hard new asserts of the series of the

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY PENTON & DABLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single copies, Two DoLLARS per year, invariably in To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at the Bostom and a Half per dupy.
No subscription received for less than six months

BATES OF ADVERTISING ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS BREVIER. 

wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordlag to the above.

Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers

on liberal and advantageous terms.

Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five times brevier in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; it successing five lines will be abarged the same as other advertisements. Obstury notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

MOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON, IMPOSTERS AND WHOLESALE

DETERS IN FOREIGN IND DON' STIC DRY GOODS. No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET, (OFFICETS NANOTER STREET,) BALTIMORE.

BASIL B HOPKINS, ROBERT BULL. THOR. W. ATKINGON.

> KERRISOY & LEIDING, -IMPORTERS-

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Who esale and Retail, BASEL STREET, ONE DOOR PROM KING,

CHARLESTON, S. C. [32-ly] HERMANN L-ASHE & HARGRAVE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Crimi at O cket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being "ounty Solicitor.)
They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.

T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Caburras, Union and Anson.
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Office at Wadeshoro'.
THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE.

R. P. SITMOVS, Watch and Clock Repairer,

Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially

## SMITH & LINDSEY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Perfamery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in their Line.

#### NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.

A large lot just received, for Family and Physi cians' U-es which can be relied upon as being exx PIPE and PURE.

#### PERFUMERY

Of the most cuoics and PRAGRANT selections. To this LARGE and EXTENSIVE assortment they would more e-pecially call the attention of the Ludies and of the Young Men in our community-of course Old Bachelors not excepted.

#### ALSO POMADES.

For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the Hair-from the hest manufacturers in this country.

#### TOTLET ARTICLES,

Of French and English manufacture, and of every description-suitable for the most fastidious; in fact parer basthere been in this place such a large and beaustiful associations of the above named articles which we now offer to the public on the most liberal terms.

#### SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Amputating Instruments and Bental Forceps of every sariety. Also now style Electro-Magnetic Ma-

N. B .- Physicians in the surrounding country can obtain COMPLETE OUTFITS without the time and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon all the CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS as being the best that can be obtained and warranted PREE PROM ADULTERATION. The citisens of Auton and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invit d to call and examine for themselves, when they will find the Proprietors ever attentive, ready and willing to show their assorts . ment to all scho will favor them with a call.

### MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MISS A. HORN., RESPECTFULLY AN. nounces to the citizens of Wadesboro' and Ausen, that she has taken the stand lately occupied by MRS. MARY PAUL, who re she will be happy to attend to all who need he," services in her line of business.

She has just received an excellent asso, tment of SPRING GOODS-SILKS FOR DRESSES.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., &c., And she will have always on hand a good STOCK OF MATERIAL FOR DRIESES AND BONNETS.

TAKE NOTICE. ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, our terms for the sale of LUMBER will be, For good lumber Sic. cash, or 51 credit, \$100; Refuse lumber Sic. cash, or 40c. credit.

Equal: Edge lumber Sig. cash, or 40c. credit.

THE WAS GULLEDGE.

THE LARGEST STOCK YET!

COME AND SEE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED NEARLY ALL HIS STOCK OF

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

And begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to offer them a well selected assortment, consisting in part of PRINTS. ORGANDIES. BERAGES.

MUSLINS, ROBES A LEZ, GINGHAMS, ROBES DOUBLE JUPE. FEW PATTERNS OF HANDSOME SILK DBESSES,

STELLA SHAWLS. (new style,) LARGE LOT OF BEAUTIFUL TRIMMINGS. (Of every style an I variety.) FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,

All of which were selected from the newest and most fashionable styles of French, English and Amercan manufactures.

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS AND SIZES. LADIES AND MISSIS' CONNETS AND FLATS,

And a very large lot of HATS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND KIND. PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

WILLOW WARE, HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND CUTLERY. Everything usually kept in an extensive country and Douglasites, presided over by a renegade Fedstore, which it is unnecessary to mention in detail,

and which will be sold on very reasonable terms. E. L. CARPENTER.

NEW-BOOK STORE IN CHERAW, S. C.,

Norweod's, May 1859-36-3m

(NEARLY OPPOSITE D. MALLOY'S STORE.)

T. S. MARSHALL

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, OR NOTIONS.

To which he invites the attention of Ladies and

# GOODS! GOODS!

SPRING AND SUMMER!!

J. J. COX,

DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

GROCERIES, &c.

J. J. COX takes pleasure in announcing to his Cusomers, Friends and the Public generally that his usualty extensive stock has recently been replenished by LARGE, FRESH and FASHIONALE PUR CHASES for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS. These Goods are all of the BEST QUALITY; and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interests by calling and examining them for themselves. They will be sold low on the usual time, but

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

all accounts must be punctually settled. [35-tf

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

That I have ever offered in this market. THEY WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Call and examine for yourself.

March 31, 1859-29-if

NEW GOODS

MILLION,

. s. s. ARNOLD'S

CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE. WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST and BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, GENERAL STOCK, AND MANY ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTY. Purchasers wishing to buy good articles,

at LOW PRICES, will please give me a call. S. S. ARNOLD. Wadesbure', March 81, 1000 50-4

[For the Argus.

STANZAS.

BY BUNBBAM. "I'm sitting in the runlight at eventide." Oh! I'm a merry, little maid With a beart as full of give,

As the mountain atreem that gushes forth
From its rocky home so free.

I will not say 'tis always right',
Yet its sorrows never stay;
The shadow's frown and he sunlight's smile

Alternate bold their sway.

We know the storm-cl-ul passing o'er Makes the sunshine brighter seem, And the dawn most radiance seems to shed, When the night hath darke-t been-Our joys would not seem half so dear! d sorrows banished be-And we learn to prize our pleasures more,

Because so soon they fire. But har! I I bur the evening bell, And the notes of the vesper song,
And my suster-Sunbeams to their rest
Wid all have gone ere long.
Some sleep among the dim, old woods.
That shade Potomac blue,

And some upon the wavelet's breast
Are gently crad el t-o—
And one has stolen in to me
God's benediction bright,
One moment brief 'tis ling-ring near, Now softly fades from sight.

Then sweetly sleep my sister-band, The day's red flag is furled; But come again at morrow's dawn,

And wake the dreaming world.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.

Contributions to the History of Two Years of Locofoco Alministration. The people now in power are an aggolomeration of Secessionists, Free Soilers, renegade Whigs

From such a compound what could be expected but what has come to pass, extravagance, corrup. Reasonable allowance for rivers and tion, and ignorance and incapacity in every de-

partment of the Government. THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION. For the year ending the 3th of June, 1858, the actual expenditures of the Government were, by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 26.

Add the amount of Mail service as by the Report of the Postmarter General, pag-730,.....\$12,7.22,470 Less the sums included in

the Secretary of Treas- 4.679 270 Total actual expenditures by the Gov-

ernment and paid by the people for one year's misrule For the year 1859 it is not possible to tell ex. ment actly what will be expended, but the following table will show what has been uppr printed, and the experience of the past will enable the peo- governed by locafocos who are dishonest and inple to say whether the expenditure is likely to competent, they must pay, xceed or fall below it.

During the first year Mr. Buchanan spent the following sums in conducting the government and

rewarding friends: Amount actual and estimated in the Secretary of Treasury's Report \$74,963 058,41 Postoffice charges.
Deficienties provided for by the last

That sum is all yone, paid, consumed by Dem- so much more. ocratic maws, in great part wasted by incompebefore had any conception of such an aggregate? twice what they were in Fillmore's time. suus, viz :

8,913,131.30 public service. ess deficiencies ...... ndefinite sums.....

\$.8 54.691.48 Permanent appropriations...... 

Thus without allowing for any deficiency, the the gate of St. Giovanni: "Soldiers, what appropriations for Mr. Buchanan's second year exceed by about one million of dollars the ex. death-the chill of the cold night, the open air, penditures of his first year, the nine millions and the burning sun-no lodgings, no munitions, worse with a vengeance!

The Administration try to shift the burthen from themselves to Congress. Congress they say makes the appropriations, and of course we spend them they grant.

Why of course Congress makes the approprintions, and it must make, the appropriations cholera and famine, were still holding out against which the incompetent and d. h nest men of the administration require to carry on the Government, or else stop certain parts of the administration; and the expenses are so large because Democrats are in office, and are incompetent to discharge their duties with economy and honesty, the rest gained the shore, and Garibaldi, know-With honest men—unlike the Secretary of War ing that the Austrians, turious at his escape, had -and able men-unlike the Secretary of the set a price upon his head, bid his followers to Treasury and of the Post Office departmentthe Government would not und ought no to cost on her confinement, had never left his side, and more than one-half what it now costs. Fillmore one other triend, set out for Ravenna. But beadministered it for about one-ha'f.

But it is not true that Congress has forced appropriations and expendi ures on the Government. On the contrary the Government asked more than Congress gave.

Mr. Buchanan made the Kansas and Utah wars Congress did not make Mr. Buchanan spend

vided for his extravagance. her last look and thought and folding clasp on Congress did not force him to ask a loan of him who had been her all in life, the soul of that

of collecting the revenue to nearly \$3,000,000

of ten sloops of war. Congress did not propose the scandalous sums to be squandered on the civilization of the In-

On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan asked for the mere collection of the customs for one year, ...\$5. 01 000 . 2 6 0,000 quartered. Congress gave him ..... 2,000,000

gave him only two regiments of volunteers for where he remained until 1054.

e'g then months. A third one was voted, but for the protection, and at the expense, of Texas.

If wishes would bide, beg

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

Congress is responsible for the expenditure

We think Congress is too liberal, but that is

no exculpation for the Administration They will spend all that is given them; but incompetency and dishonesty, favoritism, and peculation, so percade the present and the late Administrations, that the Government must stop, if these enormous demands are not complied with.

While millions are asked for soldiers and ships, there is not a word said about a single harbor, or river, or lake in the United States, in any of the estimates. And the Democrate in the House refused not only any appropriation for those great and beneficent objects, I ut they also first refused all appropriations for the great fortification system, which protects the great seats of our commercial wealth, and then gave only \$500,000 instead of the reasonable appropriation of \$1,931,-000 estimated for

Now suppose the Government had gotten all it asked from Congress; and that Congress had added a reasonable amount for the protection of our lake and river commerce, what would the expense of the government have amounted to? Why-add for collecting the cu-toms the. \$2,000,000 

1,500,000 ... \$7,769,000 And we have .....

That is to say-so far is it from being true that to say—so for is it from being true
that Congress—even this Democratic Congress
—forces expenditures on the President, the President asked for nearly \$7,000,000 beyond what the Congress gave him! And adding to what he did ask only \$1,500,000 for the protection of our rivers and harbors, which he had no right to omit, and which he grossly neglected his duty in omitting, and we have a scale of expenditure astonishing to behold. The figures are

Accounty appropriated for the year 6,200,000.000 1 500 000 000

Whole cost of the year 1858-9.......\$106.554.201.51 For deficiency on the Buchauan scale, 8,000,000,00 \$114,554,271.54

And that sum represents a Democrat's idea of an economical Administration ! Where and how this money goes can only be divined by looking into the Fort Snelling report,

the Willet's Point report, the Naval Committee's report, the Clerk of the House of Representatives From each of them we append statements, which throw a flood of light on the corruption,

89,628,867 the plundering, the incapacity of the Govern-For this there is no remedy but a change of Administration. As long as the people will be

1. What the real wants of the Government are, and in addition.

2. So much more as they can safely steal, and

3. So much more as they waste by reason of their

It is nonsense for Congress to refuse appropriations-the Government must go on-the public 14,000,000 00 work must be done, and that by the Government officers-and if they plunder and waste great 8,913,131.30 sums over and above what would be actually re ...\$97,576, 89 72 quired for the honest and economical doing of the same work, Congress must just appropriate

It is for this reason that the expenses of the tency and dishonesty. Which of our readers Government are now, in time of peace, nearly

We showed that the appropriations for the one The only alternatives are either to stop the fiscal year, 1858-9, amount to the following wheels of Government, to turn out the Administration, or to give up to them their plunder and Specific sums in bills approved ...... \$67,067,762.78 wastings over and above the necessities of the

6,351,224.49 detence of Rome in 1849, the troops of Gari-16,586,588.85 baldi were the bravest and last of the comba-Aggregate for the service of the years city, the French entered Rome, Garibaldi, issuing the following proclamation, left the city by have to offer is fatigue, danger, struggling, and nearly of deficiencies included. From bad to no provisions—but forced marches, dangerous watenposts, and continual struggling with bayonets against batteries. Let those who love freedomand their country better than life follow me And four thousand tollowed him His hope was to cut his way through French and Austrian troops to aid the Venetians, who, in spite of the toe. By dint of unparalleled courage, fatigue by land and by sea, he had just rounded the Panta di Maestra, and could see the towers of the Queen of the Adriatic, when the Aus rian snips attacked his boats, and eight were taken; the rest gained the shore, and Garibaldi, knowdisperse, and with his wife, who, though close fore they could reach the city, the mother of the dead little one on the American shore, of the three children waiting her return at Nice, of the unborn one never destined to see the earthlight fading from her eyes-that mother knew that she was dying, yet bore on by her husband s witnout the orders and against the protest of side, uncomplaining still, for the Austrians were on their track. He knew it, too; but through the lonely desert no aid, no shelter, was at hand. \$9,000,000 more than Co gress had authorized At last he took her in his arms and bore her on \$40,000,000, and add \$1,600,000 of interest to noble woman went up to the great band of waiting martyrs, to tell them of her hustand's deeds, the expenses.

Congress did not ask him to increase the cost of Italy's, of Rome's. Not even a tomb had tionary plunder of the treasury to a vast amount. Paid the the penalty, awarded to any one who or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall on the other hand. Mr. Buchanan saked for the more should "give to Garibaldi or his followers fire. be prohibited." food, or shelter." He was hung, drawn and

After wandering for thirty-five days in differ-authorities, carried to Genoa, and imprisoned in Mr. Buchanan asked for five new regiments of the "Tower." Released, but refused permission the regular army. Congress refused them and to remain in Peidmont, he proceeded to America,

#### THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The following message from President Polk was sent to the House of Representatives on the on the 14th of August, 1848, at the close of the

To the House of Representatives of the United States: When the President has given his official sanction to a bill which has passed Congress, during a period of sixty years, our progress as a usage requires that he shall notify the house in which it originated of that fact. The mode of giving this notification has been by an oral message delivered by his private secretary.

Having this day approved and signed an act entitled " An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon," I deem it proper, under the existing circumstances, to communicate the fact in a more solemn form. The deeply interesting and protracted discussions which have taken place in both houses of Congress, and the absorbing interest which the subject has excited throughout the country, justify, in my judgment, this departure from the form of notice observed in other cases. In this communication with a coordinate branch of the government, made proper by the considerations referred to, I shall frankly and without reserve express the reasons which have constrained me not to withhold my signature from the bill to establish a government over Oregon, even though the two territories of New Mexico and California are to be left for the present without governments. None doubt that it is proper to establish a government in Oregon. Indeed it has been too long delayed. I have made repeated recommendations to Congress to this effect. The petitions of the people of that distaut region have been presented to the government, and ought not to be disregarded. To give to them a regularly-organized government and the protection of our laws, which as citizens of the United States they claim, is a high duty on our part, and one which we are bound to perform. unless there be controlling reasons to prevent it

In the progress of all governments, questions of such transcendent importance occasionally arise as to cast in the shade all those of a mere party character. But one such question can now b agicated in this country, and this may endanger our glorious Union-the source of our greatness and all our political blessings. This question is slavery. With the slaveholding states, this does not embrace merely the rights of property, however valuable; but it ascends far higher and invalves the domestic peace and security of every

The fathers of the constitution, the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundation of our institutions, foreseeing the danger from this quarter, acted in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession on this dangerous and delicate subject, and their wisdom ought to be the guide of their successors. While they left to the States, exclusively, the question of domestic slavery within their respective limits, they provided that slaves who might escape into other States not recognising the institution of slavery shall "be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Upon this foundation the matter rested until

the Missouri question arosa. In December, 1819, application was made to Congress by the people of the Missouri territory for admission into the Union as a State. The discussion upon the subject in Congress involved the question of slavery, and was prosecuted with such violence as to produce excitements alarming to every patriot in the Union. But the good genius of conciliation, which presided at the birth of our institutions, finally prevailed; and the Missouri compromise was adopted. The eighth section of the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, "to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government," &c , provides : "That in all that territory GARIBALDI'S ESCAPE FROM ROME -In the ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contenplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convic ted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited Provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed

and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, aforesaid ' This co apromise had the effect of calming the troubled waves, and restoring peace and good-will

throughout the States of the Union. The Missouri question had excited intense ag-itation of the public mind, and threatened to divide the country into geographical parties, alienating the f elings of attachment which each portion of our Union should bear to every other The compromise alloyed the excit-ment, tranquillized the popular mind, and restored confidence and fraternal feelings. Its authors were hailed as public benefactors.

the questions which now agitate the public mind. would produce the same happy results. It the legislation of Congress on the subject of the other territories shall not be adopted in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, it is impossible that the country can be satisfied; or that the most disastrous consequences shall fail to ensue. When Texas was admitted into the Union, the some spirit of compromise which guided our pre- lance, near Malipar, in the East Indies. decessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter

of a century before, prevailed, without any sehim to spend; yet such we e the slefic encies pro-till he reached a peasant's but, and there, with rious opposition. The joint resolution for annex-bler tast look and thought and folding clasp on ing Texas to the United States, approved March the first, one thousand eight hundred and fortyfive, provides that "such states as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying souh of every year might be piled into a pyramid which thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north latitude. Italy to give to the gentle, brave Anita. From commanly known as the Missouri compromise five hundred and seventy-two millions of miles Congress did not suggest to him the building the grave which her husband husself had dug for line, shall be admitted into the Union with or of yours spun in England in a year, might be her in wordless grief, her corpse, ferreted out without slavery, as the people of each state asking wound round and round the earth, as a boy winds by an Austrian dog, indicated to its masters (less admission may desire. And in such state or string around his top; or, we might throw the human than the brute) the generous peasant who states as shall be formed out of said territoy shurtle over distant Uranus, and then tangle tohad she dered her in her dying hours, and he north of the Missouri compromise line, slavery gether the "red planet Mars," the Earth, Venus,

> Texas compromise line. Its southern boundary consumption of that raw material. is the parallel of forty-two degrees, leaving the If wishes would bide, beggars would ride. compromise, the question presented for my con- cortainly not feed them - Household Words.

sideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corres-

ponded with my convictions. Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas compromises? Ought we at this late day, on the 14th of August, 1848, at the close of the in attempting to annual what has been so long session, but was not entered on the journal till established and acquiesced in, to excite sectional the 6th of December, 1848, the beginning of divisions and jealousies, to alienate the people of different partions of the Union from such other, and to endanger the existence of the Union it-

> From the adoption of the federal constitution, nation has been without example in the annals of history. Under the protection of a bountiful Providence, we have advanced with giant strides in the career of wealth and prosperity. We have enjoyed the blessings of freedom to a greater extent than any other people, ancient or modern, under a government which has preserved order, and secured to every citizen life, liberty, and property. We have now become an example for mitation to the whole world. The friends of freedom, in every clime, point with admiration to our institutions. Shall we, then, at the mo-ment when the people of Europe are devoting all their energies in the attempt to assimilate their institutions to our own, petil all our blessings by despising the lessons of experience, and refusing to tread in the loststeps which our fathers have trodden? And for what cause would we endanger our glorious Union? The Missouri compromise contains a prohibition of slavery throughout all that vast region extending twelve and a half degrees along the Pacific, from the parallel of thirty six degrees thi ty minutes, to that of forty-nine degrees, and east from that ocean to and beyond the summit of the Rocky mountains. Why, then, should our institutions be endangered because it is proposed to submit to the people of the remainder of our newly-acquired territory lying south of thirty six degrees thirty minutes, inbracing less than four degrees of latitude, the question whether, in the language of the Texas compromise, they "shall be admitted [as a state] into the Union with or without slavery." Is this a question to be pushed to such extremities by excited partisans on the one side or the other, in regard to our newly acquired distant possessions on the Pacific, as to endanger the union of thirty glorious states which constitute our confederacy? Thave an abidi g co. fidence that the sover re-Hertion and sound patriotism of the people of all the states will being them to the conclusion, that the dictate of wisdom is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missonri compromise, or some other equitable compromise, which would expect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to different portions, of the Union. ----

> "BRIMSTONE SHOWERS"-Professor Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College, explains this phenomenon as follows:

"The phenomenon you discribe as exciting so much interest has been not unfrequently experienced in wooden countries; and the falling of similar yellow-dust has come to bear the name of sulphur shower, from the resemblance of the dust to flour of sulphur, as well perhaps as from the smell of brimstone, sometimes accompany-

ing, as in the thunder storm you mention. "The yellow matter is, not sulphur, nor any thing belonging to the mineral kingdom; neither has it any necessary connexion with a thunder storm. It is simply the pollen or flower dust of some forest tree, probably of the pine or soruce. Under powerful magnifier, the dust is seen to consist of minute, smooth, greenish yellow grains, each of which has the shape of a kidney or bean. When moistened and swollen with water, the pollen grains appear to have a partition ion of their shortest diameter, and to consist of two globular bodies enclosed in one outer kidney-shaped sack. The grains are transparent on their sides where the two diverging dges of the two inner globules leave the outer membrane empty; while elsewhere they are nearly opaque. I have compared the pollen grains you sent me with some recently gathered from he yellow pine, and they minifest, under the microscope, a very great similarly of appear-

"It is the passage of a strong wind over a forest in bloom, just as the flowers have arrived at the point of shedding their pollen, that fills the atmosphere with these grains, which often thus annoy the backwoo Ismen by irritating their throats and mostrels. A heavy driving rain brings down the pollen, just as a shower clears the air of any dust."

FATE OF THE APOSTLES - St. Mathew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was put to death by the sword at the City of Ethiopia. St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexander, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil at Rome and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia. St Janes the G eat was behend dat Jerusalem.

St Luke was hanged upon an olive tree, in

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinna-I do not d ubt that a si nilar adjustment of cle or wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at

Hierapolis, a city of Phyrgin. St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king. St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he

preached to the people till he expired. St. Thomas was run through the body by a St. Jude was shot to death with arrows. St. Simeon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was stoned and then beheaded. ENGLAND'S IDEA OF KING COTTON .- The quantity of cotton wool brought into England would rival that of Cheops. The eight thousand The whole of the British Islands might be The Territory of Oregon lies far north of thirty- wrapped in cotton wool and put by carefully for six degrees thirty minutes, the Missouri and inspection of future ages, in not very many years

Ninety years ago, at the commencement of our intermediate distance to be three hundred and manufacturing career, the population of Britain thirty geographical miles. And it is been use the was about eight millions. Now it has reached provisions of this bill are not inconsistent with twenty-one millions. If it were not for cotton, we the laws of the Mis-ouri compromise, if extended only not keepour millions in England, cluste ing from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, that in masses round the central manufacturing towns I have not felt at liberty to withhold my sane. If it were not for cotton, we could not clothe tion. Had it embraced territories south of that them, and if it were not for cotton, we could