

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 BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS"

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 37.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY AUG. 26, 1846

No. 35

EMORY & CO.
Wardens of the Temple of the
GODDESS FORTUNE!
Famed as the most successful prize sellers and the
oldest established Lottery vendors in the U. S.
OFFICE OPPOSITE
BARNUM'S HOTEL
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
THE TRUMPETER OF FAME IS HOARSE
With proclaiming to the World the dazzling
achievements of

EMORY & CO.
We are without language to express the thrilling
rapture,—raptures extatic beyond description, that
the immense good—the thorough subjugation of
want which we have been the instruments in the
hands of a "Beneficent Goddess" in effecting,
inspires in our minds. We held this truth to be im-
probable, that he who savages the sufferings of
his fellow-men, flies in the high court of heaven a
judgment in his favor; and is then our claim to
this distinction valid?—readers need we ask this
question?

Behold our Witness! Vermont in the ranks!
White Ticket, Nos. 40, 43, 78, entitled to the
SPLENDID CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$40,000, in the
Alexandria Lottery, Class, No. 96, drawn 4th
July, we sent in a package of whole tickets to a
club of gentlemen in Vermont, who encouraged by
reading in our last paper the success of a club of
young ladies in South Carolina, tried their luck and
won the prize, Quarter ticket, Nos. 2 43 67, capital
of 10,000, sent to little Delaware. Quarter
ticket, Nos 47 56 63, capital of 20,000, sent to
Virginia. Whole ticket, Nos. 4 9 37, capital of
5,000 sent to Ohio. Making four Capitals sold in
two weeks and distributing in the pockets of our
correspondents the Mammoth sum of
\$3,500 DOLLARS!

The Schemes for August—We ask of our friends
throughout the United States, the attentive perusal
of the brilliant schemes for this month—they will
compare favorably with any that have preceded them.
We have never in the whole course of our
business career, sold as many prizes as we have
within the past few weeks, we can now say in truth
"that we carry the gate key of the temple of fortune."
To procure means to indulge the luxuries
of life it is only necessary to order a Lottery Ticket
from our old established and far famed Agency.

EMORY & CO.
Opposite Barnum's,
Baltimore, Md.

Class 32, for 1846—To be drawn on Saturday, the 15th of August 1846. 66 Nos 12 Drawn Balls.		
SPLENDID SCHEME \$30,000!	\$10,000!	
4000 dollars!	3000 dollars!	
1 of 2,000		
10 of 500	10 of 400	
10 of 300	10 of 250	
55 of 240	110 of 200	
51 of 240	84 of 150	

ANOTHER BEAUTY!
40,000 DOLLARS!
To be drawn Aug. 22nd class 53—75 Nos. and 14
balls.

40,000!	10,000!
6000 dollars!	4000 dollars!
3000 dollars!	
100 of 1000 each, making 100,000!	
Tickets 10, shares in proportion.	

HERE IS SOMETHING NICE!
\$35,000!
Class 54, for 1846—to be drawn on Saturday, 29th
Aug. 1846. 78 Nos 15 Drawn Balls.

SPLENDID SCHEME \$35,000!	\$10,000!
1 of 5,000 dollars!	1 of 3,535
1 of 2,000	1 of 1,000
1 of 1,000 dollars!	1 of 500
1 of 500	1 of 100

EMORY & CO.
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S,
Baltimore, Md.

A. G. BAGLEY'S
CELEBRATED IMPROVED EVER-POINTED
GOLD PEN.
WARRANTED.

THIS Pen received the highest premium at
the last Fair of the American Institute, and
has been pronounced by the first Teachers of
Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely su-
perior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced
to the American public. These Pens are indis-
tinguishable except by actual violence—no ink will
injure them—retain their elasticity, and the
peculiar shape of the nib, which was first in-
troduced by Bagley's makes it more pleasant to
use, renders it less liable to damage, more easy
to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great
care that other articles of the kind require.

Franklin Medical College OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE annual course of Lectures in this in-
stitution will be opened on Monday the 12th
October, (the second Monday in October,) and
will be continued till the end of the ensuing Feb-
ruary.

PROFESSORS.
PAUL BECK GODDARD, M. D., Anatomy and
Histology.
C. C. VAN WICK, M. D., Principles and
Practice of Surgery.

MARSHALL CUTNER, M. D., Principles and
Practice of Medicine.
JOHN BARCKLEY BIDDLE, M. D., Materia Medica
and Therapeutics.

DAVID HENRY TUCKER, M. D., Obstetrics
and Diseases of Women and Children
LEWIS S. JONES, M. D., Physiology and
Legal Medicine.

JAMES H. ROBERTS, M. D., General and Organ-
ic Chemistry.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—JOSEPH LEIBT, M. D.
The Franklin Medical College is incorporated by
the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with gen-
eral privileges equal to those enjoyed by any
similar institution, and is authorized to grant the
degree of Doctor of Medicine, to any such per-
son as shall possess the qualifications usually
required of candidates in other Medical Colleges
in a State.

FEES.
For each of the seven courses of Lectures, \$15 00
Matriculation Fee, to be paid once only, 5 00
Diploma Fee, 10 00
Additional information respecting the course
of instruction can be obtained upon application to
J. B. BIDDLE,
Dean of the Faculty,
N. E. corner of Spruce and Quince streets,
Philadelphia.
Aug. 5, 1846. 32—21.

Paper Hangings!

HOWELL & BROTHERS respect-
fully invite the attention of country
merchants and others to their large assortment of
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Screens, &c.**, all of the latest styles and most
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Their variety includes every thing in their line,
which they offer on reasonable terms.
CURTAIN PAPERS, full width, in great
variety, very low.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest
to call and purchase elsewhere.
No 317 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
32—21.

To Shoe makers, Coach makers, Saddlers, Merchants &c

I HAVE received from New York, Jersey, Penn-
sylvania, and Maryland, materials for their man-
ufacturing, among which are Sole Leathers, Calf
Skins, Philadelphia and French, best Morocco, Lin-
ing Skins, Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, various
kinds, Shoe Makers' Tools, French Style Men's
Boot Lasts, Most fashionable Boot and Shoe Trees,
and I believe every article used by Shoe Makers,
selected with great care. Top Hides, and Top
Sides, Embossed side patent Bush Leather, Patent
Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Sheep skins, Oil Cloth,
Coach Varnish at the maker's price; Springs, Elip-
tic Skins, Coach Steps, Axes and Band Hinges,
Wholesale Castings, Harness Leather, Skirting
and Lining Leather, Black and yellow Gilt and
Wagon Collars which I offer as low as any house
in Virginia.

WM. CARTER, Old St.
Petersburg, Va., August 12, 1846. 34 31
Ready made Harness and Baggy Harness will
be sold at a small profit. 20 lbs. Cow Hair, at
30 cts per bushel, Pickle Leather at 25 cts. per
lb.

SUB TREASURY.

This measure has passed the United S.
Senate, and is again to become the law of
the land, notwithstanding the President
who recommended it, and his organ who
now feebly sanctions it, was both opposed
to it in 1835. Mr. Ritchie then opposed it
as anti-republican in principle, and as
mischievous and disastrous in its operations.
The Globe pronounced it a "foul Federal
conception." Let Mr. Polk speak for
himself. Discussing the subject in only
one of its aspects—the stronger guarantee
for the safety of the public money when
deposited in banks than when entrusted to
individual custody—Mr. Polk said:

"A corporation may be safer than any
individual agent; however responsible he
may be, because it consists of an associa-
tion of individuals, who have thrown to-
gether their aggregate wealth, and who are
bound in their corporate character to the
extent of their whole stock, for the de-
posit. In addition to this, the Secretary of
the Treasury may require as heavy collat-
eral security in addition to their capital
paid in, from such a corporation, as he
could from an individual collector or receiv-
er, which makes the Government deposi-
tes safer in the hands of a bank than it
could be with an individual.

"It may well be questioned whether the
heaviest security, which the most wealthy
individual could give, could make the pub-
lic deposits safe at the point of large col-
lections. In the city of New York, half
the revenue is collected. Several millions
of the public money may be in the hands
of a receiver at one time; and if he be cor-
rupt and shall engage in speculation or
trade, & meet with a reverse of fortune, the
loss sustained by the Government would
be inevitable. With ample security, as it
was supposed, the Government lost a mil-
lion or more in the tea case a few years
ago. The losses in three cases alone, as
already stated in 1827 and '38, when it was
supposed ample care had been taken to
secure the debt, amounted to near two
millions. As then between the responsi-
bility of a public receiver and corporations
as Banks do exist, and are likely to exist
under State authority, the latter upon the
ground of safety to the public are to be
preferred."

"Banks when they are safe, recommend
themselves to the service of the Treasury
for other reasons:

"1. The increased facility they possess
over individual collectors or receivers, in
making transfers of public money to dis-
tant points for disbursement without charge
to the public. Indeed this is a service
which individuals, to the extent of our large
revenues, could not perform."

"If in the hands of receivers, they must
either hoard it by keeping it locked up in a
strong box, or use it, at their own risk, in
private speculation or trade; or they must,
for their own responsibility, place it at
least on deposit in banks for safe keeping,
until they are called on by the Government
for it."

"This temporary use of the money on
deposit in a bank constitutes the only com-
pensation which the bank receives for the
risk of keeping it, and for the service it
performs. If receivers be employed
they cannot perform, any other service
than to keep the money, and must be paid
a compensation from the Treasury."

Commenting upon these remarks of
James K. Polk, the Richmond Whig says:
Such was the argument of Jas. K. Polk
against the Sub Treasury, when that policy
was first suggested by Gen'l Gordon.

But, by some metamorphosis as remark-
able as any recorded by Ovid, this scheme,
once so odious, is now the very paragon of
beauty—this "foul federal conception" is
converted into a great "democratic" prin-
ciple—this system, which obtains in every
despotic government on the face of the
earth, and is wholly unknown to govern-
ments in which the principles of civil free-
dom are even faintly recognized, is pro-
claimed to be "a great measure of Deliv-
rance and Liberty!"

We have remarked that the law of 1840
was found to be incapable of execution dur-
ing the brief year of its existence. This
has been heretofore proved to the satisfac-
tion of the country. The public dues were
not collected in specie, as the act required.
The feature of the law—its vital feature—
divested of which it is a body without a
soul, except in so far as it renders the
public money more unsafe, and swells the
patronage and power of the Executive,
"already too great in a republic"—was
systematically disregarded by the receivers.

In truth, Mr. Benton himself declares, that
the act of 1840 was "a humbug!" Mr.
Calhoun, it is true, was greatly scandalized
at the application of this epithet to a mea-
sure, which proved so attractive to himself
in 1837—but the Missouri Senator re-
pealed, that if the act as passed, was not a
humbug, "it was made a humbug, a great
humbug," by the faithless manner of its
execution; and he related an extraordi-
nary incident, which created no little sen-
sation among Senators, that occurred while
it was in operation,—showing that the Ex-
ecutive itself did not hesitate to violate its
provisions, and for a purpose which stamps
its conduct with a darker hue even than a
disregard of law. A letter from Washing-
ton to the New York Express narrates this
incident as follows:

"Mr. Benton brought forward a corres-
pondence between the Indian Agent in 1840
T. Hartley Crawford, and the Indian Agent
at Missouri. Mr. Crawford, under in-
structions from the Secretary of Treasury,
and the Secretary of War, wrote to the
Agent that he must pay U. S. Bank notes
to the Indians. The notes were then de-
preciated, and the Government deliberately
set about paying this depreciated currency
over to the Indians. This correspondence
was marked confidential, and its character
was so discreditable to the government
that Mr. Calhoun expressed himself amaz-
ed at these letters, and the Senators and all
present were astounded by the deliberate
cheat which was perpetrated upon the poor
Indians, under a countenance of two of the
Cabinet officers of Mr. Van Buren, and
under the direction of Mr. Crawford, then
Indian Agent, and now a Judge of the
Criminal Court of the District of Colum-
bia."

We have adverted to this question now
mainly for the purpose of exposing the in-
consistencies of some of its leading advo-
cates. We presume it is by this time a
law of the land—though its teeth are for
the present drawn, by the postponement of
the period at which the specie clause is to
go into effect to a day beyond the time at
which Congress will assemble. In deed, that
clause itself, in the present con-
dition of the country, when the disburse-
ments of the treasury so greatly exceed its
receipts, would be comparatively harmless,
even if it were not deferred, and if it were
faithfully executed. It might be pertinent
ly asked, however, why pass a law the ex-
ecution of the only important provision of
which is to be deferred six months? The
only answer that can be given is, that the
Baltimore Convention decreed it, and Con-
gress is bound to obey!

The New York correspondent of the
National Intelligencer furnishes to that pa-
per a rather curious piece of political his-
tory. He shows, by reference to names
and dates, that the Tammany Society, a
political organization, wielding a tremen-
dous influence in New York, and now
arrayed on the Locofoco side of the house,
was originally instituted by the Federalists,
and was long under the control of that party,
while organized under that now discarded
appellation. It is certainly not remarkably
therefore, that Tammany Hall is now the
head-quarters of Locofocoism. A party of
which Mr. Taney and Mr. Buchanan are
leaders, must naturally attract to itself the
former disciples and followers of those dis-

tinguished and influential Federalists—
especially when it is now advocating the
principles and measures which the Federal-
ists sought in vain to establish.

The Two Million Bill.

The application of the President to Con-
gress for two millions of dollars to be used
in negotiations with Mexico was under
circumstances too remarkable to escape
special comment. It is not stated that any
proposal to negotiate has come from Mexico;
it does not appear that Mexico is at all dis-
posed to sue for peace; we are not told that
any event has happened recently to change
the aspect of our relations with Mexico.
The President, however introduces his
Message by inviting the attention of Con-
gress to the propriety "of making an ap-
propriation to provide for any expenditure
which it may be necessary to make in ad-
vance for the purpose of settling all our
difficulties with the Mexican Republic."

It has been generally supposed that the
appropriations already made to the amount
of twenty millions more for the prosecu-
tion of the war beyond the Rio Grande,
the levying of twenty or thirty thousand
men, the armaments and munitions of war
sent to the South West, the marching of
our troops towards Monterey, and the pres-
ence of our squadrons in the Gulf and
Pacific were all intended for no other pur-
poses than that of "settling all our diffi-
culties with the Mexican Republic."

But the two millions specially asked
were to be used in connection with another
system of operations. The appropriation is
not required as an additional item for
carrying on the military movements of our
forces. The President wants it for pur-
poses of a negotiation which he himself is to
open since Mexico will not; he
looks to a prospective treaty which is to
secure to us certain portions of territory.
"It might be inconvenient," so runs this
singular Message, "for the Mexican Gov-
ernment to wait for the whole sum, the pay-
ment of which may be stipulated by this
treaty, until it can be ratified by our Sen-
ate or an appropriation to carry it into effect
made by Congress. Indeed, the necessity for
this delay might defeat the object alto-
gether."

The sum of the whole matter seems to
be that if we cannot "conquer a peace"
with Mexico we are to buy one. In the
event that steel shall fail to accomplish a
successful war gold is to be tried. The
Message indeed says that this money is
not to be used as secret service money,
but to be accounted for as other expendi-
tures; yet if that were really so, what need
of cash? A stipulation on behalf of this
Government to pay any sum agreed upon
would surely be sufficient to satisfy the
Mexican Government if that Govern-
ment was disposed to treat at all in the
manner indicated by the Message.
The Union is not yet bankrupt; its credit
is not wholly gone, nor in so critical a
condition that Mexico need distrust it.
Why would it be "inconvenient for the
Mexican Government to wait for the whole
sum" which might be agreed to be paid
between the parties? Congress will be in
session again in less than four months.
A strange notion indeed!

The President assumes that we are to
pay money to Mexico on the conclusion
of a treaty with her, and that she cannot
wait until the next meeting of Congress
for the whole of it. He therefore wants
some ready money in hand as an earnest
of the balance—a sort of pledge or security
in advance that we are able to pay and
may be trusted. This money is asked for
while open war is raging between the two
countries. Our fleets are blockading the
ports of Mexico, our armies are march-
ing towards her capital. The Mexicans
are preparing for defence and have not in-
timated the slightest disposition to yield
to our demands or to solicit peace.—All
these facts and circumstances mark the
Message as an extraordinary one.

The modest assurance with which the
President asked the confidence of the two
Houses was not warranted by the
circumstances of the request, nor by his
previous course. We are inclined to the
belief that he does not possess the confi-
dence of a majority in either House.
Balt. Amer.

The following parody on a well known
nursery tale, was intended for the "A-
merican Punch," but the proper engrav-
ings not being prepared will defer its
appearance in that publication;

THE HOUSE THAT ZACK BUILT.

Fort Brown.—This is the house that
Zack built.
The Cannon.—These are the dogs that
lay in the house that Zack built.
The Garrison.—These are the men that
fed the dogs that lay in the house that
Zack built.

General Taylor.—This is the general
as sharp as a thorn, that led the men that
fed the dogs, that lay in the house that
Zack built.

General Arista.—This is the leader
that rose in the morn, to meet the gen-
eral as sharp as a thorn, that led the men
that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that
Zack built.

Mexican Troops.—These are the troops
all tattered and torn, that followed the
leader, that rose in the morn, to meet the
general as sharp as a thorn, and led the
men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the
house that Z. ck. built.

Captain May, of the Dragoons.—This
is the captain not shaven or shorn, that
charged the troops all tattered and torn,
that followed the leader that rose in the
morn, to meet the general as sharp as a
thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs
that lay in the house that Zack built.

General Vega.—This is the prisoner all
forlorn, that was taken by the captain
not shaven or shorn, that charged the
troops all tattered and torn, that followed
the leader that rose in the morn, to meet
the general as sharp as a thorn, that led
the men, that fed the dogs that lay in the
house that Zack built.

The Mexican Army.—These are the
men all weary and worn, that abandoned
the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by
the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged
the troops all tattered and torn, that fol-
lowed the leader that rose in the morn, to
meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that
led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay
in the house that Zack built.

The American Army.—These are the
yankers American born, that defeated the
prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the
captain not shaven or shorn, that charged
the troops all tattered and torn, that fol-
lowed the leader that rose in the morn, to
meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that
led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay
in the house that Zack built.

The Press.—This is the press with its
newsman's horn, that told of the yankers
American born, that defeated the men all
weary and worn, that abandoned the pris-
oner all forlorn, that was taken by the
captain not shaven or shorn, that charged
the troops all tattered and torn, that fol-
lowed the leader that rose in the morn, to
meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that
led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay
in the house that Zack built.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The following is a copy of the message,
recommending measures for the establish-
ment of a Territorial Government over
Oregon, which was communicated to
Congress by the President on Thurs-
day, 17th July, 1846.

To the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States:
I communicate herewith a copy of a con-
vention for the settlement and adjustment
of the Oregon question, which was con-
cluded on the fifteenth day of June
last, between the United States and her
Britannic Majesty. This convention has
since been duly ratified by the respective
parties, and the ratifications were ex-
changed at London on the seventeenth day of
July, 1846.

It now becomes important that provision
should be made by law at the earliest
practicable period for the organization
of a Territorial government in Oregon.
It is also deemed proper that our laws
regulating trade and intercourse with the
Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains
should be extended over such tribes in our
territory as dwell beyond them; and that
a suitable number of Indian agents should
be appointed for the purpose of carrying
these laws into execution.

It is likewise important that mail facili-
ties, so indispensable for the diffusion of
information and for binding together the
different portions of our extended confed-
eracy, should be afforded to our citizens west
of the Rocky Mountains.
There is another subject to which I de-
sire to call your special attention. It is of
great importance to our country generally,
and especially to our navigation and
whaling interests, that the Pacific coast,
and, indeed, the whole of our territory
west of the Rocky Mountains, should be
speedily filled up by a hardy and patriotic
population. Emigrants to that territory
have many difficulties to encounter and
privations to endure in their long and per-
ilous journey, and by the time they reach
their places of destination their pecuniary
means are generally very much reduced, if
not altogether exhausted.—Under these cir-
cumstances, it is deemed but an act of justice
that these emigrants, while most effectually
advancing the interests and policy of
the Government, should be aided by lib-
eral grants of land. I would therefore
recommend that such grants be made to
actual settlers upon the terms and under
the restrictions and limitations which Con-
gress may think advisable.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, August 5, 1846.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Extract from a letter dated
Bedford Springs, Penna., Aug. 5th 1846.
An incident has just occurred here which
displays in so striking a view the offensive
intermeddling of fanatical Abolitionism
and the true relation of master and servant
in the Southern States, that I will take the
liberty of relating it to you. Chas. Jas.
Faulkner, Esq., of Virginia, who with his
family has been here about two weeks,
brought with him a very likely female
slave, aged about 30 years, as a maid.
The girl had not arrived more than a few
hours when the fact that she was a slave
became generally known, and the spirit of
a false philanthropy awakened in her
behalf. From that moment the uncessing
efforts, all severely conducted, were made
to induce her from her allegiance to her
master, notwithstanding her prompt and
repeated rejection of the liberal offers
made to secure her freedom. For four
nights in succession they had their horses

stationed near the mill, about a quarter
of a mile from the springs, in the expectation
that she would yield to their persuasions,
but so far without success. At length the
poor girl, overpowered by their importuni-
ties and by the false and delusive argu-
ments and inducements which they all held out
to her, on Monday night yielded to the
temptation and suffered herself to be con-
veyed by them some ten miles beyond the
town of Bedford to a place called "the
Quaker settlement," where she arrived
about one o'clock in the morning, and
found the family waiting to receive her,
who hailed her as a redeemed sister and
showered upon her profusely all the hospitali-
ties of their home. She had, however,
no sooner retired to rest than the mountain
of feelings burst forth in a flood of tears
which increased as her memory dwelt upon
the happy and contented life which she had
led under the roof of her owners, and when
she reflected upon the dark and uncer-
tain fate to which these false and ungodly
philanthropists were hurrying her.

She spent a night of the deepest anguish
and distress of mind. Early in the next
morning she apprized the family of her fixed
and settled determination to return that
day to her master; whereupon money was
freely offered to her, the prospect of sale
by her master, if she now returned, held
out to her and every argument and in-
ducement redoubled to prevail upon her to
remain. But she was inexorable. Her
master and mistress were to leave the
Springs the next day, and she determined
to return to them before they departed.
The Abolitionists exercised no violence
in detaining her, but refused to afford her
any facilities for her return. She accord-
ingly took up her baggage, and, without
a guide to direct her steps through the end-
less hills and mountains of Bedford, which
she reached here last night about twelve o'-
clock, faint and exhausted from fatigue.

She immediately rushed up to the room of
her master and mistress, and begged that
the indiscretion which she had committed
in leaving them might be overlooked. She
was kindly received, and her master
was so highly pleased with her resolute re-
sistance of the wiles of the abolitionists, that
he tendered to her if she had any wish
to leave his family, her freedom and money
to defray her expenses to any part of
the State of Pennsylvania where she
might wish to reside. But she promptly
declined the offer, and declared that no
consideration should ever tear her from a
family from which she had received such
uniform kindness, and to which she looked
up without fear for protection and comfort,
in all the adverse circumstances of life.

You may well imagine that this little
incident created quite a sensation at the
Springs. We had here this morning about
240 visitors. A large number left to-day,
and others have since arrived.

EXTRAORDINARY MALFORMA- TION.

We were informed yesterday of the
most extraordinary freak of nature
we have ever had occasion to record, be-
ing the birth of a living child, with the
heart outside of the chest. This re-
markable phenomenon in the history of
human nature is an absolute and indis-
putable fact, however unlikely it is to
meet with credibility on the part of the
public. The heart is entirely outside
of the body, and destitute of any peri-
cardium; thus even without this natu-
ral protection it is protruded from the
external surface of the point bears a mark
resembling a cicatrix, as if the flesh had
been opened, the heart pulled out, and
the wound sutured to grow up again.
Each pulsation of course can be distin-
guishably observed, and the whole natu-
ral action of this delicate organ is made vi-
sible to the immediate investigation
of the eye. The facts above stated
reached us by accident, but so irresist-
ible did they seem that special inquiry
was made in relation to the matter; the
attending physician in the case we un-
derstand was Dr. Wm. Riley. [Balti-
more Sun.

Doctors, look to your Laurels!
Mrs. Emma Willard, well known to the
world as an accomplished teacher and writer,
has just published "A Treatise on the Motive
power which produces the circulation of
the blood." She combats the usual
theory upon this subject, "that the Motive
power in promoting the circulation is a
mechanical force generated by the beat of
the heart, and synonymous with pulsation";
and maintains, on the contrary, that the
blood receives caloric at the lungs; that
the blood must therefore expand; that ex-
pansion necessarily produces motion; and
that if the blood moves from the lungs, it
must move towards the left ventricle of the
heart, from thence into the aorta, and on
through the arteries. The New York
Courier and Enquirer says the work is
written in a very vigorous and attractive
style, and predicts that it will challenge an
unusual degree of attention, as well from
professional men as a non-professional
readers.
Rich. Whig.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Brandenburg,
Ky., was killed by a female slave last
week. He had corrected the servant for
insolence to his mother. She was then re-
moved by him to his farm near Branden-
burg, and on visiting it a few days after
she came upon him by stealth, and plung-
ed a butcher knife into his side.