

# THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"NORTH CAROLINA:—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

Vol. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1845.

No. 40

## Choice Works of Fiction.

JUST Published, and received this day at the North Carolina Bookstore, DE ROHAN, the Court Conspirator by Eugene Sue author of the "Mysteries of Paris," "Wandering Jew," &c.  
WYOMING, a tale in 1 vol.  
NIGHT AND MORNING, a novel, by E. L. Bolwer, price 25 cents.  
THE SMUGGLER, by G. P. R. James.  
SELF, by the author of Cecil.  
THE BLIND GIRL, with other tales, by Emma C. Eabury. TURNER & HUGHES, Publisher's Agent 33

## Recent Publication.

**MEMORANDA of a Residence at the Court of London,** comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819 to 1825, including negotiations on the OREGON QUESTION, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain, by Richard Rush, Esq. Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825. Historical Memoirs of My Own Time, by Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. author of Posthumous Memoirs.  
The Poets and Poetry of Europe, with introduction and biographical notices, by H. W. Longfellow.  
The Dog and the Sportsman, embracing the uses, training, diseases, &c. of Dogs, and an account of the different kinds of Game, with their habits. Also, hints on Shooting, with various receipts, &c. by J. S. Skinner, former Editor of the York Register, &c.  
Fetters of the White Rose, an Italian Tale, by G. Scudellari.  
For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. TURNER & HUGHES, 33.

## 5000 REWARD. A PROCLAMATION, Of His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, one HULAN SISK, late of the County of Stokes, stands charged as a felon with the murder of Matthew R. Moore, a Justice of the Peace for said County, with having on the 20th day of June last, in said County of Stokes, feloniously killed and murdered one Jesse A. Terrell.  
And whereas, it is further shown to me, by the return of an officer of said County, to whom was directed a State's Warrant commanding the apprehension of the said Hulan Sisk for the Murder aforesaid, that he, the said Hulan Sisk, has fled from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.  
Now to the end that the said Hulan Sisk may be apprehended and brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Stokes County, or for his commitment to any Jail in the United States, provided the same be more than two hundred miles distant from Germantown, the Court House of the County aforesaid. And I do moreover order and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to arrest and cause to be arrested the fugitive aforesaid.  
Given under my hand, and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this 19th day of July, A. D. 1845, and of the Independence of the United States, the 70th.

WILL A. GRAHAM, By the Governor.  
HENRY GRAY, Private Secretary.  
DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.  
The said Hulan Sisk is a man of small stature—straight person, weighing 130 or 140 lbs., and is from 25 to 30 years of age. The only particular mark remembered about his person, is a small wart on the head. When last heard of, he was loitering about the Lead Mines in Virginia.

**\$3,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS AND CROCKERY,** AT COST FOR CASH!

Consequently, lower than any other Store in this Place!!  
300 pieces bleached and unbleached Domestic, Olanburgs, &c.  
100 pieces Calicoes assorted.  
6 dozen muskrat and other Caps.  
10 pieces white, red and yellow Flannel.  
10 pieces Linsey assorted.  
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Sattinet, Broadcloth, Kersey, Jeans, Merino, Mouseline delaine, Bodicking, Cambric, Edging, Jacobin, Check, Drilling, Cambric, Irish Linen, Diaper, worsted Shawls, Vesting, Black Velveteen ready made Clothing, Bonnets, Artificials Brown Holland, &c.  
Plates and Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Basins &c.

We have observed that there are now too many Dry Goods stores (and still increasing) here, all of them seeming determined to overflow little Wake county with an immense quantity of the very CHEAPEST BARGAINS ever had, (according to their advertisements,) chasing one another with those bargains continually.  
We, not wishing longer to join in such a hunt, shall dispose of all the above, on hand, AT COST, for cash, and leave the field of Dry Goods, taking the defensive against the motto—Our attention in future will be devoted exclusively to the following, viz:

**Confectionery, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Wooden Instruments and Toys,** on the usual terms. Always on hand a greater variety than in any other store in this place. See specified advertisement in the "Raleigh Register." G. W. & U. GRIMME, Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 26, 1844. 39-1f

The cheapest paper ever published in America. DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND UNITED STATES JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY. It is a new journal, the first number of the new series of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND U. S. JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY, which we consider the cheapest publication ever offered to the patronage of the American public. It will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly as heretofore, under the charge of Mr. Kendall, and

although it will contain more than double the amount of matter, there will be no increase of the subscription price. The new publishers propose to furnish their subscribers with a volume of 816 PAGES.

The EXPOSITOR will continue to be a faithful and fearless expositor of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as it has been under its late highly gifted editor, who we are encouraged to hope, will materially aid us with articles from his eloquent pen; his pages will be adorned by contributions from the most distinguished political writers in the United States. In neither pains nor expense will be spared, to make it worthy of being considered a text-book for the Democracy, in future generations. The publishers intend it shall occupy the high ground sustained by Niles' Weekly Register, in the palmy days of that useful publication; it shall be a record of important political facts, for future use and reference, as well as an able expositor of still more important political truths, which will live through all time, and eventually, revolutionize the world.

We shall unflinchingly, and with the whole soul, devote ourselves to the cause of universal REPUBLICAN education, to this end we shall strenuously endeavor to collect every college in America, and establish a system to educate all the children in the land in the true principles of AMERICAN liberty, instead of, as at present, growing up in thoughtless, unprincipled ignorance, or what is even worse, if possible, becoming indoctrinated with the baleful principles of ENGLISH monarchy and aristocracy, the only system of education pursued at our fashionable summaries of learning.

We shall oppose all monopolies—a high Protectionist—personal legislation—any National Bank—Distribution—Assumption of the State Debts—with dragging, unmerciful scal. All these, as well as other Federal heresies, WILL BE HANDED WITHOUT GLOVES. In short it shall be a volume worthy of being preserved by every lover of our republican institutions.

We shall pay the strictest attention to its business department, as well as to its editorial. Those who wish to subscribe may place the most implicit reliance upon our pledge that it shall be published and mailed each week, with unflinching promptitude and regularity, no one shall ever have the slightest occasion to feel disappointed. Care will also be taken to have the proofs strictly and securely developed, so that they shall reach their destination in good order. With this brief and imperfect outline of our plan, we submit our claims to the patronage of the Democracy, with unshaken and unshakable confidence that we shall be generously supported.

**TERMS:**  
THE DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR AND U. S. JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY, will be published weekly; each number will contain sixteen closely printed pages, making EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO PAGES AND THIRTY TWO PAGES! Our Democratic friends are respectfully requested to exert themselves in obtaining us subscribers.  
**GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS AND COMPANIES.** In order to extend the circulation of the EXPOSITOR into every part of our glorious Union, we make the following proposals: those who forward ten dollars shall receive eleven copies for one year, those who forward twenty dollars, shall receive twenty-three copies for twelve months—receiving the price to EIGHTY CENTS, for a volume of EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO PAGES! Our Democratic friends are respectfully requested to exert themselves in obtaining us subscribers.  
THEOPHILUS FISK, } Editors  
JESSE E. DOW, }  
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1845.

**IN PRESS POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENCE AND ART; DELIVERED IN THE Chief Cities and Towns in the United States, BY DIONYSIUS LARDNER, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of London, &c. &c.**

The publishers announce that Dr. Lardner having brought to a close his public Lectures in this country, they have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to induce him to prepare for publication a complete and authentic edition of these Discourses. The general interest which for the last four years they have excited in every part of this country is universally felt and acknowledged. It is a noble pleasure ever continued for the same length of time to collect around him so numerous auditors. Nor has there been any exception to this favorable impression. His oral discourses are universally acceptable, will be preserved in the published report which will indeed be, as nearly as possible, identical with the Lectures as they were delivered.

The publishers feel that in the volume now proposed they will present to the American public a most agreeable offering, and an interesting and useful miscellany of general information, which will also afford that large class of persons who have attended the Lectures, an agreeable means of reviewing the impressions from which they have already derived so much profit and pleasure.  
The subjects which will be included will embrace a variety of topics in the Astronomical and Physical Sciences, and in their application to the arts of life. Among these the following may be mentioned, The Plurality of Worlds, Elec. & Mag. Telegraph; The Sun, The Tel. & Microscope, The Moon, Copernicus, The Planets, Comets, The Solar System, The Atmosphere, Popular Fallacies, Artificial Illumination, Light, Sound, Electricity, Galvanism, The bridge water lecture, &c. &c. &c.  
The work will appear in numbers, or parts, will be well printed on good type, and copiously illustrated with engravings on wood. It will be completed in ten or twelve numbers, and the entire volume will be published within six months. The price will be 25 cents for each number. The first number will be published on the first day of May.

ZEIBER & CO. Philadelphia, REDDING & CO. Boston, SHURTZ & TAYLOR, Baltimore, ROBINSON & JONES, Cincinnati, and Book-sellers and Country Merchants generally throughout the United States will act as Agents and furnish the above work as the numbers are published, to all who may apply to them. Postmasters remitting One Dollar will be entitled to five numbers. Our Agents who engage in the sale of this work are requested to send in their orders as early a day as possible. Orders are respectfully solicited by GREGORY & McCLARTY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.  
**DRESS AND PRETTY WOMEN.**  
The editor of the Boston Courier dis-

courses in the following style about feminine beauty in that region.—He says: "In other cities you see distinguished women, but in the neighborhood of Boston you see pretty women. And even the execrable taste with which most of the mad dressers although it spoils the effect can not prevent their being pretty. When will they learn that what is fashionable for a court-dress, a carriage-dress or a ball is not for the street? Would that our people would not dress as they do, or that if they persist in such folly, they would take into account the fitness of things and not go into public with parts of different dress—for instance, thin shoes and thick shawls, or woollen cloaks and gauze bonnets. The want of appropriateness is one great reason why our girls and women are not handsome as well as pretty."

The editor of the Philadelphia North American not only endorses all that is here said as applicable we infer, to the ladies of his own city, but he goes a step farther and expresses himself in a way that can not fail to draw down upon him the iron, at least, of his fair readers. He says:

"The Boston writer we think, has not told the whole story. Women's dress is not only often inappropriate for the season, but it caricatures humanity's fair proportions. Had nature intended girls to resemble camels on their hind legs, she would probably have made them after that fashion."

## AN EXTRAORDINARY AND WELL AUTHENTICATED FACT.

A gentleman of this city has furnished us with the following extract from a letter recently received from the West:—

"At a small farm house at Bushy Fork, a few miles distant from Newark, Jackson County, Ohio, two children (a boy five years old, and a younger sister) went into the milk house where an enormous Rattle Snake was engaged feeding at a pan of cream, when the boy unhesitatingly seized it, and pulled it away by the tail, and not attempting to escape, he desired his sister to watch it while he went for an axe, with which the little hero returned and courageously cut its body through.—The tail part of this very formidable creature was given to Dr. T. Roe, of Hazlewood House near Newark, who has carefully stuffed and preserved it, measuring between three and four feet in length and of greater thickness than the wrist of a full grown person, with twenty seven rattles thereto. The only assignable reason for its not attacking the children, is that the distended state of its stomach, from the quantity of cream it had drank, rendered it partially torpid. Its skin is rough and scaly like a fish with large spots upon it of a diamond shape, and is considered a very great curiosity, and the Providential safety of the children almost a miracle. A reptile of such terrible size and power, happily, is not frequently met with, nor is there, perhaps on record, an instance of a child so young, possessing a spirit so undaunted."

The Nashville Union publishes a letter from Powers the Sculptor, in answer to an application of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, giving an estimate of the probable cost of a bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, sixteen to eighteen feet from the base to the head of the rider. He thinks that the casting alone would amount to between 12,000 and 15,000 dollars, and that 30,000 dollars in all, would not be too much for the total expense of the work. At the close of his letter, Mr. Powers said:

"I have sent off my bust of Jackson. I must retouch the drapery of it. As soon as I am at liberty it shall be done, and afterwards sent by the first vessel bound from L'ghorn to the United States."  
"Since I had the pleasure of talking with you, I have been offered more than the usual prices of similar works for my statues. I could have sold 'Eve' over and over again, but have determined on exhibiting this statue in my own country. I decided not to sell it on any terms to foreigners."

## H. POWERS' "THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER!"

We yesterday saw three different families on their return to the lower section of this State.—These families emigrated to Indiana, a long time ago, where they continued to reside for several years, until they could no longer stand the thoughts of North Carolina, they "packed up" and proceeded to return to their native State and old homes. They informed us that they had travelled over Tennessee, been into Virginia and lived several years in Indiana, but that they could not begin to exchange North Carolina for either of these States. Of Indiana, they spoke in contemptuous terms and we feel sure if many Carolinians who are bordering on distraction to "go West" could hear these intelligent prodigals converse on the subject; it would cool down their "west-tern fever" considerably. As the emigrants, crossed the line that divides this State from Virginia, and planted their feet once more upon their native land—the soil of North Carolina—the smile that played about the lips of each was

omalous of a heart leaping with joy. Yes, they confessed themselves to be delighted. The quick and firm step of the little boys and girls, now returning to the scenes of their infant days, denoted that they were not only proud to tread on their native soil once more, but we thought that we read in it "The Old North State for ever!" Milton Chron.

The Administration is likely to find among its opponents the main body of Mr. Calhoun's friends at the South—if we are to judge from the tone of their Charleston organ the Mercury. The correspondent of that paper writing from Washington charges upon Mr. Polk and his Cabinet a deliberate purpose of deception in reference to the Tariff. Some disclosures are made which illustrate the tactics of the last Presidential campaign in a manner highly significant of the honesty of some political leaders and of the intelligence of some portion of the American people. Mercury's correspondent says:—

"What you are to expect on the Tariff, for instance, you will easily understand, when I inform you that the celebrated Kane Letter put forth by Mr. Polk, is understood to have been written by the present Secretary of the Treasury. He was here, and being a Pennsylvanian, he conceived the brilliant idea of running Mr. Polk, in the last Presidential election, as a Protective Tariff man in Pennsylvania and New York, and directly the contrary in the South. Well—he wrote that curious compound of a revenue Tariff with incidental protection to manufactures—of protecting all interests alike, &c. by which he himself went down to Mississippi and advocated Mr. Polk's election as a free trade man whilst Mr. Buchanan, in Pennsylvania, proved from the same letter, that he was a better protection man than Mr. Clay. Well, the humbuggery succeeded; and if I am not misinformed, he does not hesitate to plume himself on the achievement."

With such a Secretary and with an Administration thus smuggled into power the question is asked what can be expected in the adjustment of the Tariff? Evidently nothing is expected which will be satisfactory to the South. The writer goes on to say that Gen'l McKay's bill is the extreme of all the Administration in tends to propose in the way of free trade—which, we are to understand is far short of what the South demands.

The Administration is further charged with favoring large expenditures on the strength of contradictory rumors from Mexico for the purpose of exhausting the surplus in the Treasury and thus to render a high Tariff necessary to supply revenue. As for general facility to squander money and to reduce a pléthoric Treasury. Let a democratic Administration alone for that. Mr. Van Buren has given lessons quite instructive on that point.  
Mr. Calhoun's friends seem highly vexed at the knowledge which now begins to fasten itself upon their minds that they have been over-reached, made tools of, and then contemptuously kicked aside. It is a little singular that the ejection of their great leader from the State Department did not open their eyes effectually and at once as to the actual relations between them and the Administration. The Mercury's correspondent complains that an officer is to be removed from the New York Custom House because of "the taint of Calhounism." Why—was not Calhounism itself removed at the very beginning of the Administration? Can the branches live when the tree is cut down?

Holding off from the Baltimore Convention until it had made its nomination without her, South Carolina came in at the latest moment to claim some participation in an act which she could not prevent. She declared her approval of a thing which would have gone on to its conclusion, just the same, whether she approved it or not. And now finding that with all her fondling and winning ways she cannot attract attention or obtain caresses she is mortified; her concession is not appreciated; her graciousness wins no acknowledgments. Mr. Polk is President, and no thanks to South Carolina—why should he trouble himself about a pragmatical little State which is of no great account in the way of voting after all? If he must decide between her and Pennsylvania, which to lose, he can much better afford to cut off a Palmetto button from his robe of state than have the throne itself upset by the falling of the keystone of the arch which supports it. Balt. Amer.

## THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN GERMANY—HONORS TO BEETHOVEN.

The reporters for the London Times (we continue to copy from the N. Y. Courier) give very full details of the visit of Queen Victoria to Germany. Her arrival at Cologne was the occasion of a *fete* and celebration of the most unbounded magnificence. The Palace of Bruhl was the place of reception, and not less than six hundred musicians had been collected to welcome her. This monster band performed an English National Anthem, and Rule Britannia, with marches of Beethoven and Meyerbeer; and of the effect the Times says:  
The effect of such an enormous mass of sound, regulated as it was by the finest musical taste, and accomplished with the most

perfect precision of execution, was more grand than any to which we are ordinarily accustomed.

From Bruhl to Cologne, a distance of sixteen miles, a constant succession of carriages lined the way, and some of the railway trains were three hours and a half on the way. "No reception," says the Times, "her Majesty has ever had in her own dominions, exceeded that which has been given her by the people of Prussia." On the 12th, the Queen attended the grand ceremonial of the inauguration of the statue of Beethoven, and in the evening a *fete* was prepared for her by the King of Prussia, far exceeding in splendor and magnificence any with which she had ever before been gratified. All Cologne was illuminated, and the Rhine was made one vast *fi de joie*. Of the effect of this magnificent exhibition the Times says:—

As soon as twilight began, the massive outline of the antique city of Cologne was traced dimly on the darkness. Lines of twinkling brightness were seen stealing along its front, as house after house became illuminated. It was but a few minutes that passed before the whole mass shone with light, developing the outlines of the architecture, and indicating in bold and bright relief upon the gloom beyond, the great features of this part of the city. A little longer and the lines of brightness might be seen shooting across the Rhine, as the illumination was communicated to the bridge of boats; again a little longer and the *tele de point* on the opposite bank to Cologne, was kindled up into brilliancy by the same almost magic influence. Running along the shores of the river, the eye perceived the innumerable twinkle of the innumerable lights on either side, dotting the darkness like diamonds, till the line of silver was lost in another and greater blaze of splendor on the upper part of the river, about a mile and a half above the Bridge of Boats. The surface of the river blazed too with artificial lights of dazzling brilliancy, and on the eastern shore along the banks, besides the lamps that twinkled from the mass of every vessel lying alongside, the hotels were lined in front with little globes of exquisite transparency, in colors of more than Chinese variety. The whole vast space thus framed in light, sparkled and twinkled like a firmament.

A rocket from the upper end of the river gave notice of the Queen's approach; others from the Bridge of Boats answered the signal; a large steamer—the Princess of Prussia—literally a blaze of light, glided up the river beneath a canopy of the most brilliant rockets. Then ensued a few moments of perfect silence, until a single rocket gave signal that the Queen and her royal host were coming, and then, says the Times, commenced the grand reception—

Instantaneously, as if one will had animated all those who took part in the spectacle, the whole firmament was in a blaze of light. Rockets and other *feux d'artifice* appeared in every direction, and salutes of artillery were fired on all sides. The Prussian troops, who lined both shores, also kept up a continuous fire of musketry; and from different parts of the horizon, blue, red, and orange-colored lights were burnt in large masses, shedding a bright glare over the animated scene. This firing was kept up without intermission—rockets blazing and salutes firing from every part of the vast area covered by the illumination—during the whole time the steamer took to come to the Bridge of Boats—perhaps twenty minutes. The sky was one wide blaze of light, and the lurid glare thrown over it by artificial light, particularly over the city of Cologne, brought out some exquisite effects. A more striking and imposing display—from the extent of the field of operations, and the inexhaustible continuity of the firing—can seldom have been seen. As the steamer approached the bridge of Boats, a new beauty was added. Instantaneously the whole bridge became a blaze of light, looking like a rich fringe of bright gold.—And as the climax to the *Festbeleuchtung*, the Cathedral of Cologne was illuminated. Passing through the Bridge of Boats, which was opened for the purpose, the steamer went on to the landing place amidst a continuous fire of salutes. A guard of honor formed of Prussian troops of the line, were drawn up. Her Majesty afterwards drove through the principal streets of Cologne, which were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags.

On the 13th the Queen visited the Cathedral of Cologne, surrounded continually by an immense concourse of people, and in the midst of the harmonious chiming of the bells. She then proceeded to the Church of St. Ursula, the Museum and other places of interest and then returned to Bruhl. She was to leave the next day for Coblenz and Stolzenfels, where she would arrive on the night of the 14th, and the next day start for Mayence. On the 16th she was to go to the palace of the King of Bavaria at Wurtemberg, and thence, by way of Bamberg to Coburg.

Of the great Beethoven Festival the Times gives a very full account. It commenced at Bonn on the evening of the 10th, by a musical performance conducted by Dr. Spohr. A crowd of about 3,000 persons filled the room, which was immensely large and brilliantly lighted, and around the walls were circular spaces, surrounded with wreaths, and bearing inscriptions of the date of Beethoven's birth, his works and the date of his death. The performers numbered between 500 and 600, collected from the various towns of Germany. The programme of the first night was simply as follows:

"August 10, 5 o'clock in the evening. First concert, under the direction of Hoffkapellmeister Dr. Spohr.—I Missa Solenne, No. 2 (in D.) 3 Symphony, with choruses (No. 9). The solo parts will be sung by Messdames Tuczsch, Sachs, Kraslky, and Schloss, and Messrs. Mantius Beyer, Stangl."

The Times reporter gives a very particular criticism on the performance, saying that the "scherzo was one of the most perfect orchestral performances imaginable, and that the choral finale was tremendous." This was followed by rockets, fireworks, &c.

On the whole, or great day of the festival, the whole town was astir, every corner being densely crowded. An immense procession was formed, "to which," says the Times, "only the pen of Boz or Washington Irving could do justice," and proceeded to the Minister, where Beethoven's mass in C was performed, conducted by Dr. Briedenstein. The solo parts were sung by Demoiselles Tuczsch and Kraslky, and Herr Gotsel and Staudigl. Nothing, says the Times, could be more perfect than its execution, or more solemnly effective. The Minister was densely crowded, and the proceedings were suspended until 13 o'clock, when the King and Queen of Prussia with the King and Queen of England arrived and took their places. The ceremony of inauguration then commenced by the performance of a chorus for male voices, composed by Dr. Briedenstein, which the Times critic says was a most contemptible performance—too disgraceful to be passed over in silent contempt. This "unhappy exhibition" being concluded, Dr. Briedenstein made an address, the last words of which were a signal for unveiling the statue:

In an instant the surrounding canvass fell to the ground, and the statue rose, as it were, into view, amidst the bravo of the multitude, and the booming of artillery.—The effect was thrilling, the immediate impression of the statue being most striking. The features are boldly sculptured, and bear an expression of profound and earnest thought, mingled with the wildness of inspiration, which is seized to its full extent at the first glance. The figure is clothed in a costume which is an effective compromise between the modern dress and the attitude, which represents him with a pencil and note book in either hand to an interval of reflection, is easy and natural. The only fault to be found with the statue is that its vigor approaches too much to coarseness; and that its appearance is somewhat squat. The pedestal, which, as well as the statue, is of bronze, bears four bas-reliefs, representing four allegorical figures of fancy, sympathy, sacred music and dramatic music, the designs of which are chaste and full of simple elegance. The sculptor of the statue is M. Haenel, of several competitors for the undertaking, and it was cast by M. Burgschmidt, whose work was so effectively done that it is said not to have required so touching with the chisel.

A parchment recording the facts and date of the inaugural, and attested by signatures of the King of Prussia and the Queen of England, having been soldered up in a leaden case, was placed under the basement, and the aperture closed and cemented.—With this ceremony the inauguration terminated.

In the evening a grand Concert was given, conducted by Dr. Spohr and Liszt, which according to the Times, went off with the utmost brilliancy. Liszt's execution of the concerto was in his best style, full of expression and fire, and the last movement was tumultuously encored. After the selection from the Mount of Olives, one of the ladies of the chorus came forward and placed a crown of laurels on the head of Dr. Spohr—a compliment which evidently took the great and venerable composer by surprise. He soon, however, recovered his usual equanimity, and retired bowing with simple dignity to the applauding audience.

## THIRD LETTER OF MR. KENNEDY ON THE TARIFF.

These letters from a man who eminently combines the qualities which are not often found combined—learning and theoretical knowledge, with a practical acquaintance with life, business and things as they actually are, we conceive to deserve the attention of the country. Written for the meridian of Baltimore, they equally suit, as we conceive, that of S. Carolina, Richmond, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Chicago—in fine of the whole Union.

The struggle between American industry and the pauper labor of Europe, is a-bout this winter, to be renewed; for, Politicians intent upon their schemes of selfish aggrandizement, will persevere in agitating what ought to be regarded as a settled principle, and will not consent that the country shall have repose. To diffuse light among all ranks of People, upon this subject, which in a manner controls all the economical and fiscal operations of the U. States, is a matter of the highest importance.

## TO THE MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS AND WORKINGMEN OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

No. III.  
What are the objections to the Tariff of 1842?  
It has triumphed in the affections of the people; it has stimulated a thousand new