CONFESSIONS OF A SWORD SWAL-I have been connected with the conjuring

and tumbling professions, and every branch of them, for forty-six years. I lost my mother when a child, and my father was a carpenter, and allowed me to go with the tumblers. I continued tumbling twenty three or twenty-four years. It was never what you call a good business, only a living. I got 23 a week certainly, at one time, and sometimes £4; but you had to live up to it, or you were nothing thought of; that is to say, if you kept "good company." Now there is not a living to be made at the trade. Six and twenty years ago I began to practice sword swallowing against the celebrated Ramo Samee, who was then getting £25 or £30 a week. I first practised with a cane, and found it difficult to get the cane down .-When I first did it with the cane, I thought I was a dead man. There's an aperture in the chest which opens and shuts; and it keeps opening and shutting, as I understand it; but I knew nothing about what they call anatomy, and never thought about such things. Well, if the cane or sword goes down upon this aperture when shut, it can go no further, and the pain is dreadful. If it's open the weapon can go through, the aperture closing on the weapon. The first time I put down the cane I got it back easily, but put my head on the table and was very sick, romiting dreadfully. I tried again the same afternoon, however, three or four hours afterwards, and did it without pain. I did it two or three times more, and the next day boldly tried it with a sword and succeeded. The sword was brunt, and was thirty-six inches long, an inch wide, and perhaps a sixth of an inch thick. I felt frightened with the cane, but not with the sword. Before the sword was used, it was rubbed with a hand-

swallowed swords for fourteen years.

At one time I used to swallow three swords, a knife, and two forks, of course keeping the handles in my mouth, and having all the pain. No doubt many of the audience felt more pain in seeing it than I did in doing it. I wore a Turkish dress both in the streets and in the theatres. I never saw ladies faint at my performance-no, there was no non-

It came into my head once by catching a if I can swallow him."

as often, both in town and country. I thought fixed or rooted faith in any opinion.

chalk did every thing that was right. You to pry too curiously into these things. hands and not be burnt. I make the same as the acrobats; perhaps I average 12s. a week, and have a wife and six children, the oldest under eleven, to maintain out of that.

Often we're obliged to live upon nothing.—
When I was slipper making I had from 3s. 6d.

Fragment of Arabic Poetry.—An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her: "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reap the harvest."

to 4s. a dozen, the bindery costing me 1s. 6d., leaving me 2s. for a dozen. I could only clear 6s. a week by it; that's all I got out of the slop-shops. There's one thing coming from sword swallowing that I thought to mention. I'm satisfied that Ramo Samee and I gave the doctors their notions about a stomach pump.-Edinburg Magazine.

From the London Times. CHARACTERS AND CAREERS OF PEEL AND BROUGHAM.

Twenty years ago, the rival parties in office and opposition were led by two men the most dissimilar in character and sentiment, but who might equally claim, the merit of having raised themselves by their own ability and perseverance to the distinguished positions which they held. Sir ROBERT PEEL was ministerial leader of the House of Commons; and HENRY BROUGHAM was chief of the liberal opposition. Both have since passed away from popular sight, though hardly as yet from popular remembrance. Both have ceased to sway the thoughts and acts of men. The one by a premature fate has absolutely been removed from the turmoil of a troubled world, while the other, by a still more heavy dispensation, has been allowed to survive in the flesh his own moral and po-

It hardly violates, therefore, the maxim of the classic sage, that the true estimate of men cannot be formed until their career in life has closed, if we venture to compare the characters of these distinguished individuals, and to contrast their relative services to their country. Circumstances gave each an early opportunity of displaying the peculiar gifts where-with nature had endowed him. Before entering the arena of public life, the one had gained as high a reputation for classical scholarship as the other had for scientific attainments. Both seemed at starting to possess in an eminent degree the faculty of eloquence; and it were difficult to say which of the two was the more indefatigably induskerchief, and made warm by friction. I trious. Between their entry into Parliament there was no great interval of time. The Oxonian started as a supporter of the Tory occupants of power; the Edinburg Reviewer blades in my stomach together. I felt no avowed himself a candidate for the post of

future spokesman of the powerless, and at that time, almost hopeless Whigs. Bigotry was imputed to Peel as a reproach: sedition was the muttered taunt perpetually on the lips of Brougham's enemies. Neithsense of that kind. Gentlemen often pulled er probably was just. The youthful secreta- tion to select a Whig Presidential candidate, and the sword and knives by their handles out of ry for Ireland found himself flung into a lion's my mouth, to convince themselves that it den, and the accusation against him is that was real, and they found it was real, though he made friends of the Orange beasts of prey, of these gentlemen looks to himself as the probathe people to this day generally believe it is and eventually tamed them. In like mannot. I've sometimes seen people shudder at ner, when a meeting at the Crown and An- ted to the continuance of the whig party in powmy performance, but I generally had loud chor or a crowd at a contested election was er. Four out of five of the whig absentees, viz: applause. I used to hold my head back with to be amused, excited, and sent quietly home Messrs. Mangum, of North Carolina; Pratt, of the swords in my stomach for two or three without doing themselves or any body else Maryland; and Miller and Dayton, of New Jerthe swords in my stomach for two or three without doing themselves or any body else any mischief, Brougham was the readiest for the absence of Messrs. Mangum and Pratt, swallowing. This guinea a day was only and verbally the most reckless man. Where for a few days at fair times. I was with old steam was to be got up, and at the same time Messrs. Miller and Dayton, it is well known, oc-"salt box" Brown, too, and swallowed swords let off, noisily but harmlessly, there was cupied peculiar ground upon the Texas boundary and conjured with him. I swallowed swords scarcely to be found a match for him. He question, and the presumption is, they did not with him thirty times a day; more than one was at once boiler and safety-valve; and this wish to separate from the administration. The each time—sometimes three or four. I had double function was well understood and ap- whigs who voted against the bill, are, Messrs. be so. But, be it one or the other, I know has been known before) the greater the ea third of the profits, Brown had two thirds. preciated by the calmer and more earnest We divided after all the expenses were paid. men of the party whose colors he wore. It Morton, of Florida; and Upham, of Vermont.— My third might have been thirty shillings a is a curious and not uninstructive point of re- The well known relations of Messrs. Baldwin. week, but it wouldn't be half as much now, semblance, however, that, while the two Morton, Underwood, and Upham to the bill, will if I could swallow swords still. If I could champions were for years the most applauded sufficiently explain their votes, and leave them in swallow a tea-kettle now, the people would and caressed men in their respective camps, scarcely look at me. Sometimes-indeed, neither was ever able to win that personal a great many times—say twenty—I have loyalty which many persons confessedly brought up oysters out of my stomach after their inferiors in every intellectual respect are eating them, just as I swallowed them, on known to have inspired. From some cause the end of the sword. At other times there or other, personal confidence appears to have ry of the Interior, and aspirations for the next was blood on the end of the blade. I always been always wanting. Peel seldom convers- Presidency upon the strength of that policy, which felt faint after the blood, and used to take gin ed, and still more rarely wrote, even to his he believes will yet command the popular judgor anything I could get at hand to relieve most intimate friends, the platitudes about ment. me, which it did for a time. At last I in church ascendancy or the maintenance of inred my health so much that I was obliged landlord monopoly, which twice a year his fiddle to any body. He is looking to the Presito go to the doctor's. I used to eat well, and position required him to put forth in his place dency, not now, but at some distant day, and his

When I found myself injured by the swal- diate, and yet they could not cordially trust public measures as to anticipate the feelings of the lowing, I had lost my appetite, and the doc- him. They tried to persuade one another public mind hereafter. He is for himself and for tor advised me to take honey and liquids, that it was all consummate shrewdness on no other man, for the President, unless it should tea, beer, and sometimes a drop of grog. At their illustrious leader's part; but they were be, that he can make the present a stepping stone three months' end, he told me if I swallow- incessantly anxious, perplexed, and unhappy to the luture. He will support the administration, his friends openly say, only so far as he coned swords it would be my death; but for all at his marvellous mysteriousness. Who has siders it to be his own personal interest to do so. I was forced to swallow swords to get a meal forgotten the early impatience of the celebra- Some of them think, however, he has missed the to swallow. I kept swallowing swords three ted mutineer, who was ultimately destined mark in not going for this bill. or four years after this, not feeling any great to overthrow the dictatorship of conversation? Mr. Clay's absence, everybody knows, was from us your powerful support; and please to baffle the efforts of patriotic men to extinsuffering. I then thought I would swallow Or who does not remember the fitful cries of owing to the state of his health. The Pearce bill a live snake. I'd never heard of any one, warning that at intervals arose during his Indian or anybody, swallowing a live snake. long reign, that "the cause was in danger?" scheme, and that Mr. Clay would have voted for

seems to be no harm in this fellow; I'll try the exultant boaster, when candidate for the no convention, no man in his senses doubts. If I tried then and there, and I did swallow the people on the ground that he possessed and the object of whig affections, he is so now .him. It felt cold and slimy as it went down. "neither property, station, nor influence." There is no man in the whig party who can hope I didn't feel afraid, for I kept tight hold of Had his laugh at his colleagues for their re- before Mr. Clay. him by the tail; and no one has any right to ally thinking their royal client innocent The democrats who voted for the bill are Messrs. be afraid of a grass snake. When I brought never been overheard—had his future deser- Norris, of New Hampshire; Bradbury, of Maine the snake up again in about three minutes. tion of the cause of four universities never Bright and Whitcomb, of Indiana; Douglass and it seemed dead. After that I introduced been foretold-had his latent longing after Shields, of Illinois; Cass and Felch, of Michigan; snake-swallowing into my public perform- title and rank not been self-betrayed to all ances, and did so for about four years. 1 who had opportunities of judging-Henry have taken five shillings, and as low as one Brougham would still have failed to win the shilling, when I swallowed snakes in the affection or confidence of the better men of streets of London. I catched my own snakes his party. The fundamental cause of this of Alabama, Foote, of Mississippi, and Genera a few miles from London, and ki'led very result in both instances was doubtless the Houston, of Texas, are prominent candidates for few through swallowing on'em. Six snakes, same. Both were egotists-egotists not in

properly fed on milk, lasted me a year. - the vulgar sense of the term, but in the deep-The snakes never injured me; and I should'nt | er and subtler meaning of the phrase-men have given it up, but the performance grew thoroughly self engressed and unsympathistale, and the people would not give any- zing, wrapt up in their own views, projects thing for it. I have swallowed swords in the and thoughts, not without sincere opinions

streets thirty to forty times a day, and snakes for the time being, but essentially without once I couldn't have followed any other sort of And mankind are wisely furnished with life; you see I'd been so long accustomed to an instinct that forbids them to put much public life; besides, I may have liked it far faith in those who have little in themselves. better than labor as most young men do, but Peel in his latter days seemed to have keenly no labor can be harder than mine has been. felt and silently to have mourned over his If my father had been what he ought, he his political isolation. But, even to the last, might have checked my childish doings and he knew not how to confide frankly or affecwishes. I have tried other things though, tionately; the habit had never been formed are also included among Mr. Buchanan's friends. in the hope of bettering myself. I have tried in early life, and when the solace of chivalshoemaking for five or six years, but couldn't rous and intimate sympathy would have been get a living at it. I wasn't competent for it priceless to him, it came not, for it could that's two years ago-so I'm now musician not come. As for the contemporary with to a school of acrobats. Very many like me whom we have been comparing him, it may remain in the street business, because they be enough to say that the difference between sonance with their extreme opinions. The promican't get out of it, that's the fact. Whilst I them in this essential respect was, that while nent candidates for Vice President amongst these swallowed swords and snakes I played the Peel listened to every friend's thoughts with- Buchanan men, upon his ticket, are Col. Davis, aid of such suggestions as his experience in ricans in London. On hearing of the death fire-eater. I did it once or twice last week. out disclosing his own, Brougham was ever I eat red-hot cinders from the grate; at least ready to tell every one all that came into his I have put them in my mouth. I only use mind, without caring to hear what any one a bit of chalk. I chalk my palate, tongue felt, or thought, or desired. The physical and fingers; it hardens the skin of the ton- propensity was the most opposite; but the that the contest in the ranks of the democratic gue and palate, but that's all. Fire-eating moral want and tendency was the same.—
affects the taste for a time, or rather it pre-

FRAGMENT OF ARABIC POETRY.-An Arabian

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON MR. An examination of the vote in the Senate of the EUTALYA, (ASIA MINOR.) May 25, 1850.

United States, upon the passage of the Pearce adjustment of the Texas boundary bill, may not be uninteresting at this juncture. eral States voting for and against the bill, and of those whose Senators were absent. If each Senator from each State be considered as representing half the population of his State, and the census of 1840 be taken as the basis of the calculation, it will be found, that the population of the States

for and against the bill and absent, will stand as For the bill, in round numbers, 6,650,000 Against the bill, 1.924.000

So that, if the absent Senators be regarded as opposed to the bill, it would have a small majorior no doubt, that if Mr. Clay, Mr. Downs, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Mangum, had been present, they would have voted for the bill. In that event, the popular vote for and against the bill and absent would stand thus:

For the bill, in round numbers, 6,650,000 Against the bill, 746,000

If, therefore, these absent Senators would have voted, had they been present, as here supposed then the majority of the population for the bill would have been 2,282,000!

But, a glance at the votes of the Senators a gainst the bill, is sufficient to satisfy the most cursory reader, that they have not represented their constituents faithfully upon the passage of this measure. If the question could be put to the people of the States, whose voice is recorded against this bill, whether their Senators voted their sentiments and opinions, it would not be going too far to predict, that every one of them would be left in a woful minority, not even excepting the rotten borough of South Carolina, with its twenty-five thousand voters out of the population of a quarter of a million of inhabitants ten years ago. Indeed, it may be safely said, and so posterity will view the case, that the Pearce adjustment of the Texas boundary bill would have received the unanimous vote of the United States Senate, had the States voting in the negative not been misrepresented, or had their Senators done their duty to their con-

But secondly, let the vote be examined in reference to the supposed views of Senators, in relation to the next Presidency. This will be an instructive chapter.

The following whigs voted for the bill, viz Messrs. Badger, of North Carolina; Bell, of Tennessee; Berrien and Dawson, of Georgia; Clarke and Greene, of Rhode Island, Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Davis and Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Pearce, of Maryland; Phelps, of Vermont; Smith, of Connecticut; and Spruance and Wales, of Delaware. All these gentlemen are understood now to be in favor of a Whig National Convenwith a view to the strengthening of the whig party, they have determined to support the present whig administration with all their power. Neither ble candidate, and their ambition therefore is limiare entirely personal, and it is said they are for it. Baldwin, of Connecticut; Ewing, of Ohio; Seward, of New York; Underwood, of Kentucky, the same category with their political brethren who voted for the bill; but the opposition of Mr. Ewing to the measure must be set down to two circumstances foreign to the considerations that operated upon other whigs; and they are a committal to the Taylor policy, while he was Secreta-

Governor Seward's vote against the bill was a natural one. He is not the man to play second in Parliament. The zealots dared not repu- chief purpose is, evidently, to so vote upon all

So, too, with the vehement clamorer of to the next Presidency is too well known to refer grass snake in the fields in Norfolk. I said the vindication of an injured Queen—the ir- to it. That he will be the candidate of the whigh to myself as I held it by the neck. "There resistible advocate of education reform—and party at the next election, if living, convention or West Riding, that he sought the suffrages of ever he was the embodiment of whig principles own language. to receive the vote of that party, at the next trial,

King and Clemens, of Alabama; Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania; Dodge, of Iowa; Foote of Mississippi; Houston and Rusk, of Texas, and Dickinson, of New York. All these gentlemen are for Gen. Cass for the next Presidency. Messrs. King, the Vice Presidency upon the Cass ticket. Of the democratic absentees, Messrs. Hamlin, of Maine, Jones, of lowa, and Downs, of Louisiana, are also for Gen. Cass, though not so warmly, perhaps, as they might be. They incline, it is said, rather to Mr. Dickinson, of New York, for the next Presidential democratic candidate, The democratic Senators who voted against the bill, are Messrs. Turney, of Tennessee; Atchison and Benton, of Missouri; Barnwell and Butler, of South Carolina; Chase of Ohio; Davis, of Mississippi; Dodge and Walker, of Wisconsin; Hale of New Hampshire; Mason and Hunter, of Virginia; Soule, of Louisana, and Yulee, of Florida. All these gentlemen, except Messrs. Benton, Chase and Hale, are warmly for Mr. Buchanan for the next Presidency. Messrs. Borland and Sebastian, of Arkansas, Col. Benton is for himself for President. Messrs. Chase and Hale do not hope to see any man, whom they prefer, put in nomination; and they are therefore ready to side with the strongest party, if they can be benefitted by the act. Their vote of Mississippi, Mr. Mason, of Vir ler, of South Carolina, and Mr. Yulee, of Flor-

It will be seen, from this examination into the party, is between the friends of Gen. Cass and

ciple that "self-preservation is the first law of and of an extraordinary character.

KOSSUTH'S LETTER TO GENERAL

General: It is already ten months that have the anguish of exile to endure. Nature has man's mind with wonderful elasticity endowed. It yields to many changes of fate, and gets accustomed even to adversity. But to one thing the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself—to the pangs of exile.

You remember you patrician of Venice, who, when banished, feigned high treason, that he might at least from the scaffold cast over the Rialto a glance once more.

This fond desire I can easily understand I can so the more, because yon Venetian, though exiled, knew his fartherland to be happy and great; but I, sir, carry the dolor of millions, the pains of a down-trodden country in my wounded breast, without having even the sad consolation to think that it could not otherwise be. Oh! had Divine Providence only from treason designed me to preserve, I swear to Almighty God the threatening billows of despotism would have fallen like foam from the rock of my brave people's breasts. To have this firm conviction, sir, and, instead of the well-deserved victory of freedom, to find one's self in exile, the fatherland in chains, is a profound sor-

row, a nameless grief. Neither have I the consolation to have found mitigations of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the imposing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warms the despondent heart, making it in the destiny of mankind believe.

It is not a coward lamentation which makes me say all this, General, but the lively sense of gratitude and thankful acknowledgments for your generous sympathy. I wanted to sketch the darkness of my destiny, that you machine. It was a reciprocating engine of might feel what benefit must have been to two feet stroke, and the whole engine and me your beam of light, by which you, from battery weighed about one ton. When the the capital of free America, have heightened power was thrown on by the motion of the ny night.

It was in Broussa, General, that the notice of your imposing speech has reached me: in onder Broussa, where Hannibal bewailed his country's mischief, and foretold the fall of its oppressors-Hannibal, exiled like my. the engine made but about eighty strokes self, but still unhappier, as he was accompa- per minute. There was great anxiety on nied in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by the love of mine.

Yes, General, your powerful speech was not only the inspiration of sympathy for unmerited misfortune, so natural to noble, feeling hearts; it was the revelation of the justice of God-it was a leaf from the book of when the engine was moving very slowly. fate, unveiled to the world. On that day, but he had not been able to ascertain what dict will be accomplished.

should I be deemed worthy of it, or submit | zinc per day would produce one horse powin this balance of fate; and I know that, as more." long as one Hungarian lives, your name, General, will be counted among the most cher- THE FAILURE IN THE SENATE OF ished in my native land, as the distinguished man who, a worthy interpreter of the generous sentiments of the great American seemed our unmerited fate forever to seal.

you might, in your wisdom, judge conveand most peculiar veneration.

L. KOSSUTH.

Anc. Gov. of Hungary. To the Hon. the Gen. Cass, Washington. I hope you will excuse my bad English. I thought it my duty to address you in your State .- Rich. Whig.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

A REMINISCENCE.—General Taylor was nomination as a candidate for that office, but day, and lasted eleven hours. The Danes attackthat he had never acted as a partisan.

An incident with which we became acpublication now may contribute something to the truth of history, and work no possible harm in any quarter, we take the liberty to refer to it.

About sixteen years ago, the Hon. Abijah of Idstedt, are now stated at 7,000, of which the Mann, jr., then a representative in Congress greater share has fallen on the Danes. The numfrom the district composed of this and Lewis county, made an attempt to introduce certain reforms into the army service. We do not remember even the outlines much less the details of his plan; but we know that Mr. Mann and his proposed reforms were assailed with a few miles of the Eider, near Cropos. Of the great earnestness, not to say virulence, by the sixteen guns at Ekenford, the Holsteiners carried

army officers sojourning at Washington. With characteristic energy and perseverance, Mr. M persisted in urging his points, against fearful odds, when, to his surprise, he received a letter from Zachary Taylor-then an utter stranger personally to himself-ex. where they have formed their head quarters. pressing in strong terms his approbation of pages closely written, in which the proposed be taken on the occasion. reform of the army was discussed elaborately, and the arguments of its adversaries in detail. New York, his Excellency the American vents one tasting anything particularly. I've venture to surmise? The eagerness of the eaten fire for twenty years in the streets and in public places. It hasn't brought any moint places. It hasn't brought any moint places. It wasn't afraid when I wasn't afraid Mr. Buchanan for the nomination, and that the At the conclusion of this letter, the writer Minister took the chair; and on the motion of rames, cost as follows:

Mohawk Courier.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MO-TIVE POWER.

The important Question Settled .- Profesthat there is no longer any doubt of the ap- attendance: plication of this power as a substitute for steam. The National Intelligencer says:

'He exhibited the most imposing experiments ever witnessed in this branch of science. An immense bar of iron, weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, was made to spring up by magnetic action, and to move rapidly up and down, dancing like a feather in the air, without any visible support. The force operating upon this bar is stated to average three hundred pounds through ten inches of its motion. He said he could raise this bar one hundred feet as readily as through ten inches, and he expected no difficulty in doing the same with a bar weighing one ton, or a hundred tons. He could make a pile driver, or a forge-hammer, with great simplicity, and could make an engine with a stroke of six, twelve, twenty, or any num-

The most beautiful experiment we ever witnessed was the loud sound and brilliant room enough, and food enough, and labor enough flash from the galvanic spark, when produced near a certain point in his great magnet. Each snap was as loud as a pistol : aud when he produced the same spark at a little distance from this point, it made no noise at all. The recent discovery he stated to have a practical bearing upon the construction of an electro-magnetic engine. Truly, a great

power is here; and where is the limit to it? 'He then exhibited his engine, of between four and five horse power, operated by a battery contained within a space of three cubic feet. It looked very unlike a magnetic lever, the engine started off magnificently, making one hundred and fourteen strokes per minute : though, when it drove a circular saw ten inches in diameter, sawing up boards an inch and a quarter thick into laths, the part of the spectators to obtain specimens of these laths, to preserve as trophies of this great mechanical triumph.

'The force operating upon this magnetic cylinder throughout the whole motion of two feet, was stated to be six hundred pounds General, you were sitting, in the name of the force was when the engine was running mankind, in tribunal, passing judgment on at a working speed, though it was consideradespotism and the despots of the world; and bly less. The most important and interesas sure as the God of justice lives, your ver- ting point, however, is the expense of the power. Professor Page stated that he had Providence, I am now buried alive. With gines. With all the imperfections of the enhumble heart will I accept the call to action gine, the consumption of three pounds of

to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it must er. The larger his engines (contrary to what that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know conomy. Professor Page was himself surthat aged Europe, at the sun of freedom's prised at the result. There were vet practiyoung America, will herself grow young a- cal difficulties to be overcome; the battery gain. I know that my people who proved had yet to be improved; and it remained so worthy of liberty, will yet, notwithstand- yet to try the experiment on a grander scale, ing their present degradation, weigh heavy to make a power of one hundred horses or

THE COMPROMISE.

The combination of hostile extremes provpeople, has upon us poor Hungarians the ed too strong for the union of national and consolation bestowed of a confident hope, at temperate Statesman. Men who agree in a moment when Europe's decrepit politics nothing besides found in the illusion of a common, though irreconcilable ultraism, motives May you be pleased, General, to accept to co-operate against moderate, wise and the most fervent thanks of an honest friend just councils. It was a combination more of freedom. Let me hope that should Mr. remarkable than that which Burke has ren-Ujhazy, (my oldest and best friend, and pre- dered memorable. Soule and Chase, Mason sent representative to the United States,) in and Hale, Butler and Seward, constitute strithe interest of the holy cause to which you king parts of the tesselated Mosaic, and were have so generously your protection accorded, the white and black stones, which stood their address himself to you for something which places against Webster and Cass, Clay and Dickinson, Foote and Cooper. It is not the nient and practicable, you will not withhold first time that hostile factions have combined to accept the assurance of my high esteem guish the grounds of intestine agitation and discord. Incapable of acting together, in any temperate efforts to reconcile their and gry differences, factions do not refuse to combine against moderate and comprehensive views interposed to preserve the peace of the

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES .- The war has two armies met, and after some skirmishing, a elevated to the Presidency of the Republic regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes under peculiar circumstances. Before his were victorious. The battle began at dawn of little was known to the public of his political ed with about 25,000 men, and the insurrectionsentiments, and the prevailing opinion was ary army was about 20,000 strong. The centre 250 " of the Schleswig Holsteiners, under Gen. Willisen, occupied the village of Idstedt, a little distance | 425 Prizes in all. north of the town of Schleswig. The Danes at- Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can quainted many years since led us to form a tacked both wings of their enemies, and after a high estimate of the character of the late combat which lasted eight hours, brought all their President. As this incident has never been disposable strength against the centre of Willisen's THEY WILL BE RE PURCHASED FOR made public to our knowledge, and as its troops, and at length forced him to return through Schleswig towards Rendsburg. But the defeat was most signal, and the result must be highly important for the Danes.

By dates from Hamburg of the 27th, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing in the battle ber in action is estimated at 40,000 Danes, and 30,000 Holsteiners. The "Borsenhalle" states that Gen. Von Wil-

lisen refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days truce. On the 29th the Danes had advanced to within off two and spiked and abandoned the others.

A Danish war steamer was seized, but released on learning that she was manned by Russians .-It was stated that Col. Von Zam and his corps had rejoined the main body of the insurgent army, but the news wants confirmation. The Danes colonel commanding at Prairie Du Chien, and are now in possession of the town of Schleswig,

the service would enable him to make. This of Gen. Taylor, the American citizens sojourletter having been properly acknowledged, ning in London, held a meeting at the Amewas followed by another covering some sixty rican Legation, to consider what steps should On the motion of Mr. Dudley Seldon, of

Southern Association.—A State Rights Association has been organized at Jackson, Miss.—
The President of the association is Hon. J. A. Quitman, Governor of the State. It will be recollected that there is some probability of Gov. Q. having to answer to the United States as to alleged connection with the Cuba invasion, and this State Rights movement, with the Governor at the head of it, looks something like acting on the principle that "self-preservation is the first law of the solution of principles of political economy. His declaration of principles of political economy, announced pro rostro, by Micheal Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, U. States' Commissioner to China, Mr. George Peabody, of London, Colonel Isaac O. Barnes of Massachusetts, and Mr. Dudley Seldon, of New York, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting on the event which had caused it to be called. They reported a series of resolutions which were, on the motion of Col. Aspinwall, II. States Consul at London, un-Aspinwall, U. States Consul at London, unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lawrence, our minister at London, has been making an Agricultural speech, at the banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Exeter on the 18th July. sor Page, in the lectures which he is deliver- From the following extract it appears that ing before the Smithsonian Institution, states some other distinguished Americans were in

> "I am happy to state to you on this occasion, that the United States is not represented alone by me. I have on my right one of the most distin guished statesmen of the United States, and, what is better, one of the best and greatest farmers of the United States. [Cheers, and cries of 'Name.'] The gentleman is the American Ambassador at Paris, and came here to meet you, [cheers; | his excellency William C. Rives, of Virginia, Mr. Rives and myself are not the only representatives of the United States. I am proud to say that in this room there is a gentleman, one of the greatest breeders of stock, Col. Morris, the vice president of the New York Agricultural Association-a gentleman who has been purchasing the stock of England very largely, that we in the western world may improve our own. [Cheers.] What ever you may think of these on this side of the Atlantic, I can only state to you, as their representative, that they are proud of their origin, and rejoice to be descended from Devonshire men. I hope at no distant day, increasing as we do at the rate of a million a year in population-and we rejoice that we do increase, (cheers,) for we have for all-[cheers]-I say, I hope at no distant day. that we, your humble cousins, may return to you the farmers of England, to some considerable extent, (it must be done by instalments.) the debt that we owe you in the agricultural line, for the improvements that you have made for the instructions we have received, and the great benefit the whole country has derived from your exhibi-

I beg to thank the president and council for the opportunity afforded me to-day of being in this old Roman city of Exeter, and in this renowned county of Devon, distinguished for its rich red soil, its beautiful red cattle, and in olden time for its fine and beautiful red cloaks, celebrated in poetry as well as in prose. [Cheers.] This is the land of that great and mighty man, Sir Walter Raleigh-(cheers)-the man who first went to the country of my respected friend, Mr. Rives-a man renowned in English history, and who will live as long as history exists. I cannot sit down without offering my humble thanks to the inhabitants of the city of Exeter, wherein this exhibition has taken place. (Cheers.) I think you fortunate in finding a city presenting so much neatness, so much simplicity, so much taste, and so much cheerfulness, that one feels at home the moment one comes here. (Loud cheers.) It is the first time that I have ever set my foot in the renowned county of Devon. I hope that it will not be the last. (Loud cheers.)

FILING NEWSPAPERS.

One of the many things which I regret when I review my past life is, that I did not, from earliest youth, at least as soon as I was able to do it. take and preserve (I believe the technical word is 'file") some good newspaper. How interesting would be to a sexagenarian to look into the paper which he read when he was twelve, or sixeen, or twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely for-Shall I yet have my share in this great reduced the cost so far, that it was less than gotten! How many interesting associations and work or not? I do not know. Once al- steam under many and most conditions, feelings would it revive! What a view it would most an efficient instrument in the hands of though not so low as the cheapest steam en- give one of past years! What a knowledge it would preserve by assisting the memory! how many valuable purposes of a literary kind even might it be rendered subservient to! How much I wish I could look into such a record, while composing this article.— Cor. British Bun.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

136 Greenwich Street, New York. THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoiseurs in Tea, and the heads of families to the Choice and RARE selection of Teas imported by them, and bitherto unknown in this country, which, by their fragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor.

THE TEAS OFFERED ARE THE FOL-LOWING The Jedde Blom a Black Ten. at \$1 00 per lb. " Diari. do 0 50 " Osacca, a Green Tea, 4 1 00 " Too-tsian, do Ticki-tsiaa. Ud-fi Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial

soil of Assam, With a view to encourage the introduction of their matchles Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distributes by lot, among the purchasers, a quan tity of Tea equal to

THE FIRST YEARS' PROFITS ON THE SALES EFFECTED.

Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the pack-One Chance in the Distribution! FOR EVERY FIFTY CENTS A laid out, and on the receipts amounting to \$20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent., or TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

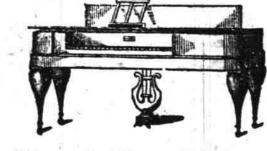
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AS BONUSES!!!

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SEEL LE CARDES 10 " " " " " 500 " " 500 I

receive their prizes in proportion,

AT A DEDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. Country Agents required. Applicatons to be addressed (post paid.) to the Company's Depot,

is above. June 2nd, 1850.



HE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public generally that he is daily putting up Pianos in different parts of the State, He will send Instruments to any part of North Carolina; and if they do not give satisfaction, they will be taken back and no charge made for the transporta-ANTHONY KUHN, Baltimore. No. 75. BALTIMORE ST.

LIST OF PRICES. Pianos in beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood caes, built of the finest material, of the latest styles and improvements, metallic plate, and entire metallic

BRITTON & TODD

6 Octave 180 to \$250; 250 to \$300 61 " 250 to \$300 : 275 to \$350 6 " 300 to \$350 ; 300 to \$500 Grand Pianes, from \$500 to \$1000. The above named Pianos are constantly manufac ured at my Establishment, and are not to be surpassed. I would particularly recommend those with

entire metallic frame, as they can be readily trans-

ported any distance, without jarring or being put out of tune. A. K. June, 1st 1850. 42 Armistend's fine Chewing Tobacco. E have just received 52 boxes and half boxes Armistead's fine Chewing Tobacco.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION BETWEEN

FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON. Steam Boat Company ben ber Cape Steam Boat Company beg leave their thanks to the public for the liberal received during the last season, and take to navigate the river at all stages of shippers by this line a decided advantage their goods up without delay, especial season, when the River is usually 10016 Boats of ordinary draught to run.

The Boats composing this Line are The Steamer Gov Graham, 21 min of Mike Brown Telegraph

Express All the above Boats are in tion for the Fall business' warranted in appealing to the ship such an increased intronage as will. to some extent at least for the additions pers by this Line shall be as well if not belt than they can be by any other on the line

The arrangements by the Copartner anis to be permanent, and should experience areas necessity of any further increase of boats, he per may rely upon their being put on the line Our rates for Freight at all times will be the rent rates charged by others Bills of Lading for goods intended to come in f Fear Steamboat Co., Wilmington, One copy is

ing sent by mail to T C. Worth, Agent at that he DIBBLE & BROTHERS, T. C. WORTH. A. P. HURT. J. D. WILLIAMS JOHN. D. WILLIAMS, Agent, Cape Per Stand

Company, Fayetteville. July 19, 1850.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL HENDERSON N. C.

THE Subscriber having taken the alw House, recently kept by Mrs. M. K. public generally, that the house is now opening reception of Rail Road Passengers and other, may favor him with a call. Merchants and the going North or elsewhere, are informed that live bles are large and comfortable, well formand and experienced Ostler in constant attendance Her taken by the day, week or month on terms will sorted to by him or his servants on the arrival of Cars, every person being left to his ova choice patronise any house in the place he may choose No charge will be made for meals, or anything the unless full satisfaction is given in every instance

JAMES GRESHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGE THE ANNUAL COURSE of Lectures commence on the first Monday in Nove next, and continue until first of March.

G M. NEWTON, M. D .- Anatomy. logical Austomy. ALEXANDER MEANS, M.D.-Chemistre Pharmacy. L. P. GARVIN, M. D.-Materia Medica Te

apeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence. P. F. EVE. M. D -Surgery. L. D. FORD. M. D.-Institutes and Procise Medicine J. A. EVE. M. D .- Obstetrics and Discount

H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.-Demonstratorelli ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.-Assistant monstrator. Clinical Instruction will be given as bereit

without extra charge The fee for the entire course is Matriculation, (taken ouce) Demonstration Ticket |optional | G. M. NEWTON M D. Deas. August 7th, 1850.

THE COLLEGE OF ST.JAM. Washington County, Md The Diosesan College of the Protestant Line copal Church,

HE Ninth Annual Session will open on Ma day, October 7th, 1850, and continue till next "Commencement Day," the last Tiurshyi July, 1851. New students are recommeded ter at the opening of the session, but are received any time they apply, and the charge is mitted from the date of their entrance. The College has the usual number of classed fords all the opportunities for a complete edants and, at the successful termination of the colors

course, confers upon its graduates the usual and The Grammar School, immediately adjained College, and under the immediate supervisin & Rector, but under distinct discipline, receits at the beginning of their academical courses prepares them for the collegate classes. These sight and direction of the Professors of the Collegate

secure special advantages to the popils in the Ga In the Mercantile Classes the study of the list language is omitted, and as place supplied by ditional studies in Modern Languages, Book h ing, Commercial Arithmetic, Statistics, &c. The location of the College is entirely health and, by its distance from towns and villages, favorable to good morals and order.

The whole annual charge (the same in the lege and Grammar School) for the session de mouths is two hundred and twenty-five dollars able semi-annually in advance. Applications made to

JOHN B. KERFOOT,
Rector College of St. James P. O. M. University of Maryland

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on DAY, the 14th day of October, 1864, close 1st March, 1851. Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Surgery. Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry Samuel Chew, M. D., Thuapeutic, Material

ica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D. Anatomy and Parising Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practical Richard H. Thomas M. D., Midwigs eases of Women and Children.
George M. Wittenberger, M. D., Pull Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the proof Practical Anatomy at a moderate tip

Chemical Lectures five times a vest sors Smith and Power, in the daliment lim with the privilege of daily visits to its rath out charge to the student for the ticket
Fees for the Lectures \$90 to \$95, Profile
tomy \$10; Matriculation \$5; Graduates
WILLIAM E. A. AIKES, ps. Baltimore, August 7th, 1850.

National Hotel NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT baring the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley. lorned Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recent

by the addition of BORTE BEW BOOK And has also been thoroughly re-fitted ished for the accommodation of the Public lit is the aim of the Proprietor to the Pr NATIONAL quite equal to any of ison raries in all those essentials that comine reputation of a well conducted and rel

The Honse is of the largest size, eligible within three doors of Brondway, and in all a conveniently arranged to promote the compa convenience of Guests. Persons visiting are respectfully invited to make their hand Hotel during their stay in the City SEELEL GEORGE SEELEL

New York, June 28, 1800.