BONAPARTE AND THE MYSTERIOUS BEAUTY.

BY ONE OF THE CORPS DIPLONATIQUE.

Warning the first.

When Bonaparte was created first consul life, his court was similar to that of a king. Ancient customs were revived, and the code of etiquette was as rigid as a hundred years before. As the consul found that the palace of the Tuilleries was but a dull sojourn, he spent most of his leisure time at Malmaison, although it was somewhat too small for the stalage of power. Seeing this, he took possession of the palace of St. Cloud, which he had refused to accept when previously offered to him, saying, " I shall take nothing from the people," a promise which he forgot as soon as he had overcome the first difficulties of his career.

M. Gaudin, prime minister, was, it is said, the first who presented himself at a levee in a coat trimmed with lace. The example was soon fol-lowed, and the lace and silk stockings replaced the sword and the boots. Bonaparte himself, at an assembly at Lyons, was remarked wearing a coat trimmed with red silk ; and all the Englishmen attending an andience had their hair powdered. Some courtiers also wore powder. Trifles, says a grave historian, " had become state affairs." The old ladies of the court of Louis XV. were at the head of the anti-revolution party ; the young ones were afraid that the old costume would be again introduced; but Madame Bonaparte belonged to the opposition, and perhaps it is to her that the French ladies owe the advantage of not having had theirs powdered as of yore. Analagous to the court of Versailles, a great attraction to the little we have said on this subject is all we have coming to the levee was the mass preced- are permitted to reveal. those coming to the levee was the mass preced-ing it. Many had lost the habit of going to church ; some had helped to overthrow the state of reli-gion; however, nothing could be more brilliant than this ceremony; the actresses of the opera sang there; and those who could not find room near the window facing the choir, whiled and talked in the gallery. The consul attended the chapel more regularly than Madame Bonaparte liked. Josephine passionately loved her husband, who was already too much the victim of those ambitious views which afterwards drove him to divorce. She dreaded any rival that might by possibility have made Bonaparte do without her, Now it happened that during mass the emperor's eves were constantly fixed on one of the gallery windows opposite, which was occupied by a young wirl of great beauty, whose sparkling orbs seemed to glide over a little prayer-book, in order to meet the piercing looks of the consul. Tho is that young person !" asked Josephine

of one of her ladies ; " she has, I think, some intentions on Bonaparte, for I saw her drop a note which he picked up."

No one could satisfy Josephine. The young fady was said to be English, but nothing more was known respecting her. On the day of the billet, and after the levee, Bonaparte had a fancy for a drive to the park, four in hand. He had, however, scarcely, taken the reins when he fell from his mat. He tried to get up, but fell again The horses were frightened, and ran consul was carried to his apartment. ped in the chapel; and Josephine, leaning over his shoulder, read, "Do not ride out to-day !" How could an accident of the kind be foretold?" Napoleon. "Duroc, my friend, examne carriage."

vaded, and Napoleon was object to abandon the sceptre which, to use his own words, he had picked up." The island of Elba became for a time the most dazzling point in the universe. The emperor made but one step from the Gulf of Juan to Paris; after which the empire was again thrown into confusion by the battle of Water. loo. The emperor, whose eagle was not thence-forth to take flight, threw himself under the protection of England. Before entering the boat which was to conduct him to the British ship, his friends placed themselves around him to take a last farewell. In the middle of the crowd

a female of dassling beauty was seen trying to approach the emperor. Her eyes were filled with tears, which rendered her still more interesting. "Read this !" said she, handing a note to Bonaparte : "it is still time !"

Napoleon read the note, and, looking up, tho' himself once more in the park of St. Cloud, or the note, and threw the separate parts to the advancing wave.

"This is not the time !" said the emperor, " cannot withdraw !" and then taking from his fin ger an ornamental ruby-a memento of his cau paign in Egypt-offered it to the mysterious fair one, who kissed his hand and sobbed aloud. He then entered the English boat.

Of the three warnings, two came too late, an the third, which might have been serviceable, was rejected.

The beautiful prophetess died in 1837; and her history was much better known to the Duke of Otranto (Fouche) than he chose to avow .-

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRANCH MIN BY FIRE.

It is our melancholy duty to have to announce to the public the destruction of the U.S. Branch Mint in this place by fire, on Saturday morning ast. The fire when first discovered was seen to proceed from the upper story of the western wing before the Whig tariff was passed, brought with a party so corrupt, no longer. After the in the room where the coining presses were kept, and in which, as we learn from some of the work- and shoes, which were at once thrown into Otsego Co., the orator of the day, as I learnmen, no fire had been for at least ten days before the accident; and we learn from some of those first at the fire that nothing but about 8 feet of the floor had been burnt and had water been handy it might have been easily extinguished, but the air being admitted the flames rapidly spread so that all chance for its being saved was soon gone. What seemed strange to us was that as to order for New York and Philadelphia. here were reservoirs no effort was used as far as we could see to use the water that they contained; and the upper part of the building seemed entirely resigned to the mercy of the flames; and it does seem to us that if the attention of the people had been directed by some of the workmen early to the reservoir nearly above the fire a different result might have been the consequence. How the fire originated is involved in mystery. Some allege that as a number of students were about the building smoking on the evening before, that it may have occurred from a lighted segar being thrown in an exposed situation-others again say that a segar would not set any thing on fire .- loss of as much work, to the amount of at heart; his lips quivered, the big tears rolled

FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

tion of anti-protectionists will have on all the industrial classes of our country; and we cannot too strongly command it to their notice':

In the years when the rates of duties upon all imported articles ranged at 20 per cent. to the very place on the lake where McDonit is well known not only that the foreign importations so far exceeded the exports as over the British fleet. It was, too, the to create a ruinous balance of trade against us, but that owing to the low duties, in addition to the usual foreign goods brought in, large quanties of articles made by mechanical labor began also to be imported, and that kind of business was increasing so rapidly that had it not been stopped by the tariff of 1842, it would soon have proved a vast injury. if not utterly ruinous, to a large portion of American mechanics. Hardly a ship came from England that did not bring as a portion of her cargo, a large quantity of London made hats. French cabinet furniture began also to come almost by the cargo, but among the chief mechanical articles were French boots and shoes, and ready made clothing.

All who had occasion to visit our large cities in those times, could see in every quarter, signs upon showing shops filled with facts from which I inferred, and have since French boots and shoes, and the ready made learned that he was a distinguished lawyer clothing brought from London could also be found almost as easily. But we wish to call leader of the Locofoco party. He gave his attention of shoemakers and tailors, especial- reasons for leaving it, and that too at the ly the journeymen, to two simple facts, which very time when holding an important office, we noticed, particularly at the time. A sin- in a manner the most convincing and hongle ship that arrived in the spring of 1842, orable to himself. He could go, he said, sixteen thousand pairs of Paris made boots few remarks of Mr. B. P. W. Fowler, Esq, of our markets. It was also stated by the city | ed, arose, and if he did not handle the splenpapers, at the same time, when orders were did materials which the occasion, and the constantly going to England for ready made battle grounds before him furnished for an clothing, that by the steamship Great Western eloquent speech in a style that was never in one trip, there were sent measures to Lon. before equalled, I am mistaken. I was don for 1200 full suits of clothes; to be made never so affected in all my life-never wit-

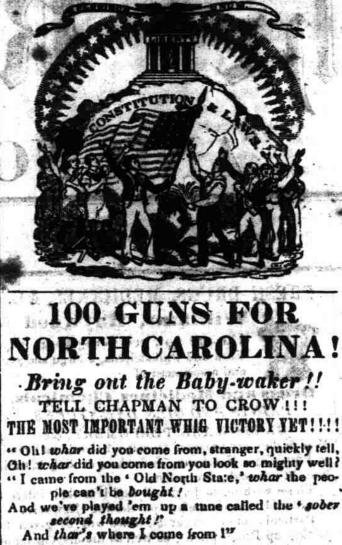
By the boots and shoes brought in the sin- the battle of Plattsburg, and several Revolugle cargo here mentioned. American jour. tionary heroes were on the stand-all here neymen shoemakers were directly deprived as elsewhere, staunch Whigs. At the masof patronage to the amount of at least \$15,000 | terly eloquence of the speaker, they laughed and more probably of \$25,000, all of which was as so much cash taken directly from their pockets. And in reference to the clothes ordered in one trip by the Great Western, the journeymen tailors, to say nothing of their employers, were in like man- diers arose, seized him by the hand, tried for ner sufferers directly from their pockets in the a moment to give utterance to his swelling There is one thing certain, the building on the | least \$5000 cash, for the making of the 1200 off his cheeks ; the audience gazed and wept

dence of the Express.

PLATTSBURG, July 16. A few days since I was riding, in my travels through this northern region, along the shore of the beautiful lake Champlain, luxuriating with ever fresh delight upon its. rich and varied scenery, when, suddenly, a village burst upon my view and was near at hand,-the village of Plattsburg, the theatre of one of the most signal and glorious victories in the last war, and also standing near ough, at the same time, achieved his triumph fourth of July-the natal day of my country -and I saw waving over the village before me the banner of freedom. A thousand recollections of feelings began at once to rush upon me, and were heightened into a species of rapture as I entered the village, and found thousands assembled in a Whig celebration, with the name of Henry Clay playing in the breeze above them. I rode up toward the speaker's stand, and found he had just commenced and was giving an account of his conversion from Locofocoism. Who is he ? said I to an ill loooking fellow who was standing by the side of my horse. "He is Jack Beardsley," was the reply, "deserter from our party-guess I'll never vote for him again if he even comes back no how." I listened again and found him alluding to from Vermont, residing in St. Albans, and a

nessed such a scene. Many of the actors in and cried in the same breath. The old

veterans clapped their withered, shaking bands at any allusion to Harry Clay, and at length, when Fowler closed, (and such a finish I never heard.) one of the old sol-



When, in our paper of Tuesday last, we fore-

bore to claim a glorious Whig victory in our good old State-" as henest a land as the Sun ever shone on"-it was from no fear that it would be indulging in premature exultation .-We were as confident then, as now, of the triumph of Whig principles, but we wished to claim no more than the record exhibited. But the returns since received, warrant us in proclaiming to the Union: that

North Carolina is Whig to the core ! THAT SHE HAS ELECTED A WHIG GOVERNOR !--- A WHIG SENATE,---AND A WHIG HOUSE OF

COMMONS !!!

And to do this, she has had to overcome a Loco Foco majority in the last Legislature of TEN in the Senate and FOURTEEN in the House. But what is it, thus the gallant Whige of North Carolina cannot accomplish-will not accomplish -for HENRY CLAY and his principles! She was the first State in the Union to nominate him for the Presidency, after the treachery of TYLER-she has since entertained him as her guest -and "sink or swim, live or die," her patriotic sons are determined to give him her Electoral

EZEKIEL POLK, AGAIN. The Loco Focos have been making a great pa. rade over a statement made by Capt. JACK of Mackleaburg. But it amounts, as every reader will see, to nothing more than the Whigs admit and what the oath of Mr. ALEENDER proves, the EZERGER POLE was a Whig at the commencement of the Revolution, but it is not asserted or hinted by Captain Jack that Ezekiel Polk continued to act with the Whigs in the hour of trial or dan. What Captain Jack says of Ezekiel Polk applies to his conduct prior to May 20th, 1775 -before the war had commenced in that region. So far from his testimony conflicting with that of Mr. Alexander, it ves off at a period prior to that at which Mr. A's commences. Caplain Jack tells what Mr. Ezekiel Polk did before the war-Mr. Alexander testifies to what he did du ring the war. It is clearly implied in the test. mony of the latter, that Ezekiel Polk co-operated with the Whigs before the war, as stated by Captain Jack, because he took a part with them in the war at its commencement. The testimonies in no degree conflict. We are ready to ad. mit, therefore, all that Captain Jack has stated. because what he states is clearly implied in the testimony of Mr. Thomas Alexander.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Besides the Election in our own State, on 1st inst. on Monday last, Elections were held in Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Illineis and Mis. souri.

Of MENTUCKY, we have no doubt. It is the home of HENRY CLAY, and that is saying enough. A Governor, Lieut. Governor and Members of the Legislature are to be chosen. William Owsley is the Whig candidate, and W. O. Butler the Locofoco candidate for Governor. Of ALABAMA we have no hopes, though there is in this State as gallant a band of Whigs as the Union can produce. The election is for member of the Legislature, and for a member of Congress from the 3d District, in place of Dixon H. Lewis who holds a seat in the U.S. Senate by appoint. ment of the Governor. The Whig candidate for Congress is D.E. Watrous; the Locofoce can. didate is W. L. Yancey.

In INDIANA, the canvass has been very anima. ted, and the result may be considered doubtful although last year, the Loco Foco majority wa two in the Senate and 20 in the House.

In ILLINOIS the election is for members of Congress and the Legislature. The Whigs have now only one of the seven members of Congress to which the State is entitled-and the districts having been gerrymandered by the Locofocos to produce that result, we have no hope of better success now. In the last Louislature, the Loss Focos had a majority of 55 on joint ballot. The Whigs, if they do nothing more, will certainly reduce that majority now. In MISSOURI the contest is for members of Con-The Whigs run no candidates for Congre because the State has not then districted law of Congress requires, it to be ; and secondly, because they are hat the fight between the "hards" and that is, those who are for a metallic exclusively, hour mose who are for good fair one-the Locofoco party being divided into er of their two or mizations, which are designated by the words words wids" and " softs." A spirited contest will be made, for the Legislature, and with some hope of succeeding ; at least so far as to give to the Whigs the control between the two factions, in the election of the United States Senator, in place of Mr. Benton, whose term of service will expire sext March. MASS MEETINGS IN NEW YORK. In the noble State of New York there is not a tity-there is not a county-not a town or even, a village that the Whig wetchfires do not burn with a ten-fold brilliancy to what they did in 1840. Indeed the feeling there appears to be all one way and we should not be surprised to see the electoral vote of the Empire State go for Clay and Frelinghuysen by a majority of 50,-000 ! They too have had some meetings of late glorious assemblages at which all creation ap-Albany Evening Journal that 20,000 Whig Freemen and several thousand Whig ladies of Livingston county met at Gennessee the other day-the largest gathering ever convened in western New York. The same paper, we learn that 20,000 Whig voters and 2,000 Ladies assembled in Syracuse, Onondaga county on the 13th ult. In Washington county, a celebration came off a week or two since at which TWELVE THOUSAND Whig voters and TWENTY.FOUR HUNDRED Whig damsels were present. At Albion, Orleans county, a Mass meeting numbering about TWELVE THOUSAND Whigs was held on the 13th ult.; several thousand ladies were also on hand. At Chemango, Chemango county, FIVE THOU-SAND unflinching Whigs met on the 4th ult-At Mexico, Oswego county, there was also a meeting a few days ago, at which upwards of EIGHT THOUSAND were present with a large number of the fair sex. TWO THOU-SAND Whigs also assembled at Limerick, N. Y. And so we might go on and never get to

roe obeyed, and entered soon after, pale and Duroe obeyed, and entered soon an adjoining

orn, he said : "Consul, had you not met with this accusent we should have been destroyed ; there was in the carriage, and under your seat, a shell loaded with A few minutes more and the match onto have communicated to the gun-powder. Fouche must be told of this." "Don't say a word about it," answered the

60

consul ; "one attempt always brings on more. Let not Josephine know what danger she has been in t nothing must be said to Herizane, Jo-sephine, or Combaceres; publicity must be woided, Here, Duroc," he added, " read this. "Tis a parallel passage."

Duroc took the book from Bonaparte and read the following sentence :

"Cromwell had received from a German prince six horses, very remarkable for their speed and beauty. Through Hyde Park, in a light carriage drawn by these horses, he himself drove, having Thurlow inside. He did dot deem it more difficult to manage six horses than three nations ; but the steeds being of a fiery nature, set off at their greatest speed and turned the carriage over.

on Sanday next, and you shall see a beautiful creature; I will point her out to you; she will sit at the fourth gallery window on the right. You must follow her to her abade, and tell me afterwards where it is."-Allons.

Warning the second.

The next Sunday the mysterious beauty did not appear at mass. Josephine sought in vainand Napoleon also. In the winter season St. Cloud was too cold to be inhabited : the month so appropriately called Nizese was approaching, and the first consul returned to Paris and the vast apartments of the Tuilleries. One night he entered his carriage, accompanied by his aid-de-camp Lauiston, and by the General Lannes and Berthier, and it was just on the point of starting, when a female, whose head was wrapped in black cloak, approached with a note in her hand "Citoyen Consul !" exclaimed she, extending

her hands, " for heavens sake do not -The carriage started, and Napoleon said-"I hould think, by the sound of her voice, that she

face."

On they drove, and had arrived at the opera when a terrific explosion was heard, mingled with the cries of the victims, and that of the glass, falling from all the windows of the neighbour-hood. Bonaparte entered his bor, with a second Bonaparte entered his box with a serence aspect, and the kind yet firm look which distin-resished him. He bowed to the terrified assem-bly, and crossing his arms, seemed to pay the greatest attention to the oratorio of Hayden—the. Creation-which was given on that day. All at once he remembered the note he had previously received, opened it, and read-* For heaven's sake, consul citoyen, do not go

night before the fire was left entirely alone, and if there was any one in the community so lust to every feeling of honor as to desire its destruction. that they had every opportunity, if they could gain admittance, of carrying their meanness into execution. Mr. Caldwell, the Superintendent, was sick in Lincoln County, and he had left it in charge with another person who was to sleep in

the building while he was away, but who on the night in question did not stay there. Whether a different result would have been the case had any one slept in the building we are unable to say; but one thing is clear, in saving the expense of watchman the Government has lost the building. We rejoice at one thing and that is, that not a single Whig holds office in the establishwe should not hear the last of the destruction of the Mint, especially at this time, by the carelessness of those filling the offices because they were Whigs. We do not wish to cast censure on any one for fear of doing injustice, knowing that the reflection attendant upon its loss is sufficiently pungent. We are sorry to learn that the Superintendent lost all his private papers and a coasiderable sum in money .- Charlotte Journal.

THE DEMOCRATIC SIGNAL.

The Democratic Signal of the 19th inst. contains an unwarrantable and ungentlemanly attack upon Gov. Swain for participating in the celebration of the 4th of July at this place. Gov. Swain In his fall, a pictol, which he carried with him, went off without wounding him; the Protector was taken up, bruised by his fall, but less hurt did not make a political speech, and the Signal said Bonsparte, shutting the book. "Am I, like the Protector, a hypocrite, a fanatic, the murder-er of a monarch 1 But terms to that, the murderthe patrons of the University against Gov. Swain he pours out his venom upon an opponent again. lest, as in the present instance, he should pounce upon the innocent.

The editor of the Signal says that we " seem to feel conscious of the impropriety of Gov. Swain's conduct." because we did not give a report of his speech, which is utterly untrue. We approve the course Gov. Swain pursued on that day. He made a speech which did honor to himself and the day we were celebrating. It was entirely exempt from political bias, as was also the few remarks he made on the succeeding day. But the course pursued by the editor of the Signal will not injure Gov. Swain in the estimation of the people. Party malice dictated this course to the editor of the Signal, and his attempt to injure Gov Swain, for political effect, will be attended with less success than the attempt of the sparrow to chase the eagle. The people know the worth of Gov. Swain, and knowing, they will appreciate it, regardless of the puny party malice of the editor of the Signal.

The editor of the Signal does us gross injustice when we thinks that we considered it advisable nust be a pretty woman; I could not see her to say nothing about the speeches of Mesars. wain and Clingman until after the August eleceffect whatever upon the elections, from the fact that he did not discuss political subjects. Mr. Clingman's speech would have had a very bene-ficial influence if we could have reported it. Gen. Edney's speech did honor to himself and the occasion. And as to the Whig songs and mottoes upon the banners, they were patriotic and soul-stirring. The little capital which the editor of the Signal has tried to make out of this celebration ill benefit the Whigs rather than his own party.

coats alone would have amounted to \$3,600 to them. And this, let it be understood. was lost to American journeymen shoemakers | finally he exclaimed in accents, " Tell them and tailors, in but two instances, without reference to the hundreds of others, of similar character, in the importation of ready made ry Clay-God bless him-and God bless you clothing, hats cabinet furniture, &c. to fill up the shops in our large cities.

Now we wish our working men of all classes, many of whom are doubtless still acting with the locofoco party, would consider these facts well, and then, without re-ference to past preferences, according to the dictutes of their own soher judgment, judge ment. Were they Whigs instead of Loco Focos | which policy is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of the country. One single fact like that of the arrival of 16,000 pair of French boots and shoes in one cargo, is worth more to enable them to reacha correct conclusion than all the theories in the world. A journeyman shoemaker or tailor, when he is discharged, and himself and family suffering through his want of employment and because the articles upon which he works are made in Paris or London at prices below which he can possibly make a decent living, does not want to read ten columns about "democracy," " poor man's rights," and " bank," and so on, to understand his position. He sees at once, if he looks at the subject without prejudice. that both his interests and his rights are sacrificed through the bad policy of the government, which allows foreigners to take away his substance, depriving him of the patronage to which he is entitled. The same rule applies to every branch of industry.

But. savs. a locofoco demagogue, anxious to conceal the real issue from the people. what has all this to do with the Presidential election ?. We answer it has every thing to do with it, and upon the settlement of that question will depend entirely the protection or prostration of American industry. Henry Clay has always been the steady advocate of that system, and if he is elected it will certainly be established during his administration upon a basis so firm that it can never be shaken. On the other hand, James K. Polk is and always has been an avowed opponent of protection and an advocate of free trade, and he is now supported at the South solely upon that ground, as all his party papers and meetings show ; so that if he is successful the protective system will as certainly be put down. There is no disguising this issue, however much demagogues may seek to mystify. Let mechanics then choose which of the two they consider as presenting the best claims to their support. It is to them a plain business matter.

Hurra! Hurra! The Old North State forever! Hurra! Hurra! for the good Old North State." Pokery and Hokery have both fallen beneath the giant arm of the gallant Whigs of the good Old North State. The returns already received the Presidential Election comes on. It will show the people what means are resorted to by the leaders of the party, to sustain a sinking warrant us in cordially congratulating our Whig readers on the glorious result, and in thanking our gallant brethren of the Old North State for their patriotic exertions in the good cause. In giving the returns, we shall "lead off" with at Franklinton, on the 13th and 14th instant. "Old Orange foreven". In this County, that has The Loss Boson been intind How W. It it. clever fellows enough in it to make a very res pectable State, we have "swept the platter," and not left the Locos a single crumb of comfort. A Whig Senator and four Commoners-making a clear Whig gain of four in this one County-have been elected - Petersburg Intelligencer.

too-all was silence-the old man tried and

choked and tried and choked again-till every where you go, that the soldiers of the revolution are Whigs-the friends of Henfor praising him." Of course I can convey no idea on paper of the effect of such a scene -it was magical. A youth, from the country apparently, turned away at this, and with tears, I heard him say, "well I know that old man, I did not know he was a Whig-

but by heatens! if he goes for Clay, we better all go and give up this man, Polk." Yours, &c. S. C. L.



Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

AN AND PERLINE

For the Presidency of the United States. HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

1.3 For Vice-President, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. OF NEW YORK.

RALEIGH, N.-C. Friday, August 9, 1844.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. Almost every body is remarking upon the talented character of the Legislature elect. Certainly, within our experience, we have never known so many men of distinguished ability returned at a single session.

FALSE PROPHETS.

For weeks the "Standard" has been proclaim ing with the air of a confident victor, that the Licos would sigually triumph in North Carolina. The result shows what reliance is to be placed either on the judgment or statements of its Editor. We have no doubt that most of the money, which his party have lost in bets, was predicated on statements in that paper. And yet, probably they will allow themselves to be deceived again when

ote for President.

The value of this victory to the Whig cause throughout the Union, cannot be estimated .-Had North Carolina gone for the Loco Focos, we verily believe it would have inflicted a blow upon Whig principles which, with all their recuperative energy, it would have taken them vears to recover from. Let, then, the efforts of the Whigs of North Carolina, be duly appress and the Legisland ciated throughout the Union. Never, we believe, were more desperate exertions made by any party, than by the Loco Focos of this State. All their leading men were engaged in electioncering; wagon loads of documents were industriously circulated; and every issue attempted, bank mes convertible into apecie-should be a that could influence a vote. Our only cause of er of their fear was, the very popular cha candidate for Governor, and the ing upon our people of the But although, no doubt, these two causes exercised a direct influence, to some extenta on the result, yet we are proud to say that, both combined, were unable to seduce any considerable portion of our political brethren from the path of duty. "We have achieved a victory, scarcely paralleled in history, and have carried consternal tion into the Loco Foco ranks from Mining to Louisiana. Let every true Whig then say-"Well done"-to the gallant spirite of the Old

North though many States have done well, she has excelled them all

PROSCRIPTION.

We recollect remarking, when our friend JOHN F. POINDEXTER was beaten for Solicitor by the pears to have been present. Thus we read in the Loco Foco Legislature, that they would hear from him again. He has verified our prediction, and spoken in tones of thunder to them who proscribed him for opinion's sake. He has been elected to the Legislature, and carried another Whig with him.

G. A. MILLER, Esq. of Davie, who was also proscribed as an Engrossing Clerk, has been also returned to the Legislature from that County.

GEORGIA.

There was an immense Mass Meeting at Ma. dison, on the 31st July, there being about 15,000 persons present. Senator BERRIEN presided ; and opened with a splendid effort defensive of the protective policy, and the rejection of the Texas treaty. Parston, the gifted the glorious Pars. TON, also spoke at the hazard of his life-the Union-the Union was his theme, and he pledg. ed, he swore to it an undying devotion. Wi inimitable humor did he describe the convulsive throes of parturition with which the Democratic Convention, with obstetric aid from every quarter of the land, was delivered, not of the expected the end of the chapter. All these meetings monstrous abortion, but of little Jim Pork. He demolished the spurious democracy of the dayhe demonstrated its destructiveness and Jacobin ism, and held it up in its naked deformity to pa. give a description in detail. triot scorn and indiguation. His feebleness of body only rendered the more brilliant the glori-ous coruscations of intermind-the lightning flashes of his genius-and the whig ear of Georgia was ravished with delight and the democratic ear appalled, by the magnificent and spirit-stirring

by the Rue Nicaise !"

The consul then raised his eyes, and in the upper tier saw the young girl from the chapel of st. Cloud, who was gazing on him and seemed thankful for his preservation. Her head had no other ornament than the long curis which floated down over her thautiful breast; and on her shoul-ders was the little black clouk which she had "Go," said Bonaparte to Lannes. " to the up worn on approaching the consul's carriage. "Go," said Bonaparte to Lannes. " to the up per tier ; you will find there 'a young lady to whom I must speak-there ; do you see ! oppo site. She wears a block cloak." Lannes went up, but the vision had fied !

"YOUNG HICKORY."-Senator Foster, of Tennessee, since his return home made a speech at Murfreesboro, in which he spoke of Mr. Polk's claims to heroism, as follows : "He said Mr. Polk was called a hero-a young

nichory and asked what great deeds of heroism bestowed upon him the litle. "We are [said Mr. F.] about the same are. During the late war-when our country demanded the help of all her sons, I volunteered to defend her from her enemies. I saw Gen. Jackson flush his maiden sword-I saw him lead his first army to battle and to victory !---Where was this five days wonder then ! Where

MORE THAN VERIFIED .--- A strong fisted serwant girl in New York, recently flogged two pitti-ful scoundrels named John and Elam Miles, who Warning the third. Years went on; victory succeeded victory. At last the moment arrived when France was infound this out.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION

There is to be a public political discussion The Loco Eccos have invited Hon. W. H. Haywood, jr., George C. Dromgoole, R. M. Saunders and other leaders ; and the Whiga have invited Hon. Willie P. Man John M. Botts, W. W. Cherry, H. K. Nash, Charles Manly, Henry W Miller and others.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

ties the Whigs elected full Tickets, and increased their aggregate vote considerably for Governor.

each would of itself occupy more space than we have devoted to the whole of this article to A DUTCHMAN'S VIEW OF THE TEXAS

were of the most enthusiastic

QUESTION.

An old and respectable Dutch farmer in the Velley of Virginia, a staunch Democrat, being asked his opinion of the Texas question, ex-pounded it as follows :

"Well I dont like to own more land than my hands can work well—it is apt to get full of weeds, —and I can never buy land that is in law or under incumbrance. I think our farm is large enough already for our own force,—let us go to work to get that is many parts of the set of eloquence of the native Wirginian, adopted by South-Carolina, and prondly given by her to the service of the Union, and the cause of liberty, ustice and the constitution. He concluded with solemn and impressive prayer that the glorious get that in good order, and if this Texas piantation is then our of law and free from incumbrance,