

In a man behind his back. But I felt unpleasantly at the time, and for the moment the command of my temper, and I am willing to apologize for it."

"Hear him, gentlemen!" cried Mayduke with a smile of exultation. "He apologizes for the injury he has done me! I expected no less, Capt. Cringle, from a man of your noble name."

"What's all that?" exclaimed old Captain Deadeye, a rough looking sea dog, who had just joined the group. "Does Captain Cringle apologize to you?"

"To be sure he does," replied Mayduke. "I like a gentleman as he is. He acknowledges the scurrilous epithets he used in conversation with my name, to be understood, and he apologizes accordingly. I accept your apology, Capt. Cringle, with all my heart," and he offered his hand.

"Avast there!" cried Cringle, "you are going too fast, my good fellow; let us understand each other fully. I did not say that the disparaging epithets I applied to you were undeserved!"

"Then what do you mean?" inquired Mayduke, turning pale.

"What I said, exactly," exclaimed Cringle, in an emphatic manner. "It is an ungentlemanly and cowardly act to say behind a man's back, what you are afraid or unwilling to say to his face. I said at a dinner table in presence of some thirty or forty gentlemen, that I believed you, Timothy Mayduke, Esq., as you call yourself, to be a 'swindling blockhead,' and on another occasion subsequently remarked in the course of conversation with some gentlemen that you were a 'thick-headed scoundrel.' I was very wrong in saying so at a time you were not present to hear me. I have acknowledged my error and have apologized accordingly. But I now say to your face, and, continued Cringle, raising his voice, "I wish all present to hear me, it is my deliberate and solemn conviction that you, Timothy Mayduke, of Havana, are a swindling blockhead, a thick-headed scoundrel, and a lying hypocrite into the bargain; and I have been longing to tell you so for six months past! So, now I have got the load off my conscience, I shall feel easier, I hope."

Mr. Mayduke said not a word in reply, but looked discontented and exceedingly unhappy as he walked off in double quick time to get away from the sight of the grinning countenances around him, and the grim base viol laugh of old Deadeye.

A Gentleman.—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion—but in the mind. A high sense of honor—a determination never to take a mean advantage of another—an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those whom you have dealings—are the essential and distinguishing characteristics of a gentleman. People who have risen in the world are too apt to suppose they render themselves of consequence in proportion to the pride they display, and the deferential attention towards those with whom they come in contact. This is a terrible mistake, as every ill-bred act recoils with triple violence against its perpetrators, by leading the offending parties to analyse them, and to question the right of assuming a superiority to which they are but rarely entitled. A gentleman must never forget himself. Even when thrown (at races, meetings, public dinners, or other occasions) into miscellaneous society, he can maintain his own position without either succumbing to the aristocracy or descending to the vulgarity by which he may be surrounded. It has been said that "there is a gentlemanly way of being a blockhead;" we do not advocate the morality of the maxim, but we quote it in order to show how well-grounded is the idea that gentility can be preserved under even the most disadvantageous places of our actions. A true gentleman is one whose mind is elevated and enlightened, whose education or acquirements are liberal, whose manners are easy and polite, and whose conduct is honorable. As an honest man is the noblest work of God, so is a gentleman the finest achievement of civilization.

The Tariff.—The New York Courier says:—We wish those wise men in Congress who insist that the Tariff occasions high prices, could find time and disposition to pass through some of the fine warehouses in which our cloths, cassimeres and tweils in wool—the fancy prints, calicoes, sherings and shirtings in cotton—are so perfectly displayed; and thus convince themselves by comparison of samples and prices with like goods imported from abroad before the Tariff of '42, that the American fabric, while equal, and often superior, in quality, in texture, in color and in taste, are many of them one-half, and all of them much cheaper. The tariff of '42 is now just producing that effect, which among others was predicted by its friends—hat, if let alone, it would necessarily produce an amount of competition among domestic manufacturers, as would assuredly reduce prices to the minimum at which the goods could be made; yet this is the moment taken for interposing with a law so beneficial.

England Clothing America.—America Feeding England.—The Portland Advertiser, in commenting upon the proposed changes in the English and American tariffs, by which we can exchange our broad-stuffs for cloths, makes the following remark, which covers the whole ground:— "No doubt England can clothe us, every one of us; perhaps for less money than we can now clothe ourselves. But what can we do here in Maine towards feeding her? We do not yet rise enough from our own soil to feed our selves. How should we pay for our English clothes."

From the North Carolina Standard.

The Penitentiary System.—No. 1.

Mr. Editor: I desire to discuss through the columns of the Standard the important question, "whether a Penitentiary should be established in this State?" Believing such an institution to be demanded alike by the spirit of the age, the duties of humanity, and the teachings of enlightened reason, I shall urge its advantage with all the energy and ability of which I am master. In considering this subject, the first inquiry which presents itself, is, what is a Penitentiary? We answer that, it is an institution designed to accomplish the objects of punishment. What, then, are the objects of punishment? They are, to reform the offender, to deter others from committing offenses of a similar character, and to vindicate the authority of the law. To reform the offender, to make him regard with horror his past course, and to restore him, a reformed man, to society. The first seems the only one which our laws regard and are at all calculated to accomplish; the second, however, I contend is equally as important, and that no society can neglect it without a total dereliction of duty and violation of the letter and spirit of the word of God. No one, I presume, will deny that it is the duty of one individual to endeavor to reclaim another who has inflicted an injury upon him. "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good" is the language of Holy Writ; and passages of like import might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. If this be the rule which the individual should observe, society composed of individuals must likewise observe it, for those principles of conduct which are binding upon man considered individually, are binding upon him when associated. Is a Penitentiary, then, calculated to effect these—the objects of punishment?

Does confinement in a penitentiary present an effective example? Is the punishment sufficient to deter men from committing offenses? In the first place, it deprives men of their personal liberty. This is numbered among the natural rights of man, and has ever been regarded as one of the greatest boons of Heaven to him. There is scarcely a right or privilege to which he clings with more tenacity, and for the maintenance of which he will make greater sacrifices. It has been a question among philosophers, which is the dearest to man, his life or his liberty. History tells us what efforts men have made in every age and country to preserve their freedom; life, property, health, family and friends have alike been sacrificed. The same principle that makes men abhor slavery makes them abhor personal confinement. Society is the natural element of man—the one in which he moves, acts, and thinks, and hence he must consider a removal from it as a punishment of the most severe character. That society regards this personal liberty as a privilege of the very highest order, is evidenced by the safeguards which it throws around it, and the means which it has employed to preserve it. But it is futile to attempt to illustrate the strength of this principle; it is almost self-evident; reason, experience, and our observation teach us that it exerts a pre-eminent influence over the actions and conduct of men. Then, as a Penitentiary deprives criminals of their personal liberty, and as this is a privilege which all are most unwilling to lose, they will not commit crimes, for fear of its loss. And this conclusion will derive strength from a view which I shall hereafter present, viz: that this punishment will be more certain than many of those now employed, and therefore more effectual, since it is an admitted principle that a punishment mild and certain is more efficient than one severe and uncertain.

Again, a penitentiary will be rendered yet more useful in suppressing crime, by the moral influences which will there be thrown around the criminal. The large majority of offenses are committed by men who are wicked, who have stifled the "still small voice" of conscience, and are slaves to their appetites and propensities. They delight in vice, and consequently despise virtue and all virtuous influences. The observation of any one will teach him how disagreeable it is to the wicked to be brought, even for a brief period, under the influences of piety. You can place them in no position from which they will more desire to escape. Their greatest effort is to drown the scruples of conscience and the teachings of the Spirit of God; hence they always avoid the sanctuaries of religion and the company of good men. The Penitentiary is designed to be essentially an institution of morality; a moral atmosphere should envelope it, and the sign of virtue should shed its light upon it. If, then, wicked men dislike so much to be surrounded by the influences of virtue, and if a Penitentiary be designed to surround them by such, they will not be disposed to commit offenses punishable therein.

Lastly, in a Penitentiary, the convicts will be required to perform regular and constant labor. They will not have the privilege of working when they choose or as they choose, but from morning till night they must be actively employed. Though labor be eminently necessary to the proper development of the mental, moral, and physical faculties of man, yet it is a fact not to be disguised, that to require some men to work would be the most severe burden you could impose on them—one which would be a real terror, and which they would strive to avoid. Perhaps they might not so much dislike to labor for a part of the day at an employment for which they might have some peculiar predilection, or which might not exact great physical exertion; but to be compelled to labor from sunrise to sunset at an arduous manual employment, will be

to them a grievous burden. When therefore, we reflect that many offenses are committed by those who are idle and have formed habits of idleness, we must conclude that confinement in a Penitentiary will tend essentially to the prevention of crime. From these reasons we are fully satisfied at the conclusion that a Penitentiary will present to a great extent, an example sufficient to prevent men from committing offenses punishable therein.

Are we satisfied in this conclusion? Are there more crimes committed in those States which have Penitentiaries, than there were previous to the erection of those institutions? No one, I dare say, will be the hardhearted to make such an assertion. We find that many States who have adopted this system are so much pleased with its operation and effects that they are seriously deliberating whether they shall not entirely abolish capital punishment. This is a clear proof that those who have the best opportunity of judging and who can test errors best form correct conclusions, regard Penitentiaries as preventives of crime. If they are not preventives of crime, the most enlightened states and nations have fallen into a serious error, for four-fifths of the states of this Union, and all the most intelligent nations of Europe have, after mature consideration, adopted this system. Those who oppose this system must produce arguments more powerful and lucid than any I have yet seen, to convince me, that these states and nations are wrong; that the most distinguished philosophers and philanthropists, who have written on the subject are wrong; that the reports of prison committees are wrong; and that public opinion in the United States is wrong. It is not probable that such a large majority of those who have devoted time and study to the consideration of this subject should have committed a mistake as egregious as this, while it is very probable that the few who yet oppose the system are either deficient in information, or are influenced by circumstances not connected with its merits. In my next number I shall consider a penitentiary as calculated to accomplish the second object of punishment—the reformation of criminals. GILES.

From the Carolina Watchman, Salisbury, March, 1846.

Messrs. Editors.—Our State elections are now drawing near. I deem it not proper, before the canvass opens and previous to the selection of candidates on either side, to invite your, and the attention of the community to a subject in which a large number of our fellow-citizens are common with myself feel deeply interested. I refer to the practice of treating for electioneering purposes, during the progress of the campaign—a custom utterly repugnant as well to sound policy as to good sense—creating the necessity of a dissolute and ruinous extravagance on one hand, and extravagant and abandoned profligacy of morals and politics on the other, that all good men must deprecate and which will reflect shame on any civilized country. The evil is growing with obvious rapidity, and serpentine-like coiling itself around the prejudices and uncontrolled passions of a portion of our citizens, and eventually must blight our property and dim the escutcheon of our reputation. Beyond all countries in western North Carolina it exists most particularly in this.

I appeal therefore to the reflecting, intelligent population of Rowan as moral men, as Christians and good patriots, to exert promptly and efficiently the power, which the enlightened institutions of the country, for wise purposes, have placed in their hands, to check this abominable practice now. Apart from the encouragement extended to idleness and seductive temptations to habits of intemperance—considerations serious enough surely—there are others of a nature perhaps yet more grave. Striking fatally at the root it destroys the first principles and best objects of a Republican government by cancelling and rendering utterly null the political weight of the majority. For illustration take this County: We may have 1500 voters: One party has the majority over the other of 100. But say there is a floating vote of 300 individuals whose care infinitely more for liquor than for principles, laws, morals, religion or any thing else. It is manifest in a political contest that to which ever side the greater number attach themselves the victory belongs. With them consequently, according to the treating system, the battle is to be fought. Armed and equipped in accordance with the most approved articles of such warfare: with a brace of black bottles under the arms, a couple of ticklers in their pockets and a one-horse wagon close in the rear, which to replenish from the candidates bearing their glittering armor right nobly enter the arena with glowing brows and open butties, burning for the conflict. The most eloquent appeals come gurgling in soft murmurs from the bowels of decanters, and from the hidden depths of the whiskey barrels. It would be absurd to say that in the whole of this the sole object is not to carry these 300 men, the least capable and the least worthy—utterly devoid of political principles or knowledge—with the certainty that their votes giving the preponderance either to the one side or the other, are absolutely to control the elections and determine who shall be our representatives and county officers. The 1200 hundred intelligent substantial reflecting men, whose suffrages are only bestowed with reference to opinions well considered, are thrown entirely into the back ground, and rendered perfectly impotent. Well now in candor is such a state of things to be endured? It is idle for the candidate to say—"there are those whose votes can only be obtained by the use of such means." The reply is,

"such means are in themselves odious and infamous, reflecting scarcely less on him who sells his dearly purchased and inestimably valuable right of suffrage for a drink of liquor." The venerable fathers of our country, in modeling the grand institutions they have given us, contemplated with a graufied eye as the rarest boon they could bestow upon mankind, an unimpeded elective franchise, save only the influences of argument and eloquence—of talent and wisdom. The need not the polluted aid of grogshops and whiskey wagons.

We have no hereditary nobility; our laws grant no special privileges to favored classes; we view mankind in a political sense as being universally equal. But what is the effect of treating when recognized by public opinion and practiced by those seeking office? It builds up on a basis of fraud that very system of favoritism so much reprobated and despised by the framers of our constitution. But partially disguised and in its worst possible form, it re-establishes in the new the aristocracy of the old world. What there is given to birth, united with at least some of the qualifications of merit, is here extended solely to wealth, and attained only by corruption, chicanery and intrigue falling little short of crime; for to treat with the view thereby of obtaining votes is bribery poorly masked and obnoxious alike to all of our social, religious and political relations. What reasonable hope of success can any poor man entertain who is a candidate for office supposing him to be upright and independent in spirit and in truth. He cannot take the hard earnings of his daily toil from his wife and children to expend in liquors to feast the morbid appetites and satisfy the bestial passions that rankle in the human bosom. His affections, the tenderest ties of nature, the first law of animal existence as developed in every scale of creation, will not permit him. Even the dove and the timid hare become brave in the protection of their young, and surely no man could so neglect his offspring. Then who but the rich, the wealthy few, can seek or receive the emoluments of popular favor? We really have established for ourselves over the bulwark of laws, constitution and Republicanism, an aristocracy of wealth which disregards the proprieties of society, the sanctity of our institutions and the purity of our citizens. Our ancestors placed all classes, the poor and rich, on a platform of perfect equality, a spectacle, an anomaly among nations at which others gazed with wonder. But this odious and abominable practice must destroy the brazen fabric. It disfranchises the poor, makes him the subservient tool of the wealthy, deprives him of all his political weight and importance, and if won, by the proffered cup, with a thrust yet more fatal, robs him of the integrity of his character. I ask again if the system should not be reprobated, denounced and abandoned by the people? Let the people assert their majesty and vindicate their purity. These remarks are designed as a humble appeal to them as the stay of the government. They are made without any personal allusions or reflections.

CIVIS.

A Tariff and Anti-Tariff Scene.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot, Washington, March 2, 1846.

The ways and doings of the British Free Trade party in this country, and their co-workers and adjutors, the Liberty manufacturers of England, are rapidly developing themselves!

The proceedings of Congress being dull to-day, I accepted an invitation to visit the room of the House Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, where I found a Mr. Homer, brother to Sydney Homer, whose anti-tariff letter appeared in the last number of the "Union," exhibiting about 200 specimens of goods of English manufacture, with like goods of American production, and prices attached to each—in order to convince members of Congress that our tariff ought to be struck down.

I don't know when I ever enjoyed an hour's time more heartily. Mr. Homer is a gentlemanly looking person, who seems to understand the wants of the English manufacturers admirably well. Indeed he told those present that he had resided in Manchester, England, for ten years, engaged in sending British goods to this country, and that he left England to reside in the United States in 1842. He has amassed a large fortune, and seems to come to instruct Congress in behalf of "Sir Robert Walker," on the one side, and the manufacturers of Manchester on the other. He brings a letter of instruction and recommendation from Mr. Alexander Henry, a great capitalist in Manchester, which is dated January 3, 1846, and was received by the Steamer Ibernia. A part of this letter, Mr. Homer exhibits to those who wish to peruse it. The British writer of it, in speaking of Mr. Polk's anti-tariff message to Congress, exclaims—"A second Daniel come to judgment! A second Sir Richard Cobden." He praises the message very much—thereby showing how highly it is appreciated by the British manufacturers.

In regard to Mr. Homer's mission to instruct Congress into the belief that it can manufacture and export those of Great Britain, Mr. Henry writes: "I am glad that you, whose long experience as an importer, enables you so well to understand the subject, have taken it in hand; for if the object of those at Washington be to obtain sound information and arrive at just conclusions in the proposed alterations of the present Tariff, the information which you can lay before them will be highly valuable."

There were present in the room while I was there, Messrs. Stewart, Collesier and Hubbard, of the House, and Mr. Wethered of Baltimore. Also two or three anti-tariff members, who soon left. You may well imagine that such gentlemen as I have named would, under the circumstances, put some searching questions to Mr. Homer, coming there for such a purpose and so recommended! And I assure you that they did put them! Mr. Homer answered as well perhaps as any free-trader could—but never have I seen a man so completely cornered!

He exhibited two pieces of calico which he said were manufactured by Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, who sold them, one for 17 cents per yard and the other for 14 or 15. Mr. Wethered thought there must be some mistake in this, and went up to the Senate and requested Mr. Simmons to come down to the Committee room, who readily assented to the request. He said the pieces in question were none of his manufacture, and from the quality the best piece was not worth over 12½ cents, and the other not over 10½ per yard. Those persons from whom Mr. Homer had obtained them, had deceived him.

Mr. Homer said the manufacturers of this species of goods made a profit of from 60 to 80 per centum. Mr. Hubbard asked him why then more persons did not invest their capital in such profitable business? He asked Mr. Homer why he did not embark in the business? The latter replied, that he would invest \$50,000 in it, if he did not fear that so many would rush into the same enterprise as to bring down the profits by competition, so low as to destroy the business. Mr. Stewart asked if that was not the American doctrine, that competition reduced not only the profits, but the prices? Mr. Collesier asked who but the great mass of the people reaped the benefit from this competition among manufacturing capitalists? Mr. Hubbard wanted Mr. Homer to say, if the reason why he did not invest his capital in this line of business was because competition would bring down the prices of the goods manufactured? Mr. Homer faltered in his reply, and said there were several reasons why he would not engage in manufactures.—One was, that the market would be fluctuating.

Mr. Wethered, seeing the state of things, and exercising his compassion, said it was too bad for so many to be against one. He hoped the tariff folks in Congress would also have a Committee Room, as well as the British manufacturers, with specimens for examination and comparison, and that they would appoint some sensible gentleman to superintend it and argue the matter single handed with Mr. Homer. Whereupon the gentlemen made their bows and took their leave. I fear Mr. Homer will find his mission too hot for him. The American people can't see through the speciousness of British manufactures, who seek the destruction of the American tariff, however plausible and right the thing may appear in the eyes of Mr. Polk or Mr. Walker. POTOMAC.

A Slaver Captured.

Capture of the Barque Paris, of Philadelphia, on the coast of Africa, with 900 slaves.

We are informed that a circular has been received from the Methodist mission press at Liberia, stating that on the evening of the 14th of December arrived at Monrovia the slave-ship Paris, of Philadelphia, captured a few days before by Captain Bell, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, off Cabinda, with nine hundred slaves on board; which number was reduced during the fourteen days of her passage to that port, to seven hundred and sixty-six. All these miserable people were landed as soon as possible under the direction of Dr. Lugenebel, agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, some of them in a well-nigh dying state, and the best provision possible made for their relief and comfort. A special meeting of the missionaries and members of the Methodist conference was immediately held, a subscription raised for these unfortunate Africans, and the superintendent requested to take one hundred of the children and youth under his care. Most of these recaptured slaves are between the ages of 8 and 29, a large proportion being 8 and 18; and of the whole number are about 47 girls.

The description of this slave ship, and of the horrors of the condition of the miserable beings crowded almost to suffocation beneath her hatches, as given by Dr. Lugenebel and the missionaries, is dark and shocking as can be imagined. Nineteen died the first day after capture.

The mission appeals with great earnestness for aid in this benevolent work. Under the act of Congress of 1819, we presume the government will extend immediate aid to those unfortunate Africans, which, in the execution of its own laws, have been brought within the humane and Christian colony of Liberia. To the colony, in its feebleness, the support of such a number of helpless, half starved people, thrown suddenly and unexpectedly upon it, would prove a burden difficult to be borne.

Late from Europe.

The arrival of the steamship Ibernia brought Liverpool dates to the 4th instant. The following is the most interesting intelligence:

The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme, which extended over three weeks, and afforded food for twelve nights' incessant oratory, was brought to a close on the morning of Saturday last, by a division which gave the Minister a majority of ninety-seven. The debate which closed on Saturday is the first skirmish—the precursor of the

general engagement. The House, by its majority, has only pledged itself to go into committee. All the mischievous parts of the scheme have yet to be discussed, and affirmed or rejected before it reaches the House of Lords; there, the same time-consuming process is to be repeated, and probably the spring may be far advanced, or we may have got into the summer solstice ere legislative adjudication be complete.

Great Battle in India.

Our advices from Bombay since the sailing of the steamship Cambria come down to January 17th, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our Indian empire, in which we have assured the known loss of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant veteran, Sir Robert Sale, S. J. McKaskill, and Major Broadfoot. When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that further loss may be calculated upon.

An extraordinary gazette gives us an official account of all the military operations in this great struggle. The result, we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our readers copies of the more important despatches, we prefix the following brief outline: On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej with, at the lowest estimate, 80,000 men; of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry, and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre movable in the field and exquisitely finished—an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals that the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and as skillful in all the arts they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river may be about forty or fifty miles from Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, and within a much less distance of Ferozepore, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozepore is about fifteen or twenty miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it is so much.

The invaders, having established themselves and organized their forces on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demonstrations of attacking Ferozepore in the intervals of the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last-named day, broke up, and, taking the direct road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as if they would mask Ferozepore, leaving it on their right. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about twenty-five miles, to a place called Moodkee, when, on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person. A fierce conflict ensued, in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number seventeen guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General McCaskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the reorganization of their respective armies. During these two days the British commander received some reinforcements; but, the invaders having fallen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 40,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshar, about twelve miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozeshar the invaders had prepared a strongly entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their huge field artillery, and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarcely depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days' fight that must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its material and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22d December. The most fortunate escaped to islands in the Sutlej, or, perhaps, to the Punjab bank; but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including fifty European officers.

From the Sandwich Islands.—The Polynesian, a Sandwich Island paper, of November 1st, says that two hundred and fifty troops, which had arrived at the Society Island, detained for the Marquesas, had been detained at Tahiti. The natives continued quiet in their encampments, awaiting the expected arrival of Pomare among them. It is thought she will at last submit to her hard necessity, and come to terms with the French.

Commitment to America.—The Austrian government have adopted Morse's American Magnetic Telegraph in preference to the English and French imitations.

Shouldn't Wonder.—The Richmond Star says, another relic of the classic ages was found in that city, being a dog collar supposed to have belonged to Julius Caesar, from the fact of having his name engraved upon it!

An Insultation.—A printer's money, says the Alton Democratic Union, may commonly be found securely stowed away in his subscriber's pockets.