Yow the Country's shins are aching pretty bad with the war, if we can fis up a good smooth reace right off, and not let Scott nor Taylor have any hand in it, who knows, Mr. President, that it might make our Administration so popular that you and I might both he elected to serve another four years? But when is the Major to start.

Right off to night, says the President, or rather in the morning before daylight. before any body in Washington finds out that he has got back from Dowsingville. I have forbid his calling at the Intelligencer office, and I don't want they should find out or mistrust that he's been here. If they should get wind of the movement, they would be shure to throw some constitutional difficulty in the way, and try to make a bad botch of the business.

The President shot me into his room, and charged me not to leave the house, while he sent for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marcy, to fix up my private instruc-While he was gone Mr. Ritchtions. ie fixed me np a nice little bundle of private instructions too on his own Look, moddled, he said, on the Virginia Resolutions, of '98. Presently the President came back with my budget all ready and gave me my instructions, and filled my packets with rations, and told me how to draw when I wanted money; and before daylight I was off a good piece on the road to the war.

To day I met a man going on to carry letters to the Government from General Scott's side of the war, and I made him stop a little while to take this letter to you; for I was afraid you might begin to think I was dead. He says Scott is quite wrathy about the Trist tusiness, and wants to push right on and take the city of Mexico, but Mr. Trist is disposed to wait and see if he can't make a bargain with Santa Anna's men. I shall push along as fast as I can and get into the city of Mexico, if possible, before Scott does, and if I only once get hold of Santa Anna, I have no doubt I shall make a trade.

I don't know yet whether I shall take Scott's Read or Taylor's road to go to the city of Mexico; it will depend a little upon the news 1 get on the way. Two or three times, when I have been stop-ping to rest I, have been looking over my private instructions. They are fust rate, especially Mr. Richin's. I remain your old friend, and the Pres-

ident's private Embasseder,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

By the arrival of schooner William E Elizabeth at New Orleans which left Tampico on the 30th ult., we have later news.

Lient. Tanneyhill was not mortally wounded but is better, and to be exchang-

It has been ascertained that General Garay had fourteen prisoners in his hands who had been taken from Colonel DeRussey's party, which reduces by that inumber the number first supposed to have been killed in the expedition. Gen. Garay has, it is said, a force not less than three thousand men within ten miles of Tampico. He cuts almost entirely the supplies from the country for the Tampico market and has effecmally stopped the trade with the interi On the 29th ult. an expedition consisting of the U. S. schooner Petrel. Lieut. Com'r Moore, with a detach-ment of Mariners and an artillery 6 pounder in addition to her armanent. was towed up the Papuca by the steam-er Undine. The object of this expedi-tion was not publicly known, but was supposed to be to intimidate the Mexicase and prevent them from cutting off General Taylor's despatches should he be at San Luis Potosi and desire to send his communications by way of on his r-turn after his capture. Did these denunciations amount to "Moral Treafor the interior have all been stopped.

by Praise; eulogy seemed to flag when it had not him for its subject; volumes were writ-ten in his praise, and statutes erected to his memory. He had, before he stepped forth as the friend and peculiar champion of this country, raised his own 'o a ritch of glory to which England had been a destroyed her fleets, crippled her com-

the best proof of patriotism may be supposed to lie in service rendered to one's ountry, then no man that over existed, had a higher claim upon the honors attached to that glorious virtue. Yet Lord Chatham was the most vehement, as well as among the most able, of those illustrious Englishmen, who at the dark period of our Revolutionary struggle, raised his voice in the cause of this country, which he regarded as synonimous with the cause of freedom, in every quarter of the Globe He ceased not for a moment to point out the folly and the wickedness of the warhe inveighed with all the eloquence of an impassioned nature, against those who had involved his country in it-ha declared that it was the only war in which he could not rejoice to hear that his countrymen were victorious-to crown all, he fell like warrier on the field of battle, on the very arena of his frequent triumphs lifting his entirely different, and chief among them voice to the last remnant of his fleeting all, like Mont Blanc among the Alps, towbreath against the authors of that which he regarded as little less than his country's ru al Treason?"

Edmund Burke, the profound scholar, inguished himself from the very boginwhole store of his inexhaustible memory. teeming with the lore of every age and every tongue, was ransacked for -images of lava from the beginning to the end of the contest. He declared on the occasion that the "British Nation was an animal dead; but that the vermin which fed on her carcass" (meaning the ministry.) "were still alive." He expressed his belief that a day of reckoning was approaching, and that when it should have arrived, he would be found willing and ready to impeach the authors of that most calamitous war Was Edmund Burke a "Moral Traitor?

The name of Col. Barre is still associa . ted, in a most favorable point of view, with tation, he raised his voice against it, and son?" never ceased, throughout the war, to declaim on all occasions, both in the House of Commons and out of it, against the folly and misrule which had severed the Empire in twain. Did he come within the purview of the statute of "Moral Trea-

Henry Seymour Conway, the gallant soldier, the tried patriot, the unwavering opponent of the extension of the prerogative, was the consistent friend of the Colonies throughout the struggle. He saw the folly which had produced the struggle, and ple who would submit like slaves to such

upon his character, which takes the highstranger since the days of Godolphin and est rank among all that have appeared Marlborough. He had humbled France. upon this inexhaustible topic. This man. the admirer of Washington, the champion merce, and t rn from her an Empire. If of human rights, the unswerving friend of civil liberty, declared, in his place, when the surrender of Cornwalls was announced, that the ministers who had advised the war deserved to lose their heads on the scaffold. Was he a "Moral Traitor?"

But let us leave the shores of England, nd come to our owa country. We have been accustomed to regard ( and we see nothing to alter our opinion) the last war with England, as the most just, the most holy, the most necessary war ever entered into by any free nation, for purpose less than the security of her independence. 1ı may indeed be said to have had that object in view, for unless it had been declared, we should to this hour, been regarded by all the world as little less than the vassel and the slave of the Bittish Empire. But we very well know that there were others far better and wiser than we, to whom | ment." the subject presented itself in an aspect

ers'the gigantic intellect of John Marshall. A patriot from his cradle to his grave, a Was Lord Chatham guilty of 'Mor- soldier and a tried one, at an age when boys are in general, more familiar with the satchel then with the musket, he bore he wise statesman, the true patriot, dis- testimony on the bloody fields of Brandywine, Germanton, and of Monmouth to ning of the contest by the most unflinching that love of human liberty which was the opposition to the American war. The vuling star of his long and illustrious life. whole store of his inexhaustible memory. to no other individual save Washington alone, is this country more deeply indebt-ed than to him. What the one was in and examples to supply the torrent of the field, the other was on the beach. bitter invecti.e. which rolled like a flood He moulded and fushioned into shape, the entire judicial polity of the country, stamping his own impress indelibly upon the laws and the constitution. Will any Virginian, who has at heart the honor o his State, and who takes pride in the great names she has given to history, allow himself to think, in the most secret recesses of his heart, that John Marshall was a "Moral Traitor?" Far exceeding him in bitterness of de

nunciation, as he did in his efforts to prevent the war, stood John Randolph. The violent hostility of this extraordinary man the History of America, and with the events to the whole war policy is too well known which separated her from England. From to the majority of our readers, to require the very moment of the determination to more than a passing notice here. Was tax her without allowing any represen - John Randolph guilty of "Moral Trea-

The present Secretary of State, the Hon. James Buchanan himself, denounced the war as a miserable fabortion, and stigmatized Mr. Madison as the degenerate successor of Washington. Does Mr. Buchanan come under the definition of "Moral Treasou?"

But why multiply examples! If the doctrine be true, that, in time of war, the conduct of the Executive is not even to be questioned, then is our Government not only a monarchy, but its main features are far more absolute, than are those of he hesitated not to denounce it; he felt as France and England An enterprising official functionaries under it, from the Chatham had once declared, that any peo- Executive, who meditates a vital infringe- lowest to the highest station, is not beyond ment of the Constitution, has nothing measures as were intended for the Colo- do but to involve the country in a war, humblest eitizen, and that it is a right in and from that moment he becomes not only every freeman to possess himself of the of others, and like that great statesman he irresponsible, but superior to all scrutiny. It is the common practice, and has been in all ages, of despots who are anxious to divert attention from their acts at home, to engage the country over which they rule in foreign war. It is the glory of a free constitution, that it allows no act to pass unnounce any farther attempts to reduce challenged, no conduct to be superior to investigation, no character to be above the and the power of Congress for creating reach of reproof. To stigmatise as "mor such an institution. Third. As to the reach of reproof. 'To stigmatise as "mor al traitors" all who cannot agree with the executive, is to write a libel upon our constitution, and to put to shame that glorious doctrine "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." For how can tyranny be ascertained, if the acts of him who is charged with it be superior to investigation, or how can a person be proved a tyrant, until his

ge for the benefit of the Administration. Itry. Panegyrie exhausted itself in his afterwards became of a character far less it will be seen despatched Gen Smith's ferred as suggested; besides very many the first week in August upon Mexico, and pared to receive him.

The Sun of Anahac gives the following account of au encounter, between Geueral Pierce's train and the Guerrillas It must be regarded as a rumor siys onr

correspondent, and so too says the Sun's. "A respectable person of the city has informed us that a letter has been received vesterday morning by a citizen of this place from aguerrilla chief stating that the gaerrilleros, about 6000 in number, at tacked the train commanded by Gen. Pierce near the National Bridge. The letter says the Amarricans approached under the fire of the Mexicans nn:il they when he Americans infantry opened a deadly fire on them forcing them to retreat While the Mexicans were retreating the American cavalry rushed on them, sword hand killed about one hundred Mexicans. The position of the Mexican was one of the strongest that can be found in the country. The Americans passed the bridge after this successful engage-

A gentleman who conversed with Santa Anna since the middle of July-we are told this on the best authority in Vera Cruz-found him in favor of negotiating, but dreading to assume the resposibility. Gen Valencia arrived with 4.000 men from San Luis Potosi-all full of fight This embarassed Santa Anna. He felt himself too strong to give up without a fight. Our letters mention the death of Lieut. Tipton, of the Rifles, and Lieut. Sturgeon, of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. The former was the son of ex-Senator Tipton, of Indiane - the latter of Senator Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania. Gen Shields' health is nearly re-estab-

lished as his many utiends will be delighted to hear. From the N. O. National, Aug. 11. MPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN.

## TAYLOR.

Below we give the most important letter we have yet seen from the clear-headed and hard-to-be-headed General Z. Taylor. It is published in the Clinton Floridian .-It is addressed to a democrat, and we hope he and his party are perfectly satisfied with it. The letter contains just what we have always wished General Taylor to say, and that is, that if he is a candidate, he will make no pleages whatever. If the people have not get enough confidence to elect him and trust to his honesty of purpose, he is perfectly willing to stay at home. This is talking right up to the point, just as we knew old Zach would. But to the letter:

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MAXICO, ? June 9th, 1847.

"Dear Sir-Your letter of the 15th ult. rom Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, 'the signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency and the prominent position of your name in connection with it, is a sufficient excuse of this letter.' That 'it is a happy feature in our Goverement that he reach and partial sup rvision of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed,' &c., to all of which I fully concide with you in opinion. Asking my views on several subjects, 'First. As to the justice and necessity of this war with Mexico, on our part. Second. As to the necessity of a national bank, effects of a high protective tariff, and the right of Congress under the Constitution to create such a system of revenue. As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, 1 de not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same; as a citizen and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is at war with a for-ign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice, or any thing else connected with it; believing, as I do. it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country. As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them; I could not only do so after investigating those subjects, which I can-not now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my official duties, which must not be neglected under any eircumstances; and I must say to you in substance, which I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last in this or Texas, during which time I have

brigade trom Puebla, to meet him. Mr. changes may take place between now and Kenthalt believes Gen. Scott would advance 1849, so much so, as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other that there would be the severest battle of individual than myself, better qualified the war. The Mexicans are fully pre- for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic hal one citizen, and no doubt there are thousands mo e deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others and considered a cand date for the Presidency, it has been by no sgency of mine in the matter - and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and all pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy. is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully arrived within a hundred yards of them, to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammeled, and be the chief magistrate of the nation and not of a party.

But should they, the people, change their views and opinions between this and the time of the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else, I will With considerations of not complain.

respect, I remain, Your ob'dserv't, Z. TAYLOR.

MR. EDWARD DELONY. P. S .- I write in great haste, and under

onstant interruption.' ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria has arrived at Boston, ninging London dates to the 4th of Aurust. Flour has declined in England.

There is also a decline in Wheat.

Corn has likewise submitted toa decline rom the same depressing causes which have influenced the prices of Flour and

Wheat. Wheat, 57a58s, per quarter; U. S. white

wheat 58 to 63s. U. S. Flour, 30s. a 31s.; Superfine 24

26. Corn, 36s. a 40s per quarter, Barley, 28 a 30s ; Oats, 23 a 24; Rice, 35 a 36s. Cotton firm; sales to a fair extent at full

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they show a complete triumph for the free trade principle.

Lord John Russell, who will form the new cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London.

The prospects of the harvest continue unexceptionably encouraging, and every where promises a most abundant yield .-It has already commenced in several of the Southern countries. The crops of wheat, oats and barley, are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing, and famine and disease are rapidly vanishing.

Several sanguinary battles have been lought between the Russians and Circassians. The former having been defeated with considerable loss.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR. THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

FF A careful perusal of the able and well timed article, in to-day's STAR, from the Richmond Whig, on "Moral Treason" will well repay the time and trouble it wa require.

What has become of the "National Whig?" We have not received a number of it in several weeks!

LARGE IRISH POTATO.

A friend in this city presented us last week with the largest and most singularly formed Irish Potato we have ever see It weighs 20 ounces, and is shaped, for all the world, like a frog! We think a outdoes the humanized sweet potato boast ed of by our neighbor of the Standard last fall. Can any body beat it?

COUNTY SOLICITOR.

JOHN H. MANLY, Esq. has been elected by the Justices, County Solicitor for Wake, in place of GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Enq. who declined a re-election.

IOWA ELECTION.

William Thompson and Shepherd Lens. ler, both Locofocos, are elected to Cos. gress from Iowa.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ. The steamship Orleans, Capt. Auld, and rived at New Orleans, left Vera Cruz on the 7th, and Tampico on the 10th. We have by her nothing later from the City of Mexico, nor from Gen. Scott's quarters, at

Puebla.

EDITOR OF THE MILTON CHRON. ICLE.

A writer in the Standard states the fact. that friend Evans of the Chronicle, at th late election, offered to vote twice for Mi Kerr, at the same precinct, and makes the statement in such a way as to produce the impression that it was done with a design to commit a fraud upon the ballot box.-In the last number of the Chronicle, this writer is skinned alive. Mr. Evans con-fesses the fact of having offered the second vote, and says the same thing was done by a Democrat at another precinet; but shows that he offered his second vote un mistaken belief that he had not previously voted; and tells such a plain and candid take about it, that every one must be satisfied with its truth. He, indeed, " 'fesses the cora" and says, when he first voted he was, for the second time in his life, a "leetle over six sheets in the wind," in a high state. of excitement, and that when hi second thoughts" came on in the evening, he could not believe his vote had been can until convinced by "the record." He mumphantly vindicates himself from the charge of fraud; and will, we think, keep out of all such serapes hereafter.

## MORAL TREASON.

In reflecting upon the wide scope of this newly invented offence, to which it is im-possible to apply any other definiton than that of thinking in the heart, and saying openly, that the Administration is wrong in the whole affair of the present war, it is impossible not to take into review the immense number, not of namelers individuals merely but of persons who have been distinguished by their patriotism, whom it could necessarily embrane. It is impossible, likewise, to resist the conclusion that if the inventors be in the right, every man in every age, who has acted in opposition to the governing power of any country, let its acts be what they may, was a traitor in his heart; and that history in presenting many of them as models of excellence for the admiration and inita-tion of mank'nd, has done a serious injury to the cause of virtue, truth, and social happiness. To go no farther back, we will select a few characters in England and this country, who have figured on the great stage of the world since the commencement of that war, which severed these States from the mother country, and established their position among the Nations of the

of that en trkable period. His name, at ors, the immortal blue coat and buff no faith in their Generals. one tim , was venerated in his count y with waistcoat, as distinctive of the American [ Gene Pierce with his train and convoy.

at so.

high man f. Colonel, having yearer, that for it an true marineli damental attender the old Contend with many differentiate, I want to know if routhland, and repeterer be does by

nies, were fitinstruments to make slaves rejoiced that the Colonies had resisted. It was he who offered the famous resolution in the House which put an ead to the American war, and the purport of which was, that the King be requested, in an humble address to his Majesty, "to re-America by force." Was this man, who had often shed his blood in defence of his country, and who is a just cause, was prepared to do it again, a "Moral Traitor! Lord Cornwallis himself before he was

ordered to America, had often spoken in the severest terms, in the House of Lords, against the war, and the cruel, unjust and unconstitutional measures which led to it. Does he come under the genus 'Moral Traitor?"

No man reprobated the continuance of the war more severely than Gen. Burgoyne habitually did in the House of Commons. son?"

Last of this famous throng, and in some respects, most illustrious of them all, was Charles James Fox, the champion of the English Constitution, the defender of Enadvocate of human freedom, with whom hatred of tyranny in all shaper was a passion, and whose selfish and uncalculating philanthropy, embraced in its wide scope, every created being that was fashioned after the Creator. This man, at the o. pening of the Ravolutionary War, still in the flower of his youth, grew famous in de-nouncing the tyranny of that country in which he first deew breath, and one whose brightest ornaments he continued to be, as he was likewise an honor to the human race, even to the hour of his death. No occasion did he neglect during this long, and, to England, most disastrous, and hamiliating struggle, to hold up to the public execration the authors of all its evi's and to testify his unboun ed admiration of the gallant people, who in spite of every ob stacle which puwer and hatred could oppose, marched steadily on to the glorious con-summation of a matchless destiny. To such a pitch did his admiration of that great man whom America hails with the endearing appellation of Father ascend,

deeds are brought up in judgement against him? It was this docurine of "moral'treason" which in the hands of men who had the power as well as the will to punish, expelled Locke from the University of Cambridge, and brought Russel and Sydney to the scaffold. If the basis on which it is founded be true, free Government is but a shadow, and the epitaph of the constitution may already be written.

Rich. Whig.

Thirty doys later from Puebla and Mexico.

# GENERAL SCOTT STILL AT PUE-BLA.

The ramour of Cen. Scott's capture of thecity of Mexico turns out to be unfounded; the United States Stearer Fashion. Capt Ivy, having arrived at New Dileans on the 8th inst bringing the intel ligence that the movement had not yet been made. The Fashion left Vera Croz on the 2nd inst. Her news is important.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the Soth of July- The news of the National' extra was totally unfounded.

The courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the the 31st ult., with correspondence from Mexico to the 29th of July and from Puebla to the 30th.

We quote the following items of intelligence from the Picayune:

In Mexico every thing was at sizes and sevens. Congress has refered Mr Bucha- am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible nans letter back to the Executive and throw it may lead to the injury of the public sernans letter back to the Executive and throw their position among the reactions of the endearing appendice of the deadly strug-earth. To begin with England; the great Lord Chatham is still fondly remembered by all who read with interest the stiring events the costame of Washington, the rebel col-the costame of Washington, the rebel col-the town is yet strong and they have different aspirants for that high office.

in cathusiasin amounting almost to id sta- | General, as the cocked hat an igrey surlout, had arrived safely at Perote. Gen. Scott, if not prevented, had the subject been de-NAME AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRE

bouse. As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, 1 have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day. a.d that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress especially, if I

ball on lots Bollins, by Berlin 14, Ann

within a set manale all of

A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been diacovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundred in numbers. was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals of exatted civil and military offices, have been discovered to have been abettors.

Philadelphia, August 17, P. M. Dreadful Shipwreck-one hundred and seventy two Lives Lost.

Our city has been thrown into a gloom to-day, in consequence of intelligence having been received from New York, by the

Magnetic | Celegraph, of a dreadful shipwreck and loss of life. The ship Iduna, Captain Mobery, from Hamburg for New York, having on board two hundred and six passengers, foundered at sea, and one hundred and seventy-two of the passengers were drowned. The Captain of the ship was also lost. Those who escaped a way terey grave were taken off the wreck by a vessel which fortunately came to their rescue. When taken off they were in a most pitiable condition, clinging to pieces of the wreck.

We are still without any tidings of ei heir of the steamers, and the utmost anxiety is felt by our commercial community to have further advices from Europe. The probability now is that the Cunard steamer Hibernia will arrive first, and thus forestal the news by the French Royal Mail steamer Missouri.

### CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD. From the Jeffersonian of the 14th inst., we gather the following interesting perticulars.

There was a meeting of the Stockholders at Chesterville, S. C. on the 10th inst. The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions also met on the same occasion to compare the Books and assortain the amount subscribed, not passed one night under the roof of a when it appeared that over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars was subscribed.

the Charter thereby secured. The Commissioners, in conformity with the Charter, have given notice that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders at Charlotte on the 9th Septem ber next for the purpose of organizing the Company to elect Engineers, Surveyors, &c., to survey the Route of the

whi h might have been very much allayed, her tongue, she would eatch lightning enough to kindle a fire in the morning,

1.46.1973

100 (MALE 1 12)

#### CRAVEN.

When we first saw the result of the vou in Craven county-giving Lane 25 major-ty over Donnell-we confess we felt a little afraid the Whigs in that county was growing Locofoeoish; but the Newbernian soon cleared up the matter and removed our fears. That highly respectable paper assures us that it was done by a sly and crafty movement of the enemy, by which the Whigs were deceived, surprised and beaten-not taken. Mr. Lane's circular was withheld until the last pinch, and then scattered broadcast over the District; the Locos made the Whigs believe there was no effort to be made among them; # keep the Whigs quiet, they were still mice, until the day of election, when "they came up to the polls, and swept away our strong majority (in Craven) like an ava-lanche." The Newbernian comments their skill and devotion to their principles, if as honestly attached to them as they are to their party; But it heartily eschere their "lying" and miscrably bad choice of candidates.

### SOMNAMBULISM.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux gives a remarkable case of somnambulism, which, we confess, staggers our belief. He says he was at the same seminary with a your ecclesiastic, who used to rise in his sleet take paper, rule the lines, and write must and sermons with perfect accuracy. What was most remarkable, he seemed not p use his vision at all. Yet he would, in making corrections, erase words, and substitute others, and make interlineati stitute others, and make intertineations, placing the words and sentences precisip in the right place. A paper was hold be-tween his eyes and his manuscript, and be wrote on just as correctly as when there was no obstruction. When his manuscript was slipped away, and a blank sheet of paper of different circuit as here be paper of different size put in its place, he was confused; but when one of the same size was substituted, he wrote on at if nothing had happened, making correct on the very part of the sheet the Road. Watch. The Welsh have a saving that if a woman were as quick with her feet as her tongue, she would catch lightning ecountable as the wonderful effects of !!

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several while planes