If paid strict'y in advance, two dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cants, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of scenter length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the abase rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to slowly as the boys do the pippins in the orchardthose who advertise by the year.

There are memories that come clustering about Book and Job Printing done with neatness and

despatch, and on accommodating terms.

uitable for presents. Homes of American Author Fruits of America, by D M. Hovey, Fanny Fearne.
Dr. Johnson's Rasselas. teveries of a Buchelor, Pilgrim's Progress, Oracles from the Poets, by Mrs. Gilman,

Lady of the Lake, by Scott, Hady of the Lake, by scott, Moore's Leilish Resuks, The Poems of N. Parker Willis, Halleck's Poetical Works, Longfellow's Poetical Works, Montgomery's Poetical Works, Mrs. Hemans, Poetical Works Scott's Postical Works, Penale Posts of America, by Griswold,

Mrs. Heman,
Poems, by Alexander Smith,
Lycics of the Reart and other Poems, by A. A.

atts, Moore's Melodies, 4 to Illustrated, Alfred Tennyson's Poems, Poets and Poetry of England, by Griswold, are's Works. Sanskepears & Worze, Young's Night Thoughts with Boyd's Notes, Proverbial Philosophy, by Tupper, George P. Morzis' Poetleal Works, Mrs. Osgood's Poems.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 19th, 1553,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Capartnership heretofore existing between UP-CHURCH & HOLLEMAN will spire, by mutual consent, on the 51st December, 1833. All persons indebi-ed to the firm are requested to come forward and settle by each or note, or they will find their claims in the hands of a e-llector. Halsigh, Dec. 16, 1853. 52-21

Help Us! Cash Us, or &c.

We have been selling Goods atveny annuces prices and wish to continue doing purchasers good, by selling them at former unrivaled low rates. To do this we must have the Cash. We therefore ask those in lebted to us to call at least by the first day of January, 1854, and let us have the Rino-THE CANIL. EVANS & COOKE December, 1853.

Sp't Age, Standard, and Post copy.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

TUVENILE BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS The Worder Book for Girls and Boys, by Nathaniel

True Stories from History and Biography, by Nathanfat Hawthorne, Abbatt's Juvenilles. Rollo Books.

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The Boy's Treasury of Sports Passimes, and Recations, with nearly Four Handred Hustrations.
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The Golden-link; or Tales and Poems for the Young, The Boy Hunters, by Mid Sammer Faxs, Susan Pender, 4

The Home Tropsury, a veries of Stories

Parley's Mort Stories for long nights, Robinson Crusse, by Daniel De Fee, Illustrated with Ama hundred Engravings, the only complete American

Adventures in Fairy Land. Holiday House, Gems from Fable Land, Sandford and Merton, Swiss Family Robinson,

The Child's Own Book. The Arabian Nights, Robin Hood, with Colored Engracings, The Nursery Gift. "The Nursery Gift. "Abory of Stories, or Fun for Little Ones.

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Recellections of my Childhard. by Recellections of my Childhard.

yme. a of my Childhood, by Grace Greenwood. History of an Apple.
The London Doll.
The Story of an Apple.
Christmas Blusroms, for 1854.
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For sale by
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NEWBOOKS!

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The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited with critical and explanatary notes, by G. W. Greene.
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For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh Doc, 12, 1853. Scientific Works.

Y EOLOGY of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, A Treatise on Metallurgy; comprising Mining, and general and particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Coke and Anthracite Furuaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast, Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, etc., etc., by Frederick Overman, The Book of Nature : by Friederick Schoolier,

Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.
Principles of Geology, by Fir Charles Lyell,
A Manuall of Elementary Geology, or the Anclent changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as fliustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Chas.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY. December 12, 1853.

TARATHERS.—A few bags prime Geese Posts ers for sale by WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY.

## North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1854.

DVERTISEMENTS.

Description of the add Cides M.H. friend Marge as it is quite an unitered of thing to put on an extension of the color must be post paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Description of passengers. Have an extension of passengers. Have the during the anticle and extension of passengers. Have the contract of passengers and have the contract of passengers and have an extension of passengers. Have the contract of passengers and have the contract of passengers and have an extension of passenge apple came gushing out and turning into the the day before. Here the description of out great tub placed to receive it? Do you remem-ber how, with a straw, the archins, as they came selves with sweet cider from the bung of the bar-rel? Do you remember how, in the long winter went through a few formalities which we were nights, you sat around the freezeless and the freezeless with the freezeless and the freezeless went through a few formalities which we Hook of Donmon Prayer,

Lampbell's Poetical Works,
Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, by Dr. Watson,

Lady of the Lake, by Scott,

Lady of the Lake, by Scott, kitchen, and how you helped yourself to the cider and the doughouts, and how happy each one
was as he sat with his pewter mag of cider in
one hand and a doughout in the other before that
their gloves. We now belook ourselves to fire to one another and eat pumpkin pies, and be happy after the fashion of the country people when you and I were young. Primitive times those were, friend Margins, and our proud daughters and city dames would turn up their noses hugely were they to be present at an old-fashioned apfashions were primitve.

choice winter apples. It was called the big tree, because it was the largest in the orchard. The jug eyes and waving pocket handkerchiefs be fruit of this tree was always left until the last, hind us, and, in the course of ten minutes, find, and was gathered with great eare. There was to our satisfaction, that we have increased our a worthless fellow living in the neighborhood speed to fifteen miles an hour. We have hardly who one year coveted a portion of the fruit on done so ere we arrive at a station. Everybody the big tree, and was not deterred from its acquisition by the divine commandment, 'thou sha't not steal.' A quantity of the apples disappeared one night, and the tracks of whoever form and smoke; then we huddle into our old stole them had a strange resemblance to those places, and have time to look about us. The carmade by the heelless boots of the dishonest neighold homestead in those early days; the one a about fifty people. They are built as in Austria golored gentleman, by the name of Shadrach, and America, with a passage in the center, perwho came to our father's possession in payment for a debt, and who ran away regularly two or asks people for their tickets. He seems to make back again, just as his master began to include the hope that he had got rid of him for good. The other was a great dog, half mastiff and half bull, of a noble presence and a fearless courage. 'Drive' and 'Shadrach' were inseperable. They CAPPT BOOK'S FOR 1854, in rich and clegant worked and played together, slept together in The Lilly of the Valley, The Remember Me. The Gift of Friendship: The Oilt of Landets of Monor Ty, The Genn of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1834. Edited by His Emily Perceval. The Floral Keepsaks.

For sale by with Drive for hours, when they were allow, of afresh, and vehemently smoked on the platform and although he didn't say much himself, yet during five or ten minutes, as the case may be down and argued out a great many queer propo-sitions, against which 'Drive' uttered not a word of dissent. One chilly night in October, Shadrach and Drive

had been out along the comfields on an unsuc-

supposed he had treed a oson on one of the fruit training this fact, trees. Now, Shadrash had an abiding faith in Whether it pays or not, the railway traveller spacks in general. Upon arriving at the 'big own personal convenience;' for the restrictive tree,' by the fost of which Drive sar, and looking policy of the empire must ever neutralize, in a ness a great black object, with something that ternal communication, while the difficulties which seemed like a winding sheet in its hand. Shad-have always been placed in the way of free merseemed like a winding sheet in its hand. rach's hair began to murart use he locked, and cautile, intercourse exist in full force, though the hallouing, 'see, him,' to Drive, broke like a quarphysical obstacles by which it has hitherto been Price got de detaile in the nigrapple tree. 'What railroads throughout a country, it is hardly for a front year which paper is him across' replied the public benefit that railroads are constructed his marker. 'Price a the debide tree i on de his paper free, record, the megre. 'A both was realized and then across the desired and the construction of the public benefit that railroads are constructed his marker. There is no desired and the free free free that invests there eat our the shall diled with the covered that mode of communication in Russia with an importance which does not attach to it in Great fruit. Our father -- I not a send to him, but after giving Stadards to the father structures, returned an education of the apple tree, and Russia assumes an entirely new position with rein the tree, and there was Drive watching him. When the sun rose they were there. The negro gave Drive his levakfast, and left him his jacket and the man in the tree to watch. Our father husking corn in the orchard. Ten o'clock came. and there was the dog at the roots, and the man perched among the branches of the 'big apple tree.' • The born sounded for dinner, and when we returned the two were there still. The thief called beseachingly to our father to let him come down, 'Well, was the reply, 'why don't come down,' 'This infernal dog will eat me up if I do,' said the thief. 'Very likely,' was the calin rejoinder, and we went on husking the corn. ce or twice the occupant of the apple tree, after coaxing and flattering the dog, attempted to descend, but Drive's ivery warned him of his peril, and he went back to his perch. There was another human being in such ecstacies all the day as was that negro. Yah! yah! he would break out in an uncontrolable eachination, and then roll and halloo, and yah! yah! among the coru-stalks until you could hear him a mile. The sun went down behind the hills, and, there still were the thief and the dog. We all went to sup-per, and in the twilight of the evening in pity to the famished and frightened culprit, the dog was withdrawn, and he was permitted to slink away home. He never stole apples again, or anything else from our father while 'Drive' and old 'Shadrach' remained on the farm.

..... PERPETUAL MOTION .- An artisan, in very humble circumstance, residing in Ipswich, England, has, after three years' labor, succeeded in constructing a model of a machine, 15 inches by 13, and 11) deep, which is self-acting after being put in motion by a screw. It is powerful enough to turn a grindstone against the power of one person who had an iron bar on the stone. It was kept in motion upwards of thirty-six hours, at the end of which time the speed was not diminished; and the constructor, whose name is Thos. Stannard, contends that the machine will keep in motion as long as the materials will last. The avention was offered to several firms in Joswich who declined to take is up, since which three per-sons belong to one of the first firms of engineers in London have visited Ispwich, and examined the machine, and have been induced to pay the inventor liberally, and have taken the machine and the inventor to London to prosecute inquir

INTROVERENT .- James S. French, of Virginia has invented a plan to prevent accidents by col-lision, &c., on railways. His plan consists in connecting the cars together without any space existing between them, so that persons passing from one car to another cannot full through, be-GUANO.—500 bags Peruvian Guans in store and for sale by

WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY.

Dec. 12, 1859.

WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY.

persons and our reasons for travelling, which it contained, being copied at full length, we were

old-fashioned kitchen fire-place? Those were waiting-room, which we should have thought pleasant times. But they are memories now .- handsome had we not been detained in it so long And then the apple parings or 'bees,' as they that we got tired of admiring it. For an hour tary garb seemed to have the entree to the platform, while the doors was rigorously shut against as unhappy civilians. At a quarter before eleven, however, they are opened—a general rush follows, and we are hurried through a barrier, the doors of ple-bee, such as they used to have out in old which close behind us. Soon the whole barrier Stenben when the country was new, and the becomes througed with people, waving their adieus as ardently as if we were booked for Australia We remember, when we were young, there was A bell, a whistle, and a sort of dull attempt at a scream, are, as in more civilized parts of the world, the signal for starting ; we leave the weep-

rushes out and lights a cigarette. We are to stop here ten minutes, and the peo ple during that time walk up and down the platriages are large. Nobody seems to go in the first There were two inseparable friends on the class. A second-class carriage accommodates three times a year, and then as regularly ran inquiry the first time to satisfy himself that you have got one, and afterwards merely as an amuse ment, which he apparently enjoys the more if he fancies you are going to sleep. The men are bearded and dirty, and relate stories in a loud tone of voice, for the benefit of the whole company, most of whom have evidently never been in a railway before. At every station the same scene cusues. The unsmoked ends of the last station's gars baying been carefully preserved, are light The stations are all very spacious and uniformly onstructed, with an immense domed building for ngines attached to each. Though there is only one passenger-train daily, there are three goods rains, always well loaded with inband pr tallow, fur, tea, &c., or with cotton from St. Petersburg, to the interior. I should hardly think ed off through the orchard, and in a mitrate or the line could possibly pay; but as it is a movern-two commenced backing, and Shadrach of course ment concern, nobody has any means of ascer-

spiritual manifestations, and stood in mortal fear in Russia soon discovers that the requirements of the 'gentleman in black, and all manner of stade are as little regarded by government as his tythe kitchen, exclaiming, -Massa, Massa! - public cannot be benefited by the formation of packet down by the roots of the apide tree, and providering 'Date' to alch it, said in the occupant of the tree, Look had you brack tief you came down, and Drice ease you head off surin. Ugly dog dat. East a while tief up like a coom, sure. Reast up dure like a Turkey, yah! yah! 'Shadrach went to his laft, and laid himself quietly away: When the day broke, there was the thef raders made their descent by means of railroads.

Russian Shores of the Black Sea. EAST INDIA JUGGLERS.

An East India correspondent of the New York lost gives the following account of a recent exhibition of the jugglers in the east, who seem to have lost none of that skill for which they have

ng since become famous.

"In Madras are found in perfection the celebradeastern jugglers. Groups of them are daily at the hotels upon the arrival of a steamer, to exibit their wonderful feats, and receive rupees,-Snake-dancing, sword-swallowing, fire-eating numbling, &c., are shown to crowds who searc for amusement. With some others, I hired a party to exhibit on the veranda of the hotel, and I am quite assured of their superiority over all other magicians, professed or amateur, in the world. At the time assigned, they were on the spot, arranging their implements, preparatory to great wonders and marvelous deception. While thus preparing. I took a cheeroot from its case, the more readily to find out everything about what was to go on, and searched among the circle of passengers for a light. Perceiving the desire. one of the jugglers came to me, went through a pantonimic request to regard his face attentive-ty, and commenced blowing like a pair of bel-

Much to my surprise, a slight stream smoke issued from his lips, and finally, a pointed jet of flame, shaped as gracefully as gas light nd extending two inches in my direction, which he kindly placed at my convenience. I availed myself of it by lighting my cigar, expressed my obligation, and also a desire to examine intrinsically so polite as alamander. I opened his mouth. looked in, looked around, and felt outside; but devil a cause could I discover for the sudden and propos conflagration! What an agreeable fel-ow for a windy day, was an inward exclamation, and what a life you may lead without danger of fature warmth!—But the magic was about to commence, and I forgot my friend with the per-

THE OLD CIDER MILL AND THE THEF.

The following is an extract from Country Margins' a series of articles which appear from time to time in the Albany State Register.

There are memories that come clustering about these 'boys,' these 'pippins,' and the occumanded by the government to the station at the station at the station at the precisely; and even then there 'boys,' these 'pippins,' and the occumanded by the government to the station at the precisely; and even then there 'boys,' these 'pippins,' and the occurred.

The following is an extract from Country Margins' a series of articles which appear from time to time in the Albany State Register.

We proceeded, tag and baggage, to the station of the Mascow Railway. Only one train starts of the Mascow Railway. Only one train starts of the Mascow Railway. Then came the great feat of the greatest juggler in India; the most nonorious and wonderful of all descriptions, and the orehard.

There are memories that come clustering about these 'pippins,' and the orehard.

The preference is a place of the station at ten precisely; and even then they are liable to be told that the train is foll—and "for this night only." The performer, the leader of the party, had rested quietly with his lead of the formation of the party, had rested quietly with his wife and child outside of the circle, watching the entire proceedings of his men, and noting the only to the station at the orehard.

MAN OR MONKEY entire proceedings of his men, and noting the general effect upon the assemblage. At the con-At the last monthly meeting of the American

clusion of an announcement proportionate with his dignity and elevation, he stepped into the en-closed space to give a grand, finale to the whole perference. Taking the child, a little boy five or six years of age, from its mother, despite her lears and entreaties, he signed the attendants to g their arrangements and position according to

" A large basket six or seven feet deen, made of striw, was shown to the spectators, that they might assure themselves of its being a basket without any addition or improvement; simply a basket of straw, very common in all parts of the world. Inverting it, after the diligent investigain the centre of the circle and covered him with the basket like an extinguisher on a candle. The om allowed the little fellow an upright and ap-Female Poets of America, by Grigwold,

banks Hossian Sepert Edinium,

tampers' Poetical Works,

Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, etc. by

and play old-fashioned plays, and say soft things

to an enother and cat pumpkin pies, and be happy

to a Russian under a roof. Every man in mili
were called, vinta the Young men and maidens did, the destined occupants of the train sit particular than and another and the feat commenced.

Assured of the child's concealment under the world,

to a Russian under a roof. Every man in mili
to a Russian under a roof. Every man in mili
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
were called, vinta the Young men and maidens did, the destined occupants of the train sit particular than and another and land happy

to a Russian under a roof. Every man in mili
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
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we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
we waited in silent logroup for his next proceed
we waited in the child's concealment under the man's stand and and happy

to a Russian under a roof. Every man in miliwe waited in silent horror for his next proceeding. There was no table with its spartra trap in the basket, nothing but the hard stony floor, and no confederate near bim. Taking the tered a jargou, and commenced a series of rapid hrusts through the basket, making the point pentrate every time to the opposite side, down into he basket, and all over it, until it could hardly

pport its own weight from mutilation. It was exforated like a sieve. "A cry came from the interior, and a stream of blood began to trickle from under it along the stone floor on to the feet of the spectators. of horror pierced the air, the mother ran shricking to the basket to seize her horriby gashed and-bleeding boy! She overturned it, no child was there, nothing but a pool of blood! Every body cooked frightened and relieved, while the juggler coolly wiped the blood from the sword blade. Suddenly, bursting from the middle of the group of observers, the little fellow came running to s mother, unhurr, unharmed, and a pretty smile on his brown, and childish face. Taking hold of her hand, he seemed to ask the cause of her fears, and began fondling her in affectionate sympathy. It was a trick—a deception—a humug. But how to explain it. I saw the child nder the basket a moment before the thrusts; saw the sword, its plain iron handle, no shelter for the keen, sharp blade: I stood on the ame stone floor upon which rested the basket; wat hed the whole carefully, while the sword as passed around-there was no refuge in the asket, there was no confederats, no mantle, no rap-door. The noise of the straw was distinctly heard at each thrust; the blood was there, and yet at the end the child came from the crowd and quite alive! I was within six feet and could not understand it; perhaps you who were further away will be more successful. But isn't it a point or two in advance of Alexander, Blitz, and those men?"

STATE OF THE TURKISH ARMY. The following melanchely account of the state f the Turkish army is Nen by a needical man in the Tarkish camp:

"In addition to colera, intermittent fever, and esentery, the Turkish camp is visited by new agues in the shape of typhus, ugly wounds, anger, and cold. The writer of the letter saw inger, and cold. ie troops, half of whith were badly dressed, ally disciplined, and hadly fed Asiatics and from Constantinople, Omer Pasha did every thing that a general could possibly do, but his exertions to secure a footing in Wallachia and storm conspired against him, and the loamy roads of the necessaries of life for large bodies of troops was found to be impossible, and the Turkish army had no choice but to retrace its steps. 'The dearth of provisions begins to be very alarming and the clothing of the men is miserable in the extreme. The skins of the newly-killed halfstarved sheep are immediately cut up to make coverings for the naked-feet of the soldiers. Varua the usual fare of the men, and particularly of the Syrians and Egyptians is, umpkins boiled in water, and in many of the ations the troops 'are actually suffering from unger.' The hospitals and temporary infirmaries are overfilled with a set of wretched, maimed creatures in want of every thing, the necessary attendance not excepted, the Orientals being of no use as nurses. The organization of the medical department of the army has been hadly car-ed for, as there is no 'ambulance,' as is the case in other European armies. Each of the battalions has forty European officers and volunteers and one-sixth of the artillerymen are foreigners probable that these men are always and wherever the danger was the greatest, as and iron of the Russians. As the Grientals have a great aversion to surgical operations, half the wounded die. 'Epidemies, wounds, and the wa-er of the Danube have already carried off more than 3,000 men, and over 8,000 are sick and mis sing.' The Balkan army was estimated at 140, 000 men, 'but if it does not soon manage to get into Wallachia, many of the men climat but die in the most miserable manner.' 'As all the means of transport to Shumls, and even to Varna are interrupted, our hospitals will soon be in a desperate condition if it does not freeze. Ou everely tried but patient troops are in extreme want of clothes, provisions, spirituous liquors powder, lead, and medicaments. Fortunately tobacco and collecture still at hand.' Matter are represented in a most deplorable light, and many illusions are dispelled, but there is no

KNICKREBOCKIANA.-Here are some good things bout bright witted children, from the December umber of the Knickerbocker!

reason for believing that the picture is over-

"A little fellow, weeping most piteously, was addenly interrupted by some amusing occur-ence. He bushed his cries for a moment; there was a struggle between smiles and sears; the trait of thought was broken; 'Ma,' said he resuming -ugh! ugh! ugh! what was I crying about just

table furnance in other wonders, less individual, perhaps, but quite as mysterions. They danced asbra ampallos, opening their flat heads to show them sound in fangs and vonom-bags, and made them perform a variety of poises. The snakes ic, and exhibited the most amiable willingness indianced in a circle, kept admirable time to the musaginable to accommodate Europeans. A handful of sand taken from the road was made to mark every color, and finally to produce a shovelful of every variety, by a simple manual operation.

"Plants grew imperceptibly, halls danced in the air, swords, books, jagged pieces of irow and steel were used title sounding-leads to penetrate abdomens; eggs-made birds, and birds made rabbits, and rabbits in their turn underwent various formations; common cotton balls moved at som-"I have a youngster who takes after his

MAN OR MONKEY.

Geographical and Statistical Society, held in New York, on Tuesday, Capt. Walter M. Gibson was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, and favored the Society with an account of some curious matters which had fallen under his observare and entreaties, he signed the attendants to recure required implements for his feat, directing their arrangements and position according to the Archipelago. Capt. Gibson's name is familiar to the country, yet rather as that of a sufferer than a servant, the story of his improisement, repeated trials, and general barsh and tyranni-cal treatment by the Dutch colonial authorities at Batavia on the charge of treasonable tamper having traveled far and wide. Capt. Gibson's chief object was to describe a race of savages. the "Orang Kooboos, or brown men of Sumatra who occupy a particular district on the east coast of that island, and whose appearance and habits are of such a kind that he found it difficult to recent allowed the fittle lenow an open content when the parenty a comfortable position. We were permitted to see him under the conset, and or aper, "They are covered the says," with to satisfy ourselves of his being there without half, have long arms, and deficient in chim, or, the face "These were any doubt. A naked sword having received raffer it forms no part of the face." These were the many band and the fest commenced, the points in their formation, he says, which first arrested his observation, and led him "to class them at once as simply a somewhat higher development of the orang otang," but on ther examination be found that " they posse speech, though extremely rude and monosyllabic, had risible faculties," &c., and that they were recognized as belonging to the human race by the Malays-" who, however, hunted them as wild animals, in order to work them as beasts of

> The following passage concentrates the prinipal features of his description of these interest-

> g man-monkeys: The Orang Kooboos are only to be met with in the almost impassable swamps and forests that he between the Jambee and Palembang territories in the island of Sumatra. They live anong the branches of the teak and waringen trees, which grow here to an enormous size, as is, indeed, the case with the forests throughout the island. They construct a rude platform of bamboos wherever they can find a sufficiency of horizontally extending limbs of a tree to serve as the basis or sleepers of a floor, and over this they rude conical roof of split bamraise an equally boos or cocoa nut or pisang tree leaves. These savages are ichthyophagists, as are almost all the uncivilized tribes of the eastern plands; and in all the rivers and bays of Samatra, as also of all the rest of the islands of the Archipelago, most bountiful provision of excellent fish is to be found. I had an opportunity to have a glimpse of some Kooboo people, while ascending with my boat a small branch of the Soosang; but it was only near Palembang, and at the Kraton, or palace of the Old Soosoboonan, or Sultan of Palembang, and at the residence of the indepen dent Panyorang, or Prince Osmin, that I had an opportunity for any especial observations of these reatures. The Panyorang had serval as slaves or rather as beasts of burden; for they were no entrusted with any labor but the dragging and carrying of loads of dirt, stones, material for building. He said that they were born as the lowest of slaves, and this had been the case for hundreds of generations, inasmuch as they were the descendants of the slaves and burthen carriers

of the army of Alexander.
I found them generally called kamba, or boodak I kander-the slaves of Alexander. It is well known that numberless traditions of Alexander prevail throughout Sumatra as well as on the Asiatic continent. It has been found impossible to teach the Orang Kooloos the use of garments, although they have a great fondness for pieces of colored cloth to be fastened to various parts of their body; they will tie a vest to their heels or Egyptians, march to the Danube, 'almost without medical attendants. The Turks, strong in faith, reckoned on the clear-skies, the mildness of temperature, the promises of consignments of provisions and uniforms from Varna, and of physicians distinction between a simple piece-of-cloth for distinction between a simple piece-of-cloth for should not this resolution pass and this brevet cause for preference being the difference of calors. It has been found equally impossible to teach them the language of their masters; for those who have grown up in a domestic state still spoke the Malay in an uncouth monosyllabic manner, their own jurgon of unclassifiable

grunts. have no idea of marriage, and none of religious sentiment or belief of any kind whatever, unless such could be tortured out of a kind of core mony practised by them of knocking their heads against a bamboo tree, interpreted by some inte an act of worship of spirits, supposed, by other Sumatran tribes not so degraded as the Kooboos, to have their residence in the thick-tufts of the bamboos. He admits, however, that they have some notions of trade, being the chief collectors in the Jamlee country, of the well-known drug, gum benzoin, which they exchange for colored cloths, beads and other trifles offered them by the Malay traders. The latter, visiting the swamps in which the Kooboos live, at the proper season beat a goog, and then, laying their merchandis on the ground, retire; when the Kooboos slip up and substitute a quantity of benzoin for t o erchandise, with which they speedily retreat nto the swamp.

FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

The favorite argument against the Whig party is that their advocacy of protective tariffs and National Banks identifies them with the old Federal party, whilst opposition to those measures equally identifies modern Locofocoism. with an ient Republicanism. The records of Congress tell a different tale, as will be seen by the follow ing, which we take from the National Intelligen-

Mesars. Editors: On reading the article in your paper, a short time since, in reference to the for-mer state of parties, I was reminded of the attitude of prominent gentlemen belonging to what was then appropriately called the *Republican* party. The following is the vote in the Senate on the passage of the National Bank bill on the 3d of April, 1816:

YEAS-Messrs, Barbour, Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Dagget, Fromentin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Litcock, Mason, Va., Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Talt, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams 22. Nave-Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Goldshoron

Gore, King, Macon, Mason, N. H., Ruggles, Sandford, Tichenor, Wells, Wilson—12. Screaters Republicans for the bill, and seven

Fire Federalists for the bill, and fire against it. Mesars, Bibb, of Kentucky, and Thompson, of New Hampshire, were the only absentees; the first had voted for the engressment of the bill and On the Taviff bill in the Senate, April 19th,

be engrossed:

Yegs Messix Barry, Brown, Campbell, Chase,
Condil, Dappet, Fronfentin, Gaillard, Horsey,
Hunter, King, Lacock, Mason, Va., Morrow,
Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Eichenor, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson

Nays—Messes, Barbour, Goldsborough, Gor-Harper, Macon, Mason, N. H., Turner—7, Twenty-one Republicans for the bill, and the

against it.

Only three Federalists for it, and four against it.

Of the prominent Republicans of that day in the House of Representatives who world for the Tariff bill the following may be named:

NUMBER 1.

the most consummate military skill, executed stitutions, without constituting any precedent, with the most fearless courage and the most unbad or mischievous, let us honor him gracefully in the manner that will be most acceptable to midst of a distant and conquered people, where, from the nature of the case, his powers were alinost without limit, without the presentation of a single incident in which, with his knowledge, with his consent, or so far as his ability to prevent it extended, the smallest wrong was done to the most humble and dependent of his Mexican foos; extend it, sir, by showing that was can be onducted with the utmost bravery and gallantry, that fortified places can be stormed and armies defeated in the open field without surrendering the generous emotions that should belong to the heart of man; and that the most perfect humanity, the most generous and considerate pity, can occupy the same breast simultaneously with a country which would do hour to the masters of courage which would do honor to the masters of war in any age of the world; carned it, sir, by shedding from himself and the gallant troops shedding from himself and the gallant troops that he led, and the noble officers who seconded his exertions, a lustre upon the character of his own country which shall endure forever; not that mere suspicious, and sometimes unworthy, fame which may spring from mere bravery separated from what is otherwise noble and generous in the nan breast, but earned it by the union of every noble and excellent quality which can excite the admiration or demand the approbation of man-kind; earned it, sir, because this last, this noble scene of his services in behalf of his country is worthy of every thing that has proceded days that have gone by. This last is but the Corinthian capital which crowns the column. It is not an adorned head surmounting a deformed and unornamented shaft, but all is consistent and harmonious; and, Mr. President, allow me to add, what in such a connexion should never be forgotten, that over the character of this distin-guished military chief there is a purity of moral virtue and excellence, completing a pieture upon which the heart of the patriot and the christian can rest with untiring and unalloyed satisfaction. Sir, he has carned this distinction by rendering nilitary services in the cause of his country surpassed only by those of that man to whom none equal and none is second-he who led our forefathers through the dreadful conflicts of the revolutionary struggle to an independence which

Mr. President, I did not expect to say one word on the subject of this resolution. I had felt that it was scarcely proper that gentlemen on this side of the chamber should say a word upon the subject. I have heard this matter more than once discussed in the Senate, and I have remained silent; but I now feel that there is nothing in the gircumstances of the case which should induce me to withhold the expression of a sentiment which I deeply feel towards one who, I am satisfied, nobly and richly deserves it. And why, Mr. President, should not this resolution pass? All admit the merits of the object whose promotion to this additional rank is sought by it. Who, sir, will it harm? Will it displace any man from the just rank which he has acquired? Will it pluck a sprig of laurel from any gallant brows that now this complimentary rank-be conferred upon this istinguished general?

istinguished general?

My friend from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) says that
e stands prepared to give a vote of thanks. That has been already done, and certainly it would be in exceeding bad taste to repeat the thanks which have been once solemnly given by the Congress of the United States. He says that he stands eady to vote him a sword. A sword is not the appropriate complimentary tribute to be given to one of his rank. He says that he is willing to one of his rank. He says that he is willing to vote him an increase of pay, but he is not willing to give the President an opportunity to confer upon him a licutenantship by brevet. Why not? Is it any thing in the world but a distinction without a difference? He is willing to honor Gen. Scott, and the "brevet" will honor him. He is willing to increase his pay, and the vet" will increase it. He is struck with this dif-ficulty, that if we establish the principle that every officer who does his duty is to receive a revet, we shall find ourselves inconveniently situated, because we shall want ranks in the army to supply the demands made on us for this complimentary distinction. I would say, Mr. President, that I have no idea that a brevet is er bestowed upon an officer for a mere discharge of his duty. If that were the case, permit me to say, sir, that the consequence would be that every officer who served in the Mexican war, and who did not receive a brevet, would be stigmatized by

the omission with the neglect of duty. The brevet is conferred for extraordinary and successful services. Permit me to say that we may safely leave the difficulty that my friend from Illinois has suggested to take care of itself in the time that will come hereafter; for he may rest assured that if brevets upon the commanders of armies are never conferred except on those who are never conferred except on those who shall achieve them by a brilliant campaign as celebrated the advance of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, centuries will probably pass before we shall be made so poor in titles as not to be at liberty to acknowledge them. Do not let us look so far ahead. We have the case be-

Mr. President, I have been tempted into these remarks. I rose mainly for the purpose of making an explanation in respect to the lieutenant generalship conferred on Gen. George Washington. My impression is that gentlemen are mistaken. The title was not conferred on General Washington for the purpose of preventing him from being out-ranked. At the time of our difficulties with France—the quasi war, as it was called—upon the recommendation of Mr. Adams, then President of the United States, a bill was passed which authorized the President to appoint an officer to be commissioned as lieutenant general, and who should command all the armies of the United States. He was made a lieutenant general, and who should command all the armies of the United States. He was made sommander-us-chief, or rather the general-in-chief, the President hunself being by the constitution technically commander-in-chief. It was discovered, though, that by an oversight in making Washington a lieutenant general shey had really put him in a lower grade than that which he had filled during the revolutionary war, when he was a full general and commander-of all the forces; and at the very next session of Georgiess, if my memory serves me rightly, an act of Congress was passed correcting the mistake, and giving to Washington the title of general.

Mr. Clavrox. Will the gentleman allow me to state that it is the act of the 3d of March, 17917. I have it before me.

Mr. Rangen. Will my friend be good enough Mr. Charron. I will read the ninth section of

Mr. Charros. I will read the ninth section of the act, which is in these words:
"Sec. 2, chad he it further enacted. That a com-mander of the army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'general of the armies of the United States,' and the present office and title of fieutenant general shall thereafter be abolished."

shall thereafter Le abolished.

Mr. Banczer. Allow me, Mr. President, to say one word more; and I will not weary the Senate. As has been said by my u ble friend from Illinois, who sits near me, (Mr. Smarze.) Gen. Scott is an old man. The sands of his life are fast running away. At no distant day, in the ordinary course of human events, he will be no longer among us. Now, sir, if we feel, as all my friends on both sides of the chamber have phatically Republican measures.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Speech of Hon. Geo. E. Badger, in the Senate of the United States, on the 22nd of December, 1853, on the joint resolution to confer the title of Licutenant General by brevet for eminent services.

my friends of both sides of the chamber have said, this ready acquiescence in his merits, admiration of his services, and willingness to do him his honor. It may be that it is a bunble. It may be that it is but a feather. Why, sir, we know that when we measure the value of things by the highest standard all the dist not one of carth dwindle into insignificance and vanish into worthlessness. Be it a Mr. Bapten. Mr. President, I shall have very bauble or a feather, to a soldier's heart it is dear-Mr. Bader. Mr. President, I shall have very bauble or a feather, to a soldier sheart it is deargreat pleasure in voting for this bill, which proposes to do honor to a gallant soldier, a noblehearted gentleman, and an ardent patriot. I
shall vote for it, sir, because I believe he has earned the distinction which it is the object of it more deeply than any and every testimeny of this hill to confer upon him—earned it not by a approbation which his country has ever bestowed mere discharge of duty, but carned it by showing upon him, dearly as he values them all. Let us himself in the service of his country to be one of the most consummate generals that the history of the world can produce; earned it by a can paign unrivalled in modern history, and perhaps us. When we can do it without wrong or inthe most consummate general it by a came clining years with this testimony which he val-paign unrivalled in modern history, and perhaps clining years with this testimony which he val-use. When we can do it without wrong or in-inancient; carried it by a campaign contrived with jury to others, without interference with our in-

his feelings.

From the N. Y. Democrat.

MR. MARCY'S KOSZTA LETTER. We see by the London papers that the studied vagueness and stump liberality of Sec'y Marcy's letter to Mr.: Hulsemann, in 'the case of Martin Kourta, are now producing a natural crop of trouble to the American Legation in England. That letter, or "note," as it was facetiously called, contained some inexplicit declarations against let, contained some inexplicit declarations against which we protested streamously at the time: it was not really a diplomatic paper addressed to the Court of Vienna—it was essentially an effort to nequire capital for the furtherance of Mr. Marcy's political views in this country in the year 1856. It enunciated principles at variance or inconsistent with our settled policy, and gave full scope to those misconceptions which have now arisen in the minds of the European refugees now arisen in the minds of the European refugees quartered in London. The facts are these; many of the French, Hungarian and Italian ex-iles in London construct he Secretary's letter into a declaration that all political refugers, whether having visited the United States or not, shall be entitled to the protection of the United States Government; in this rendition of the United States (rather lax, however,) employed by Mr. Marcy, they alone are to blame; Mr Marcy never asserted nor implied a doctrine so absurd, upon the face of it. But another class of exiles apply. to the American Legation for Continental pass ports—exiles who visited the U. States during the fierce reactionary movements of 1840, and who have since returned to England to be near the scene of hestilities, where they may once more the scene of hostilities, where they may once more have a chance of putting the cause of Democracy and truth to the test. They say: We visited the United States as Koszta did; we declared our intentions with like validity; we returned to England to be near the theatre of our future hopes, and we claim the full immunities of American citizenship, on the faith of Mr. Marcy's openly avowed doctrine. They quote from his letter this passage: "The declaration to become a citizen entiles the declarer to the protection of the Government," and the paragraphs in which Mr. Marcy lays down that when a refugee, which Mr. Marcy lays slown that when a refugee, or any other immigrant, has promised allegiance to the United States, he be omes, ipso fucto, rigitfully p saessed of all the privice es and s. foguards of the Republic. Thus arguing, they demand that they shall be furnished with passports to the seat of war in Turkey; and when Mr. Buchanan assures them that he has positive orders from the State Department not to grant such papers to any who are not citizens, either by birth, or the required residence, they exclaim against the inconsistency of the American Government and charge it with holding forth promises of support to the liberal cause which it is no wise prepared to verify. This is the final reno wise prepared to verify. This is the final re-stilt of Mr. Marcy's "note"—that note out of which he hoped to elicit an influence sufficient to cary him into the White House at the ensuing election! So poorly and inadequately has he rendered the spirit of the Presidents Inaugural, as to involve in perplexity and unpopularity the American Legalton, in London. We commend and pariotic both is and out of Congress. The will find in this statement much food for ref will find in this statement much food for reflec-tion and see through it the necessity of more de-finitely laying down, upon some fixed and assur-ed basis, the privileges which a declaration of the intention of an immigrant to become a dif-zen shall convey. Until this point is satisfactori-ly decided, there can be no security for our for-eign relations. Either Mr. Marcy's note con-tained the American interpretation, or it did not. If it did, the refugees in London, who have de-clared their intentions, afrom ille to passi or sand the full protection of the U. S. flag. If it did not, the error should be corrected by Congress, both for the honor of our nountry and to save disappointment to the gallant men who now look

disappointment to the gallant men who now look upon it as the charter of their liberty. Mr. Marcy must write a post-script to the note, and therein define his position. ploys his time most conscientionally in doing nothing. Gallantry, eigaretts, the manufacture of quantrains and octaves, and especially card-playing, are found sufficient to fill up a man's playing, are found sufficient to fill up a man's existence very agreeably. A workman who has gained a few totals leaves work, throws his fine embroidered jacket over his shoulders, takes his guitar, and goes and dances or makes love to the majes of his acquaintance, until he has not a single centrio left; he then returns to his employment. An Andalusian can live splendidly for three or four sons a day. For this sum he can have the whitest bread, an enrmous slice of water-meloh, and a glass of anisette; while his lodging costs him nothing more than the spreading his coat upon the ground, under some portice, or the arch of some bridge.

GEN. WOOL ORDERED TO CALIFORNIA.—It is ed the advance of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, centuries will probably pass before we shall be made so poor in titles as not to be at liberty to acknowledge them. Do not let us look so far ahead. We have the case before us. The compliment is deserved, richly and animently deserved. We have the means of paying it. Do not tell us that the generosity of the mation may in time become bankrupt, and therefore we shall refuse to honor the just claims upon it now.

Mr. President, I have been tempted into these remarks. I rose mainly for the purpose of ingate and at the same time to protect our citizens on the Pacific. Gen. Wood, ognerant to Caltronnia.—It is stated that Major General Wool has been ordered to the command of the military division having its head quarters at San Francisco, California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought, has been made in view of the importance of the position of California.—This change, it is thought has been ry arrangements for the voyage.

The Peter Ponn.—It is well known that R. W. Latham, of Washington, recently offered a princo \$500 for the best prize poem. There were 101 competitors, and among all this number not one was found worthy; for the committee have reported that after a deliberate examination, they came to the unanimous conclusion that, in their judgment, there was no production among those submitted of such a character in its conception and excession as justly in entitle it to be considered a "National Poem, Ode, or Epic;" and they therefore respectfully declined recommending any one of them for the princ.—Disputch.

brated arctic navigator, recently said speaking of the Polar seas:

the Polar seas:

"You cannot imagine the charges that take place in the ice there. I have been myself seme-times beset for two or three days together by the ice in such a way that from the mast-head I could not see sufficient water to float a bottle, and in twenty-f or hours there was not a little ice to be seen—nobody could tell why—ind you might have sailed about as you must be your own river, as far as ice is seen.