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### MEETING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

France.—The French Chambers assembled, in conformity with the royal decree, on Saturday, December 27, and the session was opened with the usual formalities by the King in person, who was accompanied by the Queen and Royal family. The King having taken his seat on the throne, delivered the following speech:

**Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies:**—In assembling you about me, I am happy to think that we may congratulate ourselves on the general state of the country. I am confident that the concord between the powers of the State and the maintenance of our policy of order and conservation, will more and more insure the regular development of our institutions and the progress of the national prosperity.

My government has applied itself to prosecuting the execution of the great works which have been voted. The necessary measures for bringing them to a conclusion will be submitted to you. Thus, we shall in a few years have completed on France both powerful guarantees of security and the means of developing her industrial activity, and of affording a state of well-being over all parts of our territory and through all classes of the population. While these important goals have been obtained the situation of our finances has daily become more and more satisfactory.

Laws relating to finance, with various other measures, whose object is to introduce into the administration important improvements, will be shortly presented to you.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers friendly and amicable assurances. I hope that policy which has maintained general peace around so many storms will one day cause the memory of my reign to be held in honor.

The friendship that unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and of which she has again recently afforded me an amicable testimony, and the mutual confidence of our governments, happily secure between both States good and intimate relations. The convention concluded between us for putting down the odious slave trade is at this moment in course of being carried into execution. Thus by the cordial cooperation of the maritime forces of the two States, the slave trade will be efficaciously repressed, and at the same time, our commerce will be placed under the exclusive surveillance of our flag.

I have reason to hope that the common action of France and England will lead, on the banks of the River Plate, to the restoration of regular and pacific commercial relations, which shall be the sole object of our efforts.

Events which I deplore, but which have again exhibited the heroism of our soldiers, have diminished our possessions in Africa. I have adopted prompt measures, in order that the domination of France may retain everywhere the force and ascendancy that become her. With the assistance of time our energetic perseverance will lay the foundation of the security and prosperity of Algeria.

Gentlemen, you have alluded to my joyful cooperation in the great and arduous task which the national will has summoned me to fulfill. Providence has blessed our efforts, and has afforded me precious consolations in my own family. Wherever they have appeared, my sons have I trust, worthy upheld the name of France. My grandsons are increasing in number, and growing under my own eyes. My dearest wish and sweetest hope is that, by my death, we may insure her affection, and the intimate union of my family and country be forever established.

The Chamber of Deputies re-assembled on the 29th, and elected their President for the session. The choice fell upon M. Sauzet, the former President and Conservative candidate, by 213 votes, it being a majority of 66 votes over M. Dufaure, the opposition candidate, who had 147, and there were four scattering votes. On a subsequent day the conservative or ministerial candidates were chosen on the first ballot to the four Vice Presidencies.

News had been received in Paris of the melancholy loss of the government steamer Papin. She left Cadix, Dec. 5 for Senegal, and a storm coming on she grounded on a sandbank, nine miles north of Mogadore, near the main land. It proved impossible to get her off. For three hours she resisted the attack of the waves, but at length went down, and of 151 persons who were on board, only 76 were saved.

**José alias JACK WRIGHT.**—We learn by the Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, that this individual has been arrested in that city on a charge of gambling, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at court.

He was apprehended by the police of Columbia, immediately after the publication of an article by the Chronicle, copied from the Wytheville (Va.) Mountain Whig giving an account of his seduction of a young girl whose parents resided at Wytheville, Va. This girl whose name was Margaret E. Oury, was only about 15 or 16 years of age. Wright passed the last summer at and about Grayson Sulphur Springs, and by some means became acquainted with her, gained her affections, and induced her to elope with him—thus bringing sorrow and desolation upon her parents, who are said to be respectable, and causing disgrace, ignominy and ruin to fall upon herself. The Columbia paper does not state whether the girl was with him at the time of his arrest. He was hailed by Green B. Rush of Richland District, S. C.

Wright formerly resided in this city.—He is a married man, and his wife is still living here.—*Knowlton Register.*

We see it stated in the National Intelligencer that the Roman Catholics of Washington have it in contemplation to erect in the metropolis a church edifice of magnificent dimensions, something after the manner of the most extensive cathedrals of Europe. It is intended to appeal for aid in this undertaking to every congregation of their denomination in the United States. It is estimated that the structure will cost about seventy-five thousand dollars.

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,  
Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR  
IN SAFETY.



RULES. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY.  
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,  
NUMBER 42, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1846.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 24th ultimo.  
**From Mexico—Important News.**  
TWELVE DAYS LATER.

The barque Patrio, Captain Kinney, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. She sailed thence on the 13th instant, bringing letters to the day of sailing. By her we have received our file from Vera Cruz to the 11th, and from the city of Mexico to the 5th. The news is very important.

The city was filled yesterday with contradictory rumors in regard to Mr. Slidell. The report at first credited was that he had been ordered from the Republic; that he thereupon demanded an escort from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which was refused him; that Commander Gerry, of the Somers, then lying at Vera Cruz, upon this proceeded with a detachment of officers and Marines to escort Mr. Slidell to the coast, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles. We do not attach much credit to this rumor—it appears impossible. Again: a letter dated the 9th, from Vera Cruz says, that up to that date Mr. Slidell had not demanded of the new government any recognition of his official capacity, but the popular belief was that such recognition would be refused. Another letter dated the 13th says: "Mr. Slidell has demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission." This appears to us the more probable version. The Mexican papers before us say nothing on this subject.

A number of important despatches were received by the Patrio, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail. So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr. Slidell of a late date. Our own opinion is that the time the Patrio sailed that gentleman was at Puebla.

The United States brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th instant, and was lying at Sacrificios on the 13th. The British brig Persian, the French brig Griffin, and the Spanish brig Patriota were likewise lying there. The Spanish brig Jason was in port. These were all the foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz. The schooner Creole and hermanubrate brig Petersburg were in Port.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be complete. Before entering the city of Mexico, conferences were held between Gen. Paredes and Gen. Valencia at Guadalupe, close by the capital. Gen. Valencia representing the former government, and for a time, indeed, acted as President of the republic. In their conferences in which Gen. Tornel shared, the submission of the capital was fully arranged, Valencia aiming to spare any effusion of blood. The entrance was not made till the 21st ultimo, when a portion of the garrison of the capital marched out and joined the troops under Paredes, and the whole thereupon escorted him into the capital in triumph, amidst salvos of artillery. An address of the general was immediately issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerant and peaceable.

Gen. Paredes had previously addressed a letter to Gen. Herrera, announcing his inescapable determination to carry through the revolution. The latter appears to have yielded his authority to Gen. Valencia without a struggle. The "state of siege" in which the capital has been placed by Herrera, was declared at an end on the 31st of December.

There was a meeting in Mexico on the 21st of January of general officers and others called by Gen. Paredes. After avowing the pronouncement at San Luis, he declared to the Junta his readiness to submit to their prudent resolutions, and the entire liberty which each enjoyed to pronounce his opinions. Thereupon additions and explanations were made to the solemn Act of San Luis Potosi in substance as follows:

1st. The termination of the function of the old Congress and President is declared on the same ground as at San Luis Potosi.

2d. A Junta of Notables, composed of two from each department, to be named by the President, shall elect at once a person to discharge the executive functions, until the extraordinary Congress shall meet, which is to form a constitution in conformity with the 3d Article of the Act of San Luis.

3d. This Junta of representatives shall be dissolved when it has elected a President, and administered the oath "to sustain the independence of the nation, the republican, popular representative system, and the administrative plan of the Republic."

4th. The powers of the President are limited by the existing laws, which can only be transcended to provide for national defence, and then only according to a provision in existing laws.

5th. The ministers of the provisional President are responsible for their acts to the first constitutional Congress; but these acts cannot be revised.

6th. The President in eight days after taking possession of power shall convocate an extraordinary Congress, which shall assemble in four months in the capital; and in forming a constitution, it shall not alter or change the principles and guarantees which it has once adopted for its interior government.

7th. An actual council shall remain in session, with which the Provisional President may consult in all grave affairs of State.

8th. The authorities of those departments only shall cease to enjoy their functions, which are opposed to the present plan of the regeneration of the Republic, and there shall be replaced according to the laws of their original establishment.

9th. The judicial power shall discharge its important functions agreeably to the laws, and without any variation.

10th. No one shall be prosecuted for his former political opinions.

These acts were formally discussed by the Junta, and adopted by all present with the exception of General Alcora and Minon. All their signatures were then attached, and among them we note those of General Paredes, Bravo, Valencia, Filasola, Almonte, Mora, Reyes and others.

The Assembly of Notables, provided for by

the 2d of the above articles met on the 3d instant. Gen. Tornel was chosen President, and Gen. Almonte and another, Secretaries. Gen. Paredes was then chosen President of the Republic. His election and his acceptance were communicated through a committee. A committee of three was appointed to draw up the oath to be administered to the President. Two of them reported in favor of an oath in the usual form, to observe the existing laws, &c.; but Gen. Bustamante was in favor of compelling the President to swear "to repel the invasion of the United States." After a long discussion the Assembly assented to the report of the majority, and upon this ground, that the oath demanded by Gen. Bustamante would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and that it was beyond the competency of the Assembly to declare war.

On the 4th inst, the oath was administered in great state. The President made a brief discourse, to which Gen. Tornel replied, and all hands proceeded to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was celebrated. The President's discourse is patriotic and commonplace, and makes no allusion to the foreign affairs of the republic.

The Assembly adjourned the same day. The form of the oath which the President finally took is as follows:

"You swear to God to sustain the independence and integrity of the national territory against any foreign aggression whatever; and the Republican, popular, representative system; and the plan of administration of the Republic, agreed to by the Act of the Army on the 2d of January."

The Gen. Bustamante, who took part in this Assembly, was not the ex-President of that name. Both he and Gen. Herrera were invited to take part in the proceedings, but indignantly refused.

The following is the composition of the Cabinet of Gen. Paredes—

General Almonte, Minister of war; Senior Luis Pallas, Treasury Department; Senior Castillo y Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senior Becerra, (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice, &c.

Such is the Cabinet according to a private letter of the 13th December. Gen. Tornel refused the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Señor Gordva refused that of Justice.

Of these ministers, two have represented Mexico near the Government of Washington; we allude to Gen. Almonte and Senior Castillo. The ministry is represented, as a body, deserving of public confidence.

Nothing is said in the papers in relation to the feelings of Paredes towards this country, but verbally we learn that he is very hostile.

*El Monitor*, of the 21st inst, contains an article upon the critical situation in which the California are placed, with the view of arousing attention to the subject.

The latest dates from this city which the Vera Cruz editors had received were the 29th November. They infer from them somewhat strangely that the Cabinet of Washington was somewhat alarmed at the menacing aspect of our relations with England, and inclined to recede from its extreme pretensions in regard to Texas—so far even as to restore the new State to Mexico.—flattering unctious!

Grave complaints are made in a communication from Gen. Mejia, of the 30th Nov., that there are numerous Mexicans regularly engaged in furnishing the American troops at Corpus Christi with supplies.

Of the \$80,000 in the National Treasury the day that the capital declared for Paredes, \$25,000 was ordered by Herrera to be sent to the Army of the North. Whether it was so sent appears doubtful.

From the Ohio State Journal.

### MY BOY.

I have little a bright haired boy,  
With eyes of blue-bell hue,  
And cheeks as velvety and fresh  
As roses bathed with dew.

His lips as fragrant seem to mine,  
As strawberries in May;  
And with a lisp which he sings,  
Hurra! hurra! for Clay!

Three summers only hath he seen,  
And when I hear his voice,  
So full of melody and glee,  
It makes my heart rejoice.

He sings full many a merry tune  
And old familiar way,  
But 'mong them all he loves the best,  
To sing hurra for Clay!

One said to him, "Don't sing that song,  
My boy; 'tis quite too late:  
Hurra for Polk and Dallas now,  
For Clay is out of date."

The boy looked up perplexed and sad,  
As if he meant to say,  
He's good, and I may sing for him,  
Hurra! hurra for CLAY.

Yes, child; he is as worthy now  
As in his palmist days,  
When voices joined the shout and song  
That now forget to raise:

Those voices will be heard again,  
And join some other day  
As loud, as long, as bold and free  
As when they sang for Clay.

**A Big Story made "Bigger."**—A New Englander, off Southwest, seemed particularly disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories about Yankeeedom. At last he mentioned that one of his near neighbors owned an immense dairy and made a million pounds of cheese yearly. This story produced some sensation and the Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend as follows:

"True, isn't it, Mr. P. I speak of Deacon Brown—you know Deacon Brown?"

"Ye-e-s," replied the friend, "that is, yes. I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know, he has twelve sawmills that all go by butter-milk."

### IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

We find in the Montreal Herald the proceedings of a meeting held pursuant to a notice addressed to the inhabitants of Montreal, by authority of the Constitutional Committee. The meeting convened on the 16th inst., in the large hall attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, and was attended it is said, by more than two thousand of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of Montreal. We copy the following report:

Honorable James Fraser was called to the Chair, and Captain Malden requested to perform the duties of Secretary.

The Hon. Chairman, after a few preliminary observations regarding the object of the meeting, as previously conveyed by the notice, called upon those gentlemen who were prepared with motions relating thereto, to enter the business of the evening, when the following resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting voice in the vast assemblage:

First. Moved by John Wilson, Esq. seconded by Arthur Buckley, Esq.

"That judging from recent events in the neighboring republic, it is not improbable that a disunion of the American States is not far distant; and as this meeting doubts not that those favorable to true liberty, both civil and religious, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of dissolving a connection with men of habits and feeling diametrically opposed to their own, that the approaching rupture affords a favorable occasion of securing them an alliance with our peaceful colony."

Second. Moved by Archibald Home, Esq. seconded by Edmund Drenon, Esq.

"That impressed with this conviction, it becomes our imperative duty to hold out the right hand of fellowship to our brethren in the Northern States, and to assure them of our ardent desire to cooperate with them in effecting a connection with an empire where the advantages of liberty, restrained within due limits, are fully enjoyed, and yet where the law is neither trampled under foot, nor made subservient to the vox populi."

Third. Moved by James Curlew, Esq. seconded by Wm. Davidson, Esq.

"That a correspondence be opened, through the Constitutional Committee, with such States as, from their geographical position, and the tone of political feeling generally evinced by them, would be likely to appreciate such a change."

Fourth. Moved by Stephen Hall, Esq. seconded by B\*\*\* McCroken, Esq., who addressed the meeting at considerable length, pointing out the many advantages both in a commercial and political point of view, to be derived by such a step, as well to the Canadas as to the States, which would be thereby annexed to the British Empire.

"That the opinion of this meeting, the boundary between the British possessions and the American States best calculated to establish and maintain permanent peace on this continent, would be a line commencing at the Atlantic with the city of New York, extending along the Southern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing the same along the Northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and thence following the 43d parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean."

The Montreal Transcript of the 24th ult. thus alludes to affairs in the United States in connection with the appointment of the Earl of Cathcart as Governor of the Province:

The appointment of Earl Cathcart to the government of this Province has been, in all probability, suggested by the uncertain nature of the relations at present existing between Great Britain and the United States. Although we by no means apprehend a war, we can perfectly understand that the appointment of a man possessing the military reputation of Lord Cathcart may be useful in more ways than one. For the rest, we believe that his Lordship will be found quite adequate to the civil duties of the government. He is considered to possess good business habits and is not likely to allow his baton of office to be a mere plaything in his hands.

It is stated that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two companies of sappers and miners, have been ordered immediately to this country. This accounts for some of the recent movements that have taken place in the Lower Province.

**The M. E. Church, South.**—In the trial in Maysville between the members of the M. E. Church, South, and the old organization, Judge Reed has delivered an opinion, which, in effect, divides the property in the proportion of membership of the respective parties. An appeal has been taken to the Court of Appeals.—*N. O. Delta.*

**Vandalism.**—A letter from Washington says: "Some miscreant has recently defaced Greenough's statue of Washington, which stands in the temporary octagon building in the East capitol grounds, and of the figure of Columbus, standing on the left side of the antique chair, (on which the main statue is seated) one half the arm, with his hand and ball, have been broken off and carried away. The letters of the Latin inscription have also been defaced."

A Bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate providing for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of that State. Its provisions are thus stated by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who thinks the bill good and practicable, except the eighth section:

The first section provides that the present collateral inheritance tax be doubled to 5 per cent, and when the claimants are non-residents of the United States to 10 per cent.

2d. Levying a tax upon all descending real and personal estate, of more than \$2000, and less than \$10,000 1 per cent; if more than \$10,000, and less than \$25,000, 2 per cent; if more than \$25,000 and less than \$50,000, 3 per cent; between \$50,000, and \$100,000, 4 per cent; upwards of \$100,000, 5 per cent; and when the claimants are not citizens of the United States, double these rates.

3d. 4th and 5th sections, provide for enforcing the above.

6th. The State Treasurer to keep a distinct account of all receipts under above, to go into a sinking fund.

7th. Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be Commissioners of sinking fund, with power to invest in State stocks, &c.

8th. The State Treasurer to ascertain the whole amount of assessable property in the Commonwealth; also, the State Debt, including Relief Notes; apportion the same upon the different counties according to the property in each, and send certificates of such to the Treasurers of the several counties, who are to publish the same, &c. &c., and providing that the owners of property in the several counties may pay off their proportion in stocks and relief notes, and receive a certificate forever discharging them from all future liabilities, and also from tax under the 2d section.

**Napoleon Concluded.**—Mr. Clason, said to be connected with the Evening Mirror, inflicted personal chastisement, with a dog-whip, on the Editor of the Herald, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau street. The whip broke after four or five blows, and the parties separated. The provocation was an article in the Herald, accusing the Mirror of levying "black mail" on Templeton, the vocalist, and alleging that Clason furnished funds to keep the Mirror alive. There is no doubt but the cowardice deserves all he got on this occasion, and more besides; though the immediate provocation in Clason's case was small, compared with what many others have suffered from the same quarter. We, however, object entirely to this mode of obtaining redress. This "extraordinary incident" will, no doubt, enable Bennett to sell more Extras. He left the scene of action with a parcel of boys at his heels.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

**Curious Discovery.**—We learn from a foreign journal that the Rev. C. Foster has recently discovered a key to the ancient language of Arabia—the long-lost "tongue of Pamyar"—the language of the Patriarch Job! There is a deep interest attached to this discovery, as by its means those ancient inscriptions which abound on the coast of Arabia, and whose interpretation has hitherto baffled the efforts of the most learned oriental linguists, may now be deciphered with great facility, thus bringing us, as it were, into immediate connection with the ancient inhabitants of "the lands of Uz"—inscriptions carved by a people who flourished long before the time of Moses, compared with whom the antiquity of Greece and Rome is modern history.

A recent letter from Yucatan, received at New Orleans by way of Mexico, says:—

The people of Yucatan are in daily expectation of declaring the independence of that province. Officers on the part of the Mexican Congress towards Yucatan have dictated this step. Two assemblies composed of the most distinguished personages have already met to discuss the measure of separation, and much is said of seeking assistance, should it be necessary from the cabinet at Washington.

A new British claim to Oregon is presented in a Canada paper. It is founded upon the discovery in Montreal, Canada, of "an astronomer" named David Thompson, who asserts that he explored the country of the Columbia river as early as 1800, five years before Lewis and Clarke, the American discoverers.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**Our Commerce with Liverpool.**—The value of the produce shipped from the U. States to Liverpool, for the first six months of the past year, was \$39,000,000, of which \$35,000,000 was in cotton.

**A Butterfly Flower.**—In the gardens of San Joseph and its environs is seen in its greatest perfection *le papillon vegetal*, which grows on a species of ivy, entwined around a poplar, or any other tall tree. This blossom is an exact representation of a living butterfly, but, unfortunately, there is no method of preserving it, even for a time; no sooner is it gathered than it withers and falls to dust.—*Col. Capadoc's Sixteen Years in the W. Indies.*

**The Turpentine Region.**—This part of the State has never, to our knowledge, been in so prosperous a condition as at present. Lumber have risen, one, two, or three hundred per cent; negroes have risen probably fifty per cent. Labor is so profitable that the country is full of money to make investments. At a late sale in Wilmington of fifty negroes, the average price paid for men, women and children, is stated to have been \$550. In the lower part of Bladen, hands hired for from \$125 to \$161. A gentleman who had gone to Wilmington to sell his turpentine, in pocketed \$1900, remarked that that sum was the produce of the labor of four hands.

As a consequence of this State of things, for the first time, probably, many persons from the upper counties are moving down. The tide of Western emigration may be said to have ceased entirely.

This is a more profitable business than Walker's imaginary profits of the manufacture and five times as much their real profits. It should continue for a year or two, we may expect to see Loco Focoism, envious as it ever of the prosperity of any class, running a race against the turpentine makers.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

**A Fatal Duel.**—We have been grossly misled, and are now pained to inform our readers that a Duel was fought yesterday morning at Bladensburg, between Dr. Daniel Johnson and Thomas F. Jones, Esq., of Perquimans county (North Carolina) which terminated at the first fire in the instantaneous death of the former.

It is said that the surviving combatant, and his second, were arrested upon the spot by the civil authorities of the county (Prince George's Maryland).—*Nat. Int. Feb. 3.*

**The Late Duel near Bladensburg.**—The following particulars of occurrences immediately following the duel between Mr. Jones and Johnson are given by a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, and are presumed to be correct:

After the parties concerned in the late fatal duel were taken to Upper Marlborough, at the request of the magistrates, who had refused to take bail, a Judge of the Superior Court of the State re-examined the case, and decided that as killing in a duel was not a capital offence according to the laws of Maryland, the parties under arrest were entitled to be admitted to bail, which was tendered and accepted, and they were discharged. The surgeons were discharged without bail on the first examination by the magistrates, as there was no law to hold them. The second of the surviving combatant was arrested without sufficient authority, for there was no affidavit on which to base the warrant, which he was taken. And, after his discharge, while an affidavit and new warrant were being prepared on which to arrest him again, he made his escape. Last night (the 21st instant) the parties returned to Elizabeth city, North Carolina, where they reside, and the corpse of Dr. Johnson was at the same time taken to his friends.

Matthew Lyon was a member of the old Congress, and of course strongly opposed to kings and kaisers. When the question of national coin was started, Mr. Lyon objected to the eagle, because he was the king of birds, and therefore unsuitable for a republic. Judge Thatcher, who was always characterized by good natured mirthfulness, replied, that perhaps it would be as well to take the goose for an emblem; for that animal had nothing majestic in her deportment, nor could high rank and high occasion any office; moreover, the geeselings would be a very convenient stamp on the tenpenny pieces and fifty penny bits. This called a great deal of fun, so offensive to Matthew Lyon, that he challenged his facetious opponent. "What arrangements will you make?" inquired the man who carried the challenge. "None at all," replied Judge Thatcher. "Why, are you willing to be called a coward?" "Yes, well, I am a coward; and he knew it very well; he never would have challenged me." "You turned the laugh upon Lyon, who wisely concluded there was no use trying to fight a man who fired nothing but jokes."

**Taming the House.**—The correspondent of the Argus writes, that while Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was speaking a few days ago, several individuals crowded around him, at the rear where of all other places, they might catch Chairman's eye. As Mr. C. turned to look the clock, to ascertain when his hour would expire, the seventeen braced themselves, through one leg, pushing forward the head, and partly extending the right hand with the intense anxiety exhibited in every muscle, the middle of a sentence, down came the hammer, announcing the expiration of the hour. "Go!" shouted a waggish member from the lobby, at the top of his voice and instantly seventeen sprang to their feet, crying, "Speaker, as loud as they could hawl!" In the gallery were frightened into hysterical immense roar of laughter echoed through Hall, while Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, seen, with horror depicted in his countenance, counting, with his pointed finger, the number aspirants for the floor. It was a rich scene, which would have made Hogarth's pencil blush.

**Burning Bibles.**—Do the people know, believe and realize, that in this enlightened State of New York, and in the present enlightened age there is a popular and powerful association who make it a practice, even on public occasions, to collect and burn all their copies of Bibles which the Bible Societies have been circulating and distributing among poor people of the country? Yet such is the fact; and several hundreds of such Bibles thus destroyed by public bonfire recently, in the town of Champlain, in this State.—*N. Y. Amer.*

**Let no Heathen Read This.**—During the year 1844, the Christians expended money preparing to cut each other's throats, than were appropriated to the preaching of the gospel to the pagan world since Jesus Christ died on the Cross! How well have they obeyed the injunction of the Saviour, as he said on them as on any of his professed disciples: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

**Indiana.**—The Whigs of Indiana nominated Joseph G. Marshall for Governor, and Godlove S. Orth for Lieutenant Governor, to be supported at the election on Monday, the 31st of August. Mr. Marshall is reputed to be one of the finest and ablest orators in the West.