The private correspondence of the late states man of Kentucky has been collected and published in book form by the Rev. Calvin Colton. The subjoined letters, on a subject that formerly created much discussion and gave rise at the time to the charge of "bribery and corruption," in con-nection with the election of Mr. Adams over Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, will be read with interest:

MB, CLAY TO FRANCIS P. BLAIR. Washington, Jan. 8, 1825. My Door Sir .- My position in relation to the friends of the three returned candidates is singular enough, and often to me very amusing. In

the first place, they all believe that my friends have the power of deciding the question, and then that I have the power of controlling my friends. Acting upon this supposition, in the same hour I am sometimes touched gently on the shoulder by a friend, for example, of Gen. Jackson, who will thus address me, "My dear sir, all my dependence is upon you; don't disappoint us; you know our partiality was for you next to the hero, and how much we want a Western Pre-Immediately after a friend of Mr. Crawford will accost me, "The hopes of the Republi-can party are concentrated on you; for God's sake, preserve it. If you had been returned in-stead of Mr. Crawford, every man of us would have supported you to the last hour. We con-sider him and you as the only genuine Republi-can candidates." Next a friend of Mr. Adams comes, with tears in his eyes, "Sir, Mr. Adams has always had the greatest respect for you, and admiration of your talents. There is no station to which you are not equal. Most undoubtedly you are the second choice of New England, and I pray you to consider seriously whether the public good and your own future interests do not point most distinctly to the choice which you ought to make."

How can one withstand all this disinterested homage and kindness? Really, the friends of all three gentlemen are so very courteous and affectionate, that I sometimes almost wish that it were in my power to accommodate each of them; but that being impossible, we are beginning to think seriously of the choice which we must finally make. I will tell you, then, that I believe the contest will be limited to Mr. Adams and General Jackson. Mr. Crawford's personal condition precludes the choice of him, if there were no other objection to his election. As the only al-ternative which is presented to us, it is sufficiently painful, and I consider whatever choice we may make will be only a choice of evils. To both of those gentlemen there are strong personal objections. The principal difference between them is, that in the election of Mr. Adams we shall not by the example inflict any wound upon the character of our institutions; but I should much fear hereafter, if not during the present generation, that the election of the General would give to the military spirit a stimulus and a confience that might lead to the most pernicious results. I shall, therefore, with great regret, on account of the dilemma in which the people have placed us, support Mr. Adams. My friends are gene-

What has great weight with me is the decided preference which a majority of the delegation from Ohio has for him over General Jackson. If, therefore, Kentucky were to vote for the General, it would probably only have the effect of dividing our friends without defeating ultimately the election of Mr. Adams. Three of the four States favorable to Mr. Crawford are believed to prefer Mr. Adams to the General. Virginia is one of them. I am inclined to think that nearly three-fourths of our delegation have yielded to the influence of these views and will vote for Mr. Adams. My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will in the end be more likely to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I have however most gearnestly entreated them to throw me out of their consideration in bringing their judgments to a final conclusion, and to look and be guided solely by the public good. If I know myself, that alone has determined me. Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views; and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions, I would be glad if you would by the return mail address a letter to him to strengthen him in his inclination. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone.

MB. CLAT TO FRANCIS P. BLAIR. Washington, Jan. 26, 1825. ter from you is always refreshing, and I wish that I could entitle myself to expect them more my part in our correspondence. My last letter informed you of the unction that was unceasingly applied to me by all the returned candidates for the Presidency, or rather their friends. Since then I have avowed my intention to support Mr. Adams, under actual circumstances, and thereupon the oil has been instantly transformed into sold myself-defeating General Jackson's election fair prospects, etc., etc. To these are added a thousand other of the most gentle and kind and

agreeable epithets and things in the world.

, who are themselves straining every nerve to elect Jackson, that the claims of the West may be satisfied and I be thereby pretermitted, are secusing me of acting on their own principles. The knaves cannot comprehend how a man can be honest. They cannot conceive that I should have solemnly interrogated my conscience and asked it to tell me seriously what I ought to do. That it should have enjoined me not to establish the dangerous precedent of elevating, at this early stage of the republic, a military chieftain; merely because he has won a which all are orators, oracles, counsellors and great victory? That it should have told me that governors. This free covenant of our system a public man is undeserving his station who will has let loose upon society an army of political not, regardless of aspersions and calumnies, risk quacks, whose nostrums, of course, will cure all himself for his country? I am afraid that you diseases. Like pretenders in the profession, and will think me moved by these abuses. Be not everywhere else, they are the special friends of deceived. I assure you that I never in my whole humanity-oracles of reform-moral and politilife felt more perfect composure, more entire con- cal disinfectants—thorough students of their own fidence in the resolution of my judgment, and a works-noisy alarmists, who cry "fire," but never more unshakeable determination to march up to soil their hands in extinguishing it. Perhaps my duty. And, my dear sir, is there an intelli- they are useful members of society. Providence gent and unbiased man who must not, somer or sometimes conceals blessings beneath strange dis-later, oncur with me? Mr. Adams, you know guises. It is not yet clear that political clergywell. I never should have selected, if at liberty to men may not even do some good-confer some draw from the whole mass of our citizens for a benefits upon their fellow men. President. But there is no danger in his elevation now, or in time to come. Not so of his competitor, of whom I cannot believe that killing two thousand five hundred Englishmen at New Orleans qualifies for the various, difficult and complicated duties of the Chief Magistracy. I perseive that I am unconsciously writing a sort of defence, which you may possibly think implies guilt. What will be the result? You will ask with curiosity, if not anxiety, I think Mr. Adams must be elected-such is the prevailing opinion. Still I shall not consider the matter as certain

DANIEL WEBSTER IN HIS YOUTH. Biographical Notes, is about to be published in manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid Boston, from which a correspondent of the New | objects more striking and magnificent. We are York Evening Post extracts a few passages. It sppears that Daniel, while a law student, helped and industry passing us; we are excited at some to support his brother Ezekiel, at college, by copy-short lived disappointment. The stream bears ing deeds, &c., the latter also occasionally re- us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left becruiting his finances by school teaching. The hind us. We may be ship-wrecked, we cannot correspondence between the two, on the Ways be delayed whether rough or smooth, the river

SALISBURY, Nov. 4th, 1802.

"I have now by me two cents in lawful federal currency. Next week I will send them, if they be all. They will buy a pipe—with a pipe you can smoke—smoking implies wisdom—wisdom is allied to fortitude—from fortitude it is but one

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY | THE FEDERAL UNION THE PARENT OF ALL THE GREAT BRANCHES OF AMERI-CAN INDUSTRY.

> ignorance, folly and duplicity equal to that shown by the combined American and European abolitionists in their efforts to overthow the federal constitution. About twenty years ago they orranized a party in this country. For many winters and summers-when Hale was a democrat and Seward was a whig-when Van Buren was a planetary star of a great party, and not at the tail of a driveling comet—when Jackson was Pres-ident and the acknowledged chief of the democracy—when Clay was in the vigor of manhood, in the pride of intellect, strong as the embodiment of a gallant, patriotic and chivalrous host of national men-then it was that the abolitionists were a shunned and a degraded people. They were regarded as the harlots of our political system-shandoned outlaws-lost to every sense of patriotism, to every just conception of duty, to every obligation of faith, to every instinct of justice, and to every compunction of conscience.-During the present season this party culminated in the republican league, in the active service of undermining the constitution, and under the immediate leadership of William H. Seward, the

prelate of our political dispensation. These twenty years of peaceful and successfu industry, which have served to raise up into something like formidable proportions this abolition party, looking to the dismemberment of the Union, have been years of marvellous progress in science and discovery by the American people. As if anticipating the growth of a formidable and daring band of traitors bent on the destruction of the republic, Providence, it would seem, raised up in our midst vast works of impregnable deence and fortification.

Amongst these, and most prominent, are the electric telegraphs, the railways, internal and external commerce—the very physical configura-tion of the country, its long line of sea coast, its great lakes, the course and volume of its rivers. rom North to South-all internetted by the distoveries of science and the hand of industry. Within that time the plain of the lakes has been rescued from the savage and studded with maguificent cities; the valley of the Mississippi has been transformed into a garden of production, and teems with the conquests of man and the comforts of home. California and Texas have been added to the Union, extending our commerce to the centre of the Gulf of Mexico. and spreading it over the Pacific Ocean. All our inand waters have been covered by our messengers of trade; the great oceans have been reduced to a few days navigation; Europe has been brought nearer to us than was Lake Michigan; population and wealth have everywhere increased; prospecity is everywhere apparent; contentment is the

In the midst of these wonderful conquests, and foremost in its service to man and in its effects upon the institutions of the country, is the electric telegraph. It is the nervous system of the republic, having its origin in and giving action to its intellectual system. It is the language of politics, economising mind as much as commerce and trade. It is the great equalizer of the value of products, by the rapidity in which it communicates the knowledge of supplies and the existence of demands. It is the representation of money, the medium of exchange, the organ of social and political unity. It is the detector of crime, the adjunct of the police, the friend of order, and in the very nature of its business, by its extension over all the States, by its strictly national office, the enemy of every species of disloyalty to the federal system. Amongst all the inventions of modern times the electric telegraph may be said to stand foremost as the representative of the existing order of things. It derives its position and its profits from the business of the States. It speaks for the Union; it is not even formed by State links; it has no strictly local office any more than it has a local language. The recent discoveries in this branch of science,

o which we have called public attention, are another step from infancy to manhood, by which facility and accuracy of utterance have been greatly increased and improved. The time is soon coming in the progress of this great modern invention, when newspapers will contain little else besides the reports furnished from all parts of the world by the electric telegraph. It will thus by degrees extend its power, and become My Dear Blair: 1 received this morning your the great organ of thought and communication, very agreeable favor of the 17th instant. A let- if we may so speak, for the whole people. Had there been some means of doubling by a single decree the specie of the world, its effect upon frequently, by more punctuality and diligence on | that article as a medium of trade would not have been greater than has been the operations of the telegraph upon commerce and exchange. It is not too much to say that its increased facilities afforded to trade are equal to those afforded before its existence by all the gold and silver in the world. As a political instrument it is destined to be scarcely less effective. It is the advancing vinegar. The friends of have turned upon power of science drawing our whole country and me, and with the most amiable unanimity agree | the world into closer social and political intimacy. to vituperate me. I am a deserter from Democ- There is an old maxim, "Absent, always wrong." racy; a giant at intrigue; have sold the West; There will be no absence-nobody will be from home. It will bring men together, make them to leave open the Western pretensions that I acquainted, soften their asperities, strengthen the may hereafter fill them myself; blasting all my understanding, ripen friendship and perpetuate our political union. It will consolidate the public judgment, by laying before all unerring testimony concerning the motives of the several facts.

We live in an age of extremes. Men are no longer satified with that happy medium which is sure to promote the highest states of order and prosperity. We are distinguished for great merits and great faults-great wisdom and great foly-great good and great evil. The latter ingrelient is perhaps more perfectly represented in the globe. It is natural that it should be so-a necessary consequence of our civil polity, under

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT .- Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration : "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty

river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel-through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us-but the stream hurries on, and still A collection of Daniel Webster's letters, with our hands are empty. Our course in youth and animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and Means, is interesting. Daniel writes to his hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the

infinite and eternal ?" PRETTY FAIR .- An Irishman, describing the step to stoicism, and stoicism never pants for this trading powers of a genuine yankee, said, "be dad. world's goods. So, perhaps, my two cents by if he was cast away on a desert island, he would this process may put you quite at ease about get up the next morning and go round selling maps to the inhabitants."

Perhaps in the history of governments there never before has been exhibited an amount of age, drove up to the door of the Insane Hospital, over which Dr. — presides, and inquired for Henderson & Clarksville.—P. H. Joyner. that gentleman. She was ushered into the re- Granville .- J. D. Hogstead; one to be sup. ception room, and awaited the coming of the Doctor with an air of nonchalance which rather fascinated the servant, who looked upon her with Hillsboro - J. S. Davis. eves of admiration and unfeigned pleasure. When left alone, she amused herself, (awoman always will, in gratifying her curiosity) by inspect ng the various articles in the room, critically and thoroughly. The doctor being announced, she received him with one of those bewildering smiles warrenton—F. College, T. S. Campbell, President of the control of th which some women know so well how to bestow, and whose influence no man of feeling can resist. The Doctor welcomed her with more than usual warmth, and soon learned the object of her visit. She had come, she said, with a glance full of

nelancholy, and a tone of more than womanly enderness, to ascertain of the doctor, in person, whether she could secure private quarters for her usband, who was subject to intense fits of aberration of mind, but whose conduct towards her, pitter and cruel as it was, could not alienate her ove for him, which was the all pervading passion of her soul. He had grown so violent of late that she wished to have him secured from violence to himself as well as to her, (and here the charming creature wept for some moments,) and if she could make an arrangement with the doctor, she urged that it should be kept as private as his most secret thoughts, and her husband beyond the scrutiny of visitors. And then she said her heart would break, she knew it would. and wept bitterly and long.

The doctor, as all who know his kind and tenderheartedness will readily imagine, was not insensible to the touching recital of his visitor, and with that frankness which always characterizes him, he promised to comply with her wishes, to give her husband a private apartment and his special care; and also to shield him from the gaze of the curiosity-seekers who run down public institutions.

The lady was not long in arranging terms; she was not long in expressing her thanks, intermingled with tears; she was not long in settling the details of her husband's confinement : she was not long, in short, in taking her leave. And as she stepped into her carriage, aided by the kind hand of the doctor, she turned her beautiful face towards him, and cast upon him a glance that was full of tenderness and solicitude, and inspired him anew with admiration and pity.

The carriage drove away, the doctor's eyes folowing amid the clouds of dust which followed Pittsylvania-Wm. M. Jordan. in its wake, until it was entirely lost to view .- Franklin-S. J. Spotts. Down to the bridge, along the crowded thoroughfare, over the pebbled way of Chestnut-street, to a fashionable, if not the fashionable, jewelry establishment of our city, the carriage passed, its, sweet and solitary inmate glancing out and smilng within, and growing radiant with a thought that requires another paragraph to learn

She alighted, and glided into the bazaar of gold and silver and precious stones, with all the stateliness of a queen. One or two of the gentlemanly attendants ran to learn her wish. She Tarboro'-T. W. Guthrie. wanted to select a set of silver ware, not too plain-something neat, tasteful and beautiful.-The various patterns were shown, and a set val- Bath Mis., to be supplied. ued at \$500 was selected by the lady of stately | Neuse-H. H. Gibbons. bill made out, and she would settle it. wishes were complied with, and the lady took her Newbern, Centenary-J. W. Tucker. elegant port mounaic, but alas! there were about \$40 in it. She had picked up her wrong port monnaie, she said, with a bewitching sweetness, Snow Hill-Wm. M. Walsh. and she was vexed at her stupidity. She, how- Wilson-N. A. H. Goddin. ever, could arrange it. She was the wife of Dr. Goldsboro'-C. F. Deems. -, the principal physician of the Insane Hospital, and she desired her attendant to accompany her to that place, where she would pay him at Onslow-D. C. Johnston. once. Who could resist such a request from a Trent-P. M. Yarrell. beautiful woman—a request spoken as much with Beaufort Ann St. Church—L. N the eyes as with the voice? Not the clerk, cer-

The two got into the carriage together, and back it whirled to the Hospital. The lady jumped from the carriage, and was warmly greeted by the Doctor, who was at the entrance. "Doctor, this is my husband," said she, with an air at once sweet and sorrowful.

The poor attendant started. He was struck aghast. He could not fathom her meaning. "What did you say?"

"Doctor, this is my husband; please take him in charge.' "The devil, madam. I'm not your husband. what do you mean .-

Bursting, into tears she sobbed aloud. "He has another spasm-he has another attack. Oh! Doctor, if you have pity in your soul, secure him, and save yourself and me from violence." In vain the poor fellow attempted to explain. He was hurried along the corridor and into a room, and confined securely-the woman all the while following close behind, weeping as though her heart would break. The Doctor and the lady returned to the reception room, and the latter, after giving the other an outline of the peculiarities of her alleged husband's attacks, together with some directions in reference to the care she desired to have bestowed upon him, left promising to return again in a few days. And away whirled the carriage, the silver-ware and the lady; neither of which have been heard of

The poor attendant was confined for three days before any one about the establishment could be nduced to convey a letter to his employers, who, all the time, were suspecting his honesty, and preparing to advertise him in the newspapers. Ipon the receipt of the letter it did not take them long to discover that they had been sold most brilliantly; and upon their appearance at poor attendant was satisfied, upon his arrival at the hospital, that he had been sold most sorrowfully indeed. And here, we think, we will end the story, which has been talked over in fashionable circles for the past three or four days with many a hearty laugh.

ST. PAUL A DEMOCRAT.—Democratic politicians are sometimes guilty of sacrilege, as well as misrepresentation. Read the following:

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 29, 1855. "We, the undersigned, citizens of Alleghany ounty, do hereby certify that we were present at meeting at the market house, in the town of Cumberland, on the night of the 15th instant. and heard the Hon. William T. Hamilton, in the course of his remarks, on that evening, declare with some emphasis, that 'St. Paul was a Democrat-that the Jews were all Know Nothings!

G. E. HAMMOND. M. T. ZIMERLY, JACOB KESSLER, G. A. FEARER, ASA BARTON. GEORGE WHITE.

If that be true, Israel hath sadly departed from the ancient faith, in these latter days. If there is now a Know Nothing Jew in the whole themselves to our young hands; we are happy State of Alabama, we should like to see himthat's all .- [Mont. Mail.

Some time since, a friend in Louisiana sent us a fugitive piece of poetry by the late Juman of excellent natural abilities, and, easy flow of versification-which we published; and, in accordance with a request to that effect, has forwarded us one or two other pieces from his pen, the first of which we subjoin :- Wil. Herald. THE TELL-TALE PLOWER

> I gave, without alarm, Nor knew it had a mystic charm To test thee in an hour. I pluck'd it from two lovers' graves, Where night and day it blows-Each season of the year it braves The summer's heat and winter snows. But place it in a false one's breast. The little tell-tale flower Will soon discover all the rest.

Mary, you took the little flower

By fading in an hour!

From the Philadelphia Times.

ANOTHER SELI—MADNESS AND A METHOD IN IT.

On Wednesday last, a neatly dressed, very prepossessing and prettily spoken woman, somewhere between sixteen and twenty-live years of
where the property of the propert

" J. W. Floyd, sup. Person Junius P. Moore. Chapel Hill-H. T. Hudson. Hillsboro' Circuit-G. Farrar, Henry Gray.

Warren-A. Weaver.

GREENSBORO' DIST .- N. H. D. WILSON, P. E. Greensbord-W. H. Bobbitt. Guilford-J. Bethel: Jwharrie-N. H. Hocker. Normal College-l'eter Doub. Montgomery—Z. Rush, J. L. Triplett, Rockingham—L. Shell. Deep River-W. Harriss. Haw River-P. W, Archer, Jos. Wheeler. Franklinsville-M. C. Thomas. Alamance-B. M. Williams. Wentworth-J. W. Avent. Haw River Mission-To be supplied G. F. College-W. Closs, Agent. SALISBURY DIST .- W. BARRINGER, P. E. Salisbury—L. S. Burkbead.

Rowan—C. N. Anderson. East Rowan-To be supplied. Mocksville-S. D. Adams.

redell-D. W. Doub.

Alexander-D. B. Shelton. South Iredell-O. J. Brent. Wilkes-M. L. Wood. Jonesville-J. M. Gunn. Surry J. C. Thomas. Forsythe-S. Helsabeck. Winston-James E. Mann. Davidson-R. P. Dibb. C. W. King. Blue Ridge Mission-To be supplied Fisher's River Miss-New Institute-W. W. Nesbitt, Sup. DANVILLE DIST .- J. TILLETT, P. E.

Danville—B. F. Long, S. S. Bryant, sup. Danville Female College—Jas. Jameison, Presi Yanceyville-J. P. Simpson. Leasburg-J. W. Lewis. Halifax - A. Norman, M. H. Hight. " Mission-Joseph Goodman.

Staunton-A. H. Johnston. Alleghany Mission-J. F. Kerns. Patrick-C. H. Phillips. Stokes-W. B. Richardson. Henry-W. W. Alber. WASHINGTON DIS .- R. J. CARSON, P. E. Washington-J. H. Wheeler. Tar River-Wm. Carter, Jas. Wheeler. Nash-Alex. Gattis: Plymouth-J. L. Fisher, Williamson-T. B. James, J. H. Jefferson Columbia-M. L. Douglass Matamuskeet-L. W. Martin. NEWBERN DIS .- I. T. WYCHE, P. E.

Andrew Chapel-W. S. Chaffin. Circuit-J. W. Pearson. Smithfield-P. J. Carraway. Duplin-J. B. Bobbitt. Beaufort Ann St. Church-L. N. Hendren. Kinston Mission-J. J. Hines. WILMINGTON DIST .- B. D. NICHOLSON, P. E. Wilmington, Front street .- S. M. Frost. Fifth " -T. P. Ricaud. Topsail-W. F. Clegg, W. D. Meacham.

Sampson.-J. B. Martin. Bladen-M. N. Taylor. " Mission—To be supplied. Fayetteville—J. H. Brent. Robeson-C. P. Jones. Fayetteville Circuit-J. L. Newby. Whiteville-C. M. Pepper. Smithville-J A. Cunningim, Cape Fear Mission-G. W. Farabee.

Fayetteville Female High School-W. E. Pell, Principal. Seamen's Bethel, Wilmington-Wm. I. Lang-ATLANTIC DIST .- J. JONES, P. E. Portsmouth and Ocracocke-Issac Hill. Cape Hatteras Mission-S. B. Dozier.

Cape Lookout-John Jones. Straits-S. D. Peeler. T. W. Moore transferred to California, and stationed at Grass Valley. Next Conference to be held at Greensboro' Nov. 12th, 1856 .- Wil. Commercial.

THE PHENOMENA AT DAVENPORT'S. We have on various occasions alluded to the mysterious and inexplicable manifestations at the above locality on Maine street, which are being daily and nightly developed, and of a character to startle the most intelligent minds in this or any other community. That these demonstraions partake of more than mere human agency, we are inclined to think any reasoning mind, af-ter fairly looking into the matter, and bringing all ordinary and extraordinary talent to bear upon it, and failing to elucidate, will be obliged to discover that he had been sold decidedly; the a knowledge, we cannot for a moment doubt; but of the character of the cause which does produce phenomena so peculiar it is not our province to

speculate upon. It would appear that mind, the concentrated say the least, human strength, and conveying ideas often of more than ordinary human sagacity.

Last evening, with a number of respectable and perfectly sensible observers, we witnessed all abuses of the former parties, and bring North, of the above demonstrations, and a few more of South, East and West, into one glorious and hareven greater mystery. Lights, of a character monious brotherhood. resembling shooting stars or the rapid passage of lightning, filled the room for several minutes .-This phenomenon is, we are told, often observed when human and atmospheric influence permit; but a still more unaccountable demonstration was given of this super-human power. There were two mediums at the table, the eldest a lad of sixteen, we should judge. This boy was lifted, chair the plastering, and marking the chair with the | the Immaculate Conception. In the coincidences, whitewash. A request was made to the invisible and in the repulse of the English from the Reagent who controls and converses with them, to dan, while the French leaped gloriously upon the do it again, and permit the boy to mark the ceil-ing with red chalk. After the company satisfied sition of Mary the Virgin." themselves that, by placing a chair on the table and standing up in it, the boy could not reach the ceiling within several feet, the lights are put out, and immediately a heavy body, like dropping a hundred weight upon the floor, was felt to have in the Boston Atlas:

"Follow the example of the company of t chalk line on the ceiling showed where the boy had been.

Perhaps some rational explanation can be given of human agency in all this; if so, we should like to get hold of it. We feel that ordinary princi-ples known to man will not admit of it: but what is it? There we will leave the subject. Buffalo Republican.

SWINDLING IN ENGLAND. In another column we give a full report, taken from the London Times, of the trial of the London bankers, Paul, Strahan & Bates. Their offence was appropriating to their own use the produce of the sale of securities deposited in their hands for safe keeping. The private prosecutor was Dr. Griffith, the prebendary of Rochester who had at various times employed the defeulants to invest money for him in the Danish five per cents; it was clearly proved that the defen-dants had pledged and made away with these Danish bonds of Dr. Griffith's, and kept the money. The defence was slight and trivial. The Judge charged against the prisoners, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the sentence was the utmost the law allows-fourteen years trans-

Parallels have been drawn between the cases of Schuyler and this London firm. They were only analogous in respect to the motives of the dishonest parties in each, and the result to their victims. Schuyler, being entrusted with power of the company had witnessed such scenes be by a corporation whose agent he was, made use forc. To me it was new, and one of the mes of that power to pledge the credit of the corpora- sublime I have ever beheld. On our right and tion to individuals, and thus create resources for his own use; the mischief he wrought only indirectly fell on the individuals who took his fraudulent securities. Paul, Strahan & Bates, on the other hand, were entrusted not with power, but lelse than safe, but for the fact that one of the with the securities themselves, which they sold and pawned, just as a servant might sell or pawn the plate of his master. Between the two it is hard to say which act evinced the greater moral corruption, or deserved the more severe punishment. The English bankers, it will be noticed, were convicted on a statute passed as lately as of the road and fired the grass on the other side. 1828, (7 and 8 George IV. cap. 29) expressly framed to meet their case. One might have supposed that the common law would answer easily prevented them crossing the road until a SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS. WOUNDS & UI. every purpose for so simple a species of fraud as theirs; but it seems the English, with a high appreciation of the danger and injury of allowing swindlers to escape, had this special act passed nearly thirty years ago, lest a case should occur in which the common law might be found insufficient. The act, or rather the section of the act, which we publish elsewhere, will be found worth the notice of our Senate and Assembly. Our laws only way by which, under some circumstances, a on the subject of mercantile frauds certainly need re-trimming, and the sooner the better. It is not generally known that if Schuyler walked down Broadway to-morrow, it is quite doubtful whether the District Attorney or the police could interfere with him. Such, however, is the opinion While looking on, I was forcibly reminded of an

served that a sentence to fourteen years hard la- will most certainly carry the matches. bor was less severe than the doom to which these swindlers had, by their rascality, condemned many innocent persons. There is something very healthy in this indignation. In this country, public spmpathy is too apt to be on the side of the culprit, no matter what his offence, or however clear his guilt. If it were not for the duty the Judges often fail in theirs. We commend to the judiciary the charge and sentence of Baron Anderson; and we think the inhabitants of Wall street cannot do themselves much harm by giving the whole case a leisurely perusal.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. In every part of the Union are heard the notes of preparation for the great contest of 1856.-The recent elections and the great excitement that attended them have hastened the organization of parties for the Presidential campaign, and although no candidates have yet been selected by any party, political prognosticators are counting the States upon their fingers, and assigning to each party its share of the republic.

The followers of the Administration, although badly beaten in almost every fight, are marshalling their forces for another battle, and bringing to placing the government of the country under its

Wherever it has made trial of its strength, it has proved itself to be an adversary of no mean importance.

The principles which it proclaims have given it a hold upon the affection and confidence of the people, which it will not be easy to disturb.

Eminently national and conservative in all its which its framers concieved it, it appeals directly to every man who would preserve the Union | Guion, Treasurer; or to address their inquiries from the fierce agitations that have threatened to the for years to destroy it, and restore it to its ancient health and vigor.

Wherever the importance of the Union is most strongly felt-wherever exists the deepest inter-

New York—the great Empire State—dependent in great measure for her prosperity as she is upon the trade of the West and South, has identified herself with the American party, and thereby has voted to preserve her great commercial advantages.

Maryland-although a sufferer to a larger extent than any other State, in her loss of property from the faithlessness of the Abolitionists of the North-has always proved her loyalty to the It would appear that mind, the concentrated Union—knowing as she does, that in the event mental force present at certain times, will either of a violent rupture, she would be the Flanders in the one case help to produce certain effects, or of America, to be drenched in fraternal blood. in other cases serve to destroy them. Also, that She has been found in this contest on the side the atmosphere at times is favorable or unfavora- of the Union, estimating that the prosperity of ble, and other influences operating for or against that Union can be best advanced by securing the demonstration of a new and most mysterious | the success of the American party. And so we principle, the germ of which is now beginning to | find that in those portions of the country where manifest itself. Night after night, and daily, the necessity of maintaining the integrity of our also, can be heard a voice, which species with, to people is most strongly felt, the prospect of the organization is brightest. No stronger argument ideas often of more than ordinary human sagacity. to prove the nationality of the party could possi-This intelligence can be communicated with bly be given than this. The eye of every sinwhen one is alone with the single medium, a boy | cere patriot is turned to it, and dilates with the of some twelve years old, whose hands are held, hope that as it is a spontaneous movement of at which time the air is filled with noises and the masses—a movement uncontrolled and unsounds, partaking of voices, whistling, fingering of the strings of violins, guitars, &c. directed by the political wire-pullers and charlatans who brought suspicion upon the motives of the old parties-so it will correct and reform the

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. A St. Louis correspondent of the "Freeman's

Journal" (†John's paper) writes,-"All the Catholic papers note the fact, that Sebastopol was taken on the Feast of the Nativity Oh!ah!ah!oh!

A few days ago, after the marriage of Mr. Meagher, the following proclamation appeared

"Follow the example of the patriot Meagher and rush to arms! Become at once united Irishmen!" "P. S .- The London Times will please copy."

A New York paper, speaking of the report on gentlemen's fashions, says: "There is not much change in gentlemen's pantaloons this month."

The following is an extract from an interesting letter of the Editor of the St. Louis Advocate written while on a "journey of pleasure;"
"Did you ever see a prairie on fire?" Perhaps

you have, but many of our readers never did. It is a grand, a sublime, and to us it wis, on Saturday last, a terrific sight. We were in the midst of a large prairie covered with grass full six feet high, as thick upon the ground as it could well stand, and much of it-dry as tinder. For several miles we had noticed in our front and on our eft thick columns of dark smoke curling in the distance, and ou reaching the top of a hill we suddenly beheld the fire some mile; ahead, maring and crashing shorting up its flames at least twenty feet high, and darting, leaping, and plun ging forward like tea thousand furies bent on the lestruction of every thing before them! To wind blew a perfect gale, and on the fire came The roor was more like that of

"Orean tempest wrought" than any thing clse I ever heard. One or tw left the flames extended for miles upon miles sweeping over the wide prairie "as with the best m of destruction," nor leaving a stick or straw kehind. Our condition would have been anything company was a smoker, and, being a smoker, 1 happened to have a supply of matches, which now, in the place of lighting his pipe, were found very convenient to light the grass of the prairie and thus meet fire with fire. So while the flames were still a mile or so ahead, we drove to one side

Away sprang the flames before the wind like ar uncaged eagle; and, the wind favoring us, we space was burnt into which we drove the horses and carriages, and in safety stood to witness the terrible some the two fires produced. The smoke and heat were severe, but we escaped unburnt. Others may do as they choose, but I will certainly never venture far into one of these large prairies, when the grass is dry, without having with me the means to fire in self-defence. It is the man can save his life,

have often heard and often read of fire the prairies, but certainly had no adequate idea, of it until I witnessed it last Saturday. No tongue or pen could describe it as I then saw it. expression Bonaparte is said to have used in refe- rubbed in over the parts affected and by other-Another point to which it may be well to draw rence to the burning of Moscow : "it appeared as wise following the printed directions around each attention, is the feeling and temper evinced by a vast sea of fire;" and thought if Longinus had pot. the British people in relation to the trial. With only witnessed that scene, he might still have im- Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the one voice, the entire press has commended the proved his excellent work on sublimity. We verdict; and on the occasion of some sympathy have yet to pass some fifty or sixty miles across Bunions being expressed in a public quarter for the con- prairie, most of which was unburnt when we Burns demned more than one journal has loudly ob- went down. How it is now I cannot say, but I Chapped Hands

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS. THE OLD NORTH STATE MANUFACTU-

RING COMPANY, having sold their Buildcase of Dr. Webster and one or two rare others, ings and Grounds to the Atlantic and N. C. R. it would be questionable whether men of family, Road Company, will offer at public sale (if not wealth and station could in the United States, otherwise disposed of previously) on the 30th day be condemned for any crime or misdemeanor of November, on the premises, their entire stock whatever. Even when the jury does perform its of Machinery, comprising their Woollen and Cot-I twenty five Horse (power) Engine, and

2 Boilers, each (Cylinder) 80 feet long and 36 in diameter. It was made by J. P. Morris & Co., Philadelphia, and is declared by all who have seen it in operation to be unsurpassed by any in the State.

Their Woollen Machines consist of 3 sets Cards, 1 Broad Gig, 1 Shear, 3 Jacks, 5 Jean Looms, 1 do Grinder, 1 Sattin Napper, 3 Cash'm'r do. 2 Wool Pickers, 3 set Fulling Stocks, 2 Satinett do., 1 C oth Winder. Also, many scher articles too numerous to mention, such as Fanks, Dye tubs, we'ded wrought Iron Pipes for cold water and for heating the wife at S. M. Williams', about 8 miles south of

Buildings by steam, etc., etc. The above Machinery is in good running order, requiring but few repairs to make it almost as hams. The above reward will be paid for bla degood as new It was manufactured by Henry livery to me, six miles south of Raleigh, or Raleigh Goulding and Wm. Bickerferd, of Worcester,

Mass., whose names are a guarantee for their The Cotton Machinery was made by Messra. their aid the discipline under which they have | Danforth, Cooke & Co., of Patterson, N. J., is enheretofore so signally triumphed. On the other tirely new, and only one half of it has been in hand, the American party—an infant in years, operation. It contains all the latest improvebut a giant in strength, under the auspices of no ments, and has been pronounced by one of our great name, under the leadership of no experien- most experienced manufacturers to be unequalled ced captain-is, day by day, exhibiting and train- by any in the State; and the Yarn has already ing a power which, if progressive, as we have established a name, taking precedence even of the every confidence that it will be, must result in very best offered in this market. It is composed of 66 inch Cards, 1 Railway head with plunger, 1 Drawing frame with Patent Coilers and Stop 1 Drawing frame with Patent Coilers and Stop mediately thoroughly repaired and fitted up, will be added forthwith a large three story brick buil-

And in fact of every article of Machinery that goes to make up what may be called a perfect Factory. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested views, sustaining the Constitution in the spirit in either to call upon John Blackwell, President, or James W Carmer, Secretary, or Dr. John A.

Power Reels, 1 Warper, &c., &c.

O. N. S. M'F'G CO... Newbern, N. C.

Oct. 29, 1855. Desirable City Property For Sale,

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE IMS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blount street. The six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees. Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the

premises, on application to Raleigh, June 26th, 1855, Superior French Cass. Pants!

Our Assortment of Fine Black and Fancy Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass, as we think will please those who desire something E. L. HARDING. neat and genteel.

PLANED LUMBER FOR SALE T THE RALEIGH . PLANING MILLS! 200,000 feet Flooring from \$21 to \$25. 100,000 " Ceiling " 18 to 21. 100,000 " Inch boards " 18 to 19. 80,000 " Thick boards " 18 to 20. 60,000 " Weather boards 16 to 21.
All the above is of the best seasoned long leaf amber, brought to an exact thickness, ready for minediate use, and will be put on board the Cars, T. D. H(GG & CO. free of charge.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GRANVILLE COUNTY.—In Equity.—September Term. Isaac Adams and wife, and others,

against
Elijah Hester and wife, and others. Petition to sell land for division. In this case, on motion, and it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Lanier, George Cash and Nancy Jenkins, of the of the Virgin, but none save the Leader observes defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is and all, to the ceiling, a distance of some twelve the second coincidence, that it was just nine ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh nius A. Moore, formerly of this place—a gentle—feet at least, and struck heavily there, indenting months after the promulgation of the dogma of Register, for six weeks successively, notifying them to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be and appear below the County of Granville, in the from ten to twenty pupils as soon as possible, court House at Oxford, on the first Monday in that she may make all necessary arrangements in March next, then and there to plead, answer or due time. demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confess , and heard ex parte, as against them, the said detendants. Witness E. H. Hicks, Clerk and Master of our

said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in September, 1855. E. H. HICKS, C. M E. Nov. 8, 1855, 90-w6w

SALT! SALT!! 3000 SACKS of Liverpool ground Salt, daily expected direct from Liverpool. Also, in store, 300 Sacks Marshall's fine, (Factory filled.) For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, '55. tf .6

A Marvellous Remedy!



little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Distinct, when subbed in the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kiduers, di orders of the Liver, of-fections of the heart. Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas. Coughs and Colds, are by its means effeetually cured . Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thick ness. This healing Ointment for more readilnen-trates through any bone or fleshly part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints that cannot be reached by other

ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM & SCORBUTIC HUMORS

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Balt Rheum, Scurvy, S.re Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hespitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring councless numbers to

CERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons do relysolely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, who have to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelfings, and tumore: Professor Holloway has, by command of the Ailied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS. These and other simi ar distressing complaints can be effectually cared if the O'atment be well

following cases :

Lumbago Mercurial Erup tions Piles Fistulas Rheumatism Salt Rheum Sore Legs Swelled Glands Skin Diseases Sore Breasts Stiff Joints Sore Heads Sore Throats Ulcers : --Sores of all kinds Veneral Sores Wounds of all

* .. *Sold at the Manufactories of Professor-Hor-LOWAY, 80, Meiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Declers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at -25

cents, 624 cents, and \$1 each. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients

in every disorder are affixed to each box. \$10 REWARD.

T) ANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st day of October last, my negro boy, SYLVES-

Raleigh, o the Fayetteville road, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the said Wil-

JAMES PENNY.

Raleigh Female Seminary. RALEIGH, N. C.

TO EV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., President-(aided by a number of Teachers sufficient to et all the demands of the School.) The exercises of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of next January. To the buildings already on the premises, which are spa-cious and comfortable, and which are to be im-Double Roller Beam Speeders, 4 Improved Danding. So that there will be room for a large forth Spinning Frames, 132 Spindles each, 3 number of boarders. Mr. Christian, the President, is not only a graduate of R. M.College, but has also graduated in several schools of the Virginia University. He has had extensive experi-ence in teaching in Female Schools of high grade, so that persons committing their daughters to his charge may feel assured that every effort will be

made necessary to their improvement. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Board, including eating, sleeping, lights and fuel, English Tuition,

Music on Pinno and Guitar, Use of Instrument, French Italian, Anglo-Saxon, Ancient Languages, Painting and Drawing in all their varieties, veedle work, &c., taught at the usual prices.

Persons intending to board their daughters with the President should inform him of the fact as soon as they can, that he may make his arrangements accordingly. It is preferable that each young lady should supply herself with her towels, with her name distinctly marked on them, as well as her other clothing For further particulars, address Prof. W. H. Christian, President; or A. M. Gor-man, Esq., Sec. of the Board of Directors, Ra-Payments-one half in advance, the remainder

at the end of the Session. It is very desirable that Pupils should be present at the beginning of the session, as the classes will then be formed, and a delay of a few days may subject them to inconveniences.

Students will be admitted any time during the session, and charged from time of entrance only. DIRECTORS.

C. W. D. Hutchings, T. H. Selby, J. C. Palmer, G. T. Cooke, Henry Porter, A. M. Gorman, S. H. Young, M. A. Bledsoe, N. F. Reid. Raleigh, October 26, 1865. wtJ1 86

TUST TO HAND, another let of fine Overcoats. Business Coats, Talmas, &c. Also a fresh supply of Cloths, Cass. and Vesting, to be made to order; all of which will be sold low for cash. Catl soon and supply yourselves, and don't forget to bring the wherewith. KING & BIGGS.
Raleigh, Nov. 1855.

N. B - Those indebted to us will please make arrangements to settle on or before the first of January, 1856, as one of the firm expects to leave the State at that time. Those who don't comply with the above request will be waited on by an

A School for Girls. ISS ELIZA HILL proposes opening . School for Girls on the 1st of January next.

on her own premises, and would like to engage Nov. 18, 1855 to no of him had been al 91 4t

New Books. (HRISTIAN THEISM, by R. A. Thompson. / Memoirs of Sargent 8. Prentiss. A Visit to the Camp before Sovastopol. The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.

Twice Married. The Old Homestead, by Ann S. Stephens. Schaff's America. American Rejected Addresses. Richard the Fearless. Juno Clifford.

For sale by

Nov. 19, 1550.

W. L. POMER)Y.