

...be an effectively blacked in their present position, that way few out of a great number of messengers, could reach Charleston in the beginning of October, to give intelligence of Ferguson's situation.

TEXAS AND THE UNION.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, submitted a Report on Tuesday, the 4th inst., relative to the annexation resolutions which passed the House of Representatives some time since. The Report is long and elaborate; we can only give extracts and state the conclusions to which the committee have arrived.

With regard to the Constitutional power of the Government to acquire foreign territory, the Report after a detailed investigation of the subject, expresses the opinion that such power does exist. The next thing to be determined is in what branch or department of the Government does this power reside.

The existence of the power itself is derivative, not primary. Thus it flows from the authority to make war. For war may imply conquest; and conquest may bring with it the possession of a foreign territory. Or the power may result from that obligation which rests upon Congress to provide for the "general welfare," in which case the acquisition of territory by purchase may be lawful and proper. The instances of Louisiana and Florida are in point.

Inasmuch, then, as power to acquire territory is derivative, and comes only by necessary implication, so the question as to the department of the Government by which such power may be exercised must be determined by inference and necessary implication. The power itself not being distinctly specified, not being mentioned at all as an integral power, the Constitution could not, of course, indicate in terms how, or by what offices it was to be exercised. We quote the argument of the Report on this point:

"The second inquiry succeeds. By what department of the Government may the power be exercised? With which does it reside? Which is the authority which makes the acquisition when it has been the result of successful war, conquest? To Congress is given the discretion to declare war; but it is to this office, the declaration of war, that the function of Congress in relation to it is confined. Congress may declare who is to conduct it; not Congress in the least. Congress gives the authority, furnishes the means, but with the conduct Congress has no province of authority whatever. The progress of the war subjects the territory which may have been won and occupied. But occupation of this character gives no title to territory. It is to the termination of war, to the arrangements for peace, that title should be acquired, must be traced. Title and recognition by the losing party affixes the title to the victor; the case is that of possession as distinguished from title—a distinction the most important. The department, then, to which the province belongs to elaborate this distinction, to change the condition of the possession, discharge the final office of consummation, make the possession permanent, that is the department to which the acquisition and the power of acquisition is to be attributed. Territory is property; to gain is necessary to transfer. To pass there must be agreement of several parties—terms, arrangements, conditions. Well, when these or any of them have to be entered into, transacted with a foreign political authority, there is a department assigned by our Constitution. It is made up of the head of the Executive and two-thirds of the Senate.

"So, in the acquisition of territory by purchase, the condition is the same. Purchase, a bargain and term—engagement for the arrangement of terms, with the foreign authority which is to make the concession of the property—all these indicate the jurisdiction to be appropriate to the department to which the function is assigned, and assigned exclusively, of entering into engagements with foreign authority.

"The conclusion would seem, then, removed beyond the reach of controversy, that territory exterior to the Union, premised to become a part of it, can only find a lawful passage through the treaty power of the President and Senate. This department, in the reasoning which has been submitted, so far from setting up claim to an extension of jurisdiction, or evading avowal of jurisdiction, is presented in the character of an auxiliary only to other powers, inert, till one of these invokes its assistance. A further guarantee, too, is found for the innoxious character of this authority. And what is that? It is the representative in the Government of its conservative element, its federal characteristics."

"The case presented by the joint resolutions of the House proposing the annexation of Texas is, however, a different case from one proposing the acquisition of territory, by conquest or by purchase. A foreign population is to be transferred in a mass; but in this particular there is nothing to distinguish it from an acquisition by conquest, which would extend authority over the conquered people as well as over the subject territory. In both instances and all instances of the acquisition of an inhabited territory, the population is brought under the laws and political usages of the country which makes the acquisition.

"Still there is something in this proposed acquisition of Texas which gives it a pe-

...the individuality; the mode of its proposed acquisition does not lie on the singularity of the whole affair. The Report in its general observations on this point, says:

"The mere aspect, then, it may be permitted to observe, of the resolution in question, is a character of sterility and a want of its propriety and policy. A joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress! To what end? To make appropriation of a neighboring foreign political State. Under what circumstances? Of any request, or intimation in any form, on the part of the State appropriated, of desire to be annexed. If any such have been made, any desire revealed in the only way in which Governments are permitted to know the purposes of other Governments, none have been disclosed through the sole channel which parliamentary bodies are permitted to recognize as authority for their official action.

"The proposition assumed as the basis of the most solemn form of public action is, that a neighboring State has ambition to become extinguished. Supposing the inference just, in the present instance, that Texas, solicitous for the incorporation which is to annual her separate political existence, will show no sensibility to the disregard and so remarkable of the courtesy or forms of official respect—even in this supposition, is no tribute of deference due to the reputation of our own Government? Have we no terms to keep, no observances to respect, as regards the appearance we have to present to other nations, and their opinion of our proceedings? Is acquisition all, reputation nothing in the conduct of the gravest affairs? We are in the practice daily of arraying the habit, fast obtaining fixed root in the usage of nations, (so prompt to become their law,) of domiciliary intrusion of strong Powers in the concerns of weak Powers. Where are the people or Government to be found who have been louder in arrangement of the prevalence of this practice than ourselves? Is no precaution due to the influence which our proceeding in the mode proposed to us may exert, in laying a foundation for authority to plead our own example against us, to subvert the accents of remonstrance which we may have occasion but too often to raise? What reply will we have to employ or distinction to make in our own favor? Will ours have been, on the contrary, accompanied by room for such a distinction?

"As far as the affair will stand out to the world, who are to know of no mitigating circumstances withheld from view, if there had been such, contact has been—dispensing with consultation even, not to speak of waiting for application—to assume an authority to annex our neighbor to us, dictate the conditions, and prescribe a time for their unequalled execution. Suppose the case of a diminutive neighboring feeble State, let it be Texas; the State a prey to this last of afflictions, what would be the imputation in that case on the strong neighbor, supposing him not to instigate, yet availing himself of the debauching violence of such distractions, to accept the spoil of the country? How easily do such examples run into that most extreme, and how important it is, therefore, that no countenance be given to public acts which may lead in any degree to their introduction.

"The fact is but too notorious of the general prevalence at this moment of the lust of territorial aggrandizement among nations. The disease spreads everywhere. No island so retired, no people so inoffensive, as not to be threatened with visitation. Is not ours the duty, whilst we explain, not to give color to accusation against ourselves of the character of that we are so loud to charge? These remarks are deemed not inappropriate to the subject not in a view of the fact that Texas has given no intimation in any known form; certainly in no form which, according to the usage of nations, can give authority for a proceeding so anomalous as that of our Government, not proposing terms of incorporation, but assuming, to set on foot the work of incorporation. Not the change of irregular proceeding only, but of uncompromising pursuit of objects of aggrandizement, will be incurred against the reputation of country, and with no occasion for incurring them, as the opportunities are so obvious of proceeding in concert, if a nextation be the real desire of the people in the two countries."

"The final conclusion of the Committee is to the effect that a foreign State, in its character of political organization as a State,—if stipulations, terms, conditions be requisite to the admission—can find no lawful passage or admission through the power of Congress; but the jurisdiction is an undoubted appearance to the treaty making power vested in the President and two-thirds of the Senate; and that the only mode of accomplishing the admission of Texas lawfully, supposing this to be an event desirable and desired, is by the resolving of the present State of Texas into its original elements of population and territory, which may, in these forms, as composing a territorial region, pass through the ordeal of the treaty making power.

"The Cincinnati Chronicle says that the production of Wheat in the State of Ohio is about eighteen millions of bushels annually, of which nearly one-half is exported; and if to this were to be added the pork and corn exported, it would be found that Ohio, as a producing State, exports bread and meat enough to support a population larger than her own. The average production of every family is more than double enough for its own support. This speaks a volume for a fertile soil and an industrious people.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE SESSION.

Progress has been made in Congress during the past week on several important questions.

The SENATE, nearly the whole week was spent in discussion of the details of the bill, which had occupied the two preceding weeks, for reducing the rates of Postage on letters, &c. transmitted by the Mail. The discussion has, however, been brought to a close in that body; the bill having passed on Saturday, by the surprising majority of twenty-six votes, all the members of the Senate except two being present. This bill proposes a greater reduction of postage than we should have advised, the highest postage left upon single letters and packages weighing not more than half an ounce for any and all distances being five cents, instead of the existing postage, which, as our readers know, varies, according to distance, from six and a quarter cents to twenty-five cents for each single letter, and for double, treble, and larger and heavier letters in proportion. We should have counseled a less rate of reduction, because we believe that for a year or two at least the revenue of the Post Office, under the operation of this change, will fall short of its expenses, and must necessarily be made good from the Treasury. We are reconciled to this inconvenience to the Government, however, by the increased accommodation to be afforded to the People, and by the further consideration that this reduction will place the mail on a footing of something like equality with the private expresses, the interference of which with the Government mails, however convenient it may have been found between particular points, has always appeared to us to have unhappily interfered with the intention of the Constitution to place the subject of post offices and post roads exclusively within the control of the General Government. By this bill the privilege of franking letters is taken away from Postmasters and other Officers of Government, with few exceptions, and in lieu thereof they are to receive credit for the amount of postage on letters concerning the business of their respective offices, &c.—and severe enactments are made against the abuses of the franking privilege which are said extensively to prevail. Members of Congress are to retain the franking privilege as it exists, with the restriction of it to letters written by themselves.

It would be a subject of regret that a bill which has cost the Senate so much labor, and the principle of which is undoubtedly approved by the general sense of the people in every part of the country, should fail in the other House upon its details; of which, at this late period of the Session, there is great danger, should the attempt be made to effect any material change in the bill even though that change be an improvement. We incline to wish, therefore, that the bill may pass the House without opening its details, and that a trial of it may be made as it stands. We ourselves have objection to some of its provisions; but we have greater objection to the continuance of the present onerous system for a whole year longer, short of the expiration of which time there is no possibility of Congress acting upon the subject if the present opportunity be suffered to pass away unimproved. No bill on the subject can ever be expected to be universally acceptable; and it is hazardous little to say that, if the present bill fail, it is an even chance whether any bill on the subject will be passed these five years.

The Report of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations upon the Annexation subject, made on Tuesday last, has been spread before our readers at large; but for the information of that class of men whose occupations do not allow them the necessary time to master papers of such volume and copiousness, we have prepared an abstract of the report, which such readers will find in the following columns.

The bill for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, which passed the House of Representatives early in the week, and was referred in the Senate to the Committee "on Territories," has been reported back from that committee. The bill ought now, it seems to us, to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; to inquire, not whether the passage of such a bill is, under existing circumstances, recommended by any very urgent necessity—for that inquiry was properly within the province of the Committee on Territories—but whether the passage of such a bill would be compatible with the spirit of existing treaties between the United States and foreign Powers, or with that comity which is as much a part of international law as is the faith of treaties. Sagacious and reasoning men begin to open their eyes to the consequences of inconsiderate action in this matter. In proof of which we copy from "the Journal of Commerce" the following paragraph, plainly indicating how the pulse of the substantial merchants of the great cities is affected by the pendency of this question:

"We are free to express our opinion," says the Journal of Commerce, "that this bill ought not to pass. Whether designed to be operative or inoperative the first year, it ought not to pass; because, in the former case, it would be a palpable violation of the Convention; and in the latter, an unnecessary and useless provocation of Great Britain. So far as this we are prepared to go, viz: to give her respectful notice of our wish to terminate the joint occupancy. We should then begin to take such farther measures with a view to the adjustment of the controversy as might be deemed expedient."

Corresponding opinions on this sub-

ject are greatly expressed by many others whose judgment is entitled to respect. The bill for reducing the price of the Public Lands, after undergoing considerable discussion some weeks ago, being again taken up in the House of Representatives, was on Wednesday last ordered to lie upon the table by an apparently decisive vote. A motion was indeed made to reconsider the vote; but, looking at the advanced period of the session, and the improbability of getting a bill of such consequence through both Houses, the belief is justified that the subject will not be resumed.

Much to the credit of the House of Representatives, Friday and Saturday last were given up to the consideration of bills relating to individual claims, of which, with few exceptions, the House succeeded in clearing its calendar. Had this duty to our own citizens earlier occupied the attention of the House, there would have been more certainty of the Senate's ability to act upon this mass of bills, in addition to the many others of a more general character which the House is prone to delay the passing of until too late a day in the session. We hope much, however, for the claimants from the habitual readiness, consideration, and assiduousness of Senators in the performance of their public duties.

From the New Orleans Picayune, January 29.

Arkansas—Debits—Bank Circulation.

The Legislature of Arkansas adjourned on the 10th Jan. The monetary condition of the State is about as discouraging as that of the "least favored" nation. Amongst the acts passed was one that equated at sequestration. It was enacted that the paper of the Bank of the State should no longer be taken in payment of Taxes. The Bank is purely a State institution, and if we mistake not, the charter contains a pledge that its paper would be received as payment of all debts due to the State.

At the meeting of the Legislature there was \$26,000 in specie in the Bank. Mr. Bertrand introduced a bill to appropriate this sum to the payment of the interest on the State debt, which was lost on the second reading, by a vote of 62 to 12. Towards the close of the session, Mr. Trapnall brought in a bill to apply the internal improvement fund to the redemption of the State bonds, and to make the bonds so redeemed an improvement fund. This bill was also lost.

The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature to the effect that the current expenditures of the year would exceed the current revenue by \$10,000; but no provision was made for the deficiency, because it would require additional taxation to do so.

The Legislature appropriated the \$25,000 in specie which they found in the State Bank, to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and the contingent expenses of the session, and adjourned. All this looks very bad.

From the New York Tribune.

THE ELOQUENCE OF FACT.

A short time since, for the sake, probably, of a shilling or less, a rum-seller furnished a man in Pitt-field, the father of an interesting family, with means of intoxication; and when thus deprived of his senses, in the evening he lay down on the Railroad, and was crushed to death. The citizens, roused to indignation, at once called a public meeting to adopt measures more effectually to prevent the sale of such liquors.

We learn from the Pitt-field papers that Governor Briggs, with the ardent philanthropy, warmly sympathized with the afflicted family; and at the meeting, after alluding in a most touching manner to the shocking death and to the destitution of those who were thus deprived of their only means of support, said, that from the moment he had first heard of the dreadful casualty the question had been forcing itself upon him with insupportable weight. "Who did the deed?"

On the Monday morning before his death, said he, Meded Pomeroy rose early for the labors of the week, his wife had prepared breakfast, and himself awoke the children, to breakfast with their father, intimating that a whole week would pass before he should eat with them again. On Saturday evening the same table was again spread, and the wife and children were waiting to greet the return of a husband and father to their little circle. The sound of approaching footsteps was hailed by the cheerful cry of "Father has come!" When, instead of father, there came the overwhelming intelligence of his awful death; and from that hour sleep departed from the wretched wife, and the voice even of childhood's gladness was hushed in this desolate home.

But who did the deed? Who made those children orphan?—and that wife a widow—perhaps a wretched maniac? It was not the ponderous running engine—it was one, having the form of man, who, in defiance of all right, set upon around him the seeds of misery and death. For all the wretched such liquor ever purchased, said the eloquent Chief Magistrate, I would not stand in that man's place.

ANOTHER NEW INVENTION.—The Boston Post of Saturday gives this account of an invention, which, if successful, is likely to be a formidable competitor to Morse's magnetic telegraph.

"We were highly entertained yesterday afternoon by an exhibition of an invention for transmitting substances through tubes or pipes, with great velocity. It is the purpose of this invention to transmit letters or packages any distance which may be desired with the rapidity almost

of lightning. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air-chamber, which is charged with air by a force-pump contiguous to the chest. When the chest is sufficient-ly charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and is immediately discharged through the pipe with great velocity, and perfect safety. Col. Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of \$50,000 would insure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York, with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour!"

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A desire having been expressed by some of the North Carolina papers, to be furnished with a list and description of the Counterfeit Bills of the Banks in South Carolina, in order to prevent imposition,—a considerable portion of the circulating medium of North Carolina being composed of South Carolina bills—we have applied to one of the officers of the Commercial Bank, who has politely handed us the following list:

\$20's Bank of Charleston, signed J. Hamilton, President, A. G. Rose, Cashier, payable to T. Street, and dated 18th Nov. 1835. The paper is softer, thinner and whiter than the genuine notes, which have a slight yellow tinge, and owing to this cause the engraving, which is rather coarse, looks too black. They may be readily detected by the letter in the word "or" before "bearer." In the genuine notes the extreme end of the r turns down with a dot, whilst in the spurious ones it turns up.

\$10's on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, signed Daniel Ruvell, President, and T. S. Robinson, Cashier, payable to T. Heriot, and dated May 28th, 1842. All that we have seen here are numbered two hundred and odd. There are several marks by which they may be infallibly known. In the Cashier's signature on the genuine notes the last stroke of the capital letter "R" descends below the line and surrounds the letter "O" next to it, instead of their being joined in the usual way, as in the counterfeit. The right hand end of the good notes has wavy water lines above and below the word "Ten," and a sleeve is represented on the arm of the hand that holds the hammer in the centre of the lower margin, all which are wanting in the counterfeit.

\$20's Bank of Georgetown. The signatures of the President, J. W. Coachman, and the Cashier, D. L. McKay, are very well imitated, but otherwise the bills are altogether unlike the genuine, the vignette in the counterfeit being a house with the columns in front, while in the genuine notes it is a female sitting, and a ship under full sail. The ink is blacker and the engraving heavier than in the good notes.

\$20's and \$50's Commercial Bank of Columbia. In these no attempt has been made to imitate the genuine bills, of which the counterfeiters seem to have not even had one before them when completing the false notes; for they have the name of J. Enart, as Cashier, whereas all the good notes are signed J. A. Crawford. The plate of some Commercial Bank in another State has been used, and the words "Columbia, South Carolina," appear to have been added with a pen.

\$5's Bank of Camden, old issue. The engraving in these is genuine, the note having been lost on the way from the North to Camden, before they were good. Some are circulating entirely blank; others have the names of the President and Cashier, but so poorly imitated as to impress on no one who is at all familiar with them.

\$1's Bank of the State of South Carolina, signed The Salmon, President, and D. L. DeSousa, Cashier, and dated Charleston. They seem to be lithographed from an old bill with the State House as a vignette, and on bad paper, so that although the general appearance of the genuine bills is preserved, the least attention will discover their base nature.

THE GROWTH OF THE NORTHWEST.—The Territory of Wisconsin was set off from Michigan and organized into a Territorial Government in 1836. Its whole surface is estimated at 47,000,000 acres, of which a little more than 10,000,000 has been surveyed. The first sales of public lands took place in 1835; the amount sold from that time till January, 1842, was 2,903,418 acres, for the sum of \$2,761,702. The lead mines of the Territory will be an inexhaustible source of wealth. According to the census of 1840, the whole amount of lead produced in the United States and Territories was 21,226,153 pounds, and the capital invested was \$1,346,756. Of this amount Wisconsin produced nearly one half, or 15,125,350 pounds; and the capital employed by her was \$664,800. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of all its counties in the year 1843 amounted to \$8,077,360.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.—Mr. Ellworth, commissioner of Patents, in his recent report to Congress, gives some interesting facts. The population of the United States is estimated at 19,183,000. The number of bushels of wheat raised in 1843 was 100,310,856. Twelve millions and a half bushels by New York State, twelve millions and a quarter by Pennsylvania, and nearly nineteen millions by Ohio. The State which raises the greatest amount of oats is N. York—nearly twenty-five millions; Pennsylvania is next—nearly nineteen millions. The largest amount of rye is raised in Pennsylvania—nine millions and a half bushels; buckwheat, also, two and a half millions. Fifteen millions of Indian corn were raised in Pennsylvania in Tennessee, sixty-seven millions. Nine millions bushels of potatoes were raised in Pennsylvania; New York twenty-six mil-

lions; Maine ten millions. Four hundred and fifty-one thousand pounds of tobacco were raised in Pennsylvania, twenty-six thousand pounds of silk, eight-hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds of sugar, and nineteen thousand gallons of wine made. The total products of the whole country are as follows: Wheat, 100,310,856 bushels; barley, 3,220,721; oats 145,929,906; rye, 24,280,271; buckwheat, 7,959,410; indian corn, 494,618,316; potatoes, 165,786,133; hay, 15,419,807; fax and hemp, 167,907 tons; tobacco, 155,721,554 pounds; cotton, 747,600,090 pounds; rice, 89,573,145 pounds; silk, 315,765 pounds; sugar, 126,400,310 pounds; wine, 129,310 gal'ons.

Bull. Clipper.

From the New Orleans Picayune, of 6th instant.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA CAPTURED!

The Schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which places her on the 26th ult.

Col. Wm. Boardman came passenger in her, with dispatches from Mr. Sherman to the United States Government. By the arrival we are in possession of the fact of Santa Anna's capture. Since our last advice, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla; at every one of which he had nearly 4000 troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort, and attempted to make his way to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a baranca (ravine) near a little Indian village called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restless and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by a walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20th of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is. Col. Boardman, met Pasadas on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortune of the Dictator became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Pasadas came up to him.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The Texas Congress has passed a bill to submit the selection of a site for the Capitol of the Republic, to the people in 1847. President Jones approved it.

Private claims, some of them for very heavy amounts, continue to be pressed upon the attention of Congress. We understand that one gentleman has asked an allowance of \$300,000.

A letter from Red River county, to the editor of the National Register, says: There is by far the largest migration since this fall that we have ever had, not less than one thousand wagons having crossed Red River in the last six weeks."

SINGULAR FATALITY.

We regret to state, that Mr. Eli Parker of this county, received a severe beating about five weeks since. A few days afterwards he was attacked with a disease in the head, termed by some St. Anthony's fire, and by others, the black tongue; and on the seventeenth day from the time he received the beating he died. Mr. Parker lived with Mr. James Ellinor, about three miles from this place; and Mrs. Ellinor, in attending upon Mr. Parker, imbibed the disease in a small scratch on her hand—her arm inflamed, and in a few days she died. Mr. Edward G. Thomson, a shoemaker, working for Mr. Ellinor, attended upon Mr. Parker, and shortly after his death he was attacked with the disease and died in a few days. During the inflammation of Mrs. Ellinor's arm, Mr. Ellinor's shaving brush was used to put some ointment on it, and afterwards he used the brush in shaving himself—his neck and head inflamed, and in a few days he died. The wife of Mr. Benjamin Anderson visited Mrs. Ellinor—she took the disease, and now lies dangerously ill; her husband and four or five children are also ill with the same disease. The wife of Mr. Parker, Mr. Josiah Ellinor, and other persons, white and colored, have been attacked with the same disease but are recovering. Mr. Thompson died in this place, which is the only case we have had here.

These sudden deaths have spread consternation through the surrounding country; but as it is confidently believed that this fatal disease has been arrested, we trust the alarm will soon subside.

Tarboro', N. C. Press.

THE UNICORN DISCOVERED.—A recent number of the "Journal Asiatique" (published in Paris) states that Mr. Fresnel, the profound Orientalist, now French Consul at Jeddah, in Arabia, has published a notice of the existence of the real unicorn in the wilds of Hadramant. This strange beast has a single horn attached to its head by a joint, through which it can revolve or depress its horn at pleasure; remarkably confirming Psalms 92, 16, where it speaks of the "horn being exalted like the horn of the unicorn." This will throw great light on other passages of scripture, which ignorance of Arabia prevented our comprehending.

Forum.