to this country.

We leave from Lieut. Maury's article that this expedition was planned by Lieut. Lynch, and authorned by Secretary Mason, both Virginians. In the Spring of 1847, Lieut. Lynch first addressed the Secretary on the subject, 1 econtmending a ciscamavigation of the Dead Sea, and the entire const, stating that the expense would be triffing, tain the scriptural accounts of the cities of the his will be sent for Mr Taddy, the head usher, and as our shops frequently touched at Acre, in Syria, plain." forty miles from Lake Tiberias, or Sea of Galifee, from which the river Jordan runs and debouches into the first named sea ; that the frame of a boa with crew and provisions could be transported on camels from Acre to Tiberias, and there put towether again. Only one traveller, Mr. Costigan, had ever circumnavigated the Dead Sea, and he died at the termination of his voyage without leaving any journal or notes behind. It is contended that independent of the eager curiosity of all Christendom in regard to this mysterious lake, this expedition was of value to the interests of navigation.

The Secretary of the Navy received favorably the proposition of Lieut, Lynch, and an opportunity soon occurred, by which it could be conveniently carried into effect. It was neccessary to send a store ship to the Mediteranean Squadron. and as after her arrival, she would have no employment for months, the Secretary determined to send Lient. Lyoch and his party in her, so that. after meeting the wants of the squadfoh, she might proceed up the Levant, and land Lieut. Lynch and his companions.

This was done, The store-ship, the "Supply" was supplied with two metailic boats, one of copper, the other of iron-the former named "Fanny Mason" and the latter "Fanny Skinner."

On their arrival at their destination their troubles been, and on their march to Lake Tiberias their boats had to be transported over the most formidable mountain heights, and to be lowered down precipices with ropes. But these difficulties were surmounted with true sailor skill and perseverance, and on the 8th of April the two Fannies each with the American ensign flying. were affeat upon the beautiful blue waters of the sea of Galilee, "Emblemetic of its Master, it alone of all things around them remained the same. Just as the Apostles saw it when our Savior said to it, Peace, be still, this little band of rovers beheld it."

The navigation of the Jurdan was found to be the most difficult and dangerous, from its fearful and frequent rapids. Lieut. Lynch solves the of the denression between Lake Tiberan and the Dead Sea, by the tortuous course of the fordan, which, in the distance of sixty miles. winds through a course of two hundred miles .-Within this distance Lieut. Lynch and his party plunged down no less than twenty-seven threatening rapids, besides many others of less descent. The difference of level between the two seas is over a thousand feet.

The water of the Jordan was sweet to within a faw hundred yards of its mouth. The waters of the sea were devoid of smell, but bitter, salt and nauseous. Upon entering it, the boats were encountered by a gale, and, "it seemed as if the bows, so dense was the water, were encountering the sledge hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea.

The party proceeded daily with their explorations, making topographical sketches as they went, untill they reached the Southern extremity of the sea, where the most wonderful sight await-

"In passing the mountain of Uzdom (Sodom)

we unexpectedly and much to our astonishment," says Lieut. Lynch, " saw a large, rounded, turretshaped column, facing towards S. E., which proved to be of solid rock salt, capped with carbonate of lime, one mass of chrystalization. Mr. Dale took a sketch of it, and Dr. Anderson and I landed with much difficulty and procured speci-

mens from it." The party that circumnavigated the lake, return ed to their place of departure, and brought back boats in as complete order as they had left them, is a specimen of the skill, system and discipline of the American Navy. No nation in the world has such a service. The time is coming when it will give proofs of that fact palpable to the most dull understanding.

Thanks to the good management of Lieutenar Lynch, the whole cost of this scientific exploration of the Dead Sea was but seven hundred dollars From the letters of Lieut. Lynch, quoted by Lieut. Maury, we transcribe the following inter-

esting facts elicited by the exploration.

The bottom of the Northern half of this sea almost an entire plain. Its meridianal lines at short distance from the shore scarcely vary in depth. The deepest soundings thus far 189 fathoms (1120 feet ) Near the shore, the bottom is generally an incrustation of salt, but the intermediate one is soft mud with many rectangular chrystals-mostly cubes-of pure salt. At one time Stellwager's lead brought up nothing but chrystald.

" The Southern half of the sea is as shallow as the Northern one is deep, and for about one fourth of its entire length the depth does not exceed three fathoms. (18 feet.) Its Southern bed has presented no chrystals, but the shores are lined with incrustations of salt, and when we landed at Uzdom, in the space of an hour cur foot-prints were lick him into shape. He was so particularly fond coated with chrystalization.

"The opposite shores of the peninsula and the west coast present evident marks of disruption.

"There are unquestionably birds and insects upon the shores, and ducks are sometimes upon the sea, for we have seen them-but cannot detect any living thing within it; although the salt streams flowing into it contain salt, fish. I feel sure that the results of this survey will fully sus- Llis ideath was characteristic. After making

He thus speaks of the Jordan-" The Jordan windings, and fringed with luxuriance, while, its waters are sweet, clear, cool and refreshing."

After the survey of the sea, the party proceeded to determine the heights of mountains on its sheres, and to run a level thence via Jerusalem to the Mediterranean. They found the summit of the West Lank of the Dead Sea more than 1,000 feet above its serface, and very nearly on a level with the Mediterranean.

"It is a curious fact," says Lieut. Maury, "that the distance from the top to the bottom of the Dead Sea should measure the height of it's banks, the elevation of the Mediterranean, and the difference of level between the bottom of the two seas. and that the Dead Sea should also be an exact muitiple of the height of Jerusalem above it.

Another not less singular fact, in the opinion of Lieut. Lynch, " is that the bottom of the Dead Sea forms two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one. The first its southern part, of slimy mud covered by a shallow bay; the last its northern and largest portion, of mud incrustations and rectangular chrystals of salt-at a great depth with a narrow ravine running through it, corresponding with the bed of the river Jordan at one extremity, and the Wady 'el Jeib,' or wady within a wady at the other.

"The slimy ocze," says Lieut. Maury, " upon that plain at the bottom of the Dead Sea will not fail to remind the sacred historian of the 'stime pits' in the vale where were joined in battle . four kings with five."

We have given this condensed view of Lieut. Maury's instructive article with its extract from Lieut. Lynch's letters, believing that the interest of the subject will excuse us in the eyes of our readers for extracting so much space from' politics. Lieut. Lynch's report will be eagerly awaited by the public. We wish the gallant and accomplished officer a speedy and safe return.

# Mr. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

We learn from the letter of the correspondent f the Boston Courier, that the celebrated author "Cosmos," Humboldt, referring to this country and her literature, recently expressed the follow ing eulogium on our distinguished writer, Mr. Prescott : " William II. Prescott, of Boston, is not only the greatest historian of America, but the most eminent of the known world. It is with the most profound interest that I read his wonderful productions, which are volumes of precious collections, on whose leaves are indelibly stamped that rich taste of arranging facts which belong to a superior mind." Such a testimonial, from so eminent a source cannot fail of awakening in the hosom of every lover of learning, and especially every American, the proudest feeling of satis-

Who are happy men? The mechanics !-They live to benefit others-are always ready with a word to encourage-a smile to cheer-a ook to persuade, and a dollar to assist. They are never fearful less a good trade or an excellent barbut the more rejoics when such a one meets with . I always like to consult with a sensible wor returned to. Turvey with long anticipation ... encouragement.

## The Death of the Dominic.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

" Take him up says the master." Old Spelling Book.

My old schoolmaster is dead, He "died of stroke," and I wonder none of his pupils have ever done the same. I have been flogged by many iffasters, but his rod, like Aaron's swallowed all the rest. We have often wished that he whipped on the principle of Italian penmanship-up strokes heavy, down strokes light ! but he did it in English round hand, and we used to think with a very hard pen. Such was his love of floggings that for some failure in English composition, after having been well corrected, I have been ordered to be revised. I have heard of a road to learning, and he did justice to it; we certainly never went a stage in education, without being well horsed. The mantle of Dr. Busby descended on his shoulders and on ours. There was but one tree on the play-ground-a birch, but it never had a twig or a leaf upon it. Spring or Summer, it always look. ed as bare as if the weather had been cutting at the latter end of the year. Pictures they say, are good incentives to learning, and certainly we never got through a page without cuts; for instance, I do not recollect a Latin article without a tail-piece. All the Latin at that school might be comprised

ui one line-An arm, a man, and a cane. It was Englished to me one day in school hours when I was studying Robinson Crusoe instead of Virgi!, by a storm of bamboo that really carried on the illusion and made me think for a time that I was assaulted by a set of savages. He seemed to consider a boy as a bear's cub, and set himself literally to of striking us with a leather strap on the flats of our hands that he never allowed them a day's rest. There was no such thing as Paim Sunday in our calendar. In one word, he was disinterestedly cruel, and used as industriously to strike for wages. Some of the elder boys, who had read Smollet, christened him Roderick, from his hitting like Random, and being so partial to Strap.

addressed him in the following words :- " It is all over, Mr. Taddy-! am sinking fast-I am going from the terrestial globe-to the celestialand have promised Tomkins a flogging-mind he has it-and don't let him pick off the buds : I have asked Aristotle," (here his head wandered,) "and he says, I cannot live an hour ! I don't like that black horse grinning at me-cane him soundly for not knowing his verbs-Oantego to, non quod odio habeam ; O. Mr. Taddy, its breaking up with me-the vacation's coming-there is that black horse again-Dulcis morieus reminiscitur -we are short of canes-Mr. Taddy, don't let the school get into disorder when I am gone-1 am afraid thro' my illness-the boys have gone back in their flogging-I feel a strange feeling all over me-is the new pupil come ! I trust I have done my duty-and have made my will-and left ali," (here his head wandered again) " to Mr. Sourer, the school bookseller-Mr. Taddy I invite you to my funeral-make the boys walk in good order -and take care of the crossings. My sight is getting dim; write to Mrs. B. at Margate-and inform her--we break up on the 21st. The door is left open-I am very cold where is. my ruler gone-I feel-John light the school lamps -I cannot see a line-O, Mr. Taddy-venit hori -my hour is come-I am dying-thou art dying -he is dying. We-are-dying-you are cy-." The voice ceased. He made a feable motion with his hands as if he was ruling a copy book-the "ruling passion strong in death,"-

An epitaph composed by himself, was discov ered in his deak,-with an unpublished pamphlet against Tom Paine. The epitaph was so stuffed with quotations from Homer and Virgil, and almost every Greek and Latin author beside, that the mason, who was consulted by the widow, declined to lithograph it under a hundred pounds .-The Domine consequently reposes under no more Latin than His Jacer; and without a single particle of Greek, though he is himself a Long Homer.

# A RUSSIAN WIFE FAIR.

The chief opportunity of seeing native finery mixed up with a curious custom observed on Whit-monday at the summer gardens, when the unmarried girls parade themselves for the chance of being selected and sought in marriage by those who are on the lookout for wives. These young people arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the long avenue attended by the mothers, decked out in their gayest costume, while congregated thousands promenade up and down in dense crowds. The idea realizes what we call "Love at first sight," and is certainly a flovel way of putting the power of Cupid to the test. If any arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is negotiated at home. This is confined to the linle people-1 mean those just above the middle class ; but in former times it was common to all ranks .- Life

SENSIBLE WOMEN .- " When I am making up a plan of consequence," cays bord Bolingbroke, home, with regret, even on an occasional visit, and man." Lord Bolingbroke was a great man.

### Execution of Bailly.

In Lamartine's History of the Girondists, that book in which he so eloquently describes the rise and fall of a body of men in whose footsteps he has himself closely followed in this last Revolution. possibly to share their fate, occurs the following description of the last scette of one not unlike himself in magnanimity of character nobleness of soul -Bailly, Mayor of Paris. The whole scene is brought as vividly before the eye as a picture could present it-it is a picture in words. Well might Madame Roland, herself another victim. exclaim, "Oh Liberty, what atrocities are perperated in thy name."

" His name condemned him. He marched to death among the throng of the multitude. His funishment was no less than a protracted assassination. His head bare, his hair cut, his hands tied behind his back with an enormous cord, his body covered only by a shirt beneath a freezing sky, e slowly traversed the quarters of the capital .-The refuse and scum of Paris; whom he had long restrained, appeared to rise and precipitate themselves like a torrent round the wheels. The executioners themselves, indignant at this ferocity, reproached the people with their outrages. The populace was only the more implacable. The horde had insisted that the guillotine, generally placed at the Place de la Concorde, should be that Hunt's Magazine. day transported to the Champ de Mars, that blood might wash out the blood upon the ground where t had been shed. Men who called themselves relations, friends, or avengers of the Champ de Mars, carried a flag in derision, by the side of e tumbril, at the end of a pole. They dipped it from time to time in the gutter, and violently whisked Bailly's face. Others spat in his face. His features, lacerated and solled with dust and blood, no longer presented a human form. Roars of laughter and applause encouraged these horrors. That march, interrupted at stations, lasted

" Arrived at the place of execution, these refined men of wrath made Bailly descend from the tumbril, and forced buff to make on foot the tour of the Champ de Mars; they ordered him to lick the ground on which the blood of the people had flowed. Even this expiation did not satisfy them. The guillotine had been erected in the enclosure of Champ de Mars. The earth of the fed ation appeared to the people too sacred to be stained by an execution. The executioners were ofdered to take down the scaffold, piece by piece. and to reconstruct it close to the Seine,upon a dung heap accumulated from the sewers of Paris .-The executioners were constrained to obey. The machine was dismantled. As if to parody the punishment of Christ bearing his cross, the monsters loaded the shoulders of the old man with the heavy beams which supported the platform of the scaffold. Their blows compelled the condemned to drag himself along under this weight. He fainted under his burthen; coming to himself, he grose, and shouts of laughter rallied him upon his age and infirmities. They made him look on. during an hour, at the tardy construction of his own scaffold. Rain mingled with snow, inusdated his head, and froze his limbs. His body trembled with cold. His soul was firm. His grave and placid countenance preserving its setenity .-His imperishable reason, passed above this populace, and looked beyond them. He tasted martyrdom, and did not find it more bitter than the hone for which he submitted to it. He discoursed calmly with the assistants. One of them seeing him paralyzed with cold, said to him, " You tremble, Bailly." " Yes, my friend," said be, " but it is with cold." At last, the axe terminated this scene of protracted cruelty. It had lasted five bours. Bailly pitied the people, thanked the executioner, and confided himself to immortality .--Few victims ever met with a viler execution few recutioners with so exalted a victim.

THE MALAY'S TEST OF HONESTY. A New Englandsea captain, who visited "India beyond the Ganges," was boarded by a Malay merchant, a man of considerable property, and asked if he had any tracts he could part with .-

The American, at a loss how to account for such a singular request from such a man, enquired-" What do you want with tracts? you cannot read a word of them." " True, but I have a use for them, nevertheless. Whenever one of your countrymen, or an Englishman, calls on me to trade. put a tract in his way, and watch him. If he reads it soberly and with interest, I infer that he will not cheat me; if he throws it aside with contempt or a profane oath, I have no more to do with

## FAMILY OF LEIGH RICHMOND.

him-I cancot trust him."

Mr. Richmond's first object was to make home the happiest place to his children; to render them independent of foreign alliances, in their pursuits and friendships; and so to interest them in domestic enjoyments, as to preclude the feeling, too common in young people, of restlessness and longing to leave their own firesides, and wander abroad in search of pleasure and employment.

In this attempt to satisfy his family, and engage their compliance with his wishes, he so completely succeeded, that every member of it left the place of their treasures.

### GOOD MAXIMS.

1. The world estimates men by their success in l.fe, and by general consent, success is evidence

2. Nevet, under any circumstances, assume s responsibility you can avoid consistently with Republic 1 your duty to yourself and others. 3. Base all your actions upon a principle

right; preserve your integrity of character, and, in doing this, never reckon the cost.

4. Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when solved itself into these two forms, but neither pushyour interest is concerned.

6. Be neither lavish nor niggardly ; of the two, avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised; but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment-therefore generous feelings should e cultivated.

7. Let your expense be such as to leave a bal ance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend

8. Keep clear of the law; for, when you gain your case, you are generally a loser of money. 9. Never relate your misfoftunes and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

10. No man who owes as much as he can pay has any moral right to endorse for another .-

AMUSEMENTS. The late Dr. Channing thus presses himself on the necessity of amusements People should be guarded against temptation to inlawful pleasures, by furnishing the means of nnocent ones. In every community, there must be pleasures, relaxations, and means of pleasurable excitement; and if innocent are not furnished. resort will be had to crimina'. Man was made to enjoy as well as to labor, and the state of society capable? Is he true to the Constitution ? should be adapted to this principle of human nature. Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in in a cheerful community."

### · POLITICAL.

#### The Office Holders in the lield. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Sept. 25, 1848. The Administration is alarmed! The Government office-holders are in the field, in spite of the admonitions and warnings of Jefferson and of Jackson, and are neglecting their official duties to sterfere in the elections which are going on. Look at the Central Locofoce Committee on Electioneering. Who are its members? General Furioso Bustamente Fcote, Senator from Mississippi, stands at its head. Next is William J. Brown, Second Assistant Postmaster General .-And the next and last is Edmund Burke, Com-

nissioner of Patents. Brown direc s and franks electioneering documents by the cart-load-makes bets on Cass's efection-and perambulates the country to make partizan speeches. In doing all this, he cannot e much of the time in his office. Does the Government, which pays him a salary of \$2,500, justify him in leaving his office to electioneer for

Burke, who cannot make speeches or mingle with the people, like Brown, can write all sor's of unscrupulous Locofoco editorials for the official organ. He does work of this nature with a zest and a zeal, for which he is notorious. Does the Government pay him a salary of \$3,000 to neglect the duties of his office to interfere in elec

Do Brown and Burke remember and heed th declarations of Jefferson and Jackson on this sub-

The other day, this Mr. Second Assistant Post master General Brown, made a Cass, speech at a ocofoco gathering in Biadensburg, tie was announced as Mr. Brown, of Indiana !

More recently, a Locofoco meeting was held n another part of Muryland, at Marlborough, and two of the speakers, as editorially announced in the Washington Union, were General McCalla, of Kentucky, and Mr. B. F. Brown, of Ohio.

Now, this General McCalla is an office-holder. at a salary of \$3,000 ! And the Mr. Brown, in ernment-a clerk in General McCalla's own of-

A delightful brace of perambulating electioneerers, leaving the duties of their stations to go abroad and make demagogue speeches! Why, almost all last winter and spring, this same Auditor McCalla was boring Congress to grant him more sition too monstrous for the popular credulity. clerical help, more clerks, or else, he declared, he' could not make out and settle the numerous and pressing accounts of the soldiers who had served Mexico! Does the Government pay him and his clerk Brown to attend to the duties of their It really seems to us that there ought to be no hear stations, or to waste their time in limerfering in el- sitation among them between Taylor, the friend

ing and distributing Locofoco documents, the ser- sylvania : vices of Mr. Polk's superintendent of the Peniten-

Have these office-holding gentry any claims to mon sense, can the Old Keystone fail of going for, be called the followers of Jefferson and Jackson! Taylor by an elegant majority?"

The true Government Policy. THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER of Saturday contains another of the recampaign " articles, the ten. The following extract relates to a period which may be called the "Golden Age" of the

"Now, there are but two sorts of party proper to good institutions and natural to our own. One of these founds itself on existing interests and their preservation: the other upon opinions. The first of these is the Conservative party; the second that of innovation, now generally styling itself,

ed its own views to excess. For a time the Fed-5. Never make money at the expense of your eralists were ultra-conservative, through a natural alarm at the enormities of French Democracy :- and Mr. Jefferson from his tendency to French theories, was as much over-disposed to be guided by speculative ideas, by a policy which regarded too much untried opinions rather than solid interests. . Under Madison and Monroe, however, liberal yet cautious rulers—both tendencies were checked: for their administrations were full of a spirit of improvement rather than of innovation. enter the old or the new, but endeavored to pre-serve the former, and to found upon it whatever the latter offered of amelioration.

They were both Conservative and Progressive and thus satisfying both these tendencies. (which as we have said, determine men in politics, these to the old, those the new-the sober and thinking to guide themselves by the past, the headlong or unquiet to expect every thing of the future.) they united both in one great party of the country. There could be nothing better. The Government, sagely and honestly administered for the benefit of all, drew to uself the confidence of all. Enlightened in its foreign policy, cautious and moderate yet vigorous and advancing in its domestic, it guard and yeustove to perfect every institution. The opinions which raged before had sunk into mere abstractions; men were not rewarded for having, nor punished for not having them. The only test for public employments was Mr. Jefferson's: "Is he honest? Is he

The Government was pure, impartial, moderate, and active only for good : three-fourths of its time and all its energies were not, as now, employed only in sustaining itself at the expense of the country, making war upon half the citizens, corrupting or inflaming the rest, and spreads dissension and danger. If powers which had been disputed were assumed, they were first, such as precedent after precedent had sunc ed - the precedents of good times and high authorities; secondly, the powers so assumed (to incorpotate a Bank, to carry on Internal Improvement, and to protect Domestic Industry) were not for the exclusive aggrandizement, of the Executive, and did not tend to monarchy; and thirdly, they were all purely benificent.

The election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency bids fair to restore the blessings of the bappy period here so truly described. The hope of such a restoration is itself exhibitating. The ultraism of parties receiving no encouragement at his hands, the asperities of political strife must subside : and men who go into public life may serve their country honestly, without danger of partizan obloquy. An administration such as that of Madison or of Monroe is, indeed, a thing to strive for. It might form a new starting point in the career of the Republic, giving her wards the gloricus consumation of the test hopes of the friends of Freedom of the friends of Freedom everywhere .- Balti-

Wilmot Provise and Compromise Bir. The Locos profess to be dreadfully concerned to know what Gen. Taylor will do with the Wil mot Proviso, should he be elected President, and that bill pass Congress. Now, even admiting he should sign such a bill, how much worse would it be than leaving the question of slavery open !-Gen. Cass states that "unless he is grossly de-ceived, the inhabitants of those regions (New Mexico and California) cannot become slaveholders Moreover quoting Mr. Walker, he remarks, "be vond the Del Norte, slavery will not pass, because it is forbidden by law." Well, if it won't, it won't, and there's an end on't, Proviso or no Proviso. Compromise or no Compromise, and what' the use of trying to to humbug people with such exclamations, as "Gracious Heavens" the States standing 15 to 15 and Filmore in the chair "-Gen. Cass admits, as Mr. Stephens argued, that alavery is forbidden by law," so that by remaining passive those regions would become "free soil" as a matter of course. Hence, the Comin this city-the Second Auditor of the Treasury, promise Bill, which Stephens and others, by their vote. I sid on the table, was a mere trick, and they destion, is also an office-holder at the seat of Go- so voted because they believed with Cass, that : in those regions, it (slavery) is forbidden by law. Yet in the face of this opinion of Cass, southern Locofoco agitators denounce Stephens & Co. for believing the Cass creed. Verily it would see a as if those who profess to " place their trust in the in the intelligence of the people conteive no impo-

> To the following we would particularly ask the attention of our Quaker whigs of North Carolina. of Peace, and Cass, the "inevitable War" man Prospects in Pennsylvania .- " Putomac." who

In addition to these gentry, and the work of sun-dry salaried clerks and messengers in the Execu-has extensive means of acquiring information. tive Departments, in the way of toting and direct- gives the following cheering tidings from Penn-Letters have been received here from leading

tiary, Mr. C. P. Sengstack, are called into requis- Quakers in Pennsylvania, which states that the tion! Transparencies and transparent lanterns honest broad brims are going en mass for Zachfor the use of Locoloco processions, are manufact any Taylor, because he is a straight-forward hontured there, it is understood, by wholesale, but est man, and a man of peace, opposed to war and whother by the convicts or not, is a matter yet uncarnage, although he fights the battles of his counknown to the public. Cart loads of Locofoco pam- try when ordered by his Government to do so;phlets, in part signed by Sengstuck himself, are whereas Gen. Cass. although he never fights said to be taken there to be directed and made himself, is furious for conquest and for involving ready to cumber the mails. Does the Govern- the country in war! No doubt Gen. Taylor will ment pay Sengstack twenty-five hundred doollars get every true Whig vote in Pennsylvania, and a year to set the laborers in the l'enitentiary to g, great number which were in the last elecmaking electioneering lanterns and other transpar- tion cast for Mr. Polk. If, then, Wilmot's declaencies, and directing electioneering decuments, ration prove true, that Van Buren will poli 25,000 articles that would sell! Democratic votes in Pennsylvania, and that he will the agas indicate, how, in the name of com-