

in the welfare of his own country as that Senator, or those with whom he acts. These are the commissions which have rendered it necessary that I should speak, and of these the duty of the Senator cannot deprive me, either at present or in future. Commissions, every one of which I intend to fulfill, and to live up to; and in doing so I will never be found contributing to the sacrifice of the rights or the honor of my country.

The Senator says the first great duty of a man is to know himself. He knows that; and it is very strange that, knowing himself, he was not silent upon this occasion, and not come forth here to do the very thing which he charges me with doing, by entering into a voluntary defence of the Senate. The Senate must have come to a pretty pass to require the gentleman to come forward as its attorney general to vindicate its character. He asks me under what commission I defend the House of Representatives? I ask him under what commission he presumes to be the organ of the Senate, and the keeper of its character?

Mr. Crittenden. I do not; but, as one of the body, I think it right to defend myself, and those with whom I act.

Mr. Allen. The Senator speaks for the whole body. I speak of the whole body. The difference between the Senator and myself is, that he speaks for the whole body, and I speak of the acts of the body. I've as much interest in the Senate, in its character and conduct as the Senator from Kentucky. I am part and parcel of the body, and the proportion which I bear to the body can neither be increased nor diminished by the remarks of the Senator. His remarks in reference to individuals here, and his grotesque faces, cannot have the least effect. His eulogies cannot elevate them nor his sneers depress. I want to know what it is that I have done to the Senator which makes him so busy on every occasion when I speak, to rise up and address his rebukes to me? Has he a private pique? I know of none; I can imagine none. It must be that he comes forward because he supposes he is in duty bound to take upon himself the guardianship of the Senate. I do not deny the Senate's right. I only say it bespeaks some complacency on his part, that, when any thing is said, up he jumps and performs the part of Attorney General; assuming, as in this case, that the Senate had been abused; an assumption not at all justified by the fact. I spoke of the public acts of the body just as the Senator speaks of the House of Representatives. Are we not at liberty to speak of our own acts, or of the acts of any branch of the Government? When we speak of an act which has been done, shall we be met with the charge—You are attacking a branch of the Government; you must not interfere with it; you must not refer to what has been heretofore done by Congress, or you will incur the charge of making an attack upon Congress? I think the gentleman's imagination has carried him rather too far in the execution of his assumed commission. The long practice of the gentleman as Attorney General may have given him a fondness for the sort of advocacy which he exercises here; perhaps his leaning that way is so great, that he does not recollect he is not now filling that office. I cannot account for his distorted view of the subject in no other light. Not a word can be said but, outspurring his broad shield, he cries, "Stop; not one inch further. Behold the shield of Achilles—not in his tent; oh, no—Achilles advanced to war; shield on arm!"

But I again repeat that I am utterly at a loss to account for the unnecessary warmth of the Senator. He says I spoke disparagingly, derogatorily, and unbecomingly, of this body. When I pray for the Senator from Kentucky to make faces; my manner is to make gestures. He thinks the audience will be alarmed at my gesticulation. Well, they will be compensated by a hearty laugh at the faces made by the Senator. I mean no harm by speaking in a loud tone; and if people are here who come to be entertained, they cannot fail to be so, seeing that we have comedy as well as tragedy enacted.

Mr. Crittenden rose to offer some observations in reply, when the Presiding officer remarked that this personal discussion had gone far enough, and he begged the gentlemen would desist from pursuing it further. It was, he said, with great reluctance that he felt himself obliged to interfere.

Mr. Crittenden remarked that it would have been well if the objection from the Chair had been made at an earlier period.

Mr. Allen hoped the Senator would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Crittenden. Certainly; I claim the same right the Senator from Ohio has enjoyed. I trust there is at least one member of this body for whom I have the right to speak, and he happens to be one who is assailed by the Senator from Ohio. Sir, I am content to learn from any body. I would even learn from a blackguard how to improve my manners, or from him who has the slightest, flimsiest claim to be called a gentleman.

If I have acted a part, it is a part I intended, and I doubt whether the language I employed was considered facetious by any other than the Senator from Ohio. I presume to be among the humblest of my friends; but, whatever may be the deficiency of my capacity, I hold in detestation, I feel an irresistible inclination to put down arrogance and impudence from whatever quarter it may come. I have no doubt it is a fault, but it is a fault which the rebukes and animadversions of my best friends have not entirely cured me of, much less am I to be schooled out of it by such a teacher as the Senator from Ohio.

Sir, I ventured to ask by what commission the Senator from Ohio presumed to read lectures from Senators here—by what commission he undertook to assume an oracular position, and arraign the Senate on a charge of paltering in a double sense—of hiding behind the bush—of committing acts of humiliation.

I asked by what warrant any Senator dared to address the Senate in that manner? By what privilege? By what prerogative? And I am answered it is by commission from the State of Ohio; and that that State is one of the most respectable in the Union. Sir, the gentlemen can say nothing of that State that will not meet my hearty concurrence. That great State of the West! Her children are scarcely more proud of her than I am, one of her nearest neighbors. But the gentleman will excuse me for being a little incredulous as to the extent of that commission. The commission of which he speaks is to perform the part of a gentleman. The State of Ohio never gave a commission to any one to violate the rules of decorum, to stand up with assumed superciliousness, and to give orders and to dictate to Senators what course they ought to pursue. The commission of the gentleman comes from another source. I wish I were at liberty, consistently with the rules of order, to say from

source it comes—to speak out my whole mind on the subject. Among the least, I think, of the gentleman's errors—I had liked to have said presumptions—it seems his belief that I have made him a particular object of attention, and that I have been extremely anxious on all occasions to reply to him. Well, sir, there may be some object of ambition to be obtained by having a formidable name, or a great man for an antagonist; to attack an Achilles or a Hector, when victory might make a man's fortune, and defeat detract nothing from his fame.

But has the gentleman dreamed it was this fame that I sought—that it was the light reflected from his name, in which I sought to warm or illuminate myself? If he believes this he is entirely mistaken—altogether wrong. Never did I expect, humble as my name may be, to borrow any lustre from him; I believe I can appeal to you, Mr. President, to bear me witness when I say that, as often as the illustrious hero has presented himself in the field, I have never sought to gain renown by touching even his shield. I am not altogether unambitious; very likely to have ambition; but, through my ignorance, I never knew it could be obtained in this way.

I can promise the gentleman another thing, and I hope it may be the means of peace between us, that I shall not seek him out; but if he ever attacks my dignity, or gives offence, as I thought he intended, disagreeable as it might be, I would never allow the time to pass; if I were bedridden I would get out to make a last attack.

Mr. Allen here interposed to remark that he had never made an attack on the Senator with the intention of doing wrong; his observations had been general, and intended to be applied in a general sense.

Mr. Crittenden. I will not undertake to say what the intentions of the Senator were; his meaning is for himself to explain, his remarks I think, pretty accurately indicate his meaning.

Mr. Allen again observed that he did not intend by anything he had said to offer an insult to any Senator; and if it were assumed that he did, he would only say it was an assumption without justification.

Mr. Crittenden. I am very glad the Senator has explained away the offence of his remarks. I am not very difficult to be satisfied, but the gentleman alleged that we had committed an act of humiliation, that we had dodged behind the bush; that we had shunned responsibility. These things he said, what he meant I leave to all to judge. If the gentleman did not mean what his words import, the best advice I can give him is, that which I heard once given to a member of Congress, not to speak until he had something to say.

The question then recurred on ordering the resolution as amended, to a third reading and was decided as published in our last.

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Richmond Whig.

The political intelligence by the Caledonia is comparatively unimportant.—The Oregon Question has been farther discussed, it is true, both in Parliament and in the English Journals, but without shedding any additional or clearer light upon the ultimate purpose of the British Government, than we had previously been enabled to infer from the language of her leading politicians. The provable caution and moderation of the statesmen who shape the policy and control the action of the British Government, when treating of their relations with foreign Powers, until they are themselves prepared to strike a blow, or until they see that their adversary is about to "let slip the dogs of war," do not justify, we think, the assumption, so confidently based upon the pacific temper of Lord Aberdeen's remarks, that there is no reason to apprehend a hostile collision between Great Britain and the U. S. Especially do we regard this assumption as unfounded, when we recur to the editorial columns of the London Times, the acknowledged organ of Lord Aberdeen, and frequently a much fairer exponent of his real sentiments, than his own speeches—and see in them language, if not entirely irreconcilable with the mild temper exhibited by the Secretary for the Foreign Department in the House of Peers, certainly by no means in accordance with it.

We have already called the attention of our readers to the decisive position assumed by the Times of the 17th and 18th of March, received by the Unicorn. But an article in that paper of the 23d of that month, is perhaps even more worthy of attention. Referring to the great changes proposed in the commercial systems of the two countries, and to the supposed tendency of those changes to render peace more desirable to the people and to the governments of both, the Times, in a labored article, shows, as well by historical reminiscences, as by argument, the fallaciousness of all expectations based upon that presumption; and it remarks, with peculiar significance and emphasis, that while it will be happy to meet Mr. Polk more than half way in what it is pleased to call his "commercial reforms," (and so advantageous are these "reforms," to British interests, that we do not for a moment question its sincerity,) they constitute no reason for the abandonment by G. Britain of her title "to the banks of the Columbia," and no inducement sufficiently persuasive to lead to an abatement of her "moderate and just claims to part of the Oregon Territory which have been constantly upheld by the British Government." It declares that "There is not a man in our most crowded markets, or our busiest ports, who would consent to give in exchange for those advantages, one title of British honor, or one acre of the rightful dominions of the British Crown." In these declarations of an English paper, which, as we above remarked, is (no doubt correctly regarded as the organ of the Foreign Secretary, and the editorial articles of which it is shrewdly surmised not unfrequently originate at the Foreign Office, we think we see the manifestation of an inflexible purpose to refuse any terms of compromise that may be offered upon the Oregon question, less liberal than those heretofore tendered by the predecessors of Mr. Polk, and uniformly rejected by the British Government.

If we have not overated the influence

of the London Times, and do not misapprehend its relations to the British Ministry, and if our inference from its language be legitimate and fair, we confess we cannot, for one, participate in the confidence so generally felt of a pacific adjustment of this controversy. We shall find ourselves mistaken—since we have infinitely less desire to acquire reputation as a prophet—and particularly as a prophet of evil—than to see the peace of the world preserved, and all its benefits and blessings secured to our country—so deeply dependent, as it is, upon its preservation for the rapid development of its resources, and so vitally interested in averting war—that prolific source of evils to all countries, but more especially to a confederated Republic.

The splendid triumph of the British arms in India, whence our previous accounts had led us to look for disastrous reverses, is the most interesting portion of the intelligence brought by the Caledonia. We refer the reader to another column for a brief detail of the results of the bloody battles by which the power of the native Princes has been effectually crushed, and the authority of the British empire almost indefinitely extended. "Annexation," indeed, appears to be the order of the day on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as upon our own—with the marked difference, however, that, while here it is peaceably effected, and by the mutual consent of the parties there it is achieved by the butchery of brave but barbarous and undisciplined troops. The British papers may taunt us as a nation of robbers, and chide us for the spirit of self-aggrandizement evinced by the incorporation of a neighboring State into our Union; but what shall be said of the spoilers of India, whose path is every where marked by the blood of the innumerable victims of their avarice and ambition? Even if the American people deserved the reproaches so lavishly bestowed upon them, in connection with the annexation of Texas, no Britain has a right, stained as he is with the blood, and laden with the spoils of India, to unite in the chorus of defamation.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following synopsis of the most important features of this Bill as it passed the House.

Sec. 5. Provides for the appointment of receivers general, to hold their offices for the term of four years, at the City of New York, at Boston and the city of St. Louis.

Sec. 6. Provides that receiving officers of customs, of lands, and all postmasters, with certain named exceptions, shall keep the money paid in to them, without using it, till the same is ordered to be transferred or be paid out.

Sec. 9. Provides that all receivers of public money within the District of Columbia shall whenever directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, pay money received by them into the Treasury; and that all receivers of public money elsewhere shall pay the money received by them to the receiver general at least as often as once a week.

Sec. 10. Provides for the transfer of the public money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public funds will permit, to withdraw the balance remaining with the present depositories.

Sec. 17. Directs the manner in which the books shall be kept, &c. and provides that any loaning of the public money or conversion of it to private use shall be adjudged an embezzlement of such money, which is declared to be a felony, punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and a fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Sec. 19. Provides that after the thirtieth day of June, 1846, one-third part of all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in gold and silver, and from and after the thirtieth of June, 1847, one other third part shall be collected; and from and after the last mentioned day all payments of government dues or of postage shall be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. Directs all payments made by every officer or agent of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 21. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government, after the last mentioned period, to be in gold and silver only.

Sec. 22. Forbids any exchange of funds by any of the officers or agents of the government other than an exchange for gold and silver; and directs every disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished him in currency legally receivable, to make his payments in such currency, or when furnished drafts, to make his payments received for the drafts furnished, unless he can, in either case, exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par.

Sec. 23. Makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts and prescribe the time in which all drafts shall be presented for payment; and to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. Fixes the salaries of the receivers general, &c. The receiver general at New York is to be paid \$1,000 per annum; at Charleston \$2,500, and at St. Louis \$2,000, &c.

The fare from Boston to New York, by the opposition lines, via Providence and Newport, is down to \$3.

PRETTY GOOD.

When Mr. Shepard, one of the Democratic candidates for Governor, made a speech to some twelve or fifteen people at Henderson Depot, he let the principal part of his "gas" off against the Whig tariff—denouncing it as outrageous, oppressive, intolerable, &c. Upon finishing his harangue, a worthy mechanic, (a stranger at Henderson, who was awaiting the departure of the stage,) who had listened attentively, to the speaker, observed to a democrat that stood by him, "How is it that the Democracy of North Carolina is so furiously opposed to the tariff, while the democracy of Pennsylvania goes for it?" "Is that so, stranger?" enquired the astonished democrat. "It is," replied the whig—"and the democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania have instructed their members in Congress to vote against reducing the whig tariff." The democrat seemed to doubt it, and challenged the whig to face Mr. Shepard and assert that the democrats of Pennsylvania were in favor of the tariff. The whig however declined, on the ground that he had no personal acquaintance with the candidate, "but sir," said he, "if you will ask him and he denies it, I promise you to 'face him.'" So they started, with a small crowd of democrats at their heels, to ask Mr. Shepard, who was sitting in a tavern "discussing most eloquently"—perhaps against the "abominable tariff"—Mr. Shepard, enquired the democrat, in a tone that told he felt confident of a triumph over the whig, "I want to know if it's true that the democrats of Pennsylvania are in favor of this whig tariff that you have been speaking to us about?" Mr. Shepard looked "kinder" side-way at the fellow, and with a wave of the hand that "suited to the word," exclaimed, "Oh, that has nothing to do with the Election of a Governor of North Carolina?" The fellow turned to the whig, and in a voice of surprise observed, "I give it up—you're right."—Milton Chronicle.

TO OUR WHIG FRIENDS.

It is easier to preserve power than to gain it. We now have the advantage of being in the citadel. The enemy is endeavoring to storm it. Defend it at all points, we conjure you. Stand firmly and hold by your guns, and all will be well. The duty of the Whigs to act with union and vigor, was never more imperative, than in preparation for the coming contest. Let no one be recreant to his duty at this crisis.

There are about a dozen counties in this State, pretty closely balanced as to their politics. Our Whig friends should look to this matter, and spare no honorable effort to carry as many of them as possible. They ought to see that their best and strongest men are brought out as candidates, and then, throwing aside all jealousies, make a hearty and united effort to elect them. This is the way to carry the State. Raleigh Register.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The President of the United States is a native of North Carolina.

At least six of the Senators of the U. States, forming one-ninth part of the Senate, are natives of North Carolina; viz: Messrs. Mangum and Haywood, from this State, Mr. McDuffie, from South Carolina, Mr. Benton, from Missouri, Mr. Spright, from Mississippi, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio. How many members of the House of Representatives are natives of this State we do not know, but think it likely that as many as twenty are, including the nine who represent the State.

Mr. King, the Minister at the Court of France, is a native of North Carolina, as is the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Rencher, the Minister at the Court of Lisbon, is a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Saunders, recently appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid, is a native of North Carolina.—Ib.

PUBLIC OPINION IS THE SUB-TREASURY.

The leading topic of the last week has been the Sub-treasury Bill. There is one especially noticeable fact connected with the discussion of this measure, and that is, the unusual unanimity with which it is condemned by the business men of the country—by those who are likely to understand and destined to feel its operation. Whatever diversity of opinion they may entertain regarding other Administration measures, in this they agree, and with one voice predict a revolution in business and monetary affairs greater than has happened for a long time.—Fredonian.

A handsome service of plate has been presented to Mr. J. HOFFMAN COLLABORE, of Boston, by his creditors. Mr. C. failed last year, and was released by the Master in Chancery on the payment of thirty per cent. on his obligations. Having since received a large legacy, he summoned his creditors and paid the balance, amounting to \$29,000, for which honorable conduct his creditors have paid him the above compliment.

Small Pox.—We learn that our friends in the country are very much alarmed by the reports which are spread amongst them with regard to the prevalence of this disease in Wilmington. That there are some cases of the disease in the place existing under a mild form is a fact. We believe the Physicians pronounce the form which the disease has assumed, Varioloid. No new cases have appeared during the last week, and those already existing, are rapidly convalescing. We do not think that our friends in the country need fear coming to Wilmington. The citizens of the place do not exhibit any degree of alarm. Indeed, in town we have little or no fears of its spreading.—Wil. Journal.

A negro slave was arrested in Raleigh a few days ago, who absconded from his master's service in Warren county, five years ago, and who has passed the whole intermediate time in that city—just fifty miles from his home—as a free negro, where he was universally thought to be such.

Temperance.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act authorizing a number of the counties in the state, agreeably to their petition, to decide at the polls the question whether distilled liquors shall be sold within their limits.

Cure for the Tooth-ache.—Take a piece of sheet zinc about the size of a fourpenny half penny, and a piece of silver—say a quarter of a dollar, place them together, and hold them between and contiguous to the defective tooth—in a few minutes the pain will be gone as if by magic. The zinc and silver acting as a galvanic battery, will produce on the nerves of the tooth sufficient electricity to establish a current, and consequently relieve the pain.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

☐ We are authorized to announce Hezekiah Turner, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

☐ We are authorized to announce John L. Graham, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

☐ We think a few fat Bees might be sold in Town, at a fair price.

Who are to be our Candidates?

We have asked this question before, and no one seems to answer it. Nor is our intention to do so at this time, but simply to urge upon the Whigs the necessity of awaking from the lethargy into which they have fallen upon the subject. Let all be concerned about this, for the Legislature—that will meet next November, will have to elect a United States Senator. And will any good Whig remain inactive and see Mr. MANGUM, the pride and glory of North Carolina, ousted to make place for one from the ranks of Locofocoism, inferior to him in every respect?—We trust not. Even if it could be otherwise—if a man worthy of taking his place in the Senate could be found (but this we know cannot be done by that party) his zealous advocacy of Whig principles, which we all hold so dear, should nerve us to the combat, and inspire us with a determination to secure his success by a triumphant majority. Come, Whigs of Rowan, at May Court, on Monday, we would say, nominate your men, and then enter the canvass with a determination to do your duty and your whole duty, let others do as they may. But we know that with a little extra exertion the Whigs can easily carry the State, for they have never failed when they desired it. And will they now neglect to give one day in support of those principles for which they have on former occasions fought so gallantly—and which has kept our State out of the slough of Locofocoism for so many years? No, we will not believe it.

MR. LEAK.

This gentleman, we perceive by a handbill at the P. Office in this Town, signed "Many Democrats," will visit Salisbury on Friday the 8th May, for the purpose of addressing his fellow citizens. Members of either party are invited to attend.

We certainly feel but little interest in the fight going on between Mr. Leak and James D. Shepard. But that little is decidedly favorable to Mr. Leak. We think the Raleigh managers of the Democracy of the State, treated him rather shabbily upon the whole, considering that he is one of their very best and most worthy leaders, and a man undoubtedly, of greater weight of character than the one upon whom they chose to confer the honor of standard bearer, in the contest now just commenced. It is not good policy to exalt a young soldier by conferring upon him the honors that legitimately belong to his senior. This injustice the Locos have done by attempting to horn off Mr. Leak for the benefit of James B. Shepard, who is, comparatively a young man, and of airy abilities.

But with this family jar we have nothing to do. They may fight and scath among themselves to their heart's content, and the Whigs should endeavor, in the while, to attain a position from whence, in the end, they may look down securely, at the closing of the scene; and if there is any laughing to be done, they may do their share of it.

MR. WEBSTER.

As we expected, the attempt of the notorious C. J. Ingersoll, to ruin Mr. Webster by asserting in his place in the House of Representatives, that Daniel Webster, had while Secretary of State, corruptly used the secret service fund, has recoiled upon the author with double fury. The President comes forward in answer to the resolution and refuses to give any thing to aid him in his dirty work of slander and detraction. Not one in the Senate when a resolution was introduced into the Senate of Mr. Ingersoll's party could be found to say or even intimate that they believed there was the least suspicion against Mr. Webster; but on the contrary, all the Democrats who spoke scouted at the idea and treated the author and the charges with that contempt he so justly merits.—He now knows where he stands. We always believed the charge was false and that Daniel Webster would come out triumphant. We will give the debate in the Senate on this subject next week.

A Long Street.—Mr. Advertiser says: Front of the longest street in the world, the exception of one or two from the three mile Pennsylvania Railroad, through Cincinnati, as far west as the extent of seven miles. There are not ten days three feet distant from the densely built as in other purposes and dwelling

Corn.—This article at seventy-five cents per bushel, and seventy in prices. Those who have largely, have most generally, and will most certainly economy to make the and oats harvests. The gradually declining for three months. We should however, were it to fall at present.

The address of Judge [unclear] more, at the annual meeting of the Tract Society of [unclear] last, was listened to and unmingled delight to the end. It was worth good men.—Baltimore P.

Col. C. S. Tonn, late Minister of the United States to Russia, returned to the United States in the last European steamer.

COL. BENTON
Seems to have brought with him the anger of some of his State, and particularly Missouri, by his speech in the Senate. The Missouri regarded as a strong trial, but now it announces a speech with astonishing threats the Colonel will "terrible" judgment of it it appears most favorable per seemed very much discovered that the offer as a compromise was increased by what seemed to have been Benton for the maintenance Missouri calls our right is up to 54 deg. 40 min speech this paper seems him, and says there is not but an appeal to the proceeds to make a come forward in support Missouriian contends.

We also, observe, Union, the Organ of Tennessee, attacks Missouri, charging him with Whiggery for an offence, all know, Modern Democracy, this, the Nashville Whig, isfaction, as a sign of things will ere long cofocoism can't last. nent men as Benton be the conduct of the Louisiana "proclivity towards think we may safely rely for the downfall of the racy. A more hypocritical party never existed the Jacobins of France a man dares to do that be right, he is immediately a traitor, and not worth This is democracy. The Only wonder is how long as it has.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We refer our readers to the debate to be found in the Senate on the day of the Oregon resolutions. It is of a more just rebuke uttered to any man for Crittenden gave to Senator Mr. Allen has been attempting to lord it not following in the number of 54. 40 min from this time forward cautious how he talks that body on the visible, plainly, in his is under obligation to the service he has rendered one who thought of PEOPLE and no one else.

The Spring has with us, to the agricultur crop, so far as we have promises to be a good some days ago, that made its appearance in town; but having had during this week, of hours duration, we thereby pretty well our farmers have the the weather now is up speedily. Indeed, the section, has much in the joys, to call forth the Great Dispenser of

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