MILTON, N. C. October, 11. REMARKABLE CASE OF BIGAMY-FINISHED VILLANY.

As the conductor of a public press, w have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system a rescality than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week. Yet, such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case uch is its deep depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop. We purpose however to detail the circumstances as they have come to our knowledge (confining ourself to the facts, as year as possible) -and in so doing we intentionally omit the names of the unfortunate females who have been made the wretched victims of a species of villary unparalleled in this country. Their cup of sorrow and mortification must now be full, and we will not run it over by gazetting their names.

It appears that a certain Edward C. Boling, (son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this county,) about 3 years since married a Miss P- a lady of respectability as we learn. and lived with her for nearly 2 years. About 12 months ago he left his home for the pur pose of studying the Law in Greensboro'. N. C.—leaving his wife behind. Ou his arrival in Greensboro, he changed his name and intown, as Sidney T. Smith, of Alabama,-he exhibited to the gentleman under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State. He obtained credit to a large amount in the stores of that place; and pretended that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of a large amount of funds from his father, living as above stated. Soon after, he informed his acquaintances that he expected his parents in a short time to pass through Greensboro' on a visit to some friends living in Southampton, Va. Again he pretended to learn that his father was ad but that he expected a visit from his Mother; and with a countenance indicating grief for his lost parent, he entered a Milliner's shop and bespoke for his mother a costly dress of mourning, while he wore crape on his hat! (Bold and reckless man! thus to tamper with the wrath and thunderbolts of Heaven!) After this, he succeeded, by stratagem, to become acquainted with Miss E. B., an accomplished young lady of Washington Irving, we started in two trains Guilford county, and daughter of a gentle- for Gosben. He was pleased with her; and, with the cold-hearted ferocity of a fiend fresh from hell, determined to make her the victim of his foul treachery and deceit. By artful and false representations, he gained the ence of her father; and by warm and ardent professions of regard and attachment induced her to consent to become his bride. He determined in the black malignity of his soul to become the spoiler of the peace of that domestic circle where, before, all was tranquil happiness and joy. Like the gaze of the Basilisk his treacherous eye was fixed upon that fair victim, that she might not escape. Now he stood before the altar and plighted to Miss B. his faith, and the nuptial tie was proclaimed to the world by the public journals when not twenty miles lities of the Ramapo river, and constructed distant lived a lawful wedded wife, who, perhaps, at the moment of his marriage with Miss B-, sighed with a throbing heart for her husband's return.

The tale stops not here. Soon after his second marriage, Smith alias Boling (a young man of fair complexion and genteel dress. told his new father-in-law that he had been sadly disappinted in not having received the funds from Alabama, which he had so long expected, but still pretended that he confidently expected them to arrive in a short time; stated moreover that he had bargained with a Mr. Edward C. Boling of this county, for a tract of land, and for which he agreed to pay Boling the sum of 3,700— and thus got his father-in-law to endorse the payment of a bond of three thousand and seven hundred dollars which sum he borrowed, to pay for bargain. After a short absence he returned back, and lo! Boling had, by hook or crook, defrauded him out of his money! He reded to go and see Boling again; and such was now the length of his absence that his lust wife becoming uneasy-proceeded in quest of him, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Boling. of this county, expecting to meet with him there : but she found him not-Mr. Smith mained together for several days, and mutuwere the wives of one and the same man!-Mrs. Smith alias Boling finally returned home without hearing from her husband -but Smith arrived soon after her return; told a smooth tale relative to his absence, and

The want of space compels us to pass over nany events of interest which transpired afmany events of interest which tronspired of-ter this last return mentioned, posil his arrest. ly had a Writ issued for the arrest of Boling. harging him with swindling Sidney T. Smith. ther—sent the young man on to Southampton, steaming it at the rate of twenty miles an stating that he would return, get another hope towards the Hudson. after the property. We have said that they cation,

parted-Smith pretended to go back. Col. Len, Deputy Sheriff, who had been on the lock-out for Boling, was informed that he was in the village; on further enquire, he was one by Bishop Onderdonk, who, ack learnt that Boling had left town-one one had met him. Col. Len mounted his hors and pursued him; he overtook Boling, who was on his way to the residence of his first wife, and brought him to town. Imagine the feelings of his new father-in-law who was in Yancevville, on that day, seeking Boling's arrest, as he stepped into the Court-house to observe the culprit for the first time, and at a glimpee exclaimed . My God! that' the man who married my daughter!"

Boling having been brought before an examining Court, was required to give bail, in the sum or \$5000, with two or more secu ties, which failing to do, was committed to iail, and the witnesses bound to appear at Guilford Superior Court, where the defendant, Boling, will have his trial before the Hon. Judge Nash .- Chronicle

OPENING OF THE NEW YORK AND ERI RAIL ROAD.

"Tough oak and triple brass," says He race, " must have encased the breast of that man who first committed a frail bark to the mighty sea," and so, said we mentally, as we whirled at a steam gallop through the rocks and mountain of Rockland county, must his breast have been fortified who first dreamed of constructing a rail road through such a region. But the dream has been realized.

Steamboat Utica, received on board as goodly a company as ever left our wharves, bound on the first excursion over the New York and Erie rail road to Gosben.

The Governor of the State, with his Staff civil and military, the Mayor, and several members of Common Council, were of the company : the Judges of our Courts, the Members of Congress from this City, the reverend Clergy of various denominations, the Bar, the Banks, the Insurance Companies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Press, and the People, all had and very general outline of the reasoning of large representatives on board!

About 104 o'clock we reached Piermont the enormous jetty of which place, running out one mile into the Hudson, se as to reach deep water, attracted general notice.

Transferred speedily from the Boat to the Cars in waiting at the end of the pier, and augmenting our numbers with a goodly addition from Westchester, among whom was

on of high respectability and of enviable . The ascent is about 60 feet in the mile, with numerous curves, increasing of course the draft. The Cars, moreover, were set so low down on the frame, as burdened as they were with human beings, to press down upon the wheels, of which the flanges ground at each revolution into the frame work. Nevertheless, the Steam giants flagged not, and though laboring hard very often, they tired never, and rapidly did they whirl us over glen and over mountain through a region of stone and iron-but of cultivation, there was phis, Tenn. and a National Foundry at some nothing, until we had left the Highlands behind, and entered upon the fertile fields of Orange.

The summit near Ramapo being gained there is thence a continuous stretch of road through the Highlands, following the sinuos close beside its rocky bed, of several miles, with a grade of only 12 feet, and singularly beautiful from its windings among the moun

Emerging thence into Orange county, th eve is greeted with a succession of delightful landscapes, of highly cultivated farms, rich pastures, and grazing herds, that started with affright, as the unaccastomed spec. tacle swept past them. Within a few miles of Goshen, the road runs over a neat meadow formerly famous for hemp, and there is built upon piles driven, some of them, seventy feet down into the soil.

As Goshen came into view, its whole pop ulation, with that of all the neighboring towns, seemed paraded upon the gentle slopes near which the Depot and the Rai Road Hotel are constructed, and amid the land. Now, Smith alias Boling, pretended to Sring of cannon, the sound of music, and the visit this Edward C. Boling, to ratify the land prolonged huzzas of the multitude, the first train from this City over the New York and Erie Rail Road arrived at Goshen; and amid Songs and Toasts and Speeches, the mained with his wife a few days, and conclu- brief space allotted for the hult at Goshen rapidly passed.

It was a great event and meet it was that it should be so looked upon, not only by the citizens of Orange county, but by every friend of the State of New York.

Very extensive preparations were made was not known by any one of the family .- for regaling the arriving multitudes : but ex. When there Mrs. Smith became acquainted tensive as these were, the hungry and the with Mrs. Edward C. Boling-whose hus- thirsty were more so; and as few stood upon band was absent also; the two ladies re- "the order of their going," but went at once to the work of mastication, each one settling ally expressed anxiety for the return of their down where he could find a vacant spot, the husbands, never once dreaming that they forms of proceeding were considerably deranged, but in no wise to the detriment of the process of building after hostilities com- have a much better fire. Many regard it as

enjoyment and spirit of the occasion. There were, to be sure, strange expedients resorted to for knives, and forks, and tumblers; but, by the aid of such expedients, ained of his treatment from Boling. there was the wherewithal to satisfy hunger, and gratify thirst.

It was our good fortune to be in the room ter this last return mentioned, satisfies erross.

His new father-in-law, enraged against Boling, and unwilling that his son-in-law should brook such injustice, sought reduces by the force and power of the law. He accordingexplained the difficulties that had been sur- and scarce a dollar South and West, ex- in using dry wood; it requires very little

the Court-house, he made out to the young few mintes, the multitudinous throng had man that his horse was too lame to travel fur-

On board the Utica a collation was prepared, at which some of the best Speeches of the occasion were made. Among the nowledging a tout to the Clergy, took the opportunity of bearing his testimony to what he considered the moral effect of such enterprises as that we were met to celebrate, by disseminating knewledge, eradicating preju-dices, and bringing distant points into close and friendly relations. The Bishop dwell with force and effect upon these views, and was listened to with manifest gratification.

Gov. Seward, in answer to a toast, explained at length his views as to all such undertakings, which were for the people, and for them especially; and therefore should be so carried on as to ensure the cheanest possible rate of travel and transportation. this end, he maintained that Corporations should not, and could not properly be charged with their execution : that it was the duty of the State, and that the State should be alone the great internal improver. As to the New York and Erie Rail Road, be said, no private company could make it, that the State must do it, and that it should form only one of the great lines of Rail Roads with which New York must be covered.

He said the line of Rail Read from Alba ny to Buffalo, must and could make the road from the Hudson to Erie; that, under the control of the State, the productiveness of one line of roads could make up for the unproductiveness of another line; that, as parts of a great system, it was not material that Yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning, the each branch should pay its own way, so that, as a whole, it was productive; and finally, that, by adopting the policy of owning all the great Rail Roads as well as Canals, New York would soon be able, not only to complete her projected works—the New York and Eric Rail Road among them—but to ef fect that which was the great end and aim of all-reduce the price of travelling to the low- folk. est possible rate; which the Governor estimated to be about one cent and a half per mile, or about \$6 from New York to Buffalo

This is, as will be perceived, a meagre the Governor, who spoke for more than half an hour with great animation, and with apparently a strong personal conviction of the expediency of such a system as he advocated

At about hulf past ten o'clock, the Utica came to the wharf, and the party dispersed gratified, we are sure, with their beautifu excursion, and resolved, we will not doubt each in his own sphere, to aid with all zeal and good will, the completion of the New York and Bric Rail Road. N. F. American.

## MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

The October number of that excellent work, the Southern Literary Messenger, (says the Favetteville Observer.) contains a series of Letters addressed to Mr. Clay, by an Officer of the Navy, (understood to be Lieut. Maury,) in which very powerful considerations are stated in favor of the establishment of a Navy Yard and Naval Academy at Mempoint on the Mississippi above that place with a National Ship Canal to connect the waters of the Mississippi with the Lakes.

At Memphis, he says, Steam Ships could be built at half the cost of construction lavished on them at the North. Witness the frigate Fulton, of 720 tons, which cost \$333. 000, or \$460 per ton, whilst the British war steamer Cyclops of 1,195 tons cost but \$250,000, or less than \$240 a ton, her timbers too being imported, chargeable with heavy duties. He proposes that the United States follow the example of France and England, by contributing one-fifth of the cost of as many substantial steamers as individual enterprize may be disposed to construct with that aid, on condition that in case of war they should be turned over to Government at a valuation. England, he says, will soon have a fleet of fifty such Steam Ships, now employed as Packets to New York, Boston, &c. but to be at her disposal in case of war. He would have the United States keep pace with European powers in this matter, so as, in case of collision, to be prepared to meet them in this new and most powerful species of Naval warfare. And instead of the government building them, and laying them up to rot, he advises that they should be built principally by private enterprize and employed in commerce, during peace Memphis he regards as the best place for building these Ships, as it is contiguous to the Live-oak, Iron, Coal, Copper, Hemp, &c. of the West and South-West. From that point, too, the egress to the Gulf of Mexico, and, by means of the proposed canal, to the Lakes, (the two great theatres of any future war,) would be speedy and safe.

The proposed Canal, besides its advanta ges to commerce, would enable the United States, in case of a war with England, to throw a force at once into the Lakes, with ing wood is so much less injurious to the

So much for the West. As regards the South, the writer has some important suggestions. Not a solitary building yard has been established by Government South of Norfolk! Virginia at her own expense, and ceded to On Tuesday last our County Court being in session.) Smith, in connexion with a young man, a relative of Mrs. Smith, arrived at Yanceyville, the county seat of this county, on his way, so he said, to Southampton, to take charge of several negroes which he owned there, and to collect a large sum of money then due him. But on his arrival at the Court-house, he made out to the claims the enterprise and upon the claims the enterprise and upon the citizens of New York.

Other tosts, among them one to De Witt towns, while are desertion, and must go to the North to sup. Newsek, N. J. added to the general glee—when a little before sundown, the shrill white of the impatient locomotive, admonished all that it was time to part; and again, in a series places this matter in so strong a light

defence in the South.

Take the map of North America, and cast your eve on it from the Capes of Vitainia down the Atlantic coast—passing around the Flurida reefs, into the Gulf of Mexico to the remote South-Western corner of the United States—a distance of about two thousand miles—and you will not find a single Navai Depot, at which even a sloop of war, whether disabled in a gate. or crippled in an action, could be repaired. Not great while ago, : small Revenue cutter, had to be sent-from the so-called Navy-Yard at Penuscola, to Charles-ton, South-Carolins, to have her sides calked and some slight repairs made. Now, take the other side of the picture. Go be

to Mason & Dixon's line, and run your finger towards the North on the map, that you may see what has been done for that region in the way of Naval defences and improvements. In the waters of the Chesapeake, you find two well appointed Navy-Yards, an one Naval Station. In the waters of the Delaware i another large building Yard-less than two de farther on, you come to another extensive Deck-Yard at New-York—and a few hours thence, to two more -Boston and Portsmouth-both in the waters

Yet in all this partial protection, and unequal bution of the national bounty, the South and the Wes have completed pet. In these matters, Southern and Western statesmen have taken grounds far above mere local interests, state prejudices, or sectional jealousies they have accupied the high eminence of patrictism with a free will and a liberal hand, they have bee among she foremost to vote away the public money wherever and whenever the honor, the safety, or the welfare of their country, required it. Without askin whather this or that State would be most benefited b a Naval appropriation, they have striven to make the Navy all that the diguity of their country, abroad, its safety at home, requires it so be.

A despatch vessel-of-war from New-York to Personal, in the Gulf of Mexico, was thirty-four days.

making the passage on one occasion, and fifty-eix the other. Upon an average it would take twenty thirty days for a Naval force, from the nearest part the North, to carry relief to the property of our cir zens in the Gulf of Mexico. In consequence of such unequal distribution of the public Dock-Yards and Depots, most of the European powers, with their steam ships-of-war, are actually nearer to our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, than we ourselves. In case of war, they have, much nearer than we, secu places of rendezvous for vessels of all kinds. To there would be no sufficient shelter, nearer than Nor-

North 1 Does the vicinity of the West-India Islan with their black-a-moor regiments, afford to the South an especial guaranty, that in war, she shall enjoy immunities, and be exempt from dangers unknown to the North ? Or is it because the safety of Georgia and the Carolinas, the integrity of their soil are less sacred—the products of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia; of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; of Iowa, Florida and Wiskonsin; of Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas—which pass through the Gulf of Mexico on their way to market - are all these interests. I sav, left thu Papered, because they are of less importance in the Federal eye, than their sister-interests in the North? Or shall the defenceless condition of the South and the West, be ascribed to the selfishness of the North and the East, which hitherto have been ascendant in the National Councils? No sir. Ascribe that rather the apathy of the former two on the subject, and to nation. It rests with you to rouse them up. Unde the new apportionment of representation, their repre sentatives will outnumber those of the Northern and Middle States on the floors of Congress. Verbum sat. Bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, are the Islands of Cuba, Jamaica and St. Domingo, besides groups smaller ence, and the States of Texas. Mexico, and Central America; any, or all of which, are liable to be occupied by powers at war with the United States.

The Gulf is the Mediterranean of these counties; which, owing to the winds at the South, Cuba and the

The only pass from this Gulf belongs to us; and by us should be secured at whatever cost. Key-West in the Gibraltar of these straits, with a harbor susce tible of being strengthened and rendered impregnab as that.

Bahames at the East, is as much closed against egres

except through the straits of Florida, as is the Med

terranean proper, except through the straits of G

defences complete, until this be made a strong hold where the public vessels may rendezvous in war, and merchantmen retreat for safety.

France has made Toulon, in the Mediterranean, great Naval establishment. Spain too had her Car thegens. What Toulou is to France, and Carthage na was to Spain. Penescola is to us. Though Spai had the Dock-Yards of Payal and Cadiz, and France those of Cherberg and Brest, outside of their Mediter ranean, the exigences of war soon taught each of them the importance of good Naval Stations at Carthagen

From the experience of Spain, and the example France, let the South and West learn a lesson; and resolve to press the subject, shoulder to shoulder; not to give over, until the Naval establishment at Pensaco

la be made the Toulon of their Mediterranean. Peneacola has many advantages. Its natural pos tion is important. It is in the midst of our liveforests, as it were; and it is convenient, to excell timber and Naval stores, and has all the resources quired to make it an important Naval station. And it should be abundantly furnished with all the materials, means and facilities, which are to be found at the North, for building, equipping, and repairing our menof-war. Suitable Depats, and places of rendezvous, ought, also, to be supplied along the coast of Georgia.

Green and Dry Wood .- It is judicious! remarked, in the Maine Farmer, that a core of Green Wood contains 1.448 pounds of water, equal to about one lingshead and two barrels. This should be borne in mind be those who haul wood to market ; for by cut ting down the wood and suffering it to dry some time before it is brought to market. causes the load, (a cord) to be more than a thousand pounds lighter, and of course haulhorses that draw it. Besides this advantage extravagant to burn dry wood, because it burns out faster than the green. So it does, but your room gets the advantage of being well and quickly warmed by the dry wood while a green wood fire keeps you shivering and the one at that place was established by for hours, and when it burns down, your room is not half warmed; for the very good reason, that a large portion of the heat has been carried up the chimney, in the form of steam from the moist wood.

chimney Aweeps, there is another advantage mounted, and the claims the enterprise had cept a paltry sum at Pensacola. If a Ship light-wood to make it burn, and chimneys, therefore, do not so soon become foul, which lessens the danger of the house taking fire from sparks, or flakes of burning soot.

S. C. Advocate.

horse, and soon be with him. Thus they parted, and the young man is now, perhaps, swaiting Smith's alias Boling's presence in Southampton, or enquiring in vain after the property. We have said that they are said that they

ABOUT HORSES A writer in the Knickerbocker tells these stories of the sagneity of horses "Of a two horse team, belonging to the

Earl of --- near Oxford, one was very viclous, the other quite the reverse. In a stall next to the gentle horse stood one that was blind. In the morning, when the horses, about twenty of them, were turned out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he straved from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and smell round him, and when recognized would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the grass in the field. This horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward. when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury that not a horse in the field could stand against him. This singular instance of sagacity, I had almost said of disinterested humanity, may well put the whole fraternity of horse-jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion; but this kind-hearted animal could antici. pate no such reciprocity.

"Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, (England,) going to water the carriage-horses at a stone trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them followed the horses as usual. On the way he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed, The dog's favorite borse, seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mustiff from the other dog into a by the arm. cooper's cellar opposite, and, having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the fountain.

"God, speaking to Job, asks him, 'Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither who has been disappointed in an opportunity turneth he back from the sword." Shortly to deliver his maiden speech, can appreciate after that mighty battle which closed the ca- the feetings of Mr. F. as he struggled in reer of Bonaparte and stayed his wholesale vain to keep the floor, and even caught hold murders, at the disbanding of a part of the of the railing, in order to gain a hearing, and British army the remains of a troop of borse, define his position. Had he been permitted belonging to the Scotch Grays, were brought to go on what a delicious morsel of rhetoric to the hammer. The Captain, being rich I should have been enabled to present to my and a man of feeling, was loth to see these readers this morning. But, like many an noble fellows turned into butcher, baker, or other genius, Mr. F. was frowned into sibeer-house drags, after helping to drive the lence and insignificance .- Nat. Gaz. French from Spain, and to turn the flank e the Innincibles at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thun-der. At this moment the horses, were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another, but, seeing the blaze, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears until February next, and yet its blessed inquivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a fluence began to be felt from the moment it poplar trembling in the breeze, listening became a law. It has not literally opened for the word of the rider to lead them to the the prison doors, but it has carried the sense charge. My informant, who was an eye of freedom and a renewed existence into the witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them that seemed, until the light of that act beambore honorable scars on their faces, necks, ed upon them, to be doomed to a hopeless and shoulders, butsnone on the rump. A Scotch gray never 'turns tail.'

purchased an old horse at public sale. He | moral influence of a benign action, producplaced on his side a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the side. Thus accoutred, he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, etc. One day he happened to be passing the gate have great pleasure in presenting to our at Hydepark at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the Park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, alarmed at being placed in military line in front rank of the Life guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and swear; but of those unfortunate debtors will contribute one dollar all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him from his station was impossible.-The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding be ended this day, Tuesday. We presume all resistance useless, calmly resigned him. that the just cannot be out long for delibeself to his situation. The trumpet then tion; at least it seems to us that if we were sounded the charge, and the rider was in- on the jury-considering how positive and stantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various revolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sunof retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sugacious creature with his rider. After buying performed his dute in the fold. dry equestrian feats. At length, the sound In a Town like ours, where there are no having performed his duty in the field, he served that the strength of the prosecuting of the bridle in a more humble walk of life."

and ingenious escape was made from the boats that he was not among them to State Prison at Concord, N. H., a few days since, by one of the convicts. He worked in a shop as a cabinet-maker and upholsterer. There will shortly be issued from the press of Mesras. Lea & Blanchard, a volume, by a lady of Virginia—"Tales and Souvenirs of some very light materials. In the space formal Residence in Europe." that we are tempted to copy it entire, in the hope that it will rouse the Statesmen of the South, not only to a sense of their equal rights, but to a consideration of the dangers of a portion of a journal kept during their resi-To Mr. CLAY: Sir:—Let us now look into the ly as Senator Rives and his family have been condition of our Naval establishments and means of defence in the South.

If as Senator Rives and his family have been for some days superintending the proof sheet of a volume.—U. S. Gar.

It as senator Rives and his family have been sofs, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our here the advises South Carolina to touch not made his escape.

ELOQUENCE QUASHED.-Leonard P. For up on suspicion of having been found drunk at some place, (not particularly stated by the watchman,) between Pine and Lombard watchman,) streets. The charge was, that Foy, in com. pany with another man and a dog, had been riotous and " rebellious," and one of the three, (supposed to be the dog,) had bitten the call of the watchman's leg, to which reasonable outrage, Foy, to say the least, was accessory,—by giving aid, comfort, and en-couragement to the offender. The greatest rogue, they my, always escapes the claws of justice; and so it was in this instance, fo Powser, the chief rebel, who had struck his sacrilegious teeth in the watchman's flesh made good his escape, as did also one of his biped associates, leaving Mr. Leonard p Foy to bear the whole brunt of "the great quell" they had jointly undertaken. When the statement of his offence had been made. Foy, extending his arm, like eternal Jove. when guilt brings down the thunder," began

to speak : May it please this honorable and wor shipful Court and jury -Here an officer admonished him to be no

. Do I stand in the presence of an enlightened tribunal,—ready to disseminate law and equity—and to ——" " Take him down," said the Mayor.

" Hear me !- I charge you by the illus.

trious homes of our ancestors that bled in the sanguinary conflict."-" Come, it's no use ; -your fined," said an officer. By the tears of widows and of orphans.

the hallowed brine that preserved the tree of our liberty"-"Come along, will you ;-it's all over with you," remarked the officer, taking him

"By the very stones and brick-bats in the walls of this building, that heard the first

proclamation of independence"-Before the glowing sentence could be completed, Foy, with much difficulty, was urged from the bar, and none but the young orator

## THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Of all the legislation of the General Government during the last forty years, excepting, perhaps, the forgiving of the Land Debt twenty odd years ago, the most beneficent, in its direct operation upon individuals, (says the National Intelligencer,) is the act to establish a Uniform System of Bank roptcy. The very adour of it, if we may be allowed the figure, has bade the lame and halt to walk erect, and has made whole the broken-hearted. It does not go into effect interior of thousands of respectable families. and endless penury. Who, that has a heart to feel, but must rejoice in the spectacle of "Some few years ago a baker in London so great a happiness, brought about by the ing fruit in anticipation of its legal open-

tion! This thought has been most agreeably revived in our mind at the present moment by the reception of the following Letter, evidently from a Female hand, which we readers:

Mobile, September 23, 1841. Mesers. GALES & SEATON : In behalf of five hundred thousand unfortunate honest debtors in the Unihand has been rescued from despair, and whose children, together with himself, have been inspired with for the purpose of erecting a MONUMENT in some suitable place in the District of Columbia, upon which shall be inscribed the names of those who voted in favor of the Bankrupt Law during the late extra session of Congress, and, also, the certificate of the Passinary that he had approved and signed the bill established lishing a Uniform Bankrupt Law.

N'ery respectfully, OURSELVES & PRIENDS, (MANY MILLIONE) P. S. Make what comments you please, but hono the above with a place in your paper.

McLson Case.-The McLeod case was probably brought to a close last night; but if not, we may be almost certain that it will consistent is the evidence proving that Mc. Lead was not and could not be of the party that destroyed the Caroline, and how total a failure there is of proof that he took any part applies to boastings by McLeod that he was there; and against this there is the positive New Sora Sturring.—An extraordinary testimony of a dozen persons who went say nothing of the clear alibi established by the Morrison family .- New York Comes

The extensive Organ factory of Mr. Heary Erben, on Centre strock, New York, val

OF The Hon. R. Barnwell Rheth of S.