ferms of the Watchman.

per year, Two Dollars-payable in

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From the Raleigh Register. THEREORD COUNTY AND GOV. MANLY.

reder this head, the " Mountain Banner," a Number printed in Rutherfordton, makes an ked and unjust assault upon Governor about his appointment of Commission. locate and survey the Western Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line. Afremaining silent (so far as we know) for than 12 months as to the Governor's course his business, he comes out now and charges with having acted "unfairly"-with hav. dearly and knowingly violated his duty eth having located the road himself"declaring that we (the people of Ruther. should not secure any benefit from an act Legislature passed for our benefit." In sance, charging that Governor Manly corand with premeditated design, made the the people of the county of Rutherford, and the Commissioners were the corrupt and ant tools and instruments in his hands for aperpetiation of the outrage; and winding with the characteristic remark : "We take pleasure in saying we do not know a man the County who will vote for him" in the ent of his re-nomination to office, &c., &c. These are grave charges, Mr. Editor, to be with by the press against Pulic Functionaacting under outh, and it is the business erry honest man in the State to investigate in and satisfy himself whether they be true

low, let us see what acts the law requires Governor to do in this business, what he done, and whether he is obnoxious to this my accusation.

to a proper understanding of the subject, it secessary to refer briefly to other acts of the rislature of the last session. In a liberal at of State pride, both political parties uniin setting on foot several schemes of Inter-

among other acts, one was passed to conmet a Rail Road connecting Wilmington with disbury and theace to Charlotte, filling up w link of the Great Northern and Southern wel. Another, to construct a Plank Road

Fayetteville to Salisbury. Another to onstruct a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to Georgia line. In all these schemes the sue look a large pecuniary interest. In the in named she took an interest of two thirds ; the second three tifths; and the last, this lestern Turnpike, was to be made wholly out the public funds, and to be exclusively a ine Road.

for the purpose of surveying and locating Turnpike Road, the Governor was requirby the third section of the Act to appoint a spetent and experienced Engineer and three mmissioners, who are required by said act take an Oath before one of the Judges, faith ty to discharge said duty to the greatest advan-

me for the State. Soon after the adjournment of the Assembly. in Gevernor proceeded to the discharge of the my which had been assigned to him. The mes of thirteen Gentlemen residing at differst points in the west were, by their respectin friends, recommended as Commissioners,of them honorable, intelligent men and enmy competent. The difficulty and embarament in making a selection among such m will be readily appreciated. In any almative only three could be gratified, while n were certainly to be disappointed. Two

the considerations were adopted in making in selection. First, to take one from each m of the contemplated road, and one from the testre, so that the different sections might berepresented. Secondly, to apportion this crumb satronage between members of both the potical parties.

Accordingly, A. H. Shuford, of Catawba, . W. Haves, of Cherokee, and Joseph J. Iwin, at that time and now a citizen of Ruth. ford county, were appointed. Some unavoiddelay arose in procuring the services of a Empetent Engineer, when Maj. S. M. Fox, a buleman well qualified and highly recommended, was appointed. And here Gov. M's gency in the location of the road terminated. lider his oath of office he appointed such men whe thought would do their duty faithfully .to them he left it, under the oath which the aw had enjoined upon them, to do that "duty the greatest anvantage for the State." To the Engineer upon whose reconnoissance and messional opinion chiefly rested the responbidity of the location, the Governor gave no ustructions as to the route he should take, ex. mit dexpress the wish, should it be found acticable, that the Road might run through

on and about it. in the month of July last, the locating part mmenged operations, and having considered claims of the two mountain passes, viz : the ckery Nut Gap and the Swannanoa Gap, wough one of which the Ruad must necessa. y go) decided in favor of the latter and locathe road through Morganton and not through It is for this act that the Gov. mor is held responsible, and has been made larget for the fiery indignation of the Mounin Banner. Now, we think a fairer rule hould be "to let every tub stand upon its own butom to judge of a public officer by his acts ad not by the acts of others. It is quite suffitent for a man to be held accountable for his Wn errors and imperfections.

several Court house Towns of the Counties

which it passed, for the greater con-

wience and accommodation of the people liv-

But as Gov. M. has been identified with this witton of location, let us examine whether the tiston of the Engineer and Commissioners In he sustained-whether the road ought to in through Morganton and not through Kuthfordron, to secure "the greatest advantage or the State.

A State Road is to be made. It is to be made by the State's Agents.

It is to be made out of the State's money. It is to be a toll paying road to the State. It is to be located to the greatest advantage

and it is to begin at Salisbury and run West be of the State of Georgia.

Now, reader, cast your eye for a moment on Map of the State. Where is Salisbury? from Virginia on the North, and 60 miles account of this central position as to the was intended by the Legislature, we should not meditatedly done them an injury.

THE CAROLINA WATCHW

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI-NUMBER 51.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

terminus of this Western Turnpike-as the termins of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road-and as the distinguished point in the great Central Rail Road. How are you to get from Salisbury to the Georgia line? Why, there are but two ways to be considered. One, by Beatties' Ford, Rutherfordton, Hickory Nut Gap, to Asheville, and so on. The other, by Statesville, Morganton, Swannanoa Gap to Asheville, and so on. Compare these routes.

If you take the first named by Beatties' Ford and Rutherfordton, you locate the Road in the neighborhood of the Rail Road authorized to be built from Salisbury to Charlotte. Secondly, by that route you are getting near-

er and nearer as you progress to the Southern boundary of the State. When you are at Beat. tie's Ford, you are within 25 miles of the South Carolina line, while the Virginia line on the North it is about 75 miles. When you miles from the South Carolina line.

Thirdly. By this route you may accommodate two or three North Carolina counties, and the people and market Towns of South Carolina, while all the counties north of that route, Catawba, Alexander, Davie, Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, Ashe, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Mc-Dowell, and Yancy, would be shut out from it, in whole or in part.

Fourthly. By taking that route through the Hickory Nut Gap, it would go where the State had heretofore spent large sums of money for the accommodation of that section, while she had done nothing so far as we know, for the

Fifihly. By taking that route and going by Beattie's Ford, you adopt a route which the Legislature, it seems, expressly repudiated and Banner) "an effort made by Mr. Connor, the Senator from Lincoln, to fix Beattie's Ford as one of the points, was rejected."

Now cast your eye again on the Map, and look at the other or the middle route which the Engineer and Commissioners have adopted .-Beginning at Salisbury and passing near States. ville, through Morganton, Asheville, Waynesville, Franklin, and you maintain in a very singular manner that same central position with respect to the Northern and Southern boundaries of the State-there being about an equal amount of Territory on both sides of the route -and thus afford to the people, both North and South, equal advantages.

Again. The Legislature in 1846 chartered "the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike," took one half the stock for the State, and establised tolls in which the State, is interested one half.-That road is now in progress of construction, and will connect with this Turnpike in the county of Caldwell. And while that road will afford an outlet to those land-locked, mountainbound counties of Caldwell, Ashe, Wilkes, Wa. tauga and Yancy, a most fertile and interesting section of country, now entirely distitute of marketing and travelling facilities, will, by its connexion with this Turnpike, pour into our State a large and valuable trade from the mountain counties of Virginia and Tennessee, which reaching Salisbury, can be continued in their own wagons on the Plank Road to Fayetteville; or, by taking the Centrall Rail Road, be conveyed to Wilmington-thus fostering our own Market Towns: entrenching our people by giving them facilities of trade and commerce and building up the means, the wealth, the character of our own State, and enabling us to throw off our commercial vassalage to Virginia and South Carolina.

Now, without running the parallel further between these two routes; we would ask any unprejudiced man, which of them was to be preferred in order to secure "the greatest advantage for the State ?"-for mark you, that is

Shall this central route be taken by Morganton and so on, thus dividing the State by the road; equalizing the advantages to the counties on both sides, Rutherford included :- opening a high way to market to those Northwestern counties of ours beyond the Blue Ridge, which have no market; connecting with, and aiding another State work, the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike; bringing into our State the travel and produce of other States; and thus adding freight and profit to the turnpike Roads, and the Plank Road, and the Central Rail Road: in all of which the State is so largely interested? Or shall the Southern line be taken ? Run the Road within twenty miles of South Carolina: cut off the middle and northern counties of our own State from its benefits : leave the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike in the woods without an outlet: run it along the line of the Railroad from Salisbury to Charlotte and bring the State's did make any such silly declaration. works in collision : and, finally take it by Beattie's Ford, where the Legislature refused to permit it to go? How could the Engineer and Commissioners hesitate which of the two to

have said to them had they been deprived by the adoption of the Southern line of their anticipated benefits? What would the fifty counties East of Salisbury-aye, what would the whole State have said, had they, disregarding the obvious, undeniable and incomparable advantages of this middle route, located this road where this large Public fund was to be expended, not for the greatest benefit to the greatest number of the people of this State, but for the benefit of the few, and the people of South Carolina? Depend upon it, they could have held up their heads before the artillery of Westherefore, the Engineer and Commissioners have acted wisely and prodently, and for the best interest of the State in this matter, and that they will be sustained by the people in all sections and by all parties.

brough the State, across the Blue Ridge to the foundation and justice of this onslaught upon Governor Manly? How has he acted "un-

fairly, and knowingly violated his duty ?" In the appointment of Commissioners, "all here she stands, in the centre of the State, that we desired (says the Banner) was that our ber Northern and Southern boundary, 60 voice should be heard, our claims considered; by the writer in the Mountain Banner to enterand if the road had been located at Morganton, tain the opinion, that he has in this matter, wil-

have said a word, we would have cheerfully submitted."

Well, what was done? The Governor appointed Col. Joseph J. Erwin, then and now a citizen of Rutherford, one of the Commission. ers. giving Rutherford a voice in the Board .-Moreover, we are informed that the Engineer, Maj. Fox, did make a reconnoisance of that way before he commenced locating; and as to the other commissioners, Messrs. Hayes and Shuford, we apprehend that having travelled both these routes over the Blue Ridge for the last twenty-five years, in sunshine and in rain. they were just as competent to decide upon their relative merits as they would have been had they made another "examination."

It was certainly the duty of the Engineer and Commissioners to have made an examination of that way, or in some proper and satisfactory manner, have made themselves acquainted with reach Rutherfordton you are only about 20 its claims. But if they did not, why should Governor Manly be blamed? He had no pow.

er to coerce nor punish them. But the Governor is charged with having en. tertained a preference for the Morganton or middle route, and to have appointed the Commissioners expressly to that end, and that thus "he located the road himself." Now it is undeniably true, as we are informed, that the Governor, in view of the various schemes of Internal Improvement projected by the Legisla. ture, in connexion with this question, and from his general knowledge of the topography of the State, did entertain the belief that this Turn: pike ought to take the Morganton or middle route; that, in his judgment, such route would accommodate the larger number of our people, and would be best for the interest of the whole ber of the Congress of 1842, will be invited to State; that he expressed this opinion without form a part of the President's council. refused to adopt. For (in the language of the reserve to all who desired to know his opinion; and that, in the selection of commissioners, he firm. It is said to be his intention to retire t preferred those, of course, who were not committed against that way, but who concurred with him in these views. But the allegation, that he controlled the Engineer and Commissioners, that he required pledges from them, and had the road located where he pleased, is, to say the least of it, puerile and idle. What a gratuitous aspersion is here made upon the character, independence and integrity of the Engineer and Commissioners? what unwarrantable insult? Why, suppose that, forgetting the respect due to himself and these honorable gentlemen, the Governor had said to them that he meant to have this road go through Morgan. must execute his high behest: What would have been their reply? I reckon they would holders.' have told him, in very unmistakable language, that the Law under which they were appointed required them to take an oath "to discharge their duty to the best advantage for the State; that they should steer by that chart, and not by the wishes or opinions of the Governor or any body else. That is what they would have thought and felt. "He appointed his men, (says the Banner,) and they have fulfilled their orders." These honorable gentlemen are too well known and respected to be thus denounc. ed with impunity as "the men" of any body. Without doubt, they acted fairly and conscientiously. Indeed, so clearly does it appear that the middle route for this road was the proper one, that we entertain the firm conviction that if this appointment of Commissioners had been conferred upon any three of the intelligent, honest, and patriotic citizens of Rutherford alone, however they might have desired to favor their own county and bring the road into their neighborhood, (and all men might very honestly desire to have the road run by their doors,) yet having taken a solemn oath to lay off this

> The Banner further says, he (Gov. M.) declared "that we should not secure any benefit from an act of the Legislature, passed for our benefit." Now, it is news to us that this act was passed for the benefit of any particular

not have felt themselves constrained to give

their verdict in favor of the middle route, no

matter what might have been their private wish.

It is a general Law, for the benefit of the whole State. But if the writer means any thing more than a figure of speech by the Language imputed to the Governor, and means to allege that he used those words or any like them, conveying the same sentiment, we are authorized to say that the writer is mistaken, or has been misinformed. That Gov. M. never In the name of common sense, we would

ask, what motive under heaven could Gov. M. have, to think, speak or do any think that would injure any man, woman or child, high or low, within the limits of the county of Rutherford? What would the twelve North West counties He has never received any injury from her which he might desire to revenge. He has personal and highly cherished friends in that county, living, too, on that very Beattie's Ford and Hickory-Nut Gap road, whom it would afford him sincere and unaffected delight to accommodate and to serve. During the last canvass for Governor, he was treated with hospitality and kindness by her people. At the election, he was sustained there by the votes of his party, for which he feels duly grateful. Where, then, can be the foundation and motive of any human being to induce her people to believe that Gov. M. is hostile to the county of Ruther. tern denunciation. In our humble conception, ford, and has maliciously sacrificed her interests? We are authorised by Gov. Manly to disavow explicitly all and every such imputed feeling and motive; to deny the allegation and charge; and to appeal from these unjust aspersions of the Mountain Banner, (set forth, it is In this view of the subject, where is the to be hoped, not from malice, but from misapprehension.) to the people of Rutherford themselves; and to declare, on his behalf, that from his knowledge of the character of that people, he does not believe that there are ten men in the county of Rutherford, who can be persuaded doubt Carolina on the South:—selected after an examination of the various routes, as fully violated his duty and maliciously and pre-

Messrs. Editors, when a charge of corruption, or maileasance is made against a public officer, the people, his constituents, and each one of them, have a right to know the facts, and ought to inquire into the them and set them right; and this is our apology for this long FAIR PLAY.

SPIRIT OF THE EVENING PRESS. The "Evening Post" correspondent writes from the Capitol, despondingly enough, as fol-

All things considered, we are getting along here deplorably enough. Congress is fast abolishing itself, by the mingled factionism and imbecility which mark its proceedings. It has been nearly five months in session, and has done nothing, and is likely to do nothing for some months to come. There is a very serious apprehension that the first of July will find us here without any provision having been made for carrying on the government for the next fiscal year.

The "COMMERCIAL" does not like the indiscriminate and incessant emigration of the best part of our American population to California, and having their places filled with foreigners. The Washington correspondent of the same

" Dissolutions and reconstruction of the Cabinet are only postponed to a more convenient season, and when the change shall occur, I consider it highly probable that Massrs. Vinton of Ohio, King of Georgia, and Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, a very able and distinguished mem-

"Mr. Webster's health continues very in-Marshfield for a season."-N. Y. Express.

The "ANTI SLAVERY STANDARD," of this city, publishes prominently at the head of editorial columns, Wm. Lloyd Garrison's anouncement of the fourth-coming Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at the Broadway Tabernacle, 7th May, of which the following is an extract :-

" A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue with Slavery is the demand for the immediate and unconditional ton or the middle route, that he had appointed emancipation of every slave, and that such a agricultural family is granted to every one less distinct, a large, albatros, such as are them for this special purpose, and that they consummation can never be attained so long as we maintain a political Union with Slave.

their insane purpose .- N. Y. Express.

Union and Compromise Triumph .- Position and independent existence." of Mr. Benton, &c. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

writing from Washington under date of April 17, says; The friends of Union and compromise have triumphed in the Senate. It has

been a hard struggle: but it may now be presumed that we have passed the crisis cing California and the Territorial Governments, will pass the senate.

They will pass, too, under the recommendation of a committee of thirteen members, selected from different quarters of the country, and of different parties, and any man who may oppose the views of that committee will be put down as a Read Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition. road not for the benefit of Rutherford county, disunionist. There are but two parties to but to the greatest advantage for the State, we | this question-the party in favor of Union | spectable citizens of Rutherford county could by compromise. be found, who, under such an obligation, would

The report of the committee will carry great weight with it in the House, for many southern members would refuse to the other side of the Rio Grande. She never vote for California except in combination, conquered it, never occupied it, never reduced with bills establishing territorial govern- it to possession, and never exercised any au-

Mr. Benton scouts the appointment of a committee, for the obvious reason that the opinion of thirteen men will be stronger before the country, than that of one man. It will place the free soilers and Mr. Benton on disadvantageous ground.

The Crawford investigation committee are moving in a quiet and searching manner, diligently enquiring into the history of the claim, and the circumstances attending its passage through the House of Representatives.

a clerk of his department to California to inquire into the condition of the revenue there, the sub-treasury, &c.

FLARE UP AT TAMMANY HALL. The Hunkers and Barnburners had another flare up at Tammany Hall on Monday night, when an election was held for sachems. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The Poll was opened in the usual way and the result announced. Eight Hunkers and six Barnburners were elected, and there were three ties. No sooner was the vote announced, than an attempt was made to get rid of the ties, and, according to all accounts, the scene which followed would have made even a horse laugh.

The Hunkers and Barnbunners had a regular set to, in which they managed to pummel each other to their hearts content. While they were engaged in this clasic recreation, Elijah F. Purdy, one of the Sachems, snatched the documents and papers. rushed out of Tammany Hall, made tracks in the quickest style to some place as yet undiscovered. One man's nose was broad question." put out of joint by coming in contact with an oil lamp, which one of his amiable days.

The Boston Courier has a strong article sustaining the course of Mr. Webster which concludes as follows :--- "When all else that Mr Webster has said and acted, in cabinet, in senate, or in forum, shall have been forgotten; when all other triumphs of his eloquence, his power and skill have perished from the records of literature, and no fragment shall remain of them, to attest the nature of his genius, he will be remembered by and for his great, calm and unimpassioned action through this trying and perilous crisis. How easy it would have been for him, to have deepened and played upon the prejudices of the hour; to have demolished the arguments of southern sophsists, and to have added new jutensity, force and pertinacity to northern opinions. He has chosen another part. Instead of inflaming our passions, he counsels our reason. He risks our displeasure and disappointment that he may save us from the evils of distracted counsels and clashing interests. Let us, at least, listen to him with that candor and attention due to one who has taken such an attitude, and who comes with such accumulated claims upon our sober reflection."

Gov. Ujhazy,—and family called at the Irving house, New York, Monday evening last, to take tea with Mad'lle Appollonia Jagello, the modern Joan of Arc, prior to their departure for lowa. As soon as it became known that the Governor was in the house, the ladies residing at that hotel raised over three hundred dollars, which they presented to him as he was leaving. It was done so delicately that the venerable Hungarian and family were deeply and gratefully effected. Gov. U. has issued a card to his friends in New York. expressive of his hearty thanks for the noble sympathy and hospitality he has received in that city. In conclusion he says: "Three months since I came from the West of Europe to the East of America, and now I depart again for the far West, of this country, whereon the free and teeming enterance into the great American

who has courage and strength to work. ny; to the fields of the west of this coun-It is well that disorganizers thus boldly avow try I am now borne by the desire of winning from mother earth what is so necessary to the American Republican, a free

IMPUDENCE.

safely, and as soon as Mr. Benton, Mr. the Secretary of War to prejudice the claims of Hale and others will permit, a bill embra- Texas to Santa Fe by inducing the people of that place and vicinity to form a State Govern-

The claims of Texas to Santa Fe, indeed! where Texas never came within gunshot, save but to be made prisoners of war, and subsequently to be marched in chains thence to the capital of Mexico.

The real honest boundary of Texas on the west is the Nueces, not even the Rio say that we do not believe that any three re- by force, and the party in favor of Union, Grande. Hear Gen. Shields on this sub-

"Texas has no right claim or title, to any portion of New Mexico, either on this side of thority over it. She has no more title to Santa Fe than she has to San Francisco-not a particle. That country, and the whole country was under the law, jurisdiction, and authority Rio Janerio, running for Cape Horn, and of Mexico, when it was wrested from that Country by the arms of the United States. 1 care nothing about maps; I take facts, and these are the facts. I venture to say, further. that in my opinion Texas never conquered all the country to the lower Rio Grande. There is a portion of Coahuila, south of New Mexico on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, which I like a lubberly Dutch merchantman .-scarcely think Texas ever conquered. At all How the lazy rascals get their food is unevents I can say, that when I was wandering a. accountable. I should suppose every The Secretary of the Treasury has sent long the Rio Grande, at one time during the thing would drift out of their way. They Mexican war. I found Mexican towns in the State of Coahuila, on the Texas side of the river. living quietly under Mexican law and Mexican authority; and if they had ever been conquered by Texas, it was wholly without their knowledge, for they were living in the most happy ignorance of such conquest."

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

An important debate occurred in the New Brunswick Colonial Parliament on the 5th inst., on the "state of the province" in the course of which Mr. End-drew a glowing picture of the desolation and ruin of the country, which he attributed to the Colonial policy of the mother country, and openly advocated annexation to the United States, as a remedy. He treats the "gagging dispatch" of the Colonial Minister as a hoax. The St. John Morning News expresses the opinion that a majority of Annexationists will be returned to the next Parliament, and says "a master spirit is required to embody the scattered opinions of the people, and to give them substance in the shape of a well defixed principal, that can start upon some

Dr. F. J. Hill of Brunswick, and Calvin opponents had "shied" at him. Another Graves of Caswell, have been appointed by the attempt at election will be made in a few Goveror and Council as members of the Board free negro, as an additional fund for the same of Internal Improvement.

We copy the following paragraph from he Georgetown True Republican, of yesterday morning :

Picked up .- We are informed upon pretty reliable authority, that Mr. Timothy Coward, who resides at Godfrey's ferry on the Pee Dee, while engaged in fishing some few days since, heard the cry of a child, and on looking in the direction. whence the noise came, he discovered an object floating rapidly down the current of the river He immediately went in parsuit of the object, overtook and raised it into his canoe, when it proved to be a wooden box containing a live infant, apparently some three or four days old. The box seemed to have been made with great care, well finished and water proof and was well lined inside with flannel; and the little equarian-if we may so speak-very handsomely dressed in its best bib and tucker."

Fortunately for the poor babe, and equally fortunate for the peace of mind of the diabolical wretch who placed the infant in so perilous a condition, it has fallen into the hands of a humane and generous man, who sets up a claim of salvage covering nothing short of the vessel and cargo entire. Mr. Coward would not exchange the little Moses-a name we take liberty to suggest-for all other babies

Remarkable Story of an Albatros .- The subjoined anecdote of an Albatros is taken from a recent number of the Montreal Transcript. The writer vouches for its fidelity to truth. Persons who have seen that most restless of birds, and are familiar with its strength and habits, (says the Louisville Journal,) will have less difficulty in believing the story than those who have not seen it. It is an admirable story, and is very well told:

"The following most extraordinary circumstance furnished in a letter from an officer of the 83d regiment now in India, to a friend in Montreal. Whilst the division of the 83 regiment to which the writer belonged was on its way to India, being at the time a short distance eastward of the Cape, one of the men was severely flogged for some slight offence. Maddened at the punishment, the poor fellow was no sooner released than, in the sight of all his comrades and the ship's crew, he sprang overboard. There was a high sea running at the time, and as the man swept on astern all hope of saving him seemed to vanish. Relief, however, came from a quarter where no one ever dreamt of looking for it before. During the delay incident on lowering a boat, and whilst the crowd on deck were watching the form of the soldier struggling with the boiling waves, and growing every moment always found in those latitudes, coming "To these shores I was driven by tyra- like magic, with an almost imperceptible motion, approached and made a swoop at the man, who in the agonies of the deathstruggle, seized it and held it firmly in his grasp, and by this means kept affoat until assistance was rendered from the vessel. Incredible as this story may seem, the name and position of the writer of the let-The Hon. Mr. Kaufman, of Texas, the | ter, who was an eye-witness of the scene other day, attempted to introduce into the place its authenticity beyond a doubt .--House of Representatives the following But for the assistance thus afforded, the writer adds, no power on earth could have "That the President be requested to inform saved the soldier, as, in consequence of this house whether any of the officers of the the high sea running, a long time elapsed Government have been instructed by him or before the boat could have been manned, and got down-all this time the man clinging to the bird whose flutterings and struggles to escape bore him up. Who after this should despair? A raging sea, -a drowning man-an albatros; what eye will dare to call this chance? Is it not rather a lesson intended to stimulate faith and hope, and teach us to never despair, since in the darkest moment, when the waves dash and the winds roar, and a gulf seems closeing over our head, there may be an albatros near."

> Resemblance between the Black Whale and the Sea Serpent.

> This resemblance, as described a short time since by our Beaufort correspondents is thus confirmed by the Rev. Walter Colton. Chaplain of the frignte Congress. in his work just published, entitled " Deck and Port,"&c. The ship was last from was within two or three hundred miles of that storiny Promontory, on the coast of Patagonia, when, the author says :-

"A large number of Black whales are plunging about our ship. They have a long heavy motion, and move over a swell move in Indian file, and their uneven backs rippling above the water, so closely resemble the bumps of the Sea Serpent, that I began to suspect we had got into the neighborhood of Nahant, or that the commanders of our fishing smacks had lost forever their great marine fiction."

Death of a Bridegroom-A man named Wilson, connected with the Coast Survey office in Washington, was married on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., to a Miss Little, niece to a lady of the same name. residing on C street, Washington. The bridegroom retired to bed at 11 o'clock the night of his marriage, and was found DEAD next morning by the side of his bride, who attempted to awaken him about 7 o'clock. The suddenness of the death of the bridegroom, created quite a sensation in the city—a post mortem examination of the body developed the fact that he died of delirium tremens.

A Wise Measure. - The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated \$30,000 annually, to aid in the removal of such tree blacks in that State as may be willing to go to Liberia, the sum to each individual not to exceed \$25. The act also imposes an annual tax of \$1 on each male purpose .- Fay. Observer.