ENTOR AND PROPRIETOR

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those who advertise by the year.

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COL BENTON'S HISTORY. Election of President by the House of Representa.

One of the latest extracts from Col. Benton's book, published by the New York Evening Post, is in relation to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1825. After speaking briefly of the remarkable and protract, ad contest of 1800-1801, between Jefferson and Burr, which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson and defeat of Burr, Mr. Benton pro-

to the practice of caucus nomination for the Presidency by members of Congress. This mode of concentrating public opinion began to be prac-ticed as the eminent men of the revolution, to whom public opinion awarded a preference, were The second Presidential election in the House of Representatives was after the lapse of a quar-ter of a century, and under the amended conpassing away, and when new men, of more equal ter of a century, and under the amended con-stitution, which carried the three highest on the list to the House when no one had a majority of the electoral votes. Gen. Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Mr. William H. Crawford bation, public sentiment having been followed, and not led, by the caucus. It was attempted in 1824, and failed, the friends of Mr. Craw the three, their respective votes being 99, ford only attending—others not attending, not from any repugnance to the practice, as their previous conduct had shown, but because it was known that Mr. Crawford had the largest number of friends in Congress, and would assu-84, 41; and in this case a second struggle took 34, 41; and in this case a second struggle took place between the theory of the constitution and the demogratic principle, and with eventual defeat to the opposers of that principle though temporarily successful. Mr. Adams was elected, though Gen. Jackson was the choice of the beople, having received the greatest number of votes, and being undoubtedly the second redly receive the nomination All the rest, therefore refused to go into it; all joined in op-posing the "caucus candidate," as Mr. Crawford color votes, and being undoubtedly the second choice of several States whose votes had been given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, (at the general election.) The Representatives from some of these States gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was was called; united in painting the intrigue and corruption of these caucus nominations, and the anomaly of members of Congress joining in them. By their joint efforts they succeeded, them. By their joint efforts they succeeded, and justly, in the fact though not in the motive, to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was best qualified for the station, and that it was dangerous to our institutions to elect a military chieftain—an argument which assumed a guar dianship over the people, and implied the necessity of a superior intelligence to guide them for their own good. The election of Mr. Adams was perfectly constitutional, and as such fully submitted to by the people; but it was also a violation of the denos krateo principle; and that violation was signally rebuked. All the reprein rendering these Congress caucus nominations odious to the people, and broke them down.—They were dropped, and a different mode of concentrating public opinion was adopted-that of party nominations by conventions of delegates, from the States. This worked well at first, the will of the people being strictly obeyed by the delegates, and the majority making the nomina. violation of the densy Araco principle; and that to violation was signally rebuked. All the representatives who voted against the will of their cus nominations, and many others besides.—
constituents lost their favor, and disappeared from public life. The representation in the thouse delegates or as lobby managers. Persons attended them either as delegates or as lobby managers. esentatives was largely changed at the lirst al election, and presented a full opposition ble sets of defeates sometimes came from the new President. Mr. Adams himself was some State, and either were admitted or repulinjured by it, and at the ensuing Presidential election was beaten by General Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83. Mr. Clay, who took the lead in the House for Mr. Adams, and office and voted accordingly. The two thirds office and voted accordingly. The two thirds rule was invented to enable the minority to afterwards took upon himself the mission of re-conciling the people to his election in a series of control the majority; and the whole proceeding eches was himself crippled in the cf. became anymatous and irresponsible, and subpublic speeches was number compared party, joint fort, lost his place in the Democratic party, joint eithe Whigs (then called National Republicans.) and has since presented the disheartening spec-tacle of a former great leader figuring at the head subjects of kings have over the birth of the child which is born to rule over them. King caucus is as potent as any other king in this respect; for whoever gets the nomi-nation—no matter how effected—becomes the of his ancient form in all their defeats, and linger-ing on their rear in victories. The Democratic principle was again victor over the theory of the constitution, and great and good were the re-sults that ensued. It vindicated the demos in their right and their power, and showed that the prefix to the constitution, "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c., may also be ad candidate of the party, from the necessity of union against the opposite party, and from the indisposition of the great States to go into the House of Representatives to be balanced by the ded to its administration, showing them to be as able to administer as to make that instrument It re established parties upon the basis of prinor it re-established parties upon the basis of prin-ciple, and drew anew party lines, then almost obliterated under the fusion of parties during the "era of good feelings," and the efforts of the leading men to make personal parties for them selves. It showed the conservative power of our Government to lie in the people more than in States has passed—not only from the college of electors to which the constitution confided it, and from the people to whom the practice under

Finally, it was a caution to all public men a. gainst future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.

It is no part of the object of this "Thirty Years' View," to dwell upon the conduct of individuals, except as showing the causes and the consequences of events; and, under this aspect, it becomes the gravity of history to tell that, in these two struggles for the election of President, and a second account of the democratic principle, the people to vote direct for President and Vice President, and a those who struggled against the democratic printhe whole numbers on the political theatre, the two highest, if no one has a majority the mere voting members being put down in their States and districts, and the eminent actors forever ostracised from the high object of their tion, not to be effected but by a concurrence A subordinate cause may have had its effect, and unjustly, in prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They had been political adversaries, co-operated in the election, and west into the Administration together. Mr. Clay received the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, and this gave rise to the imputation of a bargain between

its constituted authorities. It showed that they were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It assured the supremacy of de-mocracy for a long time, and until temporarily

It came within my knowledge, (for I was then intimate with Mr. Clay, long before the election, and probably before Mr. Adams knew it himself, that Mr. Clay intended to support him against General Jackson, and for the reasons afterwards a caucus nomination of whom it pleased. The House of Representatives is no longer the small known when occasions required me to speak of it, and in the presence of friends of the impagn. ed parties. I went into the newspapers upon the information of these friends, and Mr. Clay in the House is now well established, and politic match his acknowledgements for it in a lotter, of It came within my knowledge, (for I was then rinde his acknowledgements for it in a letter, of in the House is now well established, and political ruin and personal humiliation attend the "I have received a paper published on the

20th ultimo at Lexington, in Virginia, in which is contained an article stating that you had, to a gentleman of that place, expressed your disbelief of a charge injurious to me, touching the late Presidential election, and that I had com suming that the publication was with your au-thority. I cannot deny the expression of proper acknowledgments for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony."

This letter, of which I now have the original, was dated at Washington city, 'December 6th, 1827, that is to say, in the very heat and middle of the canvass in which Mr. Adams was beaten by General Jackson, and when the testimony could be of most service to him. It went the rounds of the papers, and was quoted and relied upon in debates in Congress, greatly to the dissatisfaction of many of my own party. There is no mistake in the date or the fact. I left Washington the 15th of December on a visit to my fathur.in-law. Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where Mrs. Ben. Washington the 15th of December on a visit to my father in-law. Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginin, where Mrs. Benton then was, and it was before I left Washington that I learned from Mr. Clay himself that his intention was to support Mr. Adams. I told this at that time to Col. McDowell and any friends that chanced to be present. I told it as my belief to Mr. Jefferson on Christmas ovening of the a-me year, when returning to Washington, and making a call on that illustrious man at his rear, Monticello; and believing then that Mr. Adams would be elected, and from the necessity of the case, would have to make up a mixed cab. incet, I expressed that belief to Mr. Jefferson, us. ing the term, familiar in English history, of "broad bottomed;" and asked him how it would do! He answered, "Not at all—would never succeed—would rain all engaged in it." Mr. Clay told his intentions to others of his friends from an early period, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was but little holded—hiven my relationship to Mrs. Clay seem to have but little effect. The importation, within a few years. The Rev. R. Stirling, another Prebyterian elergyman, was the inventor of the laws but little effect. The importation, within a few years. The Rev. R. Stirling, another Prebyterian elergyman was the inventor of the lost are reamped about an electron which has been reamped about an early period, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was but little holded—hiven and the inventor of the lost are reamped about an electron which has been reamped about an electron which has been reamped about an electron which has been reamped abroad, and become famous, as a re-importation, within a few years. The Rev. R. Stirling, another Prebyterian elergyman was the inventor of the lost are confirmed.

North Carolina Star.

subordinate cause.

was in the violation of the principle demon krateo; and in the question which it raised of the capac-

le under another aspect—as having put an end

But it quickly degenerated, and became

sanction of three fourths of the

has not yet been equal, but of which there is no reason to despair. The great parliamentary reform in Great Britian was only carried after

forty years of continued, annual persevering

RALEIGH. NORTH CAROLINA. WEDNESDAY MORNING. SEPTEMBER 21, 1853.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila-delphia Inquirer, writes thus of the American

Navy:

The subject of our Navy has recently attracted general attention, and an impression very correctly exists upon the public mind that in its present state it is entirely insufficient for the wants of the country, even under ordinary con-tingencies, and quite below the standard which ity of the demor to choose a safe President for themselves. A letter which I wrote to the rep' the immense commerce of the nation requires, and is also disproportioned to our large mari, time resources. The fault of this state of things resentative from Missouri, before he gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, and which was time resources. The fault of this state of things rests exclusively with a Democratic Congress, published immediately afterwards, placed the objection upon this high ground; and upon it the battle was mainly fought and won. It was ing new vessels. The consequence is, that our Navy is not only increasing, but, so far as ves-sels are concerned, has actually retrograded: a victory of principle, and should not be disand such have been the necessities of the service that, as there were no appropriations for new vessels, the Department has been obliged to take tion goes under the name of repairs, it is really old Congress frigate, which originally was of 35 gons and about 1,100 tons, is now a doublet banked frigate of 2,000 tons, mounting 60 gous. The old Franklin 74 is now undergoing one of these repairs, which will consist of stripping her of timbers and plank down to the very keel, by using all her good and sound timbers for the reusing all her good and sound timbers for the re-construction of a new Franklin, 60 feet longer and much broader than her old namesake, giving her a screw propeller, and mounting on her a battery of Paixhan guns throwing 10 inch ex-ploding shells. She will no doubt be the finest and most powerful ship in the Navy. I am very glad that the present Secretary of the Navy has decided on this plan; for we greatly want just decided on this pian; for we greatly wan ju-that kind of vessels, and hope the completion of this ship will induce Congress to authorize the building and equipment of a dozen similar ones. The three heavy 44-gun frigates which were

in our Navy during the last war with Great Britain (the President, United States and Conchanging the naval architecture of all the marithat war, Great Britain hastily razeed some of her small seventy fours, by removing their poop and spar decks, and leaving them with their two deck gun batteries complete; and she also, for the same purpose, built five or six what she called 50.gun frigates, but actually mounting 60 uns. At that period the ordinary tonnage of a 74.gun ship was 1,600 to 1,800 tons; of 36.gun frigates 1,000 to 1,200; and of sloops of war 400 The new frigates that the United States began during the war. (Guerriere, Java, &c., were 1,500 tons. After the war, and when Con gress determined to make a large and perma nent increase to the Navy, the line of battle gress determined to make a large and permanent increase to the Nav, the line of battle Journal of Commerce, Robert Walsh, Esq., was ships were moulded for ships of 2,000 and 2,200 at Dieppe on the 10th inst., and writes thus of tons, the frigates 1,600 to 1,800, and the sloops of war 700. The European nations, of course, adopted the same system, and at present we have sloops of war, like the Germantown, James, town, &c., of 1,000 tons; frigates (Cumberland. Potomac, &c.) of 2,000 tons, and line-of battle ships of 2,600 tons, to say nothing of the Penn-sylvania, of 3,300 tons. The new Macedonian. which is a flushed deck ship, is, I believe, near-ly 1,400 tens, and cannot be designated under frigate as to dimensions; but with the frigate's spar-deck removed, and her former gun.deck is now her spar.deck; but instead of mounting 18 pounders her present battery is 32 pounders. Only to think of a sloop.of.war of 1,400 tons mountieg long thirty twos, and with a crew of three hundred men!

THE CHARGES AGAINST BISHOP DOANE. The following are the charges against Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, whose trial is now pend.

I. In contracting numerous and large debts last by causes to be shown in their proper place.

Proportion of interiopers attending it, have no proportion of interiopers attending it, have no other view either in attending or in promoting beyond his means of payment, amounting in March, 1849, to \$280,000—his property being not above \$130,000.

2. In untruly stating that he gave up his property to-meet a debt not personally to himself, but growing out of his venture for Christian education in St. Mary's Hall and Burlington

College.
3. In defrauding Michael Hays, of Burling.

would require an amendment of the constitu-tion, not to be effected but by a concurrence of two.thirds of each House of Congress and the ing obtained the names of Joseph Deacon and others to endorse his notes, by false representa-

o meet them.

12. In jeopardising the property of his ward, leorge D. Winslow, by appropriating the same

to his use.

13. In defrauding the Camden Bank in the sum of \$100, by inducing the cashier not to pro. test a note, promising to send the meney.

14. In drawing checks upon Burlington and other banks, not having money therein to meet

servine. Our constitutional reform, in this point of the Presidential election, may require but a few years; in the meanwhile I am for the people to select as well as select their candidates, and for a reference to the House to choose one said checks.

15. In using undue solicitation to induce Sa. rah C. Robardet to loan him \$3000.

16. Obtaining books from Aerman Hooperfor a Parish library, and misappyling the money

There is a good deal of "human nature," and not a little of "the Yankee" in the following circumstances, which occurred in the history of a successful merchant far "down East."

He was a "gentleman of quality." and as a successful merchant owed much of his good fortune to his knowledge of human character, of which he always endeavored to take advan-

person, he opened a branch store in a town in the north part of the State, which was mostly filled with the unsalable goods from their principal establishment in the State metropolis. These goods were as "good as new" among the rus-tics, and as a general thing sold quite as well. There was a large "lot" of pig skia cops for win. ter wear, however, that could not be got off at

town establishment, but sometimes he would visit his countrysfore, or "branch," staying now and then a week or more at a time, and al-ways attending the little country church. As now and then a week or more as a time, and al-ways attending the little country church. As a matter of course, he was looked up to with emulation, if not astonishment, by the "go.to, meeting" young folks of the twee. What he "wore to meeting" was of necessity the pre-vailing fashion until he introduced a new style at his next visit. at his next visit.

One day he asked his country partner about

"Yes, goods go pretty quick, and at good "You keep those p.g.skin caps I see, yet? I am afraid I didu't make a great bargain in buy, ing them. Can't you get rid of more of that big box full?"

the business and other matters in which they

"No: haven't sold one yet; people don't like 'em; and I've had a great notion of throwing them out of the back window, and getting rid

of the trouble of 'em. I don't think they'll ge Our merchant looked at them a moment; and

then quietly remarked:
"You have kept them out of sight, I see. So much the better. Now next Monday morning you get them out, brush them up, and I think we'll find some customers for them before the

The next Sunday this acute observer springs of human action appeared in church with one of those identical pig.skin caps, tipped jauntily on one side of his head, and a splendid gold watch chain dangling from his vest pocket.

As usual, he was the "observed of all observers;" and it is superfluous to add that in less than a fortnight after, at his metropolitar store, he received a large additional order for these suddenly popular pig skin caps-

LIFE IN FRANCE

The regular Paris correspondent of the N.Y.

has been perfect, sea and land radiant and rehas been perfect, sea and land radiant and re-freshed by a constant, keen breeze. We are in the height of the gala season; the foreign com-pany was never more numerous or more distin-guished by pretensions. Titles and toilettes rival at the balls and concerts, those which fig-ure at Paris, in the winter, at the most fashion-shle mansions. Every moving between 9 and any other class than a sloop of war, as she has only her spar-deck battery, and none of her guns are under cover; she is in fact a heavy 38-gun frigate as to dimensions. In fact a beavy 38-gun frigate as to dimensions the mich the Cover is the state of the cover is ing, or swimming at some twenty or thirty yards from the shore. The British sex, whose limbs resemble the proportions in the Flemish and Dutch paintings, strike outwith surpassing vigor and display; multitudes of gentlemen look on from above; laughter and surcasm are rarely spared; feminine delicacy is obsolete. Satur day last, the market day and eve of the steeple hase, brought in rustic and urbane multitudes The aboriginal costumes of Normandy and Brit tany always captivate my vision. Our hotel, keepers were obliged to billet throngs of genteel strangers on the house holders of the town, and the latter were nothing loth, for the considers. tion was not minute. On the Sunday, all proved orses had arrived in the Lest condition, seven of them from England. All the dignitaries of ouen, and now a few of the capital, presente themselves with their ribbands and crosses : the stipend of a four wheeled vehicle for the occa sion, was sixty francs.

The concourse of carriages, and of equestrians and pedestrians on the ground, may be reported Polk. She had known started, the majority English; it was fine pic-turesque outset. The sport, however, quickly became cruel; the first barrier or obstacle to be leaped, was a very rugged, broken wall, more teaped, was a very rugged, broken wan, more than three feet high—too much for several of the horses; some balked; two fell heavily, throwing and crushing the jockies; five of the competitors only reached the goal. The second heat was attended with like accidents; horses were broken up, and two of the riders danger. ously injured. The gladiatorial pastime of the Romans has been stamped barbarous, the Sab. bath work near Dieppe was assuredly more hea. thenish than Christian. Ladies in the booths, shricked and fainted. The Journals remark, it shrieked and fainted. The Journals remark, if their sensibility was so exquisite, why did they go? If the gentlemen, too, find the thing rather savage, why do they encourage it by their pres-ence? Without their auspices, our hippodrome, now of wide renown, would be a desert. The English steeds won most of the prizes, making

"He was in a hopeless dilemma, but he ex-tricated himself by saying to the jury, 'that the case had been so ably summed up by the counsel that had preceded him, that he felt it unneces-sars to add a week in the says to the counsel that sary to add a word to the argument,' and he sat down, with the big drops standing on his fore-bead. We were laughed at some by those who gathered to hear our maiden efforts. The best of the joke was, however, that friend Harry was several years in finding out that he had perpetrated a good thing at my expense.

In the neighborhood of Charlotte, N. C., there lived, until within the last two years, an aged lady, whose many recollections of early life were very interesting. One, we remember, afforded us great amusement—Gates had been defeated, the shattered fragments of his army had been swept, like the debris of a tempest, past her se, cluded home, her father and brothers were all out under some partisan or leader, the Tories Waxhaw, and supposing this would attract the attention of her relatives, and seeing a young man riding from that direction, she was told by er mother to learn the news from him.

She was a buxom lass of sixteen summers ducated in the freedom of the country, and be ing tolerably assured of her ability to cope with any body, was nothing loth to go, and gave us the following story of the meeting:—The lad seemed an honest, well-meaning boy, but not much in the way of looks. He was thin and awkward, and bilious, and rode a grass fed colt that reeled about so, I wondered how in the world it carried him. "How do you do, sir?" says I. "How do you do, man?" says he. Says I, "Which way did you come from?" "I come from the Waxhaws." "Did you see or hear anything of our people down there?" "No," says he, "but there are some Tories about there. says he, "but there are some lories about there, and we pops them down sometimes." Thinks I, you look like a funny fellow to pop anybody down, but I did not say so, I just asked him "Where are you going?" "I am going to Uncle McDowall's; I've had the chills for a long time, and I want to stay up here till I get well." "And what is your name?" "My name is Au. dv Jackson."

appearance of this young man so indelibly im. lize his importance, and it always struck her as excessively whimsical and ridiculous that such a of these United States.

and the photocological property of the first beautiful to the photocological property of the GREAT SILVER MINES DISCOVERED IN NEW MEXICO.

A letter from New Maxico, in the St. Louis

spair I told the jury, 'that as I was to be Mr. Stephenson states that a series of experifollowed by my elder and abler associate, I would occupy no more of their time, and sat down in a perfect confusion of shame.

"Friend Rogers then rose to deliver his mai, den speech. He, toc, got as for as "Gentlemen of the Jury," and there he stuck, as I had done before him. There was no use in trying to go on. The great speech was gone—not a word of it could be catch—not a sentence could be bring to mind.

"The great speech was gone—not a word of it could be catch—not a sentence could be bring to mind.

"The great speech was gone—not a word of it could be catch—not a sentence could be bring to mind.

aroided by the continuous wire circuit.

In this way, doubling the expense of the submarine cable, making with it a complete metallo
circuit of double track, by a return line, the galranic current may be sent, without sensible loss
of power from London to Portland or New York, or at any rate, from Galway to Cape Race.
It is known, however, that this principle of a metalic circuit was one of the first ideas of the

metalic circuit was one of the first ideas of the telegraph; but a subsequent discovery of the fact that one line of wire inserted in the earth made a complete circuit by this means alone, caused the original method to be laid aside, and finally abandoned.

We cannot any longer doubt that the Oceanic Telegraph will be realized, and that a line of wires will yet encircle the whole earth, bringing all parts of it into instantaneous communication with each other. It is impossible for any human foresight to estimate or predict even, the results of such a communication; and we trust that the governments of the United States and Great Britain will take up the matter of an oceanio line on a scale commensurate with the impor-tance—providing such a number of distinct wires, euclosed in one cable, as will supply the necessities of commerce and intercourse between

SANTA ANNA AND THE UNITED STATES .- Santa Anna lately took a farewell of our Minister, Mr Conklin, who has been recalled, during which

Government. There will be no adjustment of the Messilla boundary question, or any other that the United States executive may have at heart.

would stay for months at her house and go to school with her children, and was easily outdone and so put upon by other boys of his ago, that she could never form a high opinion of his abilities; she always, from the force of habit, called him little Jemmy, and we think never mentioned him in connection with the Presidency without feelings of irrepressible amusement.

Poor old lady, she stood for eighteen years alone in the world, her children and grand children all were dead, and none could hear her in, dulging in reminiscences of her carly life with out a sense of how great a blessing it was to her to have so rich a store of early memories.

Of the street, where he was at great pains to walk round the shadows of the coming to the end of the square, he suddenly stopped at the end of the square, he suddenly stopped at the sight of his own shadow, and after taking a deliberate survey of the ground, made a desporate leap and eleared the difficulty. When last seen he was shaking hands with a pump-handle, familiarity with which he would in the day time have regularly be fished out of the cansi some of these mornings, and then his shadow will trouble him no more. He will be "dead and turned to clay," and, it may be, eventually turned to clay, "O, that insperial Co sur, dead and turned to clay," mornings, and then his shadow will brouble him no more. He will be "dead and turned to clay," and, it may be, eventually turned to bricks. "O, that imperial Casar, dead and turned to clay, Sheald stop a flaw to keep the wind away."

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.

S. H. Hammond, editor of the Albany State Register, is writing a series of interesting letters for that paper from the interior of the State. From one of these, dated at Bath, Seoben county, we take the following languable anecdote:

"I said I studied law in Bath. Let me relate an a solote connected with the first suit I ever had evappearing in as counsel. My friend, H. W. Rogers, now of Buffalo, was my fellow-student then, and he will pardon me far relating the triumphs of the genius of two young man, why were seeking after distinction under some difficulties. A worthless scamphad been arrest, ed for some misdemeanor—assault and battery, I believe—and being too poor to employ other to defend him, promising to pay us a small fee for assisting him in his trouble.

"We readily undertook his defence, promiss, ing ourselves no light harvest of reputation from our first effort at torensic eloquence. A jurg was summoned, and three magistrates sat in sulems interment. A base the accountance and the intermediation of the submarine wise, the blaw or shock could not be sent across the Atlantic occasion. In this belief a project has been farmed for our special of science and of general discissation of the manufacture of the small pleasure, Withal, or is great at box as to correct the fallowing language and which can sent the same please and pleasure, Withal, or is not present discissation of a fraceller, and pleasure, which consumines space, time and pleasure, which communication; or, in other world, of the manufacture of the definition of the communication; or, in other world, the account of the distinguished an action of the genius of two communication; or, in other world, the account of the distinguished an action of the communication of the analysis of the purpose of telegraphing has been already to the original application of electricity or electro-magnetism have supposed that there was a limit to the force and being placed to the distinguished an action of the manufacture with the account of the d was summoded, and three magistrates sat in solemn judgment to hear the evidence against our un ortunate client. We had a day to propaie, and the speeches with which we intended to astonish the court and confound the jury were profoundly studied and reflected upon.

"Well, the evidence was elseed, and, as was arranged beforehand, I rose to address the jury, and my friend was to follow. I got as far as 'Gentlemen of the Jury,' and there I stuck like a pig in a fence. Not another sentence of my great speech could I utter to save me. At length in despair I told the jury, 'that as I was to be followed by my elder and allowed and and another sentence of my shores of length in despair I told the jury, 'that as I was to be followed by my elder and allowed by my elder and allowed in the sentence of my shores of some states that a rollowed by my elder and allowed by m rangement has been made with the distinguished author for the republication of so much of it in our language as will prove of general interest to the American public, as well as for the addition tageous. In the more complete tageous. In the more complete information this work furnishes with regard to Mexics, we are satisfied the distinguished author will find himself most amply compensated. Mutual acquaintance between neighboring, nations unfailingly serves to advance mutual intorests.—Union.

Antecors or Fish.—Fire an ange a witness for the prosecution, in a case before the Common Pleas in Boston, and his testimony was a direct and conclusive that a counsul for the do-

fence thought it necessary to discredit him.— The following dialogue enaned: "Mr. Finn, you live in—street, do you

"You have fived there a great while?"

"Several years."
"Does not a fumale live there under your pro-

"Does she bear your name?"
"She is certainly known in the neighborhood by the name of Mrs. Fign."
"Is she your wife?"

"Is she your wife?"

"No, we were never legally married."

"That will do sir: I have no more to ask."

"But I have something more in answer, sir,"
replied Mr. Fion, with aptrit. "The Mrs. Finn, of whom you have been pleased to speak with such levity, is my mother; and I have not known but one man base enough to breathe aught at gainst her. You, sir, can guess who he is.—
True, she is under my necessaries. She motest.

True, she is under my protection. She protect, ed me through infancy and childhood, and it is but a small part of the debt I owe her to do as much for her in her old age."

The buffled counseller had no more to say.

Conklin, who has been recalled, during which the said:

"It is with deep regret that I witness the desparture of your Excellency, and I hope you will express to your Government the sentiments manifested by the Mexican Executive; the good wishes that animates us to draw clone every day the friendly relations between both nations, particularly the prayers ultered for your prosperity, and that of the American people."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, however, maintains that, notwithstanding this language, Saota Anna has a deadly hate for the United States, and would now go to warwing us if he could. He is, however, afraid to more. He has the charch against him. A powerful party, wii. ingorphy for a leaner, is working for his overthrow. But he will, withal, adds the correspondent, make no concession the his instances of the United States occuring many have a lease."

The Corrox Crop — Accounts from the South Messills boundary question, or any other that he can also and Massisippi, it is generally agreed that the crop will at least he au average.

dize his importance, and it always struck her as executive may have at heart executive may have at heart one, though in parts of the successively whimsical and ridiculous that such a cooking customer could ever become President of these United States.

On a recent very mocalight night, there was a fellow in one of the streets of Washington, with a hard-burned brick in his hat. Afraid of the sometre-looking aidswalk, he took the middle considerable tract. Many of the plant of the street, where he was at great pains to engaged in picking and new balas have

During a steam royage, on a sudden stopping During a sham royage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, a considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passagers, "What is the matter?—What is the matter?—For heaven's sake tell me the west." exclaimed more anxious than the rest. After a short pause a boarse roice from the deer replied, "Nothing madam, nothing only the jettom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."