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From the Presbyterian.
The Scotch-Irish of North Carolina.
(CONCLUDED.)

The first Constitution of the State of North Carolina was discussed and adopted at Halifax, North Carolina, in the winter of 1776-77. It remained unchanged until 1835, and at that time was the only Constitution among the U. States which had been set forth by the fathers of the Revolution. The changes which were made in 1835 did not at all affect its fundamental principles. They altered only the means by which those principles were manifested.— This long continuance of an instrument, adopted in the midst of our Revolutionary troubles clearly evinces the wisdom of its provisions—its clear favourableness to liberty and religion.— We have now the means of showing that the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina were not a whit behind the foremost in proposing and establishing those provisions. The evidence has been concealed for many years; but now that it is discovered, it is irrefragable. It is contained in a paper whose body is in the handwriting of Waightstill Avery, with marginal corrections and interlineations in a different hand. This paper seems to have been the original draught of the propositions submitted to the consideration of the Convention to which it refers. For on its margin the word "rejected" is written against some of its articles. The true history of North Carolina is yet to be written, and to its writer the whole of this paper will be of the highest value. Having but limited room, he will extract only those suggestions which are of the most importance, and of the most general interest, that the readers of the Presbyterian may again be assured that Presbyterianism is profitable for very many excellent things.

"At a general Conference of the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county, assembled at the Court House on the 1st day of November, 1776, for the express purpose of drawing up instructions for the present representatives in Congress; the following were agreed to by the assent of the people present, and ordered to be signed by ——— Chairman, chosen to preside for the day in said Conference.
"To Waightstill Avery, Hezekiah Alexander, John Phifer, Robert Erwin, and Zachary Wilson, Esquires:

Gentlemen—You are chosen by the inhabitants of this county to serve them in Congress, or General Assembly for one year; and they have agreed to the following instructions, which you are to observe with the strictest regard, viz. you are instructed,

1. That you shall assent to and approve the Declaration of the Continental Congress, declaring the thirteen Colonies free and independent States.

2. That you shall endeavour to establish a free government, under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina, and that the government be a simple democracy, or as near it as possible.

3. That in fixing the fundamental principles of government, you shall oppose every thing that leans to aristocracy; or power in the hands of the rich and chief men, exercised to the oppression of the poor.

4. That you shall endeavour that the form of government shall set forth a bill of rights, containing the rights of the people and of individuals, which shall never be infringed in and future time, by the law making power or other derived powers in the State.

5. That you shall endeavour that the following maxims be substantially acknowledged in the bill of rights, viz.

1st. Political power is of two kinds. One, principal and supreme; the other, derived and inferior.

2d. The principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large; the derived and inferior power, by the servants whom they employ.

3d. Whatever persons are delegated, chosen, employed, and intrusted by the people are their servants; and can possess only derived inferior power.

4th. Whatever is instituted and ordained by the principal supreme power, cannot be altered, suspended, or abrogated by any other power; but the same power that ordained may alter, suspend, and abrogate its own ordinances.

5th. The rules whereby the derived inferior power is to be exercised, are to be constituted by the principal supreme power, and can be altered, suspended, and abrogated by the same, and no other.

6th. No authority can exist or be exercised but what shall appear to be ordained and created by the principal supreme power; or by a derived inferior power which the principal supreme power hath authorized to create such authority.

7th. That the derived inferior power can be no construction or pretence assume or exercise power to subvert the principal supreme power.

8th. That you shall endeavour the government shall be so formed, that the derived inferior power shall be divided into three branches, distinct from each other, viz. the power of making laws; the power of executing laws; and the power of judging.

9th. The law-making power shall have full and ample authority, for the good of the people, to provide legal remedies for all evils and abuses that may arise in the State. The executive power shall have authority to apply the legal remedies; when the judging power shall have ascertained where and upon what individuals the remedies ought to be applied.

10. You shall endeavour, that in the original constitution of the government now to be formed, the authority of officers possessing any branch of derived power, shall be restrained.

For example—
1. The law-making power shall be restrained, in all future time, from making any alteration in the form of government.

12. You shall endeavour that trials by jury shall be for every trial and used in their utmost purity.

13. You shall endeavour that any person who shall hereafter profess himself to be an atheist, or deny the being of God; or shall deny or blaspheme any one of the persons of the Holy Trinity; or shall deny the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, or shall be a Roman Catholic religion, shall not sustain, hold, or enjoy any office of trust or profit in the State of North Carolina.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL FOUR
RULES."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE!
Genl Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VI—NUMBER 30.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

20. That in all times hereafter no professing Christian of any denomination whatever shall be compelled to pay any tax or duty towards the support of the clergy or worship of another denomination.

21. That all professing Christians shall enjoy the free and undisturbed exercise of religion and may worship God according to their consciences without restraint, except idolatrous worshippers.

22. You shall endeavour that the Form of Government, when made out and agreed to by the Congress, shall be transmitted to the several counties of this State to be considered by the people at large, for their approbation and consent if they shall choose to give it; to the end that it may derive its form from the principal supreme power.

It is difficult for the prosperity of the authors of such a paper as this to judge aright of its merits. Brought up to regard the principles here laid down as axiomatic, we seem incapable of realizing that they were ever denied, that is taken the world near six thousand years to acknowledge their truth and to define the limits within which they ought to be allowed. It must be that this unprecedented paper, proceeding from a people in frontier settlements; among whom there were no prominent lights of jurisprudence; whose wealth was small and means of education were limited. Yet how respectable must have been the people who, in a General Conference, could understand, discuss, and approve such a paper as this. Much doubt is there whether their descendants in this day of academies and colleges can produce its equal. It has no rhapsody about fraternity, nor any visions of Utopia, such as might have proceeded from men who had been suddenly relieved from galling oppression. But dictated by common sense, its language is very simple yet, its truths are very profound. Its provisions are concise, yet their comprehension is exceedingly large, and experience has shown them to be sufficient. It is full of large liberty and jealous watchfulness; of good order, sound morality, and pure religion. Great honour then be to the Scotch Irish Presbyterians of N. Carolina!

How these suggestions were received by the Congress to whom they were made can best be ascertained by comparing Instruction No. 5 with the Declaration of Rights, which has been the fundamental law of North Carolina for seventy-three years; and the other instructions with the various provisions of a Constitution whose principles have never required alteration. We will dwell on one or two instances which clearly prove that their fellow citizens approved these suggestions of the Scotch Irish. The thirty-second section of the Constitution of North Carolina was, until 1835, in these words:—"No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State." The original of this section is to be found in Instruction No. 19, above. In 1835, the only change in this section was made by substituting the word *Christian* for *Protestant*. For many years it had been warmly debated whether, as adopted at first, the thirty-second section was intended to exclude Roman Catholics from place and power in N. Carolina. The instructions of the Scotch Irish leave no doubt as to their desires; but the action of the framers of the Constitution render it uncertain whether they coincide entirely with the Scotch Irish. The words they adopted are ambiguous. "The truth of the Protestant religion," may mean the truth which the Protestant religion has. Hence, the Roman Catholics contended that they were not excluded by this section. But the natural expression for this latter idea seems to be "the truth in the Protestant religion." It is said that an English-Lord Chancellor has declared it impossible to word an act of Parliament as to prevent ingenious men from driving a coach and four horses through it. Instructions No. 20 and 21, are substantially embodied in Section 34 of the Constitution, which provides, "that there shall be no establishment of any one religious Church or denomination in this State in preference to any other; neither shall any person on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith, or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry contrary to what he believes to be right, or by voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of reasonable or sedition discourses from legal trial and punishment."

Another paper has been lately discovered, which bears the marks of having been submitted to the action of the Conference at Charlotte in November, 1776. Its hand writing is the same with that of the preceding Instructions. Some extracts from it will be serviceable to place the principles and consistency of conduct of the Scotch Irish in still stronger light. In reading the papers it should ever be borne in mind that they were produced in "times that tried men's souls"—when "an appeal to arms, and to the God of hosts," had been made as all that was left to the inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies. How clear and steadfast must have been the vision of their authors!

"After the Constitution and Form of Government shall be agreed upon and established, and the General Assembly formed; you shall endeavour that they exercise the law-making power on the following subjects of legislation viz.

1. You shall endeavour to have all Vestry Laws and Marriage Acts, heretofore in force totally and for ever abolished.

2. You shall endeavour to obtain a law to prevent clandestine marriages; and that gospel ministers regularly ordained, whether by Bishops, by Presbyteries, or by Associations of regular ministers, shall have legal authority to marry, after due publication of bans where the parties reside."

These laws were obtained, and so at their earliest opportunity were secured those objects of the Scotch Irish, for which as petitioners they had been "spurned from the foot of the throne."

Command No. 5 is, "You shall endeavour to diminish the fees of clerks in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and make the Fee-bill more perspicuous, and free it of all ambiguities." Here then the Scotch Irish insisted on, and obtained that redress for which the Regulators made their patriotic, but ill timed and unsuccessful effort.

Nor in the midst of their own troubles did the Scotch Irish forget the wants of the poor and friendless; for they directed.

"3. You shall endeavour to obtain a law for the relief of the poor, when their goods are sold by execution.

6. You shall endeavour to obtain a law that overseers may be elected annually in every county with power to provide for the poor.

13. You shall endeavour that so much of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Common and Statute Law heretofore in force and use, and favourable to the liberties of the people, shall be continued in force through the state, excluding every idea of kingly office and authority."

North Carolina is remarkable among her sister States of the Union for having always had the following among the provisions of her constitution:—"Sect. 41. A school or schools shall be established by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." The maintenance of a University is therefore as obligatory on the legislature, as is the maintenance of its judicial or executive departments. In obedience to this Section, the present University was provided for in 1789, and opened in 1795. This creditable provision of our Constitution is but another instance of Presbyterian attachment to sound and extensive learning.— The fourth command in the paper now before us, is, "You shall endeavour to obtain a law to establish a College in this county, and procure a handsome endowment for the same." In 1776, the Scotch Irish did not get what they most wanted; but the hint they threw out evidently led to the establishing and ample endowment of the University of North Carolina. The Scotch Irish of North Carolina are on record as among its earliest, most intelligent, and firmest friends. One of them, Dr. McCorkle, preached the sermon at its foundation, others have been liberal contributors to its library, and numbers of their sons have been educated in its halls. In Dr. Foot's Sketches of North Carolina, can be found the story of the efforts which the Scotch Irish made before the revolution to establish a college at Charlotte. They were disappointed at that time, and the disappointment was the more bitter because all the incorporated academies in the colony were placed by law under the control of Episcopals. Hence the University of North Carolina must be looked upon as the first reward which they obtained for their praise-worthy efforts. Still later, Davidson College was established in Mecklenburg county, to complete their satisfaction, and to show by its name and location how much the Scotch Irish of North Carolina value the blessings of a sound and religious education.

C. P.

LATE FROM NICARAGUA.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Oct. 19, 1849.

Gentlemen: I am happy to inform you that the contract for the ship canal across this republic, made with Mr. D. L. White, of New York, as the representative of the company, has been unanimously ratified by both Houses of the Legislature, and has become a law. The ratifications will be exchanged at the city of Managua, where the members of the Government are residing. The treaty of "Alliance, Friendship, Commerce, Navigation, and Protection," concluded by our Minister, Mr. E. G. Squier, has also been approved by the Chambers, without a dissenting voice among either Representatives or Senators, and to the universal satisfaction of the population.

I do not know that I can better convey to you an idea of the spirit which animates this Government and People than by translating a passage from the address to the Chamber of Don Sebastian Salinas, the Minister of Foreign Relations:

"The identity of principles and interests between ourselves and the great sister Republic of the United States of North America must some day unite the two countries in the most intimate bonds of fraternity and mutual advantage. The American continental spirit cannot be indifferent to European pretensions over our territory. Hence it follows that our relations with that republic have been drawn closer by the strongest ties between the two countries, both with regard to commercial and political interests. To realize this, a company of responsible persons has concluded with our Government, under the influence of that nation, a contract for the opening of the inter oceanic ship canal." &c.

You will notice from the above that this Government is fully imbued with the idea of entering into more and more intimate relations with the United States, a line of policy which looks towards the peaceful organization of the entire North American continent into one grand Federal Union. A great deal of the talk about manifest destiny we may safely set down as designed more for selfish than for serious purposes; but at the same time we must be struck by the Providential preparation of this continent for neutralizing a great end of all the vast movements of the age,

namely, a universal brotherhood of nations.

I can also inform you that Mr. Squier has negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Honduras, which has some provisions of great importance to the American lines of steamers in the Atlantic, and indeed to our commerce generally. This treaty renders every port of Honduras perfectly free, so far as the United States is concerned; and, with a view to securing these privileges, cedes to us for the time being the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca. This island commands the Gulf, and indeed the whole coast. It has been or is speedily to be taken possession of by an American naval force. This a great disappointment to the English, who have long had their eye upon the island, and have been intending to seize it under the pretence of indemnifying themselves for debts due British subjects. The announcement of the cession and occupation has made them look foolish. As Mr. Squier's circular has excited a good deal of attention here among foreigners, I subjoin a copy of it:

CIRCULAR.

Legation of the U. S. in Central America,
Leon de Nicaragua, Sept. 28, 1849.

To ———, Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, has been ceded to the United States of North America by the Republic of Honduras for the time pending constitutional action upon an existing convention between the two Republics, and that accordingly speedy possession will be taken of the same upon behalf of the United States. The existing port and other regulations of the island will be continued until otherwise ordered. I have also the honor to add that the U. States has acquired interests in the Western Islands and coast of Honduras which will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall affect the present order of things in that quarter.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

E. GEO. SQUIER.

There is a little local news here. Business is dull; but a great impulse will, it is supposed, be given to industry and commerce generally as soon as the works on the ship canal are fairly set on foot.

A GALLANT SOLDIER.

At the funeral honors paid to Worth, Duncan and Gates, John Van Buren delivered an oration, in which he related the following anecdote of the former:

While General Scott was under charges by order of General Jackson, and a court of inquiry was investigating his conduct in Florida, a party of gentlemen met in this city, and after dinner the conversation turned upon the subject of Scott's services. Worth, indignant at the proceeding, was describing the part which Scott took in the battle of Niagara. He said that Scott's brigade were advancing, towards evening, under the cover of a wood, from which they were to deploy into open field; Scott had already had one horse shot under him, and as the column were deploying, his second fell and he became entangled under it. The column wavered, and Worth, then his youngest aid, rushing to his assistance, dismounted and tendered him his horse, saying, "General can you mount, the column falters for a leader?" Scott immediately mounted, and riding to the head of the column, cried out, "Advance men! the night's our own," and Worth followed Scott, as his aid on foot. At this moment a discharge of grape from a single cannon prostrated Scott, the horse which he rode, and his aid, Worth. Scott and Worth were immediately carried to the rear, Scott seriously, and Worth, as it was supposed, mortally wounded. Attention was, of course, first paid to the commanding officer. After some time a deep groan was heard apparently from the adjoining tent, and Scott, with that forgetfulness of himself which distinguishes him on such occasions, begged the surgeon to repair to the quarter whence the sound proceeded, and attend, as he said, "to poor Worth, who must be dying." Instead of this, as Worth concluded, "the cry of agony proceeded from my faithful dying charger, who had managed to drag himself upon three legs to the edge of my tent, where he had lain down to die." Pausing for a moment, while there was hardly a dry eye in the company, he added—"I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I find that, in defending Gen. Scott, I have been incidentally led to describe my own service."

The Dreadful Murder in Connecticut.

The correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from New Haven, gives the following report of a trial in that city:

The trial of Henry L. Foote, for murder, which took place in this city last week, excited unusual interest, in consequence of the unprovoked atrocity of his crimes. This brutal murder was another of the countless tragedies of rum. I have seldom seen a person who seemed so completely demented and embroiled as did this Foote. He manifested the most stupid indifferences at the trial. When the bloody garments were brought into court as proof of his guilt, he coolly took them

up one by one, and examined them with the appearance of the greatest indifference.

From the evidence offered in court, it appeared that on the 14th of September last in Northford, a few miles east of New Haven, Miss Emily Cooper, a girl of 12 years of age, left the house of Mrs. Foote, mother of the prisoner, for the purpose of going to school, less than a half mile distant. As she was passing through a dense wood, where one could not be seen for several rods from any house, Foote met her, led her aside from the road, attempted to violate her person, and then murdered her by cutting her throat.

In the evening of the same day, after getting again inspired with the spirit of a demon, at the village rum shop, he reeled home, bereft of reason, and murdered his own mother. Her anxious inquiries about the missing Emily were answered with fatal blows which she survived but a few hours.

After an absence of a few minutes only, the jury, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

There was one affecting circumstance connected with this transaction. It was the last day of the school. Emily was to receive a prize as a testimonial of her good deportment and scholarship. In acknowledgment of the present, and as an expression of her gratitude to her teacher, Emily had written out the following beautiful verses (supposed by her friends to be original). But whether original or not it seems as a sort of presentiment of her sad fate.

FORGET ME NOT.

Forget me not! what a varied feeling
These little magic words impart,
Absence and love at once revealing,
They sudden while they soothe the heart.

Forget me not! whatever woes
In life's precarious path beset me;
They'll soften if affliction knows,
That those I love will not forget me.

Your affectionate friend and pupil,
EMILY H. COOPER.

G. SMITH.

The paper on which these lines were penned was ornamented by two flowers neatly painted by herself. Little did she think how soon that appeal would come to her friends. "Forget me not." These verses were placed in her dinner basket, which, together with her bonnet and parasol, were found in good order near the head of the murdered girl.

Insanity.—Miss Dix, the distinguished philanthropist, in a memorial to Congress, by which she asks a grant of land for the benefit of the insane in our country, shows that in the New England States the proportion of the insane to the whole population, is about 1 in 600; that in the Middle States it is 1 in 900; and that in the Western States it is 1 in 1300. The worst state is Rhode Island, where there is 1 to every 503; and the best South Carolina, where there is 1 to every 6,158. In some of these states there is comparatively excellent provision for the insane; but in others little or nothing has been done.

THE BANTER.

It was a cold winter night in the West, many years ago, and a small party were sitting around the bright blazing fire in a little country tavern, the only one the town boasted of, when the landlord was suddenly aroused by a knocking at the door and a loud "hallo! here." As soon as the door was unbarred, a stout young man entered, buttoned up in a brown overcoat, with a fur cap, booted and spurred, with a riding cap in his hand.

"Lodgings for the night," said he to the landlord, "and have my horse well fed." Then approaching the fire, he spread himself, and tapping his boots with his whip, gave a supercilious look upon the little knot of men around, who had made way for him.

"Devilish cold night," said he, unbuttoning his coat: why don't you have more wood on here?"

"That was a great shot of Billy Robin's yesterday," said an old man in the corner, peering over his spectacles at the stranger: "he shot an Indian at two hundred and thirty yards."

"That was pretty fair," said the stranger, "but I'll bet ten dollars that I can out shoot, out ride, out wrestle, out run or whip any body about your diggings."

No one replied to this banter, and at last the old man, who stood about six feet high, said,

"We don't fight much about here, stranger, except with Indians, but as you appear keen for a bet I'll bet you ten dollars that I can beat you spitting at a mark at the distance of six feet."

"Done," said the stranger, "I'll take the bet."

And the money was forthwith put up, the distance measured off, and a cross made on the floor with a piece of chalk for a target.

"Well, go on," said the old man; your first spit."

The stranger took his position and calculating the distance with his eye to the mark, spit within an inch of the chalk cross. "Well, beat that," said he, with a look of triumph.

"That's just what I'm going to do," said the old man; and taking his place, fixed his specs firmly on his nose, knelt upon his knees, and stretching out his hands as

far as he could, he leaned over and spit plumb on the cross. "I rather think I drove the centre that time," said the old man, resuming his feet; while the party round, who had been watching the sport, now roared with laughter.

The old man quietly pocketed the stakes, while the stranger, with a grave-yard countenance, simply remarked, "Is that the way you do things here?" and retired to his lodgings.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE AND MR. CLAYTON.

More of the French Quarrel.—According to the Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald, M. de Tocqueville does not take Mr Clayton's reproof kindly. We gather as follows:

The French Minister has, since the published correspondence, written a letter to our Secretary of State, in reply to the letter of Mr. Clayton to the French Minister, in which our Secretary took occasion to admonish the Government of France that the United States were competent to take care of themselves and their own dignity as a nation, without the gratuitous advice which M. de Tocqueville condescended to give to our Secretary of State. M. de Tocqueville, it is said, demands of the Secretary of State, to retract, modify, or apologise, in respect to the offensive expressions in his very independent letter to France. He further states that several Cabinet meetings had been held at Washington; Mr. Clayton was disposed to compromise, but that General Taylor, who never surrenders, protested against the Secretary abandoning his position—and the question being taken, the Cabinet unanimously resolved that no retraction, modification, or apology for the letter shall be made. Mr. Rives' reception will be delayed till the answer to the demand of M. de Tocqueville is received. The next steamer will take out General Taylor's emphatic reply, and the next bring back Mr Rives'. What the next step will be depends upon circumstances.

Both the N. York Courier and Tribune, also, supply us with rather dark hints from Washington in this matter. The letter of "Alpha," in the Tribune of the 12th inst. says:

"I am apprehensive, for reasons that it is unnecessary to enumerate, that the aspect of our relations with France is not so pacific as it was when the steamer previous to the last two left Europe. What I mean is, that there is more of a disposition manifested by the French Government according to last advices, to be dissatisfied and find fault, than there is any reason or plausible pretext for."

Of course, we do not know what degree of confidence to put in all this. To the contrary of one portion of it at least—the reception of Mr. Rives—letters from Paris intimate that Mr. Rives will be received in Paris; that he has had one or two interviews with the President and M. de Tocqueville, and since those interviews he has rented a capacious hotel, belonging to the Duchess de Marmier, for the term of three years, which certainly does not look like fear on his part of the result.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE WHIRLPOOL.

"The voyager enters a current which seems propitious, there is no apparent diversion from his course, his bark speeds well, his oars does not toil, nor his sail strain. In his confidence all promises success. But while he examines, scarcely does it seem that he has advanced, much, again and again reminds him of what he has noticed just before. A strange familiarity impresses his sense. Still current flows into current, while onward and buoyant is his track. Soon he feels an unnatural vibration. Where he glided he now whirls along. The truth seizes him. He is sweeping a whirlpool. Long since he has entered the verge of a mealstrom, and he is now the sport of its gyrations—No power is left his helm or mast; he is the trembling, unresisting prey. He hears the roar, he is drawn into the suck of the vortex. Not only the circle lessens, the very surface slopes. The central funnel and abyss, dark-leaving, vitreous, yawns. The mariner shrieks, the skiff is swallowed up, where the waters only separate to close, where outermost attraction was but the minister to the famine of this devouring maw."

This is Dr. Hamilton's description of a whirlpool. O how exactly does it depict the course of the unhappy drunkard! Thus does he enter, scarce knowing the de-evil current, and ere he is aware of it he is swallowed up and lost forever.— O that we could impress our youthful readers with the belief that the first rounds are made while they are young, and that, even more rapidly than the years roll round, do they sail this awful circuit and plunge in the dread abyss.

"Let us beware of the first wrong direction of thought and feeling, however minute the degree; fearful may be the after deviations."—*Journal.*

Soda Coffee.—The flavor of coffee may be very much improved, by adding forty or fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more wholesome, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

From the few returns received, this State in its recent election, for members of the Legislature and State Officers, with the exception of Governor, seems to have gone for the Whigs. In the city, the Whig majority is over 2000.— So much for Democratic and Abolition Coalition then. What a rebuke.

New Jersey.—Whig by a handsome majority in the Legislature.