

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in intellect, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections.

TERMS—Two Dollars in advance.

THOMAS J. LEWIS, Editor.

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AGRICULTURAL.

TRUNK, OR BLIND DITCHING.

We are surprised to see such quantities of swamp and bottom land lying altogether useless to the owners, when, by proper means, these lands might be brought to the highest state of cultivation. Our experience in farming is very limited; yet we have good authority for proposing a system of trunking land which contains an abundance of water.

The first experiment of this kind that came within our knowledge, was made a few years since, by P. J. J. Trautman, in Kershaw District. This land lies on a branch which runs into Flat Rock Creek, and is composed of gravel and clay; yet was generally wet or swampy after rain. Being of good soil, and lying in a good position for tillage, the Doctor proposed the land to be brought to a state of cultivation. He therefore undertook, at some expense, as his force was small, to run ditches through parallel lines to intersect the main stream, and by this means carry off all the water. And in order to make no obstruction, he dug these ditches in such a form as might be filled with pine poles, or other timber, and then he covered over, so as to prevent the frequent stopping and turning which these ditches would have caused, and also to dispense with the labor of continually clearing out. We have seen very pretty corn growing on this land which, before, at intervals, was a very swamp. It has amply repaid, long since, all the time and labor expended in reducing it to its present freedom from water.

More recently, we had occasion to visit the house of M. M. Chaney, Esq., of this District, on Twelve Mile Creek; and while there, we were requested to walk over the farm, and see how he managed to make grain on land that had been condemned by all his predecessors as useless swamps, fit only to enhance fever and chills, and to serve as a nursery for mosquitoes and snakes. This land is on either side of the Charlotte road, 15 miles north of Lancaster, and is known as the Churchville Anderson place; and has been proverbial as a "sickly place" until lately. The great cause of this was because a large swamp of 40 acres lies between the house and creek. The soil is of excellent quality, as the color and the fine growth of timber indicate.

The other land on the plantation being well worn out, Mr. Chaney, although he had lately purchased it, saw at once he must bring this swamp into service, otherwise he had made a bad bargain. He is a gentleman who reads a great deal, and in order to avail himself of any and all improvements in farming, took an Agricultural paper; which, perhaps, gave him hints how to proceed—but, to use his own language, "he got ahead of his paper." The plan he adopted was as follows:—He dug large open ditches or canals to convey the water into the creek, and on each side of these canals he forms his trunks, which is done by digging parallel ditches, 15 or 20 feet apart, throughout the whole of the swamp, running as to intersect the canals, which carry off all the water. After digging these ditches, he places a pole of the size of a ground pole for a fence, at each side in the bottom of the ditch, and on these poles is placed a very large gun for which should in the swamp, and could not otherwise be of service. He then throws earth over this ditch, generally deep enough to produce a good stalk of corn. Underneath this log is a trunk which never fills with dirt, and the water has a free passage into the canals, as above stated. These trunks are dug 21 feet deep by 21 feet wide; but may be less if timber is not convenient to fill the trunk sufficiently, as in the present case. Mr. Chaney was laughed at by his neighbors when he undertook the herculean task of reducing those swamps to cultivation; but we challenge him to produce a finer crop of wheat than his standing on the land that was a few years ago, in wet weather, a regular pond, and when all other land was dry, was a mire of 6 or 8 inches deep. The cost was heavy on him in consequence of a want of sufficient force. It averaged \$28 per acre; but the price of the land for his trouble, as well as the price of the land. The wheat crop this year will be from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. It is undoubtedly the richest we ever saw—brought high to any man, well headed, and free from rust or smut. He has promised to square one acre, and measure and send the result to the writer of this article, which shall appear as convenient. We believe it to be our duty to impart any information that may be of service to our farmers; and if any of our readers will be fully paid for our trouble.

AN EPICURE'S METHOD OF MAKING COFFEE.

I have tried nearly every method of preparing the Arabian beverage and find, after all, that there is no surer way of having coffee clear and strong, than pursuing the plan here given: Beat up an egg—two for a large pot—and mix it well with the coffee till you have it into a ball; fill the pot with cold water, allowing room enough to put in the ingredients; let it simmer very gently for an hour; do not think of stirring it on any account; but if it is required, put the pot on the fire and warm it well; but as you value the true aroma, take care that it does not boil—Pour it off gently, and you will have as pure and strong an extract of the Indian berry as you can desire. Use white sugar-cream in powder in preference to sugar; cream if attainable; if not, boiled milk.—*Benson Hill's Epicure's Almanac.*

FUS AND FEATHERS.

The epithet, "Fus and Feathers," was first applied to Scott at Londy's Lane, by the British. The tall hero went into the fight with a very large plume, and was so active and earnest in hurrying on and encouraging his men—that at one point they went away with another—that the enemy thought he was a little funny. Scott, with his tall form, large plume, and dashing gallantry, was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the British. He had two horses killed under him, was shot in the side, after which he was shot in the shoulder, and finally his favorite feathers were shot off. After that the British called him "Fus and Feathers."

We most respectfully ask a careful and impartial perusal of the article in preceding column, headed "Legislative action on the Convention Question." It presents a clear, concise, and correct view of the action of the last Legislature upon the subject.

It will be seen with difficulties amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment are surrounded; and that even the popular measure, Free Suffrage, was killed in the Senate and in the House; but again revived, and finally passed. Truly a hair-bread escape!

It is contended by the advocates of amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature that it is the most expeditious and economical mode.—Let us see.—By reference to the action of the Legislature on the Convention question above alluded to, it appears that the Free Suffrage Bill was introduced into the Legislature on the 5th of December, 1850, and finally passed the Senate on the 23rd of January, 1851! It is now four years since Gov. Reid introduced this measure to the consideration of the public, and it is not yet a law! We believe there are at least five more amendments in contemplation by politicians, for future use; and judging the future by the past, it will some twenty years to dispose of these, by piecemeal,—as in case of free suffrage. This certainly is anything but expeditious! As regards economy, the slow and tedious process is nothing in favor; and it has been calculated that Free Suffrage alone will cost the State as much, if not more, than the Convention of 1852.—Multiply the cost of this one measure by piecemeal Legislative enactment, by the number of amendments in contemplation, and economy soon "hides its diminished head."

Salem Press.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

There were upwards of 30,000 persons present at the great Webster reception at Boston on Friday last, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The following is Mr. Webster's speech on the occasion:

Mr. Stevenson and fellow-citizens of Massachusetts: This honor, which you confer on me to-day, as much exceeds all my expectations as I feel that it exceeds my merits. I owe it all to your kindness, friendship and constant regard. I rejoice in it; I am proud of it. Nothing on earth can be more gratifying to me than to come into the bosom of a community I have endeavored to serve for so many years, and find that I am not disowned. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, this advanced period of the afternoon will allow me to address to you but a few remarks, but out of the abundance of my heart my mouth will speak to you. I am known to you for half of my life, and you have given me a high political position.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have sent me to Congress, and with all humility I am ready to give an account of my stewardship. It is now thirty years since I came to Boston in my early manhood. I had some, but not much, experience in political affairs. I left the world of politics, as I thought for ever, to take up the honorable profession of the law, and to earn a livelihood for myself and family. From my brethren of the bar, and from my fellow-citizens at large, I received every kindness, and it was enough for me that I could earn my bread and enjoy the intellectual society of the citizens of Boston.

I remained for some years here following this private course, but no man knows his own destination; at least I do not know mine. [Laughter.]

As I was going over Massachusetts and Blackstone in October, 1823, some gentlemen called upon me who did not look like clients.—These strangers were a committee, and among them was Thomas H. Perkins. They said: "We have come to tell your destiny. Lay aside your books; you must represent the city of Boston. We will not take No! for an answer." And Col. Perkins made a graceful bow and went off. [Laughter.]

I submitted to what appeared to be the will of the people of Boston. I do not regret it; and if my conduct in public life has been satisfactory to you, whether it has been attended with poverty or wealth, with sickness or health, I feel that I am amply rewarded. [Applause.]

Now, I must say to you that from my earliest days the political history of Massachusetts has been my bread and butter. I have always pursued and studied it. I wish to ask you what Boston was when I became a member of Congress?

The history of Massachusetts begins with the Revolution itself. For what did old Massachusetts contend; for what did her sons pour out their blood like water, and run the risk of being doomed to the gallows as traitors? It was for no local or sectional object. She did not have the power of England for the little strip of land between New Hampshire and Connecticut. It was not for this she strove; she strove for the liberty of this Continent.—[Great cheering.] Her everlasting glory—overlasting, unless she terminates it herself—her everlasting glory is, that she made the first effort made by man to separate America from European rule. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, friends, and fellow-citizens, let me tell you that Massachusetts had all America in her heart when she struck the blow for Freedom. It was nothing less than Warren did for the soil of Massachusetts; and the world is full with his fame. But the admiration of all generations is not sufficient to recompense him for his devotion to his country. Now, that is the renown of Massachusetts. Her devotion for the universal cause. Her renown is placed on a broad and eternal basis, unless she surrenders the broad foundations herself.—That day, I hope, will never happen. [Shouts of "Never."] If it should happen, the judgment of that day will be postponed till my head is covered with the sands of the valley.

Mr. Webster here became very much affected, and wiped away the falling tears with his handkerchief. [Much applause.]

It was no narrow or selfish policy that influenced Massachusetts in the day in which she struggled. Her policy was large and comprehensive. She never drew a breath that was not national; none that did not embrace all the Colonies. If the British Sovereign had offered her, in that day, a National Legislature; had offered her 20 seats in the House of Commons, and 200 noblemen for the House of Lords, she would have rejected it all. If America became free, she wished to be free with America; and if America did not become free, she wished to submit to the will of God, and suffer with America. [Much applause.]

If any man would have us believe that Massachusetts ever had or now has a different interest from the republican cause of the country, he is an enemy to you and an enemy to the United States. I never saw Samuel Adams and John Hancock, but I saw John Adams, Elbridge Gerry and Robert Treat Paine. After the Revolution, the necessity of a federal Government became evident. It appeared to some of the wisest men of that day—to John Adams among the rest—that there was a danger of a central government acting upon the people of the several States and controlling their actions, but there was a necessity for it, and they responded to that necessity.

I think I see old John Adams, in his half Quaker dress, and standing with his gold-headed cane, five feet long, and when he shouted "aye" to the question whether they would adopt the constitution of the United States, [Aye was echoed from every part of the assembly.] Massachusetts thus passed under that constitution, and subjected all her commerce to its protection, which was then three times greater than all the commerce of the country, and she has ever since received a rich reward by the central government holding up as her flag all over the world the stripes and stars, instead of holding up the bow and arrows of the Indians. [Applause.]

In those days there were Cabot, and Sedgwick, and Goodhue, and Estlin, and Genl' Varnum, of Middlesex, and Samuel Dexter, all eminent and distinguished men in their day and generation. At that time there was often a difference of opinion between these men upon certain questions. There were rival candidates. Sometimes one succeeded and

sometimes another, till 1823, when it was my good or my evil fortune to be elected a member of Congress for your city. But allow me to say, that there was not a man from Berkshire to Cape Cod who had the slightest tincture of disunion sentiments.—[Applause.]—and when I went into Congress from Boston there was not a man who entertained any disunion sentiments.—There were then no "ifs" and "buts" and "ands"—[laughter]—and if there were any such men he could not have held his position for one hour. That was Massachusetts which embraced and honored. The character of a nation is made out of facts. It is not so much the portrait of the pen as the narrative of the pen. History tells us what she was when I honored her as among the first, if not the first of all the patriotic United States. [Applause.]

I will not say she was *prima inter pares*, but she was *secunda inter pares*. If she did not go before others, she was not behind in any attachment to that great principle which made America what she is. I accordingly entered into her service and gave her what I could.

From that time my manner of political life is known to you all. I am not here to apologize for it. No; nor, on the other hand, do I demand approbation. I leave it to posterity and the country, and the world to say whether it will stand the test of station and truth. [Great applause, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and tremendous excitement.]

And now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you, that at my time of life, I am not likely to adopt any sudden change. [Renewed applause.] No man can foresee the future. I prefer to force nothing. The future, in my opinion, is all we can claim. I now thank you for the great kindness and regard you have always shown me. I ought to thank you more especially for the civic procession of this day. Many of you are known to me and some of the young are unknown.

I ought, perhaps, to express my particular thanks to the military, who made so fine a display. You all know, gentlemen, that it is not my argument to be a successful military man. [Great laughter.] I am nothing but a renewed laughter,—nothing but a hard working, pain-taking, drudging civilian, giving my life, and health and strength to the maintenance of the Constitution and the upholding of the best of my ability, under the providence of God, the liberties of my country.

At the close of the proceedings one hundred guns were fired as a national salute in his honor, and fireworks were exploded in various parts of the city.

THE CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The following we take from the Philadelphia North American, written by a gentleman who in the House of Representatives, who was Mr. Graham's classmate in college, and formerly served with him in the State Legislature. It may be relied upon as perfectly authentic, and both in style and sentiment, is a worthy tribute to one of the worthiest Whigs in the Union.

N. F. Courier.

None of which are highly creditable and able exhibitions of Parliamentary reasoning, and replies with sound conservative Whig sentiment. Having much experience as a presiding officer, he filled the chair of the Senate as the substitute of Mr. Sumner, the President, (then in his last illness), during a considerable part of the session of 1841, with great acceptability to that body.

Occupying the laborious post of chairman of the committee on claims in the 27th Congress, he participated but little in the general debates; but he had the entire confidence and respect of the Senate in the business committed to his charge; and Governor Wright, of New York, and Judge Woodbury, of New Hampshire, who served under him on that committee, took occasion, after his retirement from the Senate, to refer to his decisions, and publicly to attest their confidence in his ability and impartiality. The Democratic party elected a majority of members to the Legislature of North Carolina in 1842 for the first time in many years. Mr. Graham was not re-elected, and retired from the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March, 1843.

Resuming the practice of the law with his usual energy and eminent success, he had renewed his relations with his old friends and clients, when to redeem the State from Democratic rule and ascendancy, and to aid in securing her vote for Mr. Clay, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for the office of Governor of the State. In 1844 he was elected the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, by a very large majority of the votes of the people, and was re-elected to the same office in 1846, when he retired on the 1st of January, 1846, being no longer constitutionally eligible. Retiring again to his private life, he was, in a few months thereafter, offered by President Taylor the mission to Spain, which, for reasons of a domestic and personal nature, he promptly declined.

After the death of General Taylor he was appointed by President Fillmore, who was a member of the House of Representatives during Mr. Graham's service in the Senate, the head of the Navy Department; a station which he has occupied for two years with great usefulness and eminent ability and advantage to the country, and much honor and credit to himself.

At the late National Whig Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 16th instant, Mr. Graham was nominated, with almost unexampled unanimity, the candidate of that great party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. A purer man, an able statesman, a more honest and devoted patriot, could not have been selected to fill the second great office of our Government; and such the people of the United States will find him to be, the more they inquire and become acquainted with him. At the South, where he is best known, his name is a tower of strength to his party, and every where throughout this broad country, where virtue, integrity, honesty, ability, fidelity and devoted patriotism are appreciated and esteemed, will be honored, loved and respected, as his pure and spotless life and eminent worth and ability are made familiar to his admiring and discerning countrymen.

A fellow in Texas has just invited a "roughing plaster" which would give you a "roughing plaster" from a few months' "tough" to a "rough" head of sugar. A few in this market would meet with a ready sale.

LETTER OF SENATOR PEARCE.

In the publication of the speeches and letters brought out by the recent Whig National Meeting in this city, the letter of Mr. Senator Pearce, of Maryland, was inordinarily omitted. Now that we have an opportunity of supplying the omission, the delay in its publication will call more particular attention to the letter, which in a mass of matter might have been overlooked. It is a tribute of which even General Scott might well be proud.—*Wash. Rep.*

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 22.

Sir: I regret that I cannot attend the Whig National Meeting this evening.

Instead of my presence, please to accept the assurance of my determination to give a cordial and earnest support to the ticket nominated by the Whig Convention.

I have entire confidence in both the nominees; and having long known Gen. Scott's intelligence, honor, patriotism, and true American spirit, I feel assured that the courageous and gallant soldier, which have given him renown as the first soldier of the Union, he would, as Chief Magistrate, add the crowning glory of the greatest fidelity to the Constitution and the country.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. PEARCE.

J. M. CARLISLE, Esq.,
Chairman Committee, &c.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP SOULE.

This aged Servant of God, and venerable Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, his wife, we perceive, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the sickness of his estimable lady, consented to pay an official visit to the churches in California. The following is the closing sentence of the letter in which the Christian veterans informed the board of this purpose:

"Some of my friends have raised objections to my proposed visit, in consideration of my advanced age, the great distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, the casualties and dangers attending a long sea voyage, and the liability to death and burial at sea, far from home and friends. I have weighed these objections. They are light in the balance, and I have been in peril both on sea and on land, but God has been my shield, and effected deliverance under circumstances which seemed to be beyond the efforts of human agency. That great and good man of God, Dr. Coke, sleeps as safely in the bosom of the deep, as his venerable colleague, Asbury, is a seafarer of earth; and both rest in sure and certain hope of an equally glorious resurrection when the earth and sea shall give up the dead that are therein. And whether I shall sleep in the elementary habitations of the one or the other is a circumstance of no importance. If I may but sleep in Christ, no matter when, no matter where."

EXCELLENT RESOLUTIONS.

The American National Convention, held at Trenton, N. J., on the 5th instant, passed the following:

14. That we advocate the universal toleration of every religious faith and sect, and the total separation of all sectarianism and politics.

15. That we recommend that an alien be permitted to land in these United States without a certificate of good moral character, and is able to provide for his own support, which certificate shall be signed by the United States consul of his port from whence he sailed; and also, that a registry be made of said alien, in conformity with the act of 1802, under President Jefferson.

16. That an undying, unwavering attachment to the American Union, is the first duty of an American; and that the maintenance of all and each of the compromises of the Constitution, together with all national laws necessary to give them just and full effect, is part and parcel of that duty, and the provision of the Constitution of the United States which declare that—

"No person held to servitude or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to which such service or labor may be due, in a final, or execution of constitutional compulsion, not to be disturbed unless by the action of the whole Union."

These resolutions contain doctrines which should be incorporated in the platform of every party in this country, and be upheld by every citizen. We have often and urgently insisted, that consular certificates of character should be obtained by all persons emigrating to the United States, so as to prevent the infamous and degrading practice which now prevails with some of the European governments, of sending their criminals and paupers to this country.

Balt. Clip.

A GOOD STORY FOR GEN. SCOTT.

Some four years ago, a young man called at our office to subscribe for the Weekly Mirror. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a "returned" volunteer from the Mexican war; and instead of "lauding about New York and begging alms of the Corporation of the City and the Legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, was already postmaster of the village. His bright eye, energetic manner, and manly determination to fight his own way through the world interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye as he left the office, we remarked: "we shall next hear from you as a member of the Legislature."

This morning we had a visit from the young man, whose first words were: "Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the Legislature and a Clerk in the House."

"How are your politics?" we asked. His reply was: "I am a Democrat; but out of gratitude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott."

"How is that?"

"Why, sir, while I was lying on the stone floor in the Hospital at Jalapa, parched with fever, and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came in and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not; but I was very sick; and could not live many days. He said, 'I will look after you.' He then asked me if I was well-tended. I told him I had no one

attention at all. He then stooped down, lifted up my feeble arm, felt my pulse, examined my fever, and sent for the Surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The Surgeon said for his Assistant, who in return sent for the Steward of the Hospital. The General charged them to take good care of me; and, on leaving, told me if they did not report it once to him. So, you see, sir, he saved my life by his kindness, as he did hundreds of others; and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud. So he is on horse-back—in the battle-field he is Major General Scott, and off he is a kind hearted, humane man." This is a true story—and a story to tell.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

GOOD BACKERS FOR GEN. PIERCE.

In the following article (says the N. Y. Tribune) The London Times has a good word for General Pierce. It declares its preference for him over Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Buchanan, &c.—General Pierce is in luck. He is not only preferred in London but he is preferred by American magistrates as well. He is the choice of quodam who are in the wealthy circles of Wall-st., State-st., and among the "Cotton Lords." Well, we cannot help this. We shall not wonder to find the Englishmen prefer almost anybody to Gen. Scott, of whom they cannot be supposed to have any very fragrant recollections. And neither is it matter of astonishment that both Gen. Pierce and Mr. King—being gentlemen of the very first order, of highly respectable connections—one, indeed, being the very punk of the "Miss Nancy" of political property—should be favored, with some of the support of Whigery. But if Gen. Scott cannot look in such directions for support, he must try and find it in humble quarters.

We have no idea that his election depends at all upon the preference of either London, State-st., or Wall-st. The people will settle that matter without stopping to take their cue from such localities.

Democratic papers glory in the fact that the rabid Free Soilers all refuse to go for Scott.—Admitted; and admitted further, that they intend to follow their usual Abolition instincts, by supporting the Democratic nomination.—There is Rantall, ousted from the Convention, whips in madly for the nominee. There is Hale, declining to oppose Mr. Pierce, on what he chooses to call personal grounds.—And so throughout the ten categories of Abolition.—But what else does it signify, after all, that they recognize in the Whigs the only true National Union party, and prefer to treat their lambs as sheep, to Democratic support? If the thing means otherwise, pray, what!—*N. Y. Times.*

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A Person by the name of William Duty, from Randolph County, was committed to the jail of Forsyth, on Sunday last, charged with having passed several counterfeit bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

It happens there were two persons in company, who made a business of passing \$20 bills in this county, and bringing a letter for which they paid in 250 spurious bills on the Bank of the State. They were recognized as the offenders on Saturday evening last, while passing at Kernersville, pursued and overtaken, but managed to escape and elude the vigilance of the pursuers until Sunday morning, when one of them was arrested in Guilford county—the other finally escaped.

Duty says the name of his companion is Pickett Chaney, and came to Randolph from Richmond county, a few weeks since, when he became acquainted with him.

There were about \$250 in spurious \$20 bills as above found in the possession of Duty when arrested. The bills are quite new, paper and engraving coarse, signatures engraved, and the President's name badly executed. The whole appearance of the bills carry a good deal of the appearance of the real money, and will be detected at a glance by the practiced eye—although the money has been detected. They are dated March, May, and June, 1846, 48 and 49, payable at Morganton.

Mr. Rees, from Randolph, came here the other day and claimed the horse found in prisoner's possession, as his property. Mr. Lowe, of this county, also appeared and recognized Duty as the man of whom he received counterfeit \$20 bills as purchase money for a horse. And Mr. Gardner, of Guilford, also claimed a fine gold watch which the Sheriff had found upon Duty, and taken possession of. Duty and Chaney took down at Gardner's on Thursday, when no doubt the watch was stolen.

They are both represented as being very young men.

As the country is becoming more and more infested with villains, we would recommend the "Society for the protection of property in this place, to the favorable consideration of those who are yet without the pale."

Salem Press.

Nov. Term.—Hon. M. P. Geary, Justice of the Peace in circulation that the President has offered to appoint him to the office of Secretary of the Navy, made vacant by Mr. Graham's resignation and that he desired to accept it. He says the President has not offered to confer upon "his" honor, nor has he aspired to it.

Mr. Webster.—It is said to be the design of some of Mr. Webster's friends to get up a Cuban Convention to nominate him for the Presidency, so that the election may be thrown into the hands of the Representatives. We have no idea that Mr. Webster will sanction any such proceedings. We are not an election by the House of Representatives. The candidates of the two parties are before the people, and the battle should be fairly fought.

The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next, and elections in advance of the President will occur in the following States:—the three mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected.

Alabama, August 2d; Kentucky, August 2d; Indiana, August 2d; Illinois, August 2d; Iowa, August 2d; Missouri, August 2d; North Carolina, August 2d; Tennessee, August 2d; Vermont, August 2d; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, October 13th; Arkansas, October 13th; Florida, October 13th; Maryland, October 13th; South Carolina, October 13th; Pennsylvania, October 13th; Ohio, October 13th.