to the constitutional rights of the South. THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

has proved himself so frankly, bravely true present state of things.

achieved by the Democratic party. But when the principles are considered which these triumphs represent, or are supposed to represent, it will be found that Democracy can change its hues like the chameleon, or that it wears a garment of more colors than

We notice that a mass meeting of the Democracy of Berks county, Pennsylvania, is called by the "Standing committee," to be held at Reading some ten days hence, for the lar reason for this movement is "that the committee have seen with regret an attempt in some quarters to represent the recent glorious triumph of the Democracy of the State

as a free-trade victory."

Thus we see that in the county of Berks fand the same may be said of Pennsylvania generally) the Democracy is in favor of proly hostile to protection. A convention was recently held, as our readers are aware, in the Northwest, in favor of the policy of river and cleaves to strict construction as the vital element of their political faith. It is Democratic in Pennsylvania to support the know; and we are told that the Democratic evidence against it. victory in that State was a victory of the Compromise. Whilst listening to this declaration, we heard a voice from Ohio announcing the re-election of Gov. Wood because of his hostility to the Compromise, and because of the identity of his Democratic fering a single executive, with all its objections, principles with those of Mr. Senator Chase to a plural executive. But the case is very dif-and his abolitionist faction. At the same ferent where they are elected by different constimost gratifying result of the Democratic triumph in Virginia is, "that every representative in the last Congress who would not

all sections and all sorts of opinions. It is a matter of locality and climate; and, in going from North to South, it changes its complexion : it is for the tariff and against it, according to special interests and convenience; it denounces the policy of internal improvements and upholds the same, with or without much 'noise and confusion;' it is for the Union and against it; it is for the Compro- er struggling to enlarge its powers, and the weak. mise and against it; it will assimilate with any faction, on occasion, in its high apprecithe Democratic incumbents.

jority of the popular suffrage."

THE WAY TO BEG .- It is often easier to obtain favors from the pride than the charities of men.

"I am afraid from the sympathy displayed in before you are generous; and wish you to under-stand, that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts to put anything in the plate."

The collection was a rousing one.

the Richmond Roquirer learns from a bar-ber on Governor street, that the "Black Swan" (Eliza Green,) is a native of Richmond, and daughter of Hope Butler, a quondam famous "tudner" of horses on the Henrico and Chester-field course, now residing in Buffaloe. While there, she was a skillful prima donna of the "Af rican Church" choir, and changed her name by marrying a "colored gentlemen" at the North

MR. CALHOUN'S ULTIMATUM. It is within the recollection of all our read-

ers, that in his Speech in the Senate of the United States, immediately before his decease, the great South Carolinian suggested as a remedy-the only remedy-the sine qua non, without which nothing would probably prevent a dissolution of the existing Union-an amendment of the Constitution, necessary, as he intimated, to place the South on a footing of equality with the North. The precise character of that amendment he did not particularize. In an article of the National Intelligencer of the 25th of January last, however, it was stated that the general understanding "that it proposed an Executive to be composed of two members, to be chosen from the two great geographical divisions, each to be a check upon the other, and both of them to exercise the veto power, had been corroborated by authentic evidence.' We have at length what may be considered patriotic an administrattion as ever conducted official information on the subject; the evithe affairs of this country.—Such will be the dgement of all parties when party hostility hand. We copy the subjoined exposition of has ceased. Such will be the voice of His- it from the "Southern Standard" of Monday

"The first volume of Mr. Calhoun's work if it were the interest of their party, the same on Government is now before the public. It is an octavo of four hundred pages, well Southern in his bearings, and with much bound, in fine large type, and on good pamore plausibility. But for Mr. Fillmore, none per. All the booksellers have it for sale at

"The subject in this work for which we Constitution could have become laws. He looked most eagerly was the amendment of has not signed the Compromise bills under the Constitution. It is generally known protest, after an illustrious democratic exam- that this was Mr. Calhoun's last proposition

heart. Every act of his administration proves ious to know the precise nature of the Athis. He has shown by his deeds, as well mendment to the Constitution which he had as his words, his firm and cordial determina- in view, we lay it before them in his own tion to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law. His words, from page 392 of his work, just pub-, self renders the work invaluable.

"How the Constitution could be best modified mand the admiration and respect of all men so as to effect the object, can only be authoritawho are loyal to the Constitution. One of tively determined by the amending power. It the most striking proofs of his sincere devo. may be done in various ways. Among others, tion to the Constitution of the country, is his it might be effected though a re organization of the Executive department: so that its powers, in stead of being vested, as they now are, in a single officer, should be vested in two; to be so elected as that the two should be constituted the speial organs and representatives of the respective sections in the Executive department of the Government. and requiring each to approve all the acts of Can-gress before they shall become laws. One might be charged with the administration of matters man who was no politician, who was a great connected with the foreign relations of the country; and the other of such as were connected with lawyer, and who, though long known in its domestic institutions; the selection to be de-Boston as the ablest jurist of that city, had cided by lot. It would thus effect, more simply, only become known to the nation by his in- what was intended by the original provisions of trepid support of the Fugitive Slave Law in the Constitution, in giving to one of the majorithe stronghold of abolition fanaticism. Yet ties composing the Government a decided preponthis President is denounced as an abolitionist!

But the country and posterity will do him justice. Southern Denocrats, before proscri- elect a President. It was intended to effect an bing this man, should calmly reflect whether equilibrium between the larger and smaller States they do not owe a duty to the South above in this department; but which, in praction, has that to party, and whether that duty can be entirely failed, and by its failure, done much to faithfully performed by ostracising one who disturb the whole system, and to bring about the

Inaeed, it may be doubted whether the framers

of the constitution did not commit a great mistake in constituting a single instead of a plural Executive. Nay, it may even be doubted whether a The results of elections in various States single Chief Magistrate, invested with all the this year, (says the Baltimore American,) powers properly appertaining to the Executive would seem to indicate a series of triumphs Department of the Government, as is the President, is compatible with the permanence of a pop ular Government, especially in a wealthy and populous community, with a large revenue and a numerous body of officers and employees. Certain it is that there is no instance of a popular Government, so constituted, which has long endured. Even ours, thus far, furnishes no evidence in its favor, and not a little against it; for to it the present disturbed and dangerous state of things, which threatens the country with moner chy or disunion, may be justly attributed. On the other hand, the two most distinguished constitutional Governments of antiquity, both in respect purpose of taking such action upon the question of the modification of the tariff on iron as they may deem expedient. The particumagistrates. It is true that England, from which ours in this respect is copied, has a single hereditary head of the Executive department of Government; but it is not less true that she has had many an arduous struggle to prevent her chief magistrate from becoming absolute; and that to guard against it effectually, she was finally compelled to divest him substantially of the power of administering the Government, by transferring it tection. In Virginia it is known to be utter- practically to a cabinet of responsible ministers. who, by established custom, cannot hold office unless supported by a majority of the two houses of Parliament.. She has thus avoided the danger of the chief magistrate becoming absolute, and and harbor improvements by Congress; and contrived to unite, substantially, a single with a the Democracy of that region are devoted to plural executive, in constituting that department that policy. But in the South the Democ- of her Government. We have no such guard, racy holds the entire system in abhorrence, and can have sone such, without an entire change in the character of our Government; and her example of course furnishes no evidence in favor of

"But it is objected that a plural Executive necessarily leads to intrigue and discord among its members, and that it is inconsistent with prompt and efficient action. This may be true when they are all elected by the same constituency; and may be a good reason, where this is the case, for pretime we read in the Norfolk Argus, a Dem- tuencies, having conflicting and hostile interests, ocratic journal, the exulting avowal that the as would be the fact in the case under consideration. Here the two would have to act concurringly in approving the acts of Congress, and separately in the sphere of their respective depart mise has been sustained by an increased ma- as far as the administration of the laws was concerned; and, in the former, to ensure harmony Thus it is that Democracy is made to suit and concord between the two sections, and through them, in the Government. For, as no act of Congress could become a law without the assent of the chief magistrates representing both confidence of the other section. And thus the Presidential elections, instead of dividing the Union into hostile geographical parties, the strongstrument of dominion and aggrandizement, and submitted to by the weaker only from the linger-

"Such is the disease, and such the character of your countenance, that you may give too much. the only remedy which can reach it. In conclucaution you, therefore, that you should be just, son, there remains to be considered the practical question-Shall it be applied? Shall the only power which can apply it be invoked for the pur-

"The responsibility of answering this solemn question rests on the States composing the stronger section," &c.

The loss by the burning of Babcock's cotton

warehouse at Cahawba (Ala.) is estimated at over

\$100,000. It is said that 2,366 bales of cotton were destroyed, besides other property. Adversity overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Euf-

ferings are but the trial of valian spirits,

From the "National Intelligencer." NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTH CATOLINA, from 1584 to 1851, compiled from original records, official documents, and traditional statements, with biographical sketches of her distinguished statesmen, jurists, lawyers, soldiers, divines, &c., by JOHN H. WHEELER. Philadelphia, Lippincoit, Grambo & Co., 1851.

The Rev. Mr. Foote, of Virginia, states in a recent work that "men will not be able to understand North Carolina until they have opened the treasuries of history and become familiar with the doings of her sons previous to the revolution and during that painful struggle. Then will North Carolina be respected as she is known."

We have perused these pages of Mr. Wheeler with unalloyed pleasure, He proves by authority, and an accurate map which adorns the first volume, that North Carolina was the first State upon which the Anglo-Saxon landed, in 1584.

He appears to have examined with much zeal, industry, and commendable care, every author and authority on her history from that date to the present. We were surprised as well as gratified to see in the book (which has of course but just issued from the press) an excellent article, corrected and improved, copied from the National Intelligencer, in which it appeared less than three weeks ago. on the life of Gov. J. Sevier, who was distinguished in the early history of North Carolina. By the aid of Hon. George Bancroft, late our Envoy in England, the author has had access to the colonial records in the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, and presents to us many rare and rich records, redolent with patriotism and valor, never before published, illustrative of the early times of North Carolina. This of it-

The archives of his own State, which were opened to his examination by an act of the Legislature, have been eviscerated, and the record of names which he presents, even to our mind, revives many a long-gone associate, and awakes "thoughts that long have

His materials have been rich and ample and he has made good use of them.

His documents, procured from London, as o the affairs of the Regulation during the administration of Governor Tryon, the bloody wolf of Carolina," prove that in 1771 the first blood of the colonists was spilled in North Carolina by the royal troops of England in defence of liberty.

His documents, from the same source, lace the Mecklenburg declaration, in May, 775, beyound all question or cavil.

His portraits of Davie, Macon, Gaston, and others, are true to life, and show that in and moss, on, on, 'onward and upward' we went, this quiet and unobtrusive State. "some gems This work, too, presents an original design

by the Author, curious and unique. In the second volume is a plate of a tree, on which every county is laid down with legal accu racy and correctness. This alone is worth ever found a home it was in heaven. As our fivothe price of the work.

Its dedication to Hon. George Bancroft, to again.' Perhaps it did, but we can't say. our neighbor and friend, Colonal Peter Force, to Hon. David L Swain, President of the University, and to the young men of the State of North Carolina, is in good taste, concise, chaste, and beautiful.

To the good old State of North Carolina we stood upon the highest pinnacle of the highdoubtless the work is most we lcome; for al- est mountain in America, and very considerably though early settled, full of incidents of patriotism and heroic daring, rich in mental and mineral wealth, less is known of her history than of that of any portion of our Republic This work fills this hiatus in our national

Not only to North Carolinians, but to her sons who have swarmed from the parent hive into the verdant valleys of the West, this work will show the patriotism of their forefathers, and the pure characters of their mothers.

To Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of

The memorial of the undersigned respect- side, from valley, from mountain and from plain fully represents that he is the discoverer of the natural law by which atmospheric air, in various states of condensation and expansion. is associated with heat, and is the inventor of a machine by which this law may be applied to the cheap and abundant manufacture of ice, and, through that process, to the easy conversion of sea water into fresh water. Your memorialist, after many years of study and experiment, has thorougly investigated a single chief magistrate in a popular form of this subject in all its necessary relations, and Government like ours, while the example of for-Compromise, as Gov. Bigler has reason to mer times, and our own thus far, furnishes strong machine he has invented, the availability of the law, for the conversion of salt water into fresh water, to any scale of magnitude. Un- and calling to action millions of his creatures; willing to occupy your valuable time with a under these reflections, we turned and saw the detailed explanation of this natural law, or rays of his sun dashing from mountain to mounwith a full description of the machine by which it is rendered applicable to the object anon, as with one blaze, he spread his omnipoin view, your memorialist will simply state tence o'er the whole scene, leaving nothing as far that the former is founded on the known as the eye could see, upon which his rays and his facts that the condensation of air enables it | brightness did not fall. to be easily divested of heat, and that its expansion readily admits of its absorbing heat; and that the essential parts of the latter are compressed into two force-pumps-in one ments. The effect, in the latter case, would be of which the air is condensed and in the give in his adhesion to the odious Compro- to retain all the advantages of a single executive, other it is expanded—so connected that the mechanical force of the expanding air can force consumed in condensing an equal volume. The heat absorbed, or in other words, the cold generated in the process of expansections, each, in the elections, would choose the sion, is applied to the congelation of salt when dissolved, be fresh and pure water .ing temains of former attachment, and the fading crews of vessels can consume; and therefore

ships of war, with water. application of this invention to the public made for the use of ships of the navy. All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN GORRIE.

Apalachicola, Oct. 20, 1851.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

The Black Mountain! Who has not heard of it? Who among us has not seen it? Who that does not desire to see it and be upon it? Stand ing as it does a full head and shoulders above any Mountain in America east of the Rocky Mountains, it would do no discredit to the stand ing, elevation and character of any one west of them, if Buncombe is its mother and Yancy its godfather! Above the dark blue sea, whose waters never rest, its summit sleeps in undisturbed serenity and composure at an elevation of 6.470 leet, and whilst the sea rocks, washes and scours the great bulk of the known world, it rises like some tall cliff with a grandeur and sublimity that dely competition, opens the rain clouds, peers out above the storm, husbands the ice and snows of winter, gives life and beauty to an eternal green verdure, carpets itself with a dark green moss is first to challenge the admiration of the Sun and last to witness its departure, receiving the first and last kiss of his golden rays, at morn and eve. Who would not stand upon the top or such an honored and time worn patriarch and view a landscape from center to circumference which for its beauty, variety, extent and sublimity, is perhaps, in unadorned nature, unsurpassed by any in the known world. There are not many reading persons who have not heard of it; not a great many among us who have not had glunpses of it from some point, but there are hundreds and thousands who were born and have been raised in 30 miles of it, who know as little about it (more than it is the 'BLACK MOUNTAIN') as they do about the mountain in the moon;' and, without being par ticular, we were among the number, though old enough for king, priest, patrich or president! We had for years desired to wipe off the reproach, but one misfortune and another deprived us of the opportunity till Thursday, the 23d of October, 1851, when, after failing to induce several friends to accompany us for fear of the cold, the weather being a little frosty me mounted our ball against the field, swang the apine horn about us and in company with Mr. A. S. Merrimon, we struck the ' winding way,' chiming to ourselves

" Away ! away, to the mountain brow, Where the streams are gently laving. Away! away!" &c.

We left Asheville at 10 o'clock A. M. and wi moderate ride reached the 'Lodge,' or Mount Hor, a handsome improvement made at ' Whita ker's Spring, on a spur of the Black Mountain, 24 miles from Asheville, having secured on the way the services of Mr. Jesse Stepp as guide.

In the evening we partook of a plain repast, found our thermometer at 34-retired to rest, and at half past four got up and prepared for the ascent; starting at a quarter before ave, we made our way up the steeps of the mountain, keeping the windings of the only path on it, under the dark foliage of the millions of Balsam trees that cover it like a clock for miles, as best we could, now in it and now out : but 'Excelsior' was inscribed on our hearts, and we were determined to reach 'Mitchell's Peak,' which is the highest point, by sunrise. After we made the first long ascent, we gained the main ridge, leading to the ' Potatoe Top,' next in height to the Black; this we kept for some distance and then furned to the left, making a direct change for the main top, and though the ground was crusted and icy, perspiration flowed freely; and o'er rock and crag, and earth ing to dash with the velocity of lightning his bril liants upon the other. Occasionally we gave a and shrill, somehow had here fost its voice and it fell powerless as one's breath against a strong wind; we listened in vain for the echo and if rite song says, ' And again, shall echo in heaven

At last we were ushered into an open plain, o

some four or five acres, perfectly destitute of every thing except grass, and the cold air struck us very sensibly while pas-ing through it; into the dark Bal am forest we dashed again, and in two or three moments, we shouted 'EURBKA!' for nearer heaven than we ever expected to be, while editor of a country newspaper, but so it was, and so was it once with his brimstone majesty. The almosphere was clear and be utiful, nothing to mar the sight, but a long, white, and variegated cloud, that stretched itself like a curtain, across, over, before and behind the hills and mountain peaks below us, which was occasioned by the burning of the woods on the Swannanoa side .-We planted our guns, mounted the highest rock, and had hardly time to look all round-a moment had not passed in all this time-till the glorious and beautiful sun of the morning peered up from the dappled east, with a 'brightness of glory,' dazzling brilliancy, an indescribable splendor, fiery flashing of brightness, that baffle all descripearth or water. We have often watched his rising and setting at sea, we have seen him from hillbut never before did we see him, as from the Black Mountain; never did we behold him literally 'ta king the wings of the morning, and flying to the attermost parts of the earth,' gi ding with a thousand hues the whole earth in his dazzling flight; and though we did not realize that we were "in the mountain of his holiness," nor at " the city of our God," yet we felt that "the God who rules on high" is a terrible, a mighty God, in his majesty, his handiworks, and his omnipotence; and we involuntarily exclaimed, "Great are thy wondrous works." In this instance we did not behold "his footsteps in the sea," nor see him riding " on the storm," but we saw him shooting his moral light from hill to hill, from mountain to mountain, and from valley to valley, waking up tain; now here, now there, tipping this peak, glancing that cliff, you precipice, that hillside, and

Higher and higher he ascended, and now the mists began to clear away in the distance and one object and another in rapid succession presented itself, till we thought of the poet when he said :

"And still new beauties may I see

be applied towards counterbalancing the rapidly upon the Blue Ridge, Table Mountain, Hawk Bill, Brushy Mountain, the Grandfather. Turkey cock, and a multitude of others, apparently rising in the distance, till the back ground became one vast plain, as level; as blue, as beautiful as candidate who, in addition to being faithful to its water, and, as it is a law of nature that freez- and the Paint Mountains were glistening in the sun; ing divests water not only of salt but of all on the West, the Craggy, the French Broad range, extraneous matters, the ice so formed must, Pisgah, Hog Back, Looking-glass, Glassy, &c., studded the picture; on the South, the highest Your memorialist contends, as the result alike of the Alleghanies, the 'Pinnacles,' Rocky of theory and experiment, that his machines Knob, Slaty, Gray beard, Bear wallow, Sugarer struggling to enlarge its powers, and the weak-er to defend its rights—as is now the case—would of theory and experiment, that his machines, loaf, and a hundred others, appeared in the pic- when one morning, a rough looking sort of a cusbecome the means of restoring harmony and conconstructed upon the thorough knowledge ture in every imaginable hue, and measuring and tomer was arra gned on a charge of stealing. Afcord to the country and the Government, It which he claims to possess of the physical filling every descriptive height. From this point the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put ation of the virtues of a majority, and con- would make the Union a union in truth; a bond and chemical laws involved, are fully capa- may be seen on the East, and immediately under the usual question: siders the possession of the offices of Govern- of mutual affection and brotherhood; and not a ble, according to their size, of making daily, it, the rise of the Toe River and just beyond, the in any part of the earth, at the cost of a small | beautiful Catawba; on the north, Caney River; mechanical force, as much fresh water as the on the West, Ivy and Laurel; on the South, the limpid Swannanoa, whose waters help to swell hope of being able to restore the Government to that they ought to supersede the present what it was originally intended to be, a blessing bulky cumprous costly and unwholesome A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers:

what it was originally intended to be, a blessing bulky, cumbrous, costly, and unwholesome minutes. After feasting our eyes to intoxication, method of supplying vessels, and particularly we made our way back and ascended the Potatoe Top. In making the trip up the Swannanoa, this Believing that you will take into consid- mountain stands equare across in front of the eration the many and great advantages that Black, and entirely hides it trem sight, and is so will suggest themselves as derivable from the called, by its highest point resembling a bunch of Irish potatoe tops; the Black derives its name vessels under your superintendence, and imby being covered with Balsam both winter and pressed with the national importance of its summer. From the Potatoe Top, a most picimmedia e introduction, your memorialist turesque view is presented taking in the eastern, respectfully asks that you will direct the at- southern and western view, including the Catention of a suitable officer to an examination tawba, Toe River, Swannanoa and Homony valof his invention, and to the expediency of hes. Marion, Morganton and Burnsville can be directing one or more of the machines to be seen from the Black. On the Potatoe Top, one may stand in a moment in the counties of Burke, McDowel, Buncombe and Yancey, all of which corner there. The contrast between the Black

dark, precipitous, gloomy and sombre hue; the latter with its beautifully sloped and curved top, its numerous pointed and peaked, ridges, some of which are naked and barren, and others wearing a ly and animated appearance, though of a bronzed and grayish hue. We look a long lingering look all around, and commenced the descent, and at 9 o'clock, we were seated at the Lodge to a repast for which we had an unusual relish. At 10 we commenced the descent, and at 12 reached Mr-Stepp's and partock of a most sumptuous dinner, at a table graced by a handsome, sprightly lass daughter of our nost, At 61 we were pleasantly seated at our own table, fatigued, but delighted with our two days journey.

Asheville Messenger.

GUILTY, BUT DRUNK !- DAN MARBLE's STOR OF THE GEORGIA JUDGE .- Not a few of our readers, West and South, who had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with Dan. Marble, will recognise the irresistible story he used to 'tell' of the stolen spoons and the Georgia Judge. Col. Bradbury, we believe, once dressed up the joke and set it agoing, and partially in that guise we give it a place in the annals of the comedian:

'Many years ago, while the State of Georgia was yet in its infancy, an eccentric creature, hamed Brown, was one of the Circuit Judges. was a man of considerable ability, of inflexible integrity, and much beloved and respected by all the legal profession, but he had one fault. His extra or new session of the Senate was called at social qualities would lead him, despite his judg-ment, into frequent excesses. In travelling the Circuit it was his almost invariable habit the night before opening the Court to get comforta. ly corned,' by means of appliances common upon such occasions. If he couldn't succeed while operating upon his own book, the gentlemen of the law would generally turn and help him.

"It was in the spring of the year, taking his wife—a model of a woman in her way—in the old-fashioned, but strong carry-all, he journied March last, amounted to some forty thousand some forty miles, and reached the village where the 'court' was to be opened next day. It was along in the evening of Sunday that he arrived at the place, and took up his quarters with a relation of his 'better-half,' by wnom the presence of the official dignitary was considered a singular honor. After supper Judge Brown strolled over to the only tayern in the town, where he found many important professional business, and who were thy of his hire, and no hing more. proper glad to meet him

'Gentlemen, said the judge, 'hts quite a long time since we have enjoyed a glass together-let us take a horn all round. Of course, Sterritt, (ad. dressing the landlord,) you have better liquor than you had the last time we were here-the stuff

you had then was not fit to give a dog." Sterritt, who had charge of the house, pretend ed that every thing was right, and so they went to work. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon a drink- Jas. W. Bradbury, Maine, ing bout in a country tavern-it will quite answer | Jesse D. Bright, Indiana. our purpose to state that somewhere in the region Audrew P. Butler, S. C. of midnight the Judge wended his very devious Lewis Cass, Michigan, way towards his temporary home. About the S. P. Chase, Ohio, time he was leaving, however, some young barristers, fond of a 'practical joke,' and not much afraid of the bench, transferred all the silver spoons of Sterritt to the Judge's pocket. 'It was eight o'clock on Monday morning that R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia.

of ablution and abstersion, and partaken of a Willie P. Mangum, N. C. cheerful and refreshing breakfast, he went to James M. Mason, Virginia, his room to prepare hunself for the duties of the Jacob W. Miller, New Jersey, Well, Polly, said he to his wife, I feel much

better than I expected to feel after that Irolic of | William H. Seward, N. Y.

Ah, Judge, said she, reproachfully, you are getting too old-you ought to leave off that busi

' Ah, Polly, what's the use of talking. 'It was at this precise instant of time that the udge, having put on his overcoat, was proceed ing, according to his usual custom, to give his King. President protem of the Senate. wife a parting kiss, that he happened, in thrusting his hand into his pocket, to lay hold of Ster ritt's spoons. He pulled them out. With an expression of horror almost indescribable, he ex-

clauned-' My God! Polly !-. Wha on earth's the matter, Judge ?

Just look at these spoons.
Dear me, where'd you get them? "Get them? Don't you see the initials on them ?-extending them towards her-I stole Stephen A Douglas, Ill.

· Stole them, Judge? ' Yes, stole them

'My dear husband, it san't be possible-from From Sterritt, over there-his name is

Good heavens ! how could it happen ? · I know very well, Polly-I was very drunk when I came bome, wastn't [? · Why, Judge, you know your old habit when you get among those lawvers.

But I was very drunk? ' Yes, you was. 'Was I remarkably so when I got home, Mrs Brown ?

· Yes, Judge, drunk as a fool, and forty times . I thought so, said the Judge, dropping into chair in extreme despondency-1 knew it would come to that at last, I have always thought that

something would happen to me -that I should do something very wrong-kill somebody in a moment of passion, perhaps-but I never imagined that I sh aid be mean enough to be guilty of deliberate largeny. But there may be some mistake, Judge! 'No mistake, Polly. I know very well how i came about. That fellow, Sterritt, keeps the

meanest sort of houor, and always did-iiquor mean enough to make a man do any sort of a mean thing. I have always said it was mean enough to make a man steal, and now I have a practical illu tration of the fact. And the old man ' Don't be a child, said his wife, wiping away

the tears, go, like a man, over to Sterritt, tell him. it was a little bit of a frolic-pass it off as a joke -go and open court, and nobody will ever think of it again. 'A little of the southing system operated upon

the Judge, as such things usually do; his extreme mortification was finally subdued, and over to Sterritt's he went, with a tolerable face. Of course he had but little difficulty in settling with him; for aside from the fact that the Judge's integrity was unquestionable, he had an inkling of the joke that had been played. Judge Brown proceeded to court, and took his

seat; but spoons and bad figuor-bad liquor and spoons-liquor, spoons, drunk, larceny, and Judge Brown, was so mixed up in his 'worship's' bewildered head, that he left awful pale, if he did not look so. In fact, the Judge felt cut down. and his usual self possessed manner of disposing of businers, his diction and decisions were not what Judge Brown had been noted for.

'Several days had passed away, and the busi Guilty or not guilty ?

' Guilty, but drunk, answered the prisoner. 'What's that plea?' exclaimed the Judge, who was ha f dozing upon the bench, He pleads guilty, but says he was drunk, re plied the elerk.

What's the charge against the man? ' He is indicted for grand farceny. 'What's the case? 'May it please your honor, said the prosecuting attorney, the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum from the Columbus Hotel.

'He is, eh? and he pleads-"He pleads guilty, but drunk. The Julge was now fully aroused.

Guilty, but drunk! That is a most extraordinary piea. Young man, are you certain you Notice to Heirs and Creditors. were drunk? Yes, sir,

Where did you get your liquor?

At Sterritt's. Did you get none nowhere else? Not a drop, sir!

'You got drunk on his liquor, and afterwards and the Craggy, both of which lock arms, is strik- stole his money? ingly beautiful. The former ever stands in its 'Yes, sir.

Mr. Prosecutor, said the Judge, do me the fa. vor to enter a nolle prosequi in that man's case .-The liquor of Stirritt's is mean enough to make a man do anything dirty. I got drunk on it the oth. heavy foliage and the whole presenting quite a live- er day myself and stale all Sterritt's spoons. Release the prisoner. Mr. Sheriff. I adjourn the Court. - Fulconbridge's Life.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE. GREELEY, of the Tribune, holds on to any bob-

by he takes up with the tenacity of a mast iff-he never lets go his grip until he is fairly tired out and has exhausted himself. During the session, in which he was a member of Congress, he was something of "a one idea man, which is any stitution have acquired the habit of bending he thing else than a correct characteristic of his rest. He was dead ward, (Round Shouldered) and comments he something of " a one idea man," which is any set against the venality and covetousness of Senators who claimed and received what is known as constructive mileage, which is nothing more nor less than pillage of the public crib. Constructive mileage simply means that the Senator of Louisiana of Arkansas, who leaves the Senate chamber on the night of the 4th of March, and retires to his lodgings at GADSBY'S OF WILLARD'S Hotel, and on the next day, in accordance with the proclamation of the Executive, walks or rides in an omnibus to the capitol, has, during that interval of twelve hours, constructively traveled to and from New Orleans or Little Rock, and is entitled to constructive mileage at the rate of \$3 for every 20 miles. As for instance, the 31st Congress adjourned on the night of the 3d March, and an noon on the 4th. During this short interval a supposititious journey was performed by Mr. Downs, from Washington to Quachita and back, a distance of 3600 miles, as estimated, for which he received the sum of \$2240, and Mr. Souls received for the same telegraphic transit the comfortable sum of \$2074. The constructive mileage that was paid to Senators for their supposititious Journey from Washington to their several homes and back again, between the 3d and 4th days of

It is very possible that this kind of scrutiny may be regarded by many as rather a small business. Forty thousand dollars, to be sure, is not much for Uncle Sam to pay, but the principle involved is something, and we have never yet heard any satisfactory-reason given why Senators, more than any other class of public servants, should be paid old friends, called to the place, like hunself, on for services never rendered. The laborer is wor-

The editor of the Tribune is riding his hubby with a hearty will, and we get from him some in teresting figures.

The following Senators refused to take their constructive mileage:

Miles. George E. Badger. N. C. 610 \$244 00 John Bell, Tennessee, 2.244 1.520 John M Berrien, Ga, 1,350 1,862 744 80 1,398 864 80 574 40 John H. Clarke, Rhode Island, 900 448 00 Henry Clay, Kentucky, 352 00 John Davis, Massachusetts Jefferson Davis, Mississippi, 1,588 00 William C. Dawson, Georgia. 92 00 the Judge rose. Having indulged in the process William R. Kmg, Alabama. 2,200 264 00 225 60 Jas. A. Pierce, Maryland, 104 00 Thos G. Pratt. 443 20 Truman Smith, Connecticut, Presley Spruance, Delaware, Joseph R. Underwool, Ky.

In all, twenty four Senators who have thus declined to take the Constructive Mileage, Of these twenty four fifteen are Whigs and nine Opposition or Southern Rights men. Among them is William R

The following comprise so many of the roll of Sen ators who have taken the Constructive Mileage and

walked off with it, viz : Miles \$1,696 00 David & Atkinson, Mo. 4240 4520 1 808 90 Solon Borland, Ark. 1,040 00 Jeremiah Clemens, Ala. 2680 460 3600 James Cooper. Pa. 184 00 1,440 00 Henry Dodge Wis. 1 584 00 2710 1.984 00 Solomon W Downs, La. 5600 2,240 00 Alpheus Felch, Mich. 2242 5160 Henry S. Foote, Miss. 2,060 00 10020 William M. Gwin, Cal. 4,008 00 J P Hale, N H. (FS.) 1134 1476 Hanntbal Hamlin, Me. Samuel Houston, Texas. 6240 2,496 00 G W Jones. Iowa. Jackson Morton. Fla. Moses Norria, Jr., N. H. R. Barnwell Rhett, S. C. 1280 Thos J Rusk, Texas. Wm K Sebastian, Ark. James Shiekis, Illinois. Pierre Soule, La. William Upham, Vt. snac P Walker, Wis. James Whitcomb. Ia.

In all, twenty-five Senators who took this tive milenge—the whole sum thus taken amounting to thirty five thousand seven hundred and nmeteen dol lars and eighty cents, drawn from the Treasury as compensation for journeys never made, by chosen men to guard the public money from embezzlement and peculation.

The editor then proceeds to show that the charge for constructive mileage, as claimed by the above auriferous Senators, were not only unau- August Term, 1851. thorized by law, but also unsanctioned by pre-The process by which these mileage accounts

have been audited only goes to show that " grave and reverend" Senators are as much under the potent influence of the almighty dollar, as every other class of operatives who work for their days wages and are ready to stickle for a settlement and cavil to the ninth part of a hair. Patriotism has its tariff of value as well as any other venal commodity. We quote the following ingenious operation of getting a voucher : "Mr. Fillmore now President, was Vice President

cond time in 1849. He was dead against it, and would have crushed it if the opportunity had been afforded him. But Secretary Dickens, having first ascertained his opinion informally, held back the accounts until Mr. Fillmore had vacated the chair of the Senate, to give that body a chance to choose i President protem. (so that the Government would not be left without a legal head in case of the death of both the elected President and Vice President) when Mr. At. chison of Missouri was chosen President, pro tem, and at once put through the accounts. Constructive Mileage included, thereby construing \$1686 into his own pocket. The accounts were not thus held back when George M Dallas was Vice President."

The following examples strikingly illustrate he operation of this system: Hon. WM. M. Gwin, Senator from California, was paid his \$8 per day, and \$4008 mileage for attending the late regular session of Congress, and \$8 per day likewise for his attendance on the short Executive session which followed. He here pockets \$4008 more Constructive mileage in attending this Executive session, though he did not travel one mile for this purpose. That \$4008 is equal to the average earnings of twelve energetic, industrious mechanics through a whole year.

Notice is hereby given

HAT a Dividend of three do lars per share of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Rul. eigh Rail Road Company, fully paid in, will be man o Shareholders, or their legal representatives, deand after the 15th day of November next by or-JAMESS, GREEN Secretary, Oct 23, 1851 86 115N

LL persons who may be interested in the distribution of the Estate of Elizabeth Rickels. late of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, deceased, are requested to come forward and present their claims sufficiently rested; and all persons having demands against the Estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law.
WILLIAM LANDRUM, Adm'r.

88 W6W

Lexington, Ga. Nov. 1st, 1851.

C. W. VAN HORN'S Improved Blastic Shoulder Brau. The only Brace manufactured

WEIG. that does not bind or chafe under the arms, and can be worn with both ease and comfort. Those who have worn other Braces, are requested to give these a trial, to test their superiority over all

Clerks, Students, Tailors, Seamstresses, Children of both Sexes, and all others, who either from habit or occupation, or from a weakly or debilitated coaward, (Round Shouldered) and compressing the Chest and Lungs, will find the above Brace to real chest and Lungs, will line the above brace to reach edy the above defect, and ensure an erect carriage, with improved symmetry and form of body to the wearer, and also allowing a full, free and healthy wearer, and also allowing a lon, free and healthy action and expansion of the Lungs, by removing the Compression, and preventing thereby the Pulmer. ary Organs from becoming weak and diseased C. W. VAN HORN & Co. Man ufactures of Surgical Bandages of all descrip-

. W. VAN HORN'S Improved Elastic Uterine Supporter For Prolapsus Uteri, (Falling of the Womb.) &c., &c.

This instrument is light and clastic, and is made without the Steel Springs, which are objectionable, on account of their Chafing the Hips, &c. making them extremely unpleasant to be worn. Ladies suffering from the above derangement and Physicians particularly, are solicited to six the strial, to prove their superiority over the Steal Spring, and other Bandages. Several Professors of Obstetrics, &c, and also a

Several Projections in this City, and throughout the U. States, have adopted them in their practice with U. States, nave napple the most decided beneficial results, and highly recommend and approve of them. The following is from Professor Woodward, Cincinnati, Ohio. "I have examined and used to a considerable trtent, during a practice of nearly Twenty-five Jun, great variety of Spring and Laced Bandages, designed for the relief and cure of the several affect tions to which your instruments are applicable, but for mechanical execution, as well as the accurate adaptation of the instruments to their several designs,

I have never seen any that has given me more m CHARLES WOODWARD, M. D." Professor of Obstetrics, and diseases of Women and Children, Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bandages for Females, after Parturition, supper. ters for Weakness. Debility, &c. Trusses of all descriptions for Hernia, Instruments for knock. knees, Club foot Bow legs, dislocated or west oints, spinal instruments for Curvature of the spine and also for all derangements requiring the use of Baudages, for restoration C. W. VAN HORN & CO. Phile.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. AGENTS. Raleigh N. C. October 6th, 1851. Ctate of North Carolina -WALL Cors. TY-Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, As-

gust Term, 1851. Charles Dewey, Cashier,

Charles C. Raboteau

Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Charles C. Raboteau, has removed beyoud the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served apon him : It is therefore ordered, that the clerk of this court make advertisement, in the "Raleigh Register" a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, successively, notifying the said defendant o be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Watt, 3rd Monday of November next, and then and there replevy and plead ; otherwise judgment by defink final will be granted against him. And the propery levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs

Wieness James T. Marriott Clerk of said County t office, the 3rd Monday of August, 1851. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Clerk October 3rd, 1851,

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.-WILL COUNTY. - Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions August Term, 1851. Eldridge Smith,

Chas. C. Raboteau. Original Attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Charles C. Raboteau, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so concess himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot beserved upon him : It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the "Raleigh Register" a newspaper published in the city of Kaleigh, for six weeks successively, noti-fying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to held for the County of Wake, at the Court House wember next, and then and there replevy and plead otherwise judgment by default final will be grant-

Witness, James T. Marriott. Clark of said Coart at office, the 3rd Monday of August, 1851. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Clerk. October 3rd, 1851.

ned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA - WALE
COUNTY - Court of Pleas and Quarter Session Charles C. Raboteau.

Original attachment levied on personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Chas C. Raboteau, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so concesls himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be serve upon him : It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk this Court make advertisement in the Raleig Register, a newsp per, published in Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defeadant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Water at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on it 3rd Monday of November next, and then and then replovy and plead, otherwise judgment by defaul final will be granted against him, and the preperty levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff, det Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our sa Court atoffice, the 3rd Monday of Augu-t, 1951. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Clerk. October 3rd, 1851.

TO SAIL ON WE DNESDAY, OCTOBER 2 FOR HAVANA. Change of day of sailing of the Steam Sh Isabel, from Charleston, S. C.

TO SAIL ON THE 8TH AND 22D OF EACH NORTH The United States Mail Steam Ship Lin between Charleston and Havana via Sa vannah and Key West The splendid sea Steam Ship

ISABEL. 1100 tons burthen, commended by William Rollins, will leave CHARLESTON ON THE 8th and 22d of the MONTH, commencing on Wednesday, the 22d asta

HAVANA ON THE 15th and 30th of EACH MONTH and will leave The Leader will enery the PACIFIC MAILS, as connect at HAYANA, with the Pacific Mail Sen Ship Company's through line for CALIFORNI and OREGON via CHAGRES and their Stead Shipe to NEW ORES. Ships to NEW ORLEANS.
Tickets for KEY WEST, HAVANA, NEW

ORLEANS and CHAGRES, can be had on appl. M. C. MORDECAI, 110 East Bay. CHARLESTON, Havan can be had from the Pacific Mail Co's agents

hagres and New Orleans. Oct. 23, 1851. SAVAGE & MEARES, Commission,

FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 9th, 1851.