AMA GLANCE AT THE ISLAND The Island of Cuba is likely to form a sub-ct of deep interest for some time to come a position, population, products and resour as are therefore matters of especial atten-

10° 43° N. lat. Its length is 77 The greatest distance one can ge from the sea, is about 43 miles. About two-thirds of the Island are from 60 to 80 miles, in breadth, and it measures on its surface about 4,000 English square miles. The eastern part is very mountainous, and some of the peaks are from 7,000 to 8,000 ft, above the peaks are from 7,000 to 8,000 ft, above the level of the sea. The vallies in the eastern department are exceedingly picturesque and fruitful. Cuba was dicovered by Columbus, on the 27th October, 1492. In 1519, Havana was founded. The cultivation of the sugar cane was introduced about 1580, and slaves began to be imported about four years after. When first discovered, the Island had an Indian population of about 200,000.—
The greater part soon perished under the The greater part soon perished under the hardships imposed by the Europeans. Only a few half breeds remain in the Eastern Department. In 1755, the exportation of sugar from Havana in a year was comparatively inconsiderable. The English look Havana in 1762, and gave it up again in 1768, in exchange for other goussians and advantages. During the siege, great numbers of the British fell victims to the pomito. Many were also poisoned or assassinated by the

The position of the island is admirable. being within a few days sail of the Atlantic ports of the U. States, and 24 days by steam from N. Orleans. The soil is generally fertile, producing the sugar cane in the highest per-fection; no part of the world is more favorable for its growth, and indeed, the climate and soil admit of the cultivation of all kindof tropical fruits and productions, which might be cultivated in quantity, to reach ten times the present amount, as, of 24 millions acres comprising the surface of the island, only two millions are under cultivation, about 8 millions being in natural pasturage, 500, 000 in artificial pasturage, 12 millions in woodlands, and the rest, 4 and a half mi frons, are barren lands. In the Western Department about one fourth of the land is barren. two fourths are equally devoted to cultivation and pasture. In the Central Department about one third is barren land, and only one 37th part is under cultivation, about an 11th part in pasture, and more than three fifths are woodlands. In the Eastern Department about a 12 h is under cultivation, about 1,5 in pasture, 2,3 in woodlands, and only 1,6 barren.

Supposing the Island to be divided into 72 parts 13 would represent the size of the Wes partment. The principal agricultural pro-ductions are, the sugar cane, coffee, molas-We call this a vic

of sugar from all the ports of the island smounted to about \$850,000, boxes, according to the Custom House returns, which each estate, or six boxes to each hand; however making allowance for the sugar not entered at the Gustom House, as the article en paid an export duty of \$1 per box, and state upon an average might be about 900 boxes, or 8 to each hand; nor does this amount appear too great to allow, when the dry sugar, to the acre. In Louisiana, where the best lands produce about 3000 pounds to the acre, the average produce of each hand

about 5000 pounds. Besides the cultivation of the sugar cane. large quantities of coffee are produced; how-ever, this article is not so extensively cultivated as it was some ten years since, when the last few years, showed but an export of thirty-five millions pounds of coffee. Brazil has been able to furnish this product at & lower rate, and consequently that of Brazil that he is in love with them. The things is has taken the place of Cuba coffee, in the absurd. markets of the United States; therefore, sugar is now produced in many parts where coffee was once cultivated, or the hands have been

are not so favorable far the cultivation of cof fee, as for the sugar cane, tobacco and the other articles; however, the Eastern District appears to be well suited to the production of coffee, the crop there being more certain, and the quality of the bean infinitely superoir. A hilly or rather mountainous country seems to be the most favorable to the tree.

The celebrated Mocha Coffee, which

consequence produced. There are various kinds, which derive their different qualities from the peculiarities of the soil in which

they are cultivated.

The most esteemed is that which is produced in the Vuelta Abajo, about a hundred miles west of Havana, in the jurisdiction of

Charleston, Sevannah, Spain, South America, and lasterly from Manilla; however, that from Charleston is most esteemed, and from that place the largest quantity is imported. Wax is produced to the amount of about 800,000 pounds, and honey to the amount of two million gallons. Cotton is little cul-tivated, 650 bales being about the amount

The other vegetable articles are, all kinds of tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, arrow root, cocos, indian corn, castor oil, and different kinds of woods, such as cedar mahogany, lance wood, and other hard woods used by turners, etc.

Cattle to the number of about 900,000 head are owned in the island, and there are about 200,000 horses, 50,000 mules, and large numbers of smaller animals.

The annual product of the vegetable and animal creation, on a moderate calculation,

may be set down at about \$75,000,000. Copper mines, no less than 114 mines have been discovered in the island, 57 in the Eastern Department, 18 in the Central and 45 in the Western. The mine at Cobre, worked by an English Company, has shipped from He delivers his letters. He finds the Pres-In minerals, the island is very rich; of by an English Company, has shipped from 27,0000 to 48,000 tons per annum valued at 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 million of dollars. The other Departments have not as yet shipped more than about 2000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and amianthus have been dis-

The revenue of the island, according to Mr. T. W. Wilson, from whose valuable work upon Cuba we have compiled most of the foregoing, is about \$12,000,000. The population is about \$,200,000. But our mits are exhaulted.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!"

As America is no unconcerned spectator of the desperate struggle that is now going on between Monarchy and Republicanismfor that, we contend, is the real issue-in France, so all Americans, we are sure, will hail as a gratifying sign of the growing strength of the Republican principle, there, the defeat of the great question of Revising one fourth in woodlands, and the remaining the Constitution, announced in our columns this evening.

Honor to Cavaignac and Changamier .-Honor to their compatriots, who had to contend against Monarchists soable and influential as De Berryer and Falloux-against the power of the Napoleon adaministration, and against a potent majority, made up of persons openly hostile to the very name of Republic. All honor, we say, to such men, for thus, under such circumstances, showing the rest and 28 the Eastern. Of the cultivated land, ready to tear in tatters a Constitution that cost one half is in the Western Department, 1,6 | them so much-are not ready to make themin the Central, and 2,6 in the Eastern De- selves the slaves of a mere name, though that

We call this a victory of the Republican es, honey, rum, tobacco, wax, nce; cocoa over the Monarchical principle. It is very and cotton are also produced, with many oth- true, the anti-revisionists, many of them, are not the characters we should wish to see ob-In 1841, when the number of sugar estates take power in France; for among them are on the island amounted to 1,238, upon which your Raspails, your De Flottes, and your were employed, according to the census, but 138,701 persons, giving an average of as Cavaignac, and Changarnier, and Lamar-119 hands to each estate, the exportation time, and Thiers, are among them, and lead them, we have no fears that they will ever be able to obtain, by means of a triumph of this character, that dangerous ascendancy in would allow upon an average, 636 boxes to the councils of the Republic which would prove even more fatal to the principle of good government than would the re-establishment of Legitimacy.

The sword of Cavaignac has already driven also taking into consideration that which was Terrorism before it. The Red Republicans consumed in the island, the produce of each will never make an idel of him; its reminiscences of the bloody scenes of 1848 are yet too vivid, and smart too much, to induce the that the presence of the rest interfered with suspicion, the London Times, we see, is tryhest lands afford upwards of 6000 pounds of ing so assiduously to inculcate, with motives Mr. Smith thought they all wore a scowl and that must be perfectly well understood- had a sheepish look. After wa ting an hour, namely, that the General, "passionately ambitious to convert his military influence into political power," is desirous of courting the Mountain—of turning traitor to the cause of Order, and overthrowing Louis Napoleon not because of his attachment to the Constitution,

Desidential but only because he wants one Presidential upwards of fifty millions pounds weight was exported from the different ports of the Island. Last year, the most favorable, during reason and common sense. The Rolls hate the General,—they have reason to hate him —and it will be hard to make the world be-lieve that they are in love with ham now, or

As the motion to revise cannot now be renewed for three months, there is no doubt the time intermediate will be industriously turned over to new estates, in the fertile employed by the two parties in making proregions in the neighborhood of Cardenas, &c. selytes, each endeavoring to strengthen its The climate and soil of Cuba in general, forces by every means in its power. If the Republican party, flushed with the victory at has just achieved, will but stand firm, October next will see the Monarchical party as badly defeated as they have already been. Only keep the present Constitution intract till the next Presidential election comes along-show the world that it is possible for a French President to vacate his office as an American President vacates his, without atindigenous to Arabia and to that part of Africa on the opposite side of the Red Sea, grows without cultivation on the rocky sides of the mountians.

After coffee, tobacco is the next article of consequence produced. There are various been enabled to indulge.

A Express.

N. Y. Express.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT. Being once on board a steamboat on the Delaware, on a cold, unpleasant day, the passengers were nearly New Filipins; of this the finest Havana segars are made. It cost from 40 to 120 dollars per bale, according to the quality and the large per bale per bal crop. Some years the crop is very inferior so that it is impossible for a manufacturer always to supply the same quality of segars.—

The next to the tobacco of the Vueltr Abejo, is that called 'partrido' some of which is very good, and is used in making those segars of which astonishing bargains are very often obtained. There is another kind of tooften obtained. There is another kind of to-bacco grown in the Western Department, in which the two classes mentioned are grown it has a coarse leaf and is called "De Vuelta Arriber," also the tobacco grown in the Eastern Department goes by that name, of which there are two kinds, the Septiago de Cuba tobacco and the Yara. The Yara tobacco is sometimes very fine, and of this the best Principe segars are made. Many persons have sown the Vuelta de Absio seed in the States, but never have they been able to raise tobacco from it in any respect similar in flavor, to the original kind. The

of the Secretaries of the Departments, and

ilterally besiegd the President in his own castle, the White House.

The scenes in the vestibules and antereoms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh-colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh-colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking a little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking and the little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking and the little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the Secretaries in these office-seeking and the little below the know-flesh colored sitk rooms, of the secretaries in the the President and from Saul Sykes, Esq., who once rode in the stage with the President's mother from Hon, Peter Parsley, who was once a Representative in Congress, and had been presented, with fifty others, to his Excellency in the east room at a levee, and reminds him of it in his letter; and perhaps a letter from Mrs. Brimble, an ex-Senator lady, to the lady of the President.

Armed thus, Mr. John Smith deems himself irresisitible. He expects to carry all before him. He alights from the cars at Washington, and looks round upon the crowd ident's lady is out, and gives it to the porter. He has not been a week at Washington, at three dollars and a half a day at Gadsby's be fore he learns the late lesson, that in Washington letters of introduction are "matters of course," and, like every thing else which are "matters of course," are es eemed worthless. No body reads or notices them. They prove nothing. Two words with an honera-ble Senator or honest Representative from the applicant's part of the county, a President or Secretary thinks more of than a mailceed than he who depends on them. I

Mr. Smith having delivered his letters, and especially that to the President, goes at the reception hour to the White House to see him. The President usually receives men on business from ten to one. During these three hours the office-seekers throng the hall and out chamber to his room, each waiting the smallest chieken unbidden for his right his turn; for it is first come first served .- paw. He will drag the children in a cart as Mr. John Smith having made his way to long as he can drag himself, and never utter the landing, finds its filled with people, like a word of complaint; but we betide the bea depot platform waiting for the train. - ing who comes within his reach when duty Some of the men page up and down rapidly calls him to sterner mood. A very useful at every turn, casting their eager glances at | dog is 'Pat,' too. He will 'carry and fetch' a shut door, outside of which stands a ser- any thing entrusted to him, and makes himattendant holds a pile of fifty, laid in one of our neighbors and a ular about his toilet, and his card made the bout it. The other day he was sent to the have audience before his turn comes. But that he did not come back so promptly as uhe is yet innocent of this fact; (but he learns | sual, but the circumstance excited no atten it by heart by and by.) He now bows re- tion. He came in at last looking as though spectfully to the waiter, and asks him why nothing at all had happened. He was giad President is engaged, answers the man rath-er shortly. Before Mr. Smith can say more happiness. In the midst of his apparent hapdred boots tramping up and down in cease- was off. Going to a pile of timber not far a less footfalls. Men can't sit still waiting in way he found his basket of eggs, and, bringsuspense. They must keep in motion. Mr. ing them home, made the best apology a dog Smith thinks he never saw so much walking. Hardly two gentlemen walked in pairs. Ev. of his mistress. On inquiry, it was ascerall were strangers to each other, and felt their own success and prospects of audience. members of Congress appear, and the man is gently put back and the members admitted. "Why is this?" he fiercely demands. "Members of Congress always take precedence of all who go in by card, sir," anthis new obstacle. His fancy conceives a continued procession of Mr. C's calling on the President. Mr. Smith goes away at 1 o'clock, his card the thirty-fourth on the list "Come again to-morrow," says the parient

attendant The next day he is at his post with fourscore more. But it is a committee day, and the President is closeted with detailed committees from the Seaste or House from ten to Not a soul is admitted by card! After three weeks, Mr. Smith sees the President to be told 'to leave his papers and they, will be examined.' He waits three weeks more in the ante-room to get a second interview with the President, to ask him if he has 'examined his papers. The President refers him to the proper department, where his pa-pers bave been sent. It takes him thirty-three days heel-kicking in the Secretary's ante-room before he can get audience of this great man. Five times his bill at Gadaby's has been made out and laid upon his dressing table. At length, in despair, he waylays the Secretary as he is stepping into his carriage. 'Oh, ah, Mr. John Smith! True sir! Yes, your papers have been examined, and they are perfectly satisfactory. But.'-"Perfectly satisfactory, sir! I am delight-

ed !" exalaimed Mr. Smith, with exquisite happiness. But I am sorry to say that the office you seek is not vacant. It is our determination to retain the present incumbent. Good morning, Mr. Smith

Mr. Smith looks after the Secretary's carriage as it rolls away. His eyes are dim with tears. He thinks of the debt at Gadsby's incurred on hope; of the borrowed mon-

feelings, and a respectable citizen in his own town, comes up to get, if he can, the appointment of a one thousand dollar post office He is backed by "all his friends," has letters from Col. Bull, who once shook hands with her steps upon the pavement much impeded at times by the press of her followers. We had not the pleasure of seeing the sight, but give our description from the information of others more fortunate than ourself. We are sorry, however, to add, that amidst so insuppressible shouts of admiration with which the lady was greated, some mischievous boys annoyed her exceedingly with various missiles, chiefly fragments of water melon rinds, which happened to be as hand in great abundance; and it having been Sunday, when all the street doors were closed, she could not escape this unexpected demonstration of public favor, but had to "grin and endure it; Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE JEWS IN SWEEDEN AND NOR

WAY.

The repeal of the clause of the fundamental law which prohibits Jews from settling in Norway, may probably lead to the conclusion that they are thereby permitted to settle in the country; such is not the case. In order to prevent the Jews from acting upon a mistaken idea of this kind, the Swedish journals call particular attention to the fact that the change introduced by the Storthing into the fundamental law is inefficient so long as the private law of the kingdom remains unchanged. So much, however, has been gained by the abolition of the obnoxious clause by the Storthing, that the possibag of "letters of introduction." The man bility of a change in the private law of the who goes without one is more likely to suc- kingdom is contemplated. But till this has been done no Jew will be permitted to setwould sooner trust a man who carried his the in the kingdom, and every Jew who vischaracter in his face rather than in his pock- its the country must provide himself with the usual pass.

A DOG STORY.

'Pat' is just one of the greatest dogs out strong as a lion, but gentle as a lamb. He leaves nothing alive upon which he is fairly 'set,' but he would not ruffle the feather of vant with his hands filled with cards; for self very generally useful in the way of ereach visitor as he came up handed his card, rand-going. He divides his time between regular order. Mr. Smith has come late, he off, and saves many a journey back and officer at the same time that he should present his hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such has delayed to be more than usually partic- forth of those who would make more fuss a- compliments to General Santa Anna, and say to fifty first ; that, is fifty one men have got to farm with a basket of eggs. It was observed he does not announce him by going in and to see the folks, and appeared very much at telling the President he is waiting. "The his ease and perfectly satisfied with himself joy of the fickle Vera Cruzanos at the return of he is hustled away by seventeen gentlemes, piness, however he was interrupted with the each anxious to know when his own turn is coming. They hear, and go pacing up and down again. What a noise! Full one huncould make, and gave them into the hands ery man seemed to pace up and down alone, stained that on his way home he met some and to be shy of his neighbor. Doubtless other dogs, and, feeling a little social, he put his eggs in a safe place and stopped for a social chat with his friends, and finally went home forgetting to take his eggs along. We believe this is the first instance in which a dog has been shown to have forgot any thing New Hampshire Telegroph. A DANDY AT MILLIKEN'S.

" Waitah," said a dandy, who had dropped in t Milisken's to dine; "I want my eggs done justah beyond the concardly point."

"How-how is that, sir ?" said the astonished "Don't you-ah understand. You must be-ah very obtuse pahson, dem-me!" Well, sir, we biles eggs, all along from one minute to five, and our cook is so spunky, sir, he could'nt bile an egg cowardly-would'nt know what you mean, any more than I do." "My meaning would be obv'yus to ah pahson of ah limited in elligence—I should suppose. I want my eggs cooked just-sh to that degree they "Oh, yes, sir, you want 'em done a litte hardish Bring 'em directly, sit."—Yankes Blade.

ARRIVAL OF HURGARIAN EXILES .- The packet

ship Devoushire, which arrived at this port this morning, from Liverpool, brings furly seven officers and privates lately belonging to the Revolutionary army of Hungary, but latterly kept under the surveillance of the Sublime Ports. Their liberation was granted by the Sultan some months since on condition that they leave their native land forever. Hard as that condition was, it was a less cruel alternative than that which was likely to make them privates. to make them prisoners for life in an Asiatic dun-geon. They embarked from Constantinople and arrived at Liverpool a few weeks since, where on their way to the new colony of New Bada.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

by's incurred or hops; of the borrowed money or which he came to washington, to be paid on his return; of his wife and children, and the next morning Mr. Smith's body is to exceed the subserved found in Goose river! It is no fault of her enterprising meritant of it; and whilst this discrimination of it; and whilst this discrimination of the perpetuator of it; and whilst this discrimination of the southwest quarter of the southw

Lieut. Semmes, in his service affect and ashore, lives the following interesting account of the pasage of Santa Anna through the American blockating equation at Vera Cruz. It will be recollect ed that the commander of the squadron was spe cially instructed by the President to allow the wily chieftain to pass freely :

" Early in August, while the squadron was ying at anchor under Green Island, keeping ich and ward over the enemy's city and castle of Vera Cruz the seamen on the look out, at the mast head of the St. Mary's then cruising on the blockadge, described the smoke of a steamer. As this was not the regular day for the appearance this was not the regular day for the appearance of any of the English mail steamers—which had been permitted to pass in and out of the beleaguer. ed port without question, the English Government pledging itself for their faithful conduct as neutrals—the smoke of a steamer was a novelty in this now lonely and deserted part of the Mexican Gulf. The St. Mary's, in due time, placed herself in a position to intercept the stranger in her approach to the city; and as the latter came up within hailing distance, she ordered her to 'heave to,' while a boat was being sent on board of her. The boat being in readiness in a few minutes, a lieutenant jumped into her, and with a few strokes of the oars from the sixewy arms of his seamen, placed himself along side the steamer.

The steamer being evidently a merchant vessel, the lieutenant was surprised to find himself sel, the lieutenant was surprised to find himself

received with much ceremony and coursesy at the gangway. Making his way on deck and explaining the object of his visit to the Captain, he was conducted into the cabin, where he was ushered into the society of a circle of gentlemen, evident y Spaniards or Mexicans, from their olive com-plexions, black hair and eyes, and pointed and curled mustachios. It was obvious also, at the first glance, if not all those gentlemen, although dressed in plain or citizen's c othes, were military men, and persons of bearing and distinction.— After a moment's pause, the captain, as though he had purposely prepared a surprise for the boarding officer, turned towards him and making a graceful motion with his right hand at the same time in the direction of one of the gentlemen, who, though of the ordinary height and figure, seemed by his commanding air and manner, to be the chief of the party, said, 'Allow me to present you, sir, to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.'— The officer started back at first in a little surprise. but soon recovering himself, advanced cordially towards the General, and extending his hand, a mutual interchange of civilties took place.

In a few moments Senora Santa Anna, second wife,) a handsome blond, with deep blue eyes and auburn hair, and still in the bloom of early womanhood, joined the party and was presented to the officer, who saluted her in turn with becoming gallantry and respect. General Almonte, late minister of the United States, was also present as one of the General's suite, and speaking our language weil, acted as interpreter on the occasion. General Santa Anna having explained briefly who he was-although such explanation was entirely unnecessary-and that he purposed going into Vera Cruz, with the permission of the Commodore, the boarding officer, after sitting as long as courtesy required, and perhaps a little longer than strict regard to duty permitted, in homage to the lady's charms-a petticoat being quite an unusual sight to us rough blockaders, about this time-withdrew to report 'progress' to his commanding officer, and to ask for orders in

the novel case which had occurred. The commander, who had been prepared by the commodore for the contingency, forthwith despatched the boat back again, and directed the him, on the part of the commodore, that 'he could proceed to Vera Cruz with his suite as he desired,' whereupon the steamer Arab sho boldly out from under the lee of the blockading vessel, and in an hour or two more landed her distinguished passenger, 'big with the fate' of Mexico, safely in the desired haven. That night the roar of cannon and the bursting of rockets in the air, testified the their lost Coriolanus; and it soon transpired that the wily peace maker, who had so handsomely duped our cabinet at Washington, had put himself at the head of the ultra war party and proclaimed—in common with acting President Salas, whom he hustened to join-'no quarter to the

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The attention which the South begins to pay to manufactures is attracting the notice and comments of Northern journals. The Philadelphia

"The Southern States, by the attention they be gin to pay to manufactures, are laying the foun-dation of prosperity. Although Northern born ourselves, we have no prejudices on this point. and if the South can undersell us in manufactures, or can, by manufacturing for their home-supply, avoid the necessity of coming hither to purchase goods, we shall be the last to complain. We heartily wish success, therefore, to this new movement. The State of Georgia has already shown what can be done, in manufactures by slave labor; and her example, we have cause to believe, will be immitated extensively by other Southern Commonwealths. General James, the Senator elect from Rhode Island, and himself a manufacturer of experience, has we believe, had capital embarked, for years, in establishments at the South, and gives it as his opinion, the result of experience, that cotton goods can be turned out, by slave labor, at a large per centage of profit over what they can be produced for, at the North .-And why should they not? The Southern manufacturer saves freight and insurance, both on the raw material, and on the manufactured; besides other savings which will present themselves at once to the intelligent mind. Hitherto the South has depended almost entirely on her agricultural wealth. But she is now wisely learning that it

strings to a bow as one."
We trust that the South will push forward in a by self-preservation. Let her sons eschew the unprofitable pursuit of politics, and the empty phantom of political honors. Let them seek strength by developing their own resources—ex-ercising their own limbs, and not by depending solely on any other aid, Georgia has set us a nobl example. Let Virginia follow in her path. are sofry that Virginia should have to follow any State. But us even chivalrous South Carolina they were treated with the same hospitality and kindness, which they will doubtless meet with praction, the Old Dominion may well consent to here. It is understood that these Hungarians are

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday observed, that "no remark is more common than that enormity of crime is generally dependent on the character of the perpetrator of it; and the probability of his escape or punishment rests on the number of his friends and the weight of his purse he amploy eminant counsel." No man charged with trune is commanded to engaging the best counsel he can afford; and if this gives the rich an advantage over the poor, it cannot be helped. But then, the arguments and ingenuity of the ablest should not be permitted to influence the verdict of court or jury, which is bound to respect the law and the testimony alone. Law is said to be "the perfection of human reason," and of course should deal out "equal and exact justice to all men." But there has been too much cause for the remark, that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark, that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark, that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark, that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark that "enormity of orime is generally dependent on the character of the remark that "enormity of original to be the first the remark that "enormity of original to be the first the remark that "enormity of original to be the first the remark that "enormity of original to be the first they are not satisfied to be a stronger disposition to stop in the first that they are not satisfied to be a stronger disposition to stop in the first that they are not satisfied to be a stronger disposition to stop in the first that they are not satisfied to be a stronger disposition to stop in the first that they are not satisfied to be a stronger disposition to stop in the first that they are not satisfied to be a stronger that the first they TRADE WITH THE SOUTH .-- We are pleased to

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HEREY W. LOBOTELLOW, THE POST.—The Dublin University Regarine in a review of Mr. Longfellow's works, says:—

"Whi Hyperion, the public have been for some time familiar; but it is not generally known that in this exquisite little story are shadowered forth the leading incidents of the poet's life, and that he himself is the here of his own romance. We shall give the facts as they have mance. We shall give the facts as they have come to our knowledge, and we are assured they

will not fail to interest our readers.

"About the year 1837, Longfellow being engaged in making the tour of Europe, selected Heidelberg, for a permanent winter residence. There his wife was attacked with an illness which ultimately proved fatal. It so happened, however, romantic place a young lady of considerable per sonal attractions. The poets heart was touched, he became attached to her; but the beauty of sixteen did not sympathize with the poet of six and thirty; and Longfellow returned to America, having lost his heart as well as his wife. The young lady was also an American, returned home short ly afterwards. Their residences, it turned out, were contiguous, and the poet availed himself of the opportunity of prosecuting his addresses, which he did for a considerable time with no better success than at first. Thus foiled, he set himself down, and instead, like Petrarch, of laying seige to the heart of his mistress through the me-dium of sonnets, he resolved to write a whole book-a book which achieve the double object of gaining her affections, and of establishing his own fame. Hyperion was the result. His labors and his constancy were not thrown away—they met their due reward. The dy gave him her hand as well as her heart; and mey now reside togeth-er at Cambridge, in the same house which Wash ington made his head quarters when he was first appointed to the command of the American armies. These interesting facts were communicated to us by a very intelligent American gentleman whom we had the pleasure of meeting in the same place which was the scene of the poet's ear-

ly disappointment and sorrows." The Shakspeare Society .- A very curious and aluable discovery has recently been made among the papers and evidence of the Mostup family. is an original play of the time of Shakspeare, even the title of which has not hitherto been re corded; and it has been with the utmost liberality placed in the hands of Mr. Payne Collier, the director of the Shakspeare Society, for immediate publication by that body. The story is a very remarkable one, of a highly popular character, and it relates very much to the achievenents of two magicians of the middle ages, to promote or to defeat the merriage of the daughter one of the Earls of Chester with the Prince of Wales. The drama is entirely in the handwriting of the author, Anthony Munday, who subscribes the manuscript, and who was one of the most notorious dramatists contemporary with Shakspeare, Ben Jonson Massinger, &c.

BOUNTY LAND STATISTICS. Reports of service were made in the Third Auditor's Office during the month of July upon 6.748 he war of 1812 with Great Britain. In the Pension Office 23,688 warrants were issued under the act of September 28, 1850, up to the 1st of August, 1851, inclusive.

GENERAL RULE. State of North Carolina, Wake Co.)

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

May Term, 1851. RDERED, that all Petitions for altering or case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Stanard and Register. JAMEST. MARRIOTT. Clerk.

I. O. O. F.

MASONIC AND SONS OF TEMPErance Regulias and Banners. pectively called to our large and extensive asportment of WORKING AND PARADE REGA LIA, suitable for Lodges, Encampments, and Divisions, consisting in part of Collars Aprons, Sash es, Robes, Costumes, Jewels. &c . of every description, and composing one of the largest assor men to be found in the United States.

Lodges, Encampments and Divisions wishing ix up their Halls or be supplied with Working or Parade Regalia can depend upon having their or

lers satisfactorily filled by addressing GIBBS & SMITH. Regalia and Banner Manufacturers, No. 73 Balimore St- Bultimore Md.

Feb. 14th, 1851.



July 3rd, 1851.

AAD BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States of sell the received mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain Lead ore," approved 14th of July, 1846, I, MILLARD FILLMOKE, President of the United States of America, do hereby. declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin at the periods here-

inafter designated, to-wit:

At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT. WISCONSIN, commencing on Monday the third day of November next, for the disposal of the folwealth. But she is now wisely learning that it lowing tracts containing lead mines, which were is as easy—to quote an old proverb—to have two withheld from the public sale of the 24th of May, 1847, ordered by the President's Proclama ion of the 20th November, 1846, viz: course which is dictated not only by wisdom, but North of the base line and east of the 4th

The east half of the southwest quarter of section nine; the northwest quarter of ninetcen; and the east half of the northeast quarter of twenty one, in township one, of range on a.
The east half, the east half of the northwest quar-

ter and the east half of the southwest quarter oter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section two; the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of steen, the southeast quarter of the south east quarter of section twelve, and the southeast quarter of thirty two, in township our; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of thorsely five, and the east half of the northeast quarter of thirty siz, in township rwo; and the west half of the southwest quarter of fuently four; in township rive; of rance away of range Two.

The east half and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty one; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty five; the south half of the southwest quarter of thirty; the southwest quarter, and the northeast of the northwest quarter of thirty one: and the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, of thirty siz, in township we; the east helf of the northeast quarter of seventeen, in township ranss; the west half of the northwest quarter of fine; and the cast half of the northeast quarter, the east balfand northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of sex, in towaship roun; the east half of seven; and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty one, in township rive, eight hundred and fifty-one.

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orth of the oase time and east of the 4th principal meridian.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section wenty-eight; the northwest quarter of the north

twenty-eight; the northwest quarter of section west quarter of theirty-five; and the west half of the northwest quarter of theirty-siz; in township Twin. The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the section fifteen; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section focaty four, in township a way I name, of sanga trans.

The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section their factors, in township a way I name of section their factors, in township a their factors, of sanga your.

North of the base line and west of the total factors of the factors of the base line and west of the factors.

North of the base line and west of the up

principal meridian.

The west part of the east fraction of section fifteen; and the contheast quarter of the northeast quarter of twenty-two, in township TWENTY-NINE, of The west fractional half of section setenteen in

ownship TWENTY-NINE, of range TWO.

In accordance with the provisions of the set of 11th July 1846, herein before referred to, we emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above mentioned lands, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private offered at public sale, and become subject to private rentry, and no locations for land bounties hereiofer granted by any law of Congress for militar serious ces rendered to the United States, will be provided on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled. "An act making appropriations of the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d march, 1851. The trial will be offered and sold in such legal subdivision as will include the minute mines, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if not sold at the public sale, at such price, nor shall be entered at the public sale, at such price, nor shall be entend at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and to

tracts so offered will be admitted until after the piration of the two works.

In further execution of said act, I have caused be Commissioner of the General Land Office to public with this proclamation a brief description of the above lands, prepared from the official documents. Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of April, Anne Deminione thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

onger, and no private entries of the land is

By the President : MILLARD FILLMORE I BUTTERFIELD. Commissioner of the General Land Office TO THE PUBLIC.

The tracts embraced in the above proclamation of he President, comprise all the residue of the lead mines yet to be brought into market of the Wiscon sin river. They cover those mines (particularly be portion situated in Illinois) worked under former leases from the Government which had not expire! at the date of the sale of the adjacent mines, and therefore possess the advantage of being prepared for immediate operations without incurring the increaed expenses incidental to opening new miner, and most of them are believed to be very productive. They are all more or less conveniently situated in reference to the navigable rivers and other ches means of transportation of their products to 81.

Louis, and are in the midst of a country yielding abundantly alithe agricultural products of the latitude in which they are located.

J. BUTTERFIELD Commissioner of the General Land Office. June 3rd, 1851.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

N pursuance of law. L. MILLARD FILL MOWE President of the United States of America de hereby declare and make known that public siles will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Arkansas, at the periods hereinefter designated, to wit :

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE com mencing on Monday, the first day of eptemberners, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractionaltown hige, viz :

North of the base line and west of the fifth prime pal m ridian.
Township two, of range THREE.

Township two of range roux. Fractional township fourteen, north of White riv r. of range NINE.

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian. Township fifteen, of range two Fractional townships eleven and twelve, of range

At the land Office at CHAMPAGNOLE, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within he undermentioned townships to wit : South of the base line and west of the fifth prin

cipal meridian. Townships eleven and fourteen, of range saves-Township eleven, of range E GHTERS.

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships, viz: North of the base line and east of the fifth principal

meridian. Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four sad twenty-five, east of the St. Francis river, in town ship three, of range rous Township nine, of range SEVEN. South of the base line and west of the fifth principal

Township four and part of an Island in section thirty-two and thirty-three, in township thirteen, of range ong. At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, com-

mencing on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands in the following named tracts on and near Cypress lake, North of the base line and west of the fifth principal

meridian. The south half of section eight, the south half of ten, fractional sections fourteen and fifeen, the north balf of seventeen, the east half of twenty-ese,

twenty-two, the north half and southwest quarte of twenty-three, the northwest quarter of twesty six, and the west half of the northeast quarter, of twenty-seven, in township three, of range roth-

Lands appropriated by law for the use of sobook, military and other purposes, together with "those awamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the state authorities before the days appointed for the confinencement of the public sales respectively, under the sot, entitled, "as set to enable the state of Arthe not, entitled, "an set to enable the state of Arkaness and other states to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits" approved September 28th, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no loss tions for land bounties heretofore granted by say law of Congress, for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act, estitled, 'an act making appropriations for the civil sad diplomatic expenses of government,' do, approved 3 March 1851. 3 March, 1851. The offering of the above mentioned lands vill

be commenced on the days appointed and will pro-ceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall here been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and so private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until a convenient. util after the expiration of two weeks. Given under my hand at the City of Washington this sixth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand

By the President : BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the langs within the townships and paid of townships above enumerated, is required to ex-tablish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and making payment therefor, as soon as practicable after sain

this natice, and before the day appointed for the con mencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be of bootstop to me J. BUTTERFIELD, June 3rd, 1851.