4 4 Brown Sheerings, Cotton Varns, 5 to 10. die. MEMARKS -Cont. n 9 1 4 a 9 1 2-very little coming in market. Planteed \$1. Wheat 80. Ha-

NEWBETT. 20 . 25 Turpentine, New dip 2 40 a 2 50 Old dip 2 a 2 10 Culling 9 = 91 2 Flour Flour 6 75 # 7 00 Serape 95 a 1 00 Tar 1 10 Sewand Pear \$1 a 1 20 Pens 40 n 75 tron 1 25 a 1 50 Hay Northern 75 cwt Molasses 24 a 30 attended 7 a 7 50

WILMINGTON. Bacon, hog round, 7 1-2 to 63. Corn 50 to 55; work hir Payetteville Plour 5 50 to 5 75; very searce. Lard 19 to 21 / street tight. 7 to 9 for 1 umber Timber 5 00 to 6 50 Turpentine—Yel-1 w Dip 2 35. Vergin 3 13, Hard 2 16. Spirits

Exchange, I per cent. PETERSBURG. Lest are from Safe; very li the prime offering. Cotton - There is less animation in the Market. though helders are firm at the, for choice lots.

Plour. - The demand is confined to the retail trade at 6 1-44\$5 1-2 for superfine, and 6.6 1 2 for Yamily.

Wheat -The receipts are large and prices have gein receded a linile. Red brings 95a105 ets, very

cione \$100 White 10.0x107 ets. Corn — The demand is good at 55a59ets.
theren. —Va cased 7 a 71-2; Western Shoulders 6 1 das 3-4; Sides 7a7 1-4 ets.
Lard —Va. Lard in kegt, 8 ald 2 ets.

NEGRO MECHANICS.

A meeting of the Journeymen Mechanics of the town of Petersburg, Va., was held on the 20th off, the object of which was to oppose the comparition brought about by the employment of Negro Mechanics. copy from the Republican, the following Preamble and Resolution which were a dopted at the meeting and ordered to be published:

While we regard the right of property and the privilege of the owner to employ his slave in honest labor, our sense of selfrespect demands that we put, place, esteem and maintain ourselves a distinct society, and not associates of the Negro:

Therefore be it resolved, let. That we segard the teaching of any Negro any branch of the mechanic arts na prejudicial to the intercets and injuri ous to the morals of the laboring White

2nd, That we, whose names are unto annexe will not work for any employer who shall take a Negro into his employ, for the purpose of teaching said Negro any branch ish Government at the port of Realijo in of the mechanic arts.

3d. That each member is at liberty to engage with any employer using his own slave at the business, provided they be not purchased or provided in any way subsequent to this time,

4th. That we form ourselves into a society, for our rights as stated in the preamle. Signed by the Committee.

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTH-

ER? Come, my little boy, and you my little girl, what answer can you give to this ques-

tion? Who was it that watched over you when you were a relpless baby? Who was it that cursed you, and fondled you, and never grew weary in her love! Who kept you from the cold by night, and the heat by day? Who guarded you in health and comforted you wden you were ill! Who was it that wept when the fever made your ekin feel hot, and your pulse beat quick and hard! Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful and put the cooling drink so your parche! lips! Who sang the pretty hymn to please you as you lay, or knell down by the side of your bedin prayer! -Who was glad when you began to get well? and who carried you into the fresh air to help your recovery? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you to learn to read!kind and patient in your childish ways? Who loves you still, and contrives, and works, and prays for you every day you live! Is it not your mother your own dear mother! Now, then, let me ask you, are you kind to your mother?

There are many ways in which children show whether they are kind or not. Do you always obey her, and try to please her? When she speaks are you ready to attend fire heart feel glad?

FOR THE GIRLS.

How many foolish girls have ruined themselves by courrying young men who. had nothing to recommend them but riches. "la he rich?" has been the inquiry, when a suitor has presented himself. Foolish girls! Rather ask - Is he intelligent! Is he industrious? Is he virtuous! Let these ques. tions be answered in the affirmative, and the has not a second shirt to his back we become, if it has not already been, the sub- Majesty King of the Mosquitoes. The will answer for his course. Wealth may ject of diplomatic, action between the principal business of this consul is to take care he last, but the good qualities of the heart two Governments. will always remain, like the sunshine to garm and to bless. Remember this.

A little child being at 'a sermon, and ob-

From the N. Y. Cour. and Enquirer.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION. me published at the capital of Nicaragua. the protest of the Government of Nicaragua rea to the documents.

sett'ement of the question:

LONDON, Feb. 17, 1849. your Excellency is instructed by von Gov more of this matter at no distant day. ernment to request that orders should be the placed at the port of San Juan de Nicaragua) that not the least alteration should seitlement.

I have to say in reply, that the Government is Jesirons of cultivating the most friendly Tobseco.—The demand continues setise, and priis desirous of cultivating the most friendly
res improving The breaks are small—Lugs bring
relations with the State of Nicaragua, but
2.1 2.4 1.4 - Leaf 45.58. The principal sales of
that the Government can do nothing which that the Government can do nothing which might be interpreted has admitting a doubt of the fact that Greytown belongs exclusively to the Kingdom of Mosquito.

I have honor to be, with the greatest re-

Your most obedient and lumble servant. PALMERSTON.

Besides this communication which plain y express that the English Cabinet will not desist from its design of ususpation on our territory, the Government is informed that Mr Poster Brirish Vice Consul at the port of Realijo in Nicaragua has been comnissioned by the English Ministry to ne. gotiate with the Prussian Baron Bulow, in. order that a colony of Germans might beestablished in the port of San Juan de Nicaragued, wherefore it has directed the follow ng protest, which has been communicated to all the Governments of America and to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of European Nations residing in Central America:

Government House, May 14, 1849. To His Excellency Lord Palmerston, Foreign Minister of Her British Majes-

At the very time that the Supreme Gov ernment of the State had accredited a business agent to the British Court, to do what ever should conduce to recover the Musquite territory and the port of San Juan. which were unlawfully retained by British agents it has come to its notice, that Mr John Foster Vice Consul of the same Brit-Nicorogue, with authority from his Goverment has negotiated with the Prussian Baron Bu ow to form a colony of Germans in the above mentioned port of San Juan, and my Government which cannot suffer any doubt to be thrown over the ownership and authority which belongs to Nicaragna in that teritory and port and which ought to cepel and always will repel as an advance unjust in every point of view, any act whatsoever which tends to its disnemberment and unlawful possession, has given me express orders to address your Excellency and to maninifest through you to the Government of Great Britian in the most solemn manner that my Government protests in the face of all the world against the colonizauon refered to, or any other act of usurpation as a violence committed against international right; a violence to which it never will assent and that it is not to be understood in any mann-r that Nicaragua will be responsible for the evils which may happen to the colonists, in consequence of its establishment

in the territory of Nicaragua, nor from the ho-tile results which may arise from it. Your Excellency's most obedient ser-

vant.

SALINAS. THE MUSQUITOKINGDOM.

A few weeks since, a rumor found ly circulated by the papers opposed to the British ministry perceived that it would afford respondence had taken place between Mr. nexed to the empire on whose dominion the Secretary Clayton and the British Minister, the sun never sets. A very solemn farce at Washington in relation to the Mosquito was therefore enacted at the instance of the Ferri ory. This statement was positively British Government. An Indian boy of contradicted by the National Intelligencer, the Mosquito race was taken to Jamaica, much to the chagrin and disappointment of and there crowned King of Mosquito. The those patriotic editors who rejoice over eve- poor savage understood but precious little ry occurrence calculated to bring trouble to her soice! or do you neglect what she and embarrassment to the President and but he was glad to have a ridiculous crown coverers paid no regard to Indian titles, and but he was glad to have a ridiculous crown coverers paid no regard to Indian titles, and but he was glad to have a ridiculous crown coverers paid no regard to Indian titles, and put on his head and a very fine looking no State was more remarkable for treating ing upon the peace and prosperity of the

ist a difference, of a somewhat serious char- monarch deserved. There is a place called acter between the United States and Great Graystown at the month of the San Juan. Britain with reference to this Mosquito A British man of war suddenly made its question, and although no angry contro- appearance off the mouth of the San Juan. versy may have occurred as asserted by sent its boats on shore, and took forcible Locofoco letter writers, still, there is no possession of the town. A British consul reason to doubt that the matter will soon has ever since resided at the court of his

ed an article from the London Post on this, as he can masticate, and as much Jamaica subject, which it thinks, in some measure rum as is required to digest it and to keep been formed in the United States for conreflects the sentiments of the British Gov- the King in a comfortable state of inchria- necting the two oceans by an improvement serving the Minister very vehement in his ernment. If this, be so, then does this tion. The British Government has obliga- through the Mosquito territory - it had been words and bodily gesture, eried out, "Mo- affair assume an aspect of far greater ted itself to protect the Musquito King in brought to the notice of the Senate of the erally asmened to it, and is well worthy of tish consul at New York against the con- went so far as to send an Agent, the late for life.

the American people. We translate the following documents Our readers are aware that the Govern concerning the collision between the Gov- ment of Nicaragua, one of the States of Cenernments of Nicaragua and Great Britain, tral America granted, a short time since, from a late number of the Coreo del Isth. to an association of individuals styling themselves the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, the gainst the encreachments of Great Britain exclusive right of navigating St John's river is firm and decided. We translate also the and the privilege of constructing a ship canal introductory remarks prefixed by the Cor- between the head of navigation on that river and the Lake of Nicaragua. By means The following is the reply which the of this canal ships would be enabled to pass Foreign Minister of the British Govern- from the Gulf of Mexico into the Pacific, men! made to the communication address- and the grand scheme of uniting the two ed to him on the 9th of February last, by great Oceans thus be accomplished. When the diplomatic agent of the Covernment of this contract became known to Mr Barelay, Nicaragua Senor Castillon, to oppose the the British Consul at the port of New York, stablishmen's which were being made in he protested, in the name of her Majesty's the port of San Juan de Nicaragua and to Government, against its fulfilment, upon request that there should be no change in the ground that the Sau Juan river belonged matters relating to that port until the final to the Mosquito kingdom, and that the British Government was bound to protect the King of that country in the exercise of his Sir-I have the bonor to acknowledge territorial rights. Upon the publication of be found practicable and expedient. the receipt of your excellency's letter of the British Consul's note, it was stated and the 9th in which are included copies of generally believed, that Mr Clayton addressthe two letters which the Governor of the ed a remonstrance to the Government of State of Nicaragua addressed to the Gover- her Britanic Majesty, against the pretennor of Greytown, in the Kingdom of Mos- sions set up by its representative in New quitto and by which I am informed that York. The public will no doubt, learn

In the meantime, it may be well enough given to the authorities of Graytowa (that to understand the Grounds upon which is those which the English have placed at England claims the right to interfere in the affairs of the Mosquito King and to protect his real or supposed rights. The London be made in reference to the town until the paper, to which we have alluded, after quest on respecing it shouldhave adefinite denouncing the claim of Nicaragua to the San Juan river or to any part of the Mosquitto territory, as absurd and preposterous, and denying, as a matter of ourse, its right to make any compact in relation to that territory with citizens of the United States, proceeds to state the character of the British claim, as follows:

"The position of Great Britain in the matter is very simple. The origin of her connexion with Mosquito dates from the alliances of the buccaneers with the Mosquito Indians, whom they supplied with fire arms and assisted in their warfare against Spain. This was succeeded by frequent proffers of surrendering the whole country. and placing it under the dominion of the Sovereign of England, made by the King and Chief of those Indians.

These proffers were refused, but the ountry was taken under our protection, and the Kings of Moquito have ever claim ed to hold under allegiance to England .-The Mosquito territory became in this fishion annexed as a kind of dependency of Jamaica; the King of Mosquito, on each new reign, having habitually gone through the ceremony of a solemn coronation, either at Jamaica of Belize.

When, some years since, the Nicaraguans took possession of the port of San Juan, now Grey-town, Mr. Chatfield, our consul general at Guatemala was instructed to remon strate; and Lord Aberdeen subsequently sent a consul general to Mosquito to water over British interests in that quarter; and, finally in 1847, the encroachments of Nicaragua and Honduras to the north, increasing with impunity, Lord Palmerston took the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of their aggressions."

This is the British side of the picture, but the Louisville Journal, whose editor is evidently thoroughly informed on this subject, tration, will in all cases, avoid a war if it far more truthful version of the story. The

following is the Journal's statement. "The kingdom of Mosquito, of which mention is now for the first time made in international diplomacy, is a tract of country which runs from the mouth of the river the Gulf of Mexico, northward three or four to the Fails of Machuca sixty miles up that river, at the head of ship navigation. Such wrethed country, which has been dignified as the kingdom of Mosquito for a few years some of the native chiefs of this country and some British merchants of Jamaica there had been some traffic carried on by means of which the Mosquitoes ders. The Mosquito chiefs were relory of Mosquitoes to secure a private claim interest whatever is not stated. That it was ts way into the public prints and was wide- flimsy as the whole transaction was, the resent Administration, that an angry cor- a pretext by which Mosqui to might be anof the flummerry that was enacted over him. robe hung on his shoulders. He was saluted by the title of king, and was carried of his Majesty, that is, to see that he is prop The Washington Republic publish erly provided with as much pork and beans quito, since 1785, with the greatest neglect

between Nicaragua and the America Navigation Company.'

The Journal further states, that soon after the British agent was sent to the Mosquito country he endeavored to procure from some of the States of Central America an acknowledgment of the territorial rights promptly refused to recognise the pretensions set up for this mock sovereign by his British protectors.

motive that the motive which originally prompted Great Britain to assume the guardian ship of the Mosquito Kingdom, was a desire to bring within her own jurisdiction the route of the ship canal, the construction of which has been contemplated for many years past. Her object was doubtless to auticipate the United States in getting a footheld upon this coast and thus to secure to her self the privilege of uniting the two Oceans, should such a work eve

Recent events have conspired to increase her anxiety upon this subject. The U. States have now virtual possion of the Isthmus of Panama, with a grant of exclusive rights and privileges from the Government of New Granada. A railroad across that narrow strip of laud will soon be constructed, and to the U. States will belong the privilege of prescribing the terms by which commercial intercourse between the Atlantie and Pacific Ocean shall be regulated .-It is but natural that England should view this progress of American enterprise and American inflence in the central portion of the Continent with a jealous eve and that she should seek to offset the Panama Railroad by seizing upon the next best route of communication between the two Oceans.

The English papers state, that it is the fixed determination of the British Government to protect the King of Mosquito in in the Exercise of his territorial rights; which means, that it will interfere to prevent the execution of the contract between the Covernment of the Niesragua and the American Company even at the hazard of provoking a war with the United States .-We attach but little consequence, however, to these belligerent manifestations. The time hast past when England could afford to go to war, for any other than the gravest considerations, and in these latter days her discretion has on more than one occasion. been found a least equal to her valor.

Lynch. Vir. Pat. THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

The Washington Globe has the followng sensible suggestion upon this subject: "Much bester would it be for the United States and British Governments to unite cordially in an entente cordiale, and make the canal across the Isthmus at their joint expense, if it can be made, and thus become benefactors to this continent and to all mankind than to quarrel about the right of way. thus defeating the project perhaps; the one claiming through the Nicarague Goverament which has the sovereignty de jure; the other through a miserable, naked, stuhey have set up as a sovereign Prince, and furnished him with a pair of breeches for his coronation-the first he ever wore."

These can be no doubt that this would be the ture interest of both parties. The United States, under the present Adminisgives a very different, and we doubt not a be possible, consistently with the national honor, while the claim of Great Britain is so very weak-so entirely incapable of standing the test of a critical examination that she would be ashamed to go to war in support of it, in face of the civilized world We have become more thoroughly convin-San Juan in latitude 10°, along the coast of ced than we ever were, that such is the nature of this claim, from the perusal of a very hundred miles. It runs along the San Juan | powerful article in the Nashville Banner, in which the whole subject is thoroughly discussed. The writer answers an article in are the geographical limits of this most McGregor's in Commercial Statistics. We propose to publish his article at length, in order that the reader may have a full unpast by the British Government. Between | derstanding of the entire question. For the present it is sufficient to say, that by the treaties of 1783 and 1785, the BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSLY RE-COGNISED THE TITLE OF SPAIN had become indebted to the Jamaica Tra- TO THE MOSQUITO COAST BY NAME, and to all the territory of Honduquired to mortgage their whole territory ras, with the adjacent islands-that the to the merchants to secure payment of Spanish Government stipulated that the the debt. What right these chiefs had to English should be allowed to cut dye woods give a mortgage or lien on the whole terri- in those regions, while the British Government, at the same time, covenanted that in which the Mosquitoer generally had no they should make no permanent settlement -that Great Britain contracted to remove a most flimsy contract is manifest. But, all her subjects, not engaged as above, from the Spanish territories, within eighteen months from the exchange of ratifications - and that she farther engaged not to supply the Indians with arms and ammunition The argument that Spain never conqureed the Mosquitoes, is trea el as ridiculous. She never, says the writer, conquered the Comanches, or Aparlies, yet who ever disputed her sovereignly over their territory, or will dispute that of the United States over them now? The fact is, that the early disthem with contempt than England herself. The authority of the Dublin University It appears, however, that there does ex- back to Mosquito in such style as such a Mag-zine is quoted to show the u ter want of all title on the part of Great Britain.

A succinct history is given of circum. stances attending the coronation of his resent Majesty of Mosquito, who was, at venrsold. His father, the old King, died in 1840, leaving lie son, who, it appears, rejoices in the name and style of George Augustus Frederic, under the care of Queen Victoria The English had treated Mos--reveral companies had, at various times.

an attentive consideration at the hands of summation of the contract entered into be- | Charles Biddle, to effect an engagement; with the Nicaraguan Government. Yet the Breish Lion slumbered! Why this un- cal attempt to cast blame upon President. wonted apathy if it did not proceed from Taylor in reference to this matter, very a consciousness of the entire want of a just gravely remarks, that "the last administration,

> His Majesty. Charles Augustus Frederie, was crowned, in the presence of the that might embarrass their successors of the Mosquito King. But these States British Consul, in May 1845; and in May and this Nicaragua business was among the 1847, the Government of Nicaragua built a very first matters to which the attention of Costom Honse at the mouth of the San Mr. Clayton was called." Let the reader Juan River. The troops we e ordered observe, that an attempt is here made by There is every reason to believe that the off by the British consul, and the Com- the Union, to produce the impression that the mandant not ob ying, a detachment of "Nicaragua business" was brought to the troops, with a squadron to as ist it, was notice of the "last Aministration" only dusent from Jamaica. The former landed, ring "the last few weeks of its term;" and after a smart action, captured a fort that from considerations of courtesy and built by the Nicaraguans.

Such is an outline of the British title to the Mosquito Coastratitle so manifestly on, but for jealausly arrising from our vast although we did recede from "lifty-four toracquisitions in the Southwest. From pres- ty" and equatted down on "forty-nine," ent indications, we see no sign of yielding neither WE nor GEN. CASS will ever on the part of the British Government; yet wecangot but hope that the return of reason, on their part, will induce a compromise, and that the contemplated work will be completed under the auspices of both countries, other nation, not even Nicaragua itself, is so much so as either of them.

Rich. Whig.

STAR.



Libertas et natate solum. RALEIGH, OCT. 31, 1849.

THE STAR.

The year is so near its close, that we rave determined to defer our contemplated enlargement and improvement of the STAR until the begining of the new year. In the mean time, we respectfully request our friends who have subscription lists, to procure as many new subscribers as they can conveniently, and forward their names by the first of December at farthest.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool adrices to the 13th inst., has arrived at Halifax. A telegraphic summary of the news by her will be found under the POST-CRIPT head. It will be seen that France and England have despatched large fleets to the Bosphorus, and twelve ships of the line of those nations were, at the last acounts, at anchor in the Black Sea; that a Turkish army 100,000 strong was encamped near Constantinople, and all were anxiously awaiting the next step to be taken by the Emperior of Russia; that a large numtowards Mr. Clayton is fully confirmed, Port and the master of the Eugenie are not coat. surrendered, but supposed to be left open for further negotiation; and that Cotton, both at Liverpool and Havre, had taken a considerable rise—the rise at the former ort being I to d. per pound, and the sales of the week reaching the enormous amount the U.S. Schate. of 121,000 bales. The news, taken altogether, will be found quite interesting.

The angry correspondence between Messrs. R. Barringer, and G. W. Coldwell raged so high that Judge Caldwell has very properly required the parties to give bond in the sum of 1000 dollars each to keep the peace, which they have done.

SUICIDE.

We deeply regret to learn that Mai. Abraiam Spencer, of Oxford, a highly respectable citizen, committed suicide in that place a few days ago, by shooting himself in the side. It is thought he was laboring under mental aberation.

POUSSIN, &c.

The news is confirmed, that the French Government has disavowed the conduct of Poussin, and appointed a new Minister in his place. What a rebuke to the Democratic organs who have denounced our cwn Government, and taken grounds in favor of the conduct of a foreigner which his own ment, and all his consular and diplomatic Government-promptly condomns?

ROME TO BE ANNEXED TO

FRANCE. An American centleman in Paris, whose means of information the New York Trioune says are excellent, gives a curious plan of President Louis Napoleon to annex Rome to France. He remarks upon the fact that the Retrogades of the French Chamber have not dared to attack the Pressident's letter to Col. Nev. and says:-"The Pope will recede-if not, there will be a movement made, and that very soon, the ultimate object of which will be to annex Rome to

nate, Louis Napoleon will contrive to have strongly condemnatory of Mr. Benton. the time of such coronation, but fifteen the popular vote of Rome given asking for annexation."

MR. CLAY'S SERVANT LEVI,

A letter from Henry Clay was received by Mr. Hodges, of Buffalo, on Thursday last, informing him of the arrival of his servant Levi at Louisville, on his return ted to contain nearly 800,000 home. Levi has gone back of his own notion, without prompting from any quarter, under a conviction that he is incapable of taking care of himself, and assured of a ther why don't the people let that man out importance than has herestofore been gen- his rights, and hence the protest of the Bri- Linites States—and Gen. Jackson even kind reception and a comfortable support in some families, then, for we have heard of

THE NICARAGUA BUSINESS " The Washington Union, in a hypocriti-

it is known, very properly declined, within the last few weeks of its term, doing any thing delicacy and duty to "their successors" alone they declined to say to the British, in their usual emphatic language, "hands off! we void that it would never have been insisted stand firm upon the Monroe platform; and consent to foreign intervention on this continent! We will resist at all hazards. O yes! if we had time, we would draw the mark, and dare John Bull to foe it." But mark the facts of the case, as brought to Both are equally interested in it, and no light by that watchful sentinel the Republic. and see what a rediculous falschood the Usnion has fabricated. The last Administration "was appealed to by Nicaragua for agsistance-not a "few weeks," but for months, nay, years before the expiration of its term. That was the time for it to "resist at all hazards," if it designed ever to do so." Was it done? was it threatened? Was any encounagement given even to the Nicaraguans to hope for aid then or at any subsequent period! No: the last Administration slumbered, shamefully slumbered at their post. Reclining upon the laurels of "fortyfour forty." they contented themselves in "this Nicaragua business" with a "masterly inactivity:"-

Patriots, who loved good places at their hearts, Extelled by pensioned press for standing still Or doing nothing with a deal of skill.

The ex-organ the Union is equally at

"It flattery, folly, lust, employ the pen,"

"If acrimony, slander and shuse, "Give it a charge to blacken and traduce."

The Salisbury Watchman of the 25th

says : R. Barringer and G. W. Coldwell .-These gentle man, who for some time past, have been before the public, and who were on Satturday last brought before his Hon. Judge Caldwell at Linclonton, and entered into bonds for their appearance at Charlote Court, the present week, had a hostile meeting in that Town on Monday uight. Mr Barringer was there during the day and walked the streets at large. No attack was even attempted But about 10 o'clock at night, Green W. Caldwell came upon him when he denst expected it. with pistol in hand. They grappled, and a struggle ensued for some considerable time during which he discharged at Mr. B. four balls from his Revolver, only one of which pid savage, whom, to their no great glory, ber of Hungarian refugees had been put on took effect, and that in the fleshy part of board an American sloop-of-war to be ta- the leg below the knee. Mr Barringer ken to Greece; that the previous telegraphic had no time, the surprise was so sudden. rumor that the French Government had dis- to get out his weapons. His only means approved the language used by M. Poussin of defence was to keep the pistol off of him, while at the same time the claims of M. The other three balls passed through his

> ATCHISON AND BENTON. Senator Atchison, of Mo., publishes a letter proclaiming undying hostility to Mr. Benton, with the view of ousting him from

> The Paris Moniteur of last night states that the French Government entirely disarous the conduct of M. Pousis. It also announces the appointment of M. Bois Lo Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Marat.

To The Alexandria Gazette adduces the following instance of a case which occurred during General Jackson's Administration, to show that a dismissal of a foreign Minister by a Government does not necessarily. or even ordinarily, bring on a state of war, or create any other serious or permanent

Mr. George W. Slocum, of Alexandria, our Consul at Buenos Ayres, and acting Charge d' Affairs, became involved in difficulties with that Government, in consequence of the stand he took in relation to the Falkland Islands. His exequatur was withdrawn by the Buenos Aryean Governfunctions suspended, without any notice to our Government. His conduct was fully and entirely approved and commended on his return home, and, as an evidence of the approval of his conduct, he was appointed Consul to Rio. But no one thought of going to war with Buenos Avres, and amicable relations with that country were subsequently renewed."

Senator Benton lately addressed an immense mass meeting at St. Louis, on the subject of his instructions from the Legislature. He refused to answer questions in relation to his future action in Congress on the subject of Siavery. Another large meet-If the Pope shall continue to be obsti- ing held in the rotunda, passed resolutions Much disorder prevailed, and the police were called in, there being quite a disturb-

It is supposed that the new census will show the population of upper Canada to be about 700,000. Lower Canada is estims-

to Dr. Redfield, the physiognomist, says that "conjugal love" is indicated by the "jaw." There must be a great deal of it those who are always "jawing."