

MR. McLANE'S RECEPTION.

The Washington Union of the 9th inst. publishes the subjoined paragraph, giving an account of Mr. McLANE'S reception at the Court of Great Britain, which we presume may be taken as official, as it comes from Mr. Ritchie; and, by the bye, one of the most clamorous of men for democracy and against every thing like royalty. The old gentleman must have been beside himself when he penned the article. It is an unlucky slip of the pen for the democracy of the country at this time. How they will relish the idea that we have a "Sovereign" in this Republic in the person of the President, who, heretofore upon all occasions, has been regarded as their servant, we do not pretend to say. It is something new to us, and we were wholly unprepared for such an announcement so early from the mouth-piece of the Administration. Whether there is any thing meant or not by it, more than a compliment to the President, the language itself is inappropriate and unbecoming to the people of this country. Our form of Government is republican, (unless the democracy intend to make a change) and everything about it should be in accordance with it. "Sovereign"! Democracy for once, is showing its true colors. Here is the paragraph:

"We understand that Mr. McLANE'S reception in England, public as well as private, has been most gratifying to him and complimentary to our Government and President; for, after all, in spite of our own democracy, the statesmen of England choose to regard our Minister rather as an ambassador, representing the person of the sovereign. Mr. McLANE'S reception by the Queen herself is said to have been most gracious, and accompanied with unusual expressions of respect for our Government and Chief Magistrate. A letter from an intelligent Englishman says that American things are looking better, and the people are recovering from the senseless clamor which the fanaticism of politics had created in regard to American affairs."

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Burlington Free Press of the 11th, has the following upon the result of the late election in that State: "We are happy in again congratulating our readers upon another Whig triumph in Vermont. Our returns are as yet incomplete, but sufficient to assure us of the election of a Whig majority in both branches of the Legislature. The aggregate vote of the State is materially less than that of last year, and this falling off, we observe, is more generally on the part of the Whigs than either of the other parties. The abolition vote is, doubtless, slightly increased. We shall not, therefore, be disappointed should Mr. SLADE lack a few votes of an election by about sixteen hundred." "The election of Governor, it is likely, will again devolve upon the Legislature, the common result of third-partyism in Vermont. The Whigs will have a large majority in the House of Representatives, and a majority in the Senate."

MR. CLAY—BARGAIN AND INTRIGUE.

The public has long suspected that some disclosure, like that forewarned below, would be forthcoming, whenever Mr. CLAY considered the reasons for his silence, whether of honor or confidence, or merely self-imposed, as an end. We have received, says the Nat. Intelligencer, a specimen sheet of Colton's Life of that greatest statesman of our times; and at its page 150, vol. I, we find the following passage: "Numerous have been the occasions, as all know, when Mr. Clay might have taken the popular breeze, and been waited to the highest pinnacle of ambition—when, too, as was thought and argued by his friends, he might have done it without reproach—when, indeed, it was urged upon him as a duty to his country, to his friends, to himself. But, always judging for himself, as every man must do in all cases of casuistry, which can be settled only by the feelings of his own heart, his answer has uniformly been, when compelled by the decisions of conscience, to dissent from others, in such debate: 'I had rather be right, than be President.' His magnanimity has, on more occasions than one, barred the door to his advancement. In the case of the notorious charge of 'bargain,' for the election of Mr. Adams, in 1825, it has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been in the power of Mr. Clay, at any moment, to prove by positive evidence that the dishonorable proposals were made by those who brought the charge; but who, having been spurned, and anticipating an arraignment on the same count, were first in court, with a gross fabrication in their hand. But magnanimity, and that to a political opponent, who was himself the agent in this transaction, has hitherto kept the key to the secret. In a future page of this work it will be unlocked."

"The Fayetteville Observer," that sterling Whig paper, by E. J. Hale, Esq., has come out in a new dress and an enlarged form. It will be remembered that Mr. Hale was burnt out by the great fire in Fayetteville last June, and since that time he has been issuing a small, but interesting sheet, which has given way for one of larger dimensions—larger than the "Watchman," or any other printed in the State. May the editor receive that patronage and support he so richly deserves.

Why is a woman, after she is married, like fifty dollars given away by John Jacob Astor? Answer. She is not married.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

For Rowan has been in Session this week, Judge PEARSON presiding, and a very busy time they have had of it. A number of small cases were tried on Monday and Tuesday, which are not worthy of mention. On Wednesday, the case the State vs. James Richards, a gold-miner, on an indictment for the murder of Thomas Whole, came on. The case consumed the whole of Wednesday and half the day on Thursday. J. Alexander, Esq., of Charlotte, and H. C. Jones, Esq., Solicitor, appeared in behalf of the State, and Nathaniel Boyden, Esq., Barton Craig, Esq., and J. Clarke, Esq., in behalf of the prisoner. The case was thoroughly inquired into, and fully argued, on both sides. Judge Pearson then proceeded to charge the Jury, before whom he laid all the circumstances in the case, and the law by which they were to decide, in the most lucid manner. The Jury retired about half past 12 o'clock; and about half past 2 returned with the verdict of "Guilty of Man-slaughter."

His Hon. Judge Pearson, had not pronounced sentence on the prisoner when our paper went to press. In a case, the State vs. Jacob Cotton on an indictment for the murder of Mrs. Mary West and her little grand-son, and for the burning of her house, in March last, the prisoner filed an affidavit, setting forth that he could not safely come to trial in Rowan, and prayed its removal to some other county; whereupon his Hon. Judge Pearson, removed it to the County of Davie, where it is appointed to take place on Wednesday of next week.

THE MURDERERS OF PEYTON.

The two men, Underwood and Duncan, who have been sometime in imprisonment on the charge of killing Wm. W. Peyton, of Wilkes County, were tried last week at Statesville, to which place their trial had been removed, and were found guilty. Judge Pearson sentenced them to be hanged on the 10th of October next. This sentence will not, however, be executed, as the prisoners have taken an appeal, from some point of law, upon which the Jury were charged, to the Supreme Court. The prisoners have been brought to the jail of Rowan for safe-keeping, until some final disposition be made of their case.

RACINE.

This is the name of a young town, situated on the Western margin of Lake Michigan, in the Territory of Wisconsin, away up yonder where the bleak Northwestern breezes come from. It seems to be a pretty thriving and business place just now. But it has sprung up like a Mushroom: it has not the mature, the firm, the compact nerve and muscle of a town of more gradual growth, and may not, like them, withstand the test of changes and of time. Col. PULLO WHITE, late a citizen of this State, and formerly a resident of Salisbury, is now living in Racine, and is editing a very pretty little paper there, called the "Racine Advocate." It is, emphatically, the Advocate of Racine. No one many, with impunity, attack this new dot on the Green Earth, without hearing from the Colonel, and that too, in the most genteel, and, at the same time, most scorching manner. He has a warm heart and a cool head, and wherever the affections of the former concentrate, the powers of the latter involuntarily fall in to labor for. May the Colonel live to see Racine flourish and grow until it can boast a population as large and wealth as great as his most ideal city.

Wisconsin Territory is a rich, fertile country and is rapidly filling up. The Northern part is hilly and mountainous, but elsewhere it is generally level, containing many extensive prairies. Its minerals are lead, iron and copper. Its lead mines are probably the richest in the world.

The Rev. James A. Wallace, late of Mississippi, but a native of North Carolina, preached in the Presbyterian Church in this town on Sabbath morning and Sabbath evening last. It was pleasing to hear the bell, which has, for some weeks, been silent, toll out again; and to see those who were wont to obey its summons, again assembling to worship their Creator. Mr. Wallace delivered a sermon on Tuesday evening also, addressed, particularly, to young men, which we wish every young man in the Country could have heard.

Calvin Colton, author of Junius Tracts, has now in press, and soon to be issued, "The Life and Times of Henry Clay."

The Cotton Crop in many parts of Alabama and Mississippi are said to be very bad; not exceeding half a crop. The black lands yield very fairly.

the treaty of Maghrib had been exchanged two or three days before; and that the French negotiator, General de Larde, was about to quit Tangiers and return to France.

Paris and its vicinity had been visited by a tremendous hurricane, which broke or tore up by the roots trees of large dimensions, and did other extensive damage. The wind was still high, but the weather was fine.

Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane. 200 persons were said to have been killed and wounded.

The official prints represent Louis Philippe as leading a very active life, and daily taking much exercise at Eu, whither the Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Prince de Salerno were daily expected.

The Paris Constitutional states that the immense and rich appanage of the Princess de Joinville in Brazil is henceforth to be worked by free labor.

GREECE.

Accounts from Greece, via Trieste, state that the disorders on the frontiers still continued. At Athens it was considered probable that a coalition would take place between Metaxa and Mavrocoorte, before which Colletti would be forced to give way.

TURKEY.

By letters from Belgrade we learn that Upper Albania was in a state of insurrection. The Seraskier, who had entered the country with a considerable body of troops, had been unexpectedly attacked at Pisen, on his return to Jakouo. In revenge he burnt twenty-five Albanian villages.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 21st the commercial accounts by which possess no striking feature, and may, upon the whole, be considered favorable. Exchange was brisk, and freights for England had improved. The cholera was sweeping over Western India, and hurrying its victims to their last account. At Lahore the mortality was dreadful—bordering on 30,000! From China there is nothing new.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In the British House of Commons on the 5th ultimo, Lord John Russell made a speech reviewing the proceedings of the session. After mentioning the treaty which had been formed with France, and alluding to the existence of the very friendly relations between Great Britain and that country, he proceeded to speak of the United States thus: "Sir, there is a question, however, to which, though I do not mean to enter on it in detail, I cannot help alluding for a moment or two; I mean the question pending between this country and the United States of America. I wish, without at all desiring to interfere with the discretion of the executive government, or at all dictating to them as to the course they may think fit to pursue for the settlement of the question of the Oregon boundary—I wish still to venture to say that those opinions I gave this house at another period of the session, of the justice of our claims, are entirely unshaken by anything I have heard or read since on this subject. [Loud cries of hear, hear, from both sides.] The right honorable gentleman opposite, on that occasion, said the government of this country were prepared to maintain those rights. I do not question that assurance. I do not propose to ask him any explanation of the mode in which he proposes to maintain those rights. I am glad to see—regretting as I do the loss of that distinguished and enlightened man who is now American minister—[loud cries of hear, hear, from both sides]—a person appointed to this court, who was here many years ago, and who made himself universally respected and esteemed in the society of this country. [Cheers.] I trust that, with fairness and moderation in the discussion of these questions between the two governments, without any loss of honor or sacrifice of substantial interests, that the negotiations will be brought to a friendly and amicable conclusion. With these few words (and I am glad they should be so few) I leave the subject of foreign policy. I come to what has been done in the course of the session with respect to our domestic concerns."

Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, replied at length. In reference to what had been said on the subject of the foreign relations of the country he remarked as follows: "The noble Lord had adverted in the first place to questions of foreign policy, and in the next to domestic policy. With respect to the first of these he was happy in being able to concur with every thing that had fallen from the noble Lord. The noble Lord had congratulated the house, that whereas at the last session there were some fears of a partial misunderstanding with France, those fears were now, happily for the peace of Europe and of the world, happily completely dispelled, and a good understanding existed between these two great nations. He agreed also with the noble Lord in the regret he had expressed for the loss sustained by the departure of the able and accomplished minister for the United States, Mr. Everett. [Much cheering.] He was happy, however, in stating that the United States would be represented by a gentleman so well known and highly esteemed as the minister who had just arrived. [Hear, hear.] He assured the noble Lord, with respect to the question now pending between this country and the United States, that while the government were prepared firmly to maintain the rights and interests of Great Britain, they would also be actuated by the most sincere desire to maintain with the United States those relations of amity which had hitherto prevailed. [Hear, hear.]

The London Times of the 6th ult., publishes a very long letter from its correspondent at Mexico, which (according to the New York Courier) contains a great deal of matter of decided interest and importance. After speaking of the late revolution, and the tranquil state of Mexican affairs, the writer says that Santa Anna was the only man who knew how to govern the Mexicans, but that his sordid vices have reduced him to the lowest level. He next alludes to the attempted revision of the Mexican Tariff, and says that the "mania of forcing manufactures has bitten the people of Mexico, as well as those of Spain and Portugal." It is impossible, he contends, that such a population, in a country without roads, four-fifths of whose soil is still uncultivated, cut up into districts having

Four Days Later From Europe.

Cotton still firm—Iron again on the advance—Grain Market active—Religious Riots in Germany, &c.

The steamship Great Western, commanded by Capt. B. R. Mathews, left Liverpool on Saturday, August 23d, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock P. M. and arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, making the passage in seventeen days.

The Great Western encountered heavy seas and head winds during a good part of the passage.

The number of passengers is one hundred and forty-five. Among them are Hon. Mr. Jenifer, U. S. Minister to Austria, and his Attache; Hon. Mr. Boulware, late U. S. Charge to Naples, supplanted by W. H. Polk; Hon. C. Hughes, do. Hague; J. H. Vernon, Member of the British House of Commons from East Retford, and other distinguished individuals. Her freight is also very large and valuable.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the holders of Pennsylvania stock, that faith has not been quite kept with them in the matter of their bonds. The payment of the interest, they gratefully acknowledge, has been resumed, and provision has been made for the payment of the arrears, but the certificates of the new stock bear interest at the rate of 4, whereas the former were at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent.

A fire of a very destructive character, involving the loss of property to the amount of several thousand pounds, occurred at Albermarbury, the well-known nucleus of Manchester warehousemen in the city of London, August 18th.

The Ordnance authorities have reported in favor of Mr. Benningfield's "electric gun," which, at an expense of £10, continues for eighteen hours discharging balls to kill at the distance of a mile, more than could be discharged in the same time by two regiments of infantry.

The Spanish and Portuguese slave-traders recently convicted at Exeter of murder have been respited till the 5th of September, in order that certain legal points raised by their counsel may be argued before the Judges.

The late Mr. Somers, M. P., that great shipowner, has left upwards £500,000 in personal property alone. He has bequeathed £70,000 to his widow, with a request, not a command, that she will not marry again, fearing that there is no man worthy of her. "She deserves," says he, in his will, "the best of husbands, as she has been to me the best of wives."

Lieut. Hawkey, who shot Mr. Seyton in the late duel at Gosport, and Lieut. Pynn, the second of that unfortunate gentleman, have been removed from the list of officers of the Royal Marine Corps.

GERMANY.

On the 12th of August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On that day Prince John of Saxony, the General in command of the Communal Guards, arrived at Leipsic to review the guards. An immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion, who received the Prince on his arrival on the ground with shouts, hooting, and cries of "Viva Rome," "Viva Robert Blum," and "Down with the Jesuits." The review went off for some time quietly, but again the same shouts and cries were renewed, and the people were becoming very riotous. They sang the Luther's Cantique in full chorus, and an appropriate song from Schiller's Rauber. The Cantique was again sung, as well as the songs from Schiller, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. At length some person threw a stone at the windows of the Prince's apartments, and the example was followed by thousands of others. The whole of the windows of the hotel were demolished in a few minutes. Fearing that the guard of honor attending the Prince would not be sufficient to repel an attack if it were attempted, a regiment of infantry garrisoned in the town were called out at ten o'clock. Some attempts were made by the troops to disperse the crowds, but, finding them ineffectual, orders were given for them to fire. So unexpected was the discharge, that even those who were assisting the authorities to restore order were unable to get out of the way. Upwards of thirty persons were killed and wounded, among whom were two gentlemen in the employment of the Government, an agent of police, and several persons who had taken no part in the riot, and who were walking peacefully in front of the Hotel de Prusse. Nine persons were taken up dead on the spot. The Prince left Leipsic at daybreak on the 13th, but even at that hour a great number of the inhabitants were on foot, who hooted him till he was beyond the boundaries of the town. Some additional troops from the neighborhood were brought to Leipsic in the course of the 13th. In passing through the streets they were followed by crowds of students and others, and saluted with the most opprobrious epithets.

IRELAND.

A public meeting was held in the Mansion-house, Dublin, on Tuesday last, the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair, to organize a subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Quebec. At a meeting held at Armagh, for the purpose of recommending that place as the site of the college for Ulster, the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly, R. C. Primate, spoke of the bill as having been amended by Government, on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic prelates, in a manner "calculated to afford general satisfaction," and declared his willingness to give the system a fair trial.

FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats conspicuously announces that the French Government have received advices from Tangiers of the 6th instant; that the ratification of

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the women were occupied in preparing the evening meal, and the children playing in the grass; and herds of cattle, grazing about in the bottom, had an air of quiet security and civilized comfort that made a rare sight for the traveller in such a remote wilderness.

"In common with all the emigration, they had been reposeing for several days in this delightful valley. In order to recruit their animals on its luxuriant pastures after their long journey, and prepare them for the hard travel along the comparatively sterile banks of the upper Columbia."

"On the 23d we had approached within something more than a mile of a Shoshone village, when suddenly a single horseman emerged from it at full speed, followed by another, and another, in rapid succession; and then party after party poured into the plain, until, when the foremost rider reached us, all the whole intervening plain was occupied by a mass of horsemen, which came charging down upon us with guns and naked swords, lances, and bows and arrows—Indians entirely naked, and warri'rs fully dressed for war, with the long red steamers of their war bonnets reaching nearly to the ground—all mingled together in the bravery of savage warfare. They had been thrown into a sudden tumult by the appearance of our flag, which, among these people, is regarded as an emblem of hostility; it being usually borne by the Sioux and the neighboring mountain Indians when they come here to war; and we had accordingly been mistaken for a body of their enemies. A few words from the chief quieted the excitement; and the whole band, increasing every moment in number, escorted us to their encampment, where the chief pointed out a place for us to encamp, near his own lodge, and made known our purpose in visiting the village. In a very short time we purchased eight horses, for which we gave in exchange blankets, red & blue cloth, beads, knives, and tobacco, and the usual other articles of Indian traffic.—We obtained from them also a considerable quantity of berries of different kinds, among which service berries were the most abundant; and several kinds of roots and seeds, which we could eat with pleasure, as any kind of vegetable food was gratifying to us. I ate here, for the first time, the kooyah, or tobacco root, (celebrated edulis) the principal edible root among the Indians who inhabit the upper waters of the streams on the western side of the mountains. It had a very strong and remarkably peculiar taste and odor, which can compare to no other vegetable that I am acquainted with, and which to some persons is extremely offensive. It was characterized by Mr. Preuss as the most horrid food he had ever put in his mouth; and when, in the evening, one of the chiefs sent his wife to me with a portion which she had prepared as a delicacy to regale us, the odor immediately drove him out of the lodge; and frequently afterwards he used to beg that when those who liked it had taken what they desired, it might be sent away. To others, however, the taste is rather an agreeable one, and I was afterwards always glad when it formed an addition to our scanty meals. It is full of nutriment; and in its unprepared state is said by the Indians to have very strong poisonous qualities, of which it is deprived by a peculiar process, being baked in the ground for about two days."

"August 25.—We made our encampment in a grove of cedar immediately at the Beer Springs, which, on account of the effervescing gas and acid taste, have received their name from the voyageurs and trappers of the country, who, in the midst of their rude and hard lives, are fond of finding some fancied resemblance to the luxuries they rarely have the fortune to enjoy.

"Although somewhat disappointed in the expectations which various descriptions had led me to form of unusual beauty of situation and scenery, I found it altogether a place of very great interest; and a traveller for the first time in a volcanic region remains in a constant excitement, and at every step is arrested by something remarkable and new. There is a confusion of interesting objects gathered together in a small space. Around the place of encampment the Beer Springs were numerous; but, as far as we could ascertain, were entirely confined to that locality in the bottom. In the bed of the river in front, for a space of several hundred yards, they were very abundant; and the effervescing gas rising up and agitating the water in countless bubbling columns. In the vicinity round about were numerous springs of an entirely different and equally marked mineral character. In a rather picturesque spot about 1,300 yards below our encampment, and immediately on the river bank, is the most remarkable spring of the place. In an opening on the rock, a white column of scattered water is thrown up, in form like a jet d'eau, to a variable height of about three feet, and, though it is maintained in a constant supply, its greatest height is attained only at regular intervals, according to the action of the force below. It is accompanied by a subterranean noise, which, together with the motion of the water, makes very much the impression of a steamboat in motion; and, without knowing that it had been already previously discovered, we gave to it the name of Steamboat Spring.

"The rock through which it is forced is slightly raised in a convex manner, and gathered at the opening into an urn-mouthed form, and is evidently formed by continued deposition from the water, and colored bright red by oxide of iron. It is a hot spring, and the water has a pungent and disagreeable metallic taste, leaving a burning effect on the tongue. Within perhaps two yards of the jet d'eau is a small hole of about an inch in diameter, thro' which, at regular intervals, escapes a blast of hot air with a light wreath of smoke, accompanied by a regular noise. This hole had been noticed by Doctor Wislizenus, a gentleman who several years since passed by this place, and who remarked, with a very nice observation, that smelling the gas which issued from the orifice produced a sensation of giddiness and nausea. Mr. Preuss and myself repeated the observation, and were so well satisfied with its correctness that we did not find it pleasant to continue the experiment, as the sensation of giddiness which it produced was certainly strong and decided. A huge emigrant wagon, with a large and diversified family, had overtaken us and halted to noon at our encampment; and while we were sitting at the spring, a band of boys and girls, with two or three young men, came up, one of whom I asked to stoop down and smell the gas, desirous to satisfy myself further of its effects. But his natural caution had been awakened by the singular and suspicious features of the place, and he declined my proposal decidedly, and with a few indistinct remarks about the devil, whom he seemed to consider the genita loci. The ceaseless motion and the play of the fountain, the red rock, and the green trees near, make this a picturesque spot."

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