

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1856.

No. 1808.

DAVID A. BAIN, GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.
BAIN & CO.
 SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.
 WHOLESALE GROCERS
 AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 Corner of King and Water streets,
 PORTSMOUTH, VA.
 Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour,
 Grain, Cotton, &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding
 Goods.
 Portsmouth, July 14. 96-

DR. ROSCOE HOOKER, A. M.,
 (A graduate of the University of North Carolina, and
 of the Medical Department of the University
 of New York.)

HAVING located permanently in Hillsborough, and
 being determined to devote his whole time and
 energies to his profession, respectfully offers his
 services to the public.

N. B. Dr. H. has been successfully prosecuting his
 profession for several years past.

HAVING purchased the property formerly owned
 by the late Dr. James S. Smith, opposite Nichols's Ho-
 tel, he may be found there when not professionally en-
 gaged.
 June 12th, 1855. 91f-

DR. W. C. ROBERTS,
 GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College at
 Philadelphia, having located at
PANSHVILLE, ORANGE CO.,
 offers his professional services, in all its branches, to that
 community, and will attend promptly to all calls.
 July 25, 1855. 97-

Brown & De Rosset,
 NEW YORK.
De Rosset & Brown,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
 May 29. 98-99p

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
 Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to
 his care, and shippers may rely on having
 prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds
 of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for ship-
 ment to other ports.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
 Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
 BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.
 March 9, 1855. 98-99p

L. J. Russell, J. S. Russell,
RUSSELL & BROTHER,
 General Commission Merchants,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Thom. H. Wright, Esq., Pres. D. K. Cape Fear
 E. P. Hall, Esq., Pres. D. Bank of the State.
 O. G. Pasley, Esq., Pres. Commercial Bank.

WE have ample Warehouse and Store Room, situated
 in the most central part of the town, and are
 prepared to make **Literary Cash Advances** on
 Flour, Cotton, Naval Stores, or other Produce con-
 signed to us for sale here, or shipment to our friends North.
 March 2. 77-ly

J. & D. Muelhae & Co.,
 COMMISSION & FLOUR MERCHANTS,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments of Flour,
 and prompt attention given to Filing Orders for
 Flour, &c.
 March, 1855. 78-lyp

W. P. Moore, John A. Stanly, J. W. Jones,
MOORE, STANLY & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

GIVE personal attention to the sales of shipment of
Country Produce, and all Orders promptly
 attended, when accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory
 reference.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
 Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.,
 General Commission & Forwarding
 Merchant,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour
 and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thoughtfully
 received and promptly attended to.
 March, 1855. 78-ly

Lumber for Sale
 At the Raleigh Planing Mills.
 200,000 feet dressed Flooring.
 100,000 " " Weatherboarding.
 50,000 " " Ceiling.
 100,000 " " Thick Boards.

These lumber of the very best long leaf pine, brought
 to an exact thickness, and will be delivered on
 board the cars free of charge. Those wishing to purchase
 will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished
 with a card of prices, and all necessary information as
 to freight, &c.
T. D. HOGG & CO.
 Raleigh, March 23, 1855. 60n-

JUST RECEIVED,
 A LOT of Three Penny Nails; and one barrel of
BURNING FLUID—(not Compline).—Also
 SUMMER MANTILLAS, of various kinds.
 For sale by **J. C. THURENTINE & SON.**
 May 21. 89-

JUST RECEIVED,
 500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 Lbs. White Zinc Paint,
 10 gals. Sweet Oil, 3 bids. Turbine Oil,
 5 gals. Japan Varnish, 14 lbs. Paris Green,
 2 gals. Patent Paint Drier, Dry White and Red Lead,
 12 lbs. French Zinc or Potassium White, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
 June 22, 1855. 92-

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Stock of **SPRING AND**
SUMMER GOODS, which I shall be pleased
 to show and sell on accommodating terms. I think my
 assortment of Goods will be as complete as can be found
 in this market, embracing almost every thing; and I
 will endeavor to make my prices advance as low as any
 store in the place. I wish to call attention to a few ar-
 ticles viz:

For the Ladies.
 Rich Chamois Crepe Silks,
 Plain and Striped Pouter De Soie Silks,
 Chambray Gases & high-colored, Black Silks,
 Very pretty and neat Printed Jaconets, Lawns, and
 Organza Muslins,
 Embroidered, Grass, and other Skirts,
 Brilliant, for under dresses,
 Rich Shawl and Neck Ribbons,
 Also, Bonnet and other Ribbons,
 Changeable Silks, for Mantillas, &c., with Fringe
 and other Trimmings to match,
 Muslin Collars and Sleeves to match,
 Worked Bands, Edgings, &c.
 Black and Black and White Goods, such as
 Chilly, Mohair Lusters, Berages, Lawns, Muslins,
 Gingham, &c.
 Rail Road, Self-cleaning and French point Corsets,
 Gaiters, both low-priced and fine,
 Sandal-wood and other Fans, &c. &c.

IF HAS ALSO,
 Prime bleached and heavy unbleached eleven quarter
 Sheetings, and Pillow Case Cottons,
 Paper Window Shades and Fire Screens,
 Superior Cast Steel Hoops, Door Bells,
 Razors that are *Real*, just by them,
 Colored Mattings, and Druggist and other Carpetings,
 Needleless and other Razors, Figs and Candy,
 A variety of Goods for Gents and Boys, &c.
 Many goods will be offered lower priced than heretofore,
 but no goods are offered as bait. I shall not do
 business in that way, thereby making one customer pay
 for the loss by another.
 Please call and examine for yourselves.
JAMES WEBB.
 April 13. 89-

60 Threshing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Proprietors
 of Orange and the adjoining Counties, that he has on
 hand a lot of

Palmer's Patent Rotary Flail
Threshing Machines,
 manufactured in New York of the very best materials,
 and warranted to purchasers to be the best and safest
 machine now in use. It is made almost entirely of wrought
 iron, and is operated entirely from dust or straw.
 This machine is particularly intended as a stationary
 mangle, and is well adapted to be driven by a common
 wooden wheel, which every practical farmer ought
 to have in his barn, and will thresh from two to three
 hundred bushels per day with two horses. This size
 machine is worth sixty dollars at Goldsborough, from
 which place they will be sent as directed by purchasers,
 every paying freight on the same. There are two sizes
 also, the prices eighty and one hundred dollars.
 Address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County
 N. C.
JOHN A. MANNEN.
 May 7, 1855. 86-87

JUST RECEIVED,
 A LOT of FRESH HOPS, by
J. C. THURENTINE & SON.

FOR SALE
 4 BARRELS Flax-Seed Oil,
 500 lbs. White Lead,
 50 lbs. Litharge,
 Venetian Red, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
 April 16. 83

FOR SALE. Fine Pocket Knives, Fine Scissors, Fine
 Letter and Note Paper, David's Celebrated Ink,
 Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c.
 Also, Fine French China, Mocha Cups and Saucers,
 Mugs, Candle Sticks, &c.
LONG & CAIN.
 May 21. 88

SALT! SALT!
 5,000 BUSHELS Alum Salt,
 2,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt, ground,
 500 " " Marshall's Fine Salt,
 daily expected for sale by
W. J. & L. HATHAWAY & CO.
 Wilmington, June 18. 92-93

FINAL NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Long &
 Webb will please call and pay their notes and
 accounts, as the business must be wound up.
O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB.
 May 22. 88-

FOR SALE,
 Pearl Starch,
 Chamois Tooth Wash,
 Black Leather Varnish, Bull's Parsparilla,
 Essence of Java Coffee, Es-Melane's Vermifuge,
 Ayer's Cherry Peppar,
 Holland Gin,
 Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN.
 June 22, 1855. 93-

NORTH CAROLINA MAP AND GAZETTEER.

To the Faculty and Trustees of Schools and Colleges:
 GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned are preparing a large
 and handsome Map of the State, and a Gazetteer to ac-
 company it. We wish to have engravings of the Pub-
 lic Buildings, Colleges and Academies, to embellish the
 Gazetteer and the borders of the Map. This plan will
 give publicity to your Institution as well as show what
 our State is doing. We will therefore, insert in the
 Gazetteer, an engraving of your building, if you will
 furnish us with the drawings—you paying the expense
 of the plate, of which you can have a duplicate stereo-
 type plate for your Circulars, &c. And if you will pay
 the expense of engraving, we will also have the Building
 on the Map border, which will be an advertisement
 for all time to come. If you will send us a written de-
 scription of your College, or School, its name, location,
 faculty, trustees, terms, &c., we will insert it in the Ga-
 zetteer free of charge. Several Institutions have already
 done so, but we want all in the State.
 Very Respectfully your obedient servants,
W. D. COOKE, Raleigh,
SAMUEL PEARCE, Hillsborough.
 Address Wm. D. Cooke, at Raleigh, N. C.
 June 12, 1855. 90-

Law Books for Sale.
 Some valuable Law Books, a part of a small but
 well-selected Law Library, may be had at reduced
 prices on application at the Recorder's Office. Among
 them are the English Reports, in 15 vols., Ireland's Re-
 port, Powell on Contracts, Bache's Reports, Jones's
 Reports, other Reports of earlier dates, &c. &c.
 June 22, 1855. 91-



RURAL BOONERY.

"May your rich soil,
 Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
 O'er every land."

Seeding of Wheat—Importance of Good Seed.

As every farmer is now engaged in preparing his ground for wheat, though probably very few have commenced seeding, it may not be amiss to add something to the remarks we lately submitted on this subject—and especially to urge the necessity of a careful attention to the selection of seed. This attention, at all times important, is particularly so the present season—for owing to the great amount of rain that has fallen while the wheat was yet in the field, a very large proportion of the grain has been wet, or heated, or sprouted, or otherwise injured. As a general rule, the farmer should select the best and most perfect portion of his crop for seed, and cleanse it of every impurity. If strict attention was paid from year to year to this matter, we have not the least doubt that the farmer, from this cause alone, would, after a series of years, derive an increased product of several bushels per acre. A long time ago, as we have often heard it stated, when the "old white May" was the favorite wheat in Virginia, the manager at the "Maiden's Adventure" farm in Powhatan annually selected from his fields, when ripe, the best and earliest heads sufficient to yield a bushel of seed. This he carefully sowed on a suitable soil, and the third year it produced him seed enough to sow his entire crop. He had the reputation of raising the best crops on the river—and farmers, from both far and near, renewed their seed from his stock. All who knew the white May, and had any experience in the flour manufacture from it, remember that it was the most beautiful grain, and that it made the best bread of any wheat ever grown in Virginia. But neglect, in preserving its purity, had the effect after a long time, of causing degeneracy; and now the variety has probably become entirely extinct. The same has happened to many other varieties, though of less note, with which we were acquainted in our early days. They became constantly smaller and smaller, and the fields which produced such abundant crops for a few years after their introduction, ceased to repay the labor of cultivation, until a new variety was obtained, which in its turn was all the vogue for a while, until it finally shared the fate of its predecessors. Every farmer whose memory runneth back to a period not more remote than thirty or thirty-five years ago, can recall a great number of varieties which had their run, and were eagerly sought after for a few years, when they were superseded by some other novelty. Only one kind, as far as our memory serves us, whose origin may be traced to anything like a distant day, now remains amongst the standard wheats of Virginia—and its continued productiveness may be ascribed more to its constitutional adaptation to our soil and climate than to any pains that has been taken to preserve its purity. It retains its individuality more perfectly than any other wheat we have known; otherwise it would long ago have been numbered with the things that were. Amongst other proofs of its invariableness, we find that to this day it is more liable to smut than any other variety. Another favorite kind, which has maintained its popularity for eight or ten years, is the "Woodfin," which derives its cognomen from our excellent friend George Woodfin, of Richmond, who received a small package of the seed from the Patent Office some fifteen years ago. Its origin was from a single ear, discovered in the field of a Pennsylvania farmer, which attracted his notice from its striking appearance; so we have been lately informed by Mr. Woodfin himself, who concurs with us in the opinion that this valuable variety has visibly deteriorated—and that unless some effort is made to re-produce it from a careful selection of the best ears, and thereby obtaining an entirely new stock, it will not be long before it loses its distinctive qualities.

All this may appear to many farmers as a matter of very little moment, but we regard it as one of very great importance, and just as necessary for the perpetuation of any given variety of wheat, as a similar degree of care in reference to any other production of the farm, whether vegetable or animal. In the case of corn, the farmer always selects the best ears, and even rejects a portion of them. The seed of tobacco is saved with the utmost care, and the plants subjected to a particular treatment, and why should wheat form any exception to the general rule? There is perhaps no grain in the world that has been brought to a condition so nearly artificial, inasmuch that the majority of farmers, and not a few men of the highest scientific attainments, yield their credence to the doctrine of transmutation.

This is not the season to discuss this subject in its fullest extent; but what we have urged may serve to impress upon the minds of farmers the advantage and necessity of doing all that is now practicable. As a general rule, wheat that has been grown on high dry land, should be selected for seed. Avoid that in which there has been a disproportionate growth of straw. If the straw is deficient in any of the constituents which should enter into its formation, the grain, though it may be to all appearance a plump and handsome article, will lack some of the elements

of perfect seed. The extraordinary influence of life as to use harsh and unauthorized language, the honorable and many course is to take back the improper words at the first opportunity, and thus, if possible, to repair the wrong, and neutralise the sting. This, however, is not the way of the world, generally speaking. The unkind feeling thus hastily caused is nursed, and often descends, unsoftened and unsoftened, to the grave. In most cases neither party will explain. Often, too, the cause of difference is reported to other persons, and in exaggerated terms; these repeat it again, until a deadly feud is produced. The enmity is nursed and strengthened from day to day and from year to year, and finally becomes a passion, and forms part and parcel of the very nature.

And yet, we repeat, this is all wrong, unwise, irreligious and unjust. It is far better to forget and forgive, to explain and repair, than to keep up a constant source of anxiety, especially if the error be ours, or if it be mutual. And even when otherwise, and when we know or believe that we are the aggrieved or injured party, it is at least magnanimous to seek and be satisfied with an explanation. The enemies that are nursed and thus kept constantly alive, become demons in the end, which not only injure the mind and embitter the heart, but impair the health and shorten life itself. In other words, there are not a few individuals, who die victims to their own infirmity of temper. They fret, excite and exhaust themselves, until at last they fall into premature graves.

TO MAKE PRUNE VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar:

Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar.

FORGET AND FORGIVE; OR, NEVER NURSE YOUR ENMITIES.

There are some individuals who seem disposed never to forget or forgive an injury, no matter how amply atoned for, or how long perpetrated. They seek vengeance, and thus they nurse their bitter feelings for years. This, as it strikes us, is a false policy. In many points of view, it is difficult to pursue the journey of life, without justifying against some one, or being justly repaid or repelled. And it is on every occasion, we should bend our ill-feeling thus caused, life would become one long scene of care and anxiety, and the object of our pursuit, the water plan is to forget and forgive, to regard human nature as fallible, and human nature as imperfect. The most careful often discover that they have committed sins of omission or commission, that have caused pain, injured confidence, and provoked ill-will. They may not have intended anything of the kind, and yet a hasty remark, or even a sudden look, has perhaps had the sad effect. There are perhaps few persons in the world, who are without enemies. It so happens, too, that they do not discover when or where they gave the offence, and thus they are unable to explain or make reparation. Nevertheless, ever and anon, some little incident occurs, calculated to show that the feeling still exists, that the enmity still lives, and that an opportunity is never lost on the part of the aggrieved party to retaliate and seek retribution. It is extremely difficult to bear all this, quietly, calmly and patiently. The "bitter angel" will whisper a poisonous policy, but the "love demons" of anger and passion which always finds a place in the human mind and the human heart, are apt to prompt a course of retaliation, and thus the parties become still more widely separated.

A day or two since we happened to converse with two old politicians who, in years gone by, had been zealous opponents to each other. As they parted, we expressed our surprise to one, especially as the other had travelled out of his way to see-as all men with more than ordinary warmth. The reply was, "I never nurse my enemies. Life has troubles and anxieties enough in the present, without hunting up the difficulties of the past." The remark was full of wisdom and philosophy. If we keep constantly before us all the anxieties of former years—if we never forget or forgive an offence—if we vex and perplex ourselves in relation to things that have gone by—if we recall, revise and remonstrate the buried faults of other periods—memory will become a curse to us, and the darkness of the past will constitute a perpetual shadow, and chill, distress and annoy. If, however, we do not forgive others, how can we hope for forgiveness ourselves? If again we magnify our serious errors, the thoughtless insurrection of a man of passion, of pride or of prejudice, and foster such errors for years—how can we look for a more generous indulgence in relation to our own infirmities?

That frame of mind is most to be envied, which is at peace with all the world—which feels that it has never wilfully committed a wrong or injured an injury—and that therefore there exists no cause for or reason for hostility or ill-will. Of course perfection cannot be found on earth. All are certain to err in some or sundry; but it is in the power of all, either to explain an unintentional wrong, or to make reparation; and thus done, the cause for anger on the part of the injured should cease. But how often do we let our individuals explain, even on the receipt of a slight injury, that they "will never forgive"—may, that they "will pursue the offender to the grave." They forget their own errors and infirmities, and are so misapprehended the facts, difficulties, he quietly excuses, because of contrary views. One person may be firmly impressed with a particular version of a transaction, while another may contradict the incident in a light or a spirit exactly the reverse. Both, too, may be confident and conscientious. Why, then, should discord ensue, friendship be broken, enmity engendered? But if in the excitement of the

hour, one or both should so forget the propeties of life as to use harsh and unauthorized language, the honorable and many course is to take back the improper words at the first opportunity, and thus, if possible, to repair the wrong, and neutralise the sting. This, however, is not the way of the world, generally speaking. The unkind feeling thus hastily caused is nursed, and often descends, unsoftened and unsoftened, to the grave. In most cases neither party will explain. Often, too, the cause of difference is reported to other persons, and in exaggerated terms; these repeat it again, until a deadly feud is produced. The enmity is nursed and strengthened from day to day and from year to year, and finally becomes a passion, and forms part and parcel of the very nature.

ANOTHER GUN FROM ARKANSAS!

WE give below the letter of Gen. James Yell, of Arkansas, in which the General declares the American platform the best yet given to the country:

Pine Bluff, August 11, 1855.
 To Messrs. E. A. Warren, C. H. Thorn, J. H. Scoggins, and others, committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th of last month, inviting me to attend a Democratic meeting on the 28th of that month, at Camden, and stating that I was one of the orators selected for that occasion, is now before me.

I was absent from home, attending the Supreme Court at Little Rock, when your letter reached here, and consequently was not advised that you had honored me with an invitation, until my return, and I now avail myself of the earliest moment to reply.

Accept the thanks of a heart, warm and keenly alive with gratitude, for the complimentary terms in which you allude to the services I have rendered the Democratic party, in years past have gone by. I am happy to know that the great principles for which I then contended have all been settled by the country, as I so much desired.

You state, in your letter, that you believe I am "one ever ready to battle in the cause of Democracy, under any and all circumstances, the late Platform of the so called great American party to the contrary notwithstanding." If you mean by this, that I am always ready to battle under the bare name of Democracy, without regard to principles, or when there are no great principles involved, under the name, you are wrong. It is, however, true that I am always willing to do battle for such principles as were once advocated under the Democratic banner, when contending against the Whig party, you are right.

But all those old issues are now settled. And if those parties only existed upon principle (as both parties contended they did) the questions being settled, they no longer exist as parties.

There is but one question now in existence that has heretofore been discussed by the two named parties; and upon this they never were at issue. I mean the slavery question. The only dispute on this subject between them, was as to which most favored the Southern interest. This question is now fully settled, or superseded, by the American party, a far better platform than either, or than was ever presented to the people of the United States before. The slavery question being the great question of the times, and the American platform being the best upon that subject, I shall always be found advocating the principles therein set forth.

The Democratic platform, on this subject, was the best we ever had previous to the adoption of the American platform. It therefore stood upon that mud I saw the latter. He is now the best Democrat who stands upon the best platform for the union of the States. That, in my opinion, is the great American platform.

When new parties are formed, the party in power, by that ascendancy, holds the popular name; but the bare name will not answer their purposes long, when the people find they have no principles to sustain the name.

For some time past there have been two kinds of Democracy in this State—the true Democracy and the pure Democracy, true to Johnson, and true to office. The pure Democracy are for principles without regard to men or office. These latter will all be found, soon or late, upon the American platform.

I am sorry I have not time to write you a letter more at length. But, as I have been from home, and letters and business have accumulated, time presses me, and I must close. You are at liberty to use this letter as you may think proper. If nothing unexpected happens, I shall be in your city on Saturday, the 8th day of September, when I will give you my views more fully.

Accept for yourselves, and those whom you have the honor to represent, my best wishes.
 Yours, most respectfully,
JAMES YELL.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A lynching case has recently occurred in Illinois, just over the line from Big Foot, Wisconsin. On Sunday, the 9th instant, a young man named Coken was nearly murdered by his father-in-law, named McLane, and robbed of \$375. The assault was committed in the woods, and Coken was left for dead; but he revived, and managed to crawl to the house, both the parties residing together. McLane was immediately arrested, and the examination took place on Monday. Notwithstanding Coken's wounds and his direct testimony as to the assault, McLane persisted in denying the whole story. A large number of excited people were in attendance, and although they were satisfied that the law would punish McLane for the assault, they were determined that he should give up the money. McLane was accordingly taken out of the hands of the officers, a rope tied about his neck, and he was suspended in the air several times, when, more dead than alive, he confessed his guilt and restored the money. The culprit was then given up to the officers, and by them conveyed to jail.

SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—

From Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory we learn that since the application of steam on the western waters, there have been 39,672 lives lost by steamboat disasters, 381 boats and cargoes lost, and 70 boats seriously injured, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$67,000,000. [Ch. Gaz.]

"THE PLAN OF AYUTLA."—

In the accounts of the late Mexican revolution this phrase is often used to describe the basis of the new movement and the test applied to ascertain the fidelity of its leaders. This plan or basis for the construction of a new Government is embraced in nine articles, and takes its name from the city where it was adopted by the revolutionary leaders. Its important features are:

Proscription of Santa Anna and his adherents; the organization of a temporary and provisional Government by delegates elected, one from each State and Territory, who shall elect a temporary President and constitute his Council until the establishment of a permanent Government; the chiefs of the revolutionary forces in each State shall organize temporary local governments, on the basis of State independence and national unity—in imitation of the United States; the President shall order the election of a Congress, for the purpose of constituting a representative constitutional Government; the re-organizing and passport laws and expiation tax are to cease at once; all who oppose this plan are to be treated as enemies of the national independence.

The revolutionary party, since the abdication of Santa Anna, have been laboring to re-organizing the organization of the new Government upon these ideas.

ALL THINGS POSSIBLE WITH GOD.—On good authority it is stated, that in Ireland, since 1847, thousands have broken loose from Romish thralldom, and hunger for the bread of life. In Belgium there are nearly forty Protestant churches, where not a solitary one existed twenty-five years ago, and thousands of families are brought under a pure evangelical influence. In France, whole villages have thrown off the oppressions of the papacy, and organized a scriptural worship. In this country also, many churches composed almost wholly of converts from Romanism; and various Protestant churches have been enlarged by the admission of the same class of converts.

THE EDITOR AND THE PALMER.—Black, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the Peer said: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister; everybody else takes especial care to remember it, but I wish they would forget it, for they only remember it to ask me for places and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never asked me for anything, and I wish you would, for seriously I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything; I am editor of the Morning Chronicle; I like my business, and I live happily on my income." "Then," said the Peer with an oath, "I envy you, and you're the only man I ever did."

OUTCRIES, IF TRUE.—We take the following from the Coffeeville (Mississippi) Herald of the 7th instant. Well does that print exclaim, "outrages, if true!"

"We heard the other day that a young boy, an orphan, charged with stealing, was arrested by a set of ruffians in a portion of Calhoun county known as the 'Fork,' and most brutally murdered in the following manner: Suspecting that the boy was guilty, they attempted to extort a confession by threatening to hang him. All the preliminary steps were taken—the sapling bent, the rope adjusted, and the threats pending, yet the boy would not acknowledge having committed the theft. Just about this time a lady happened to be riding by. On seeing the condition of the boy, she fainted and fell to the ground. The men, forgetting the condition of the boy, ran to her assistance; and of course, the sapling flew up, suspending him, and before he could return to his assistance the horrible deed was done. We don't know how true this is, but if it is so, those who were engaged in it should suffer the full extent of the law."

"Do you think," asked Mrs. Pepper rather sharply, "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" "Certainly not, ma'am," replied her husband, "it is so good a thing that she ought never to lose it." Mrs. P. gave a vinegar look, and slammed the door.

GLAD TO SEE IT.—The Whigs of Massachusetts are about to hold a State Convention. It is high time that they had cut loose from all the issues that have heretofore interfered so disastrously for the peace of the country and the permanency of the Union. Let them stand up as good old conservative Webster Whigs, and bid defiance to Log Cabinism and abolitionism.