

Terms of the Watchman. For the Watchman. For the Watchman. For the Watchman.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULES.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. Gen'l Harrison.

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VIDEVS ACCOUNT OF THE HOUSE OF RUMOR.—MET. LIB. XII.

There is a place between the Earth, Sea and Sky, bordering upon the three-fold world. From thence every thing, though distant in space is looked down upon: every sound penetrates to the hollow ears. Rumor holds this post, and selects for herself a house on the highest peak. She has made innumerable entrances, and a thousand openings to her dwelling; no leaves about up the gates; they are open night and day. It all consists of sounding brass: it all rumbles: echoes the words, and repeats what it hears. There is no rest within; silence in no part. Nor yet is it a loud clamor, but the murmur of a low voice; such as arises from the waves of the sea if a person listens afar off; or such a sound as the distant thunders utter, when Jupiter strikes the clouds. A rabble occupy the halls: the fickle populace come and go: a thousand false rumors, mixed with truth, stray about every where: confused words move about. Of the crowd, some fill the vacant ear with talk; some report in another place what is related here. The size of falsehood increases; every one adds something to what he catches up. There is credulity; there is indiscreet error; empty joy, and troubled fears; sedition creeping along, and whispers of doubtful source. Though he wrote so long ago, how true to nature is the figurative description of the heathen poet. How many of these news factories in every town and village, where all the gossip and scandal of the neighborhood are collected, and given out again; only a great deal is often made out of a little material. By going a short distance into the country, a person may often hear the most astonishing things about transactions in town, which the residents of the town never heard of there. And perhaps he will hear, as coming from himself, what some slanderer told him about another person, and which he did not believe, but was too polite to contradict his informant to his face. And fourth, because he did not brand the story as a lie, but gives the report a silent rebuke, he is charged, by the real slanderer, with originating and circulating it: and that too, off at a distance, where he would not be likely to get wind of it, and bring the offender to justice.

ALETHES.

THE GOLD REGION.

Published, and even official accounts may be credited, the mineral wealth of the Sierra Nevada mountains and the Sacramento valley exceeds the wildest imaginings of other days. But whether fully reliable or not, the influence of the reports from the Pacific has extended to all parts of the civilized world; and has set hundreds of thousands in motion for the gold region. Numerous expeditions are on foot in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Denmark, and ships are fitting out for the Pacific, from the various European ports. The South American coast swarms with vessels for San Francisco. The Sandwich Islands are losing their foreign, and a portion of their native population. India and China are furnishing adventurers. Meanwhile, every Atlantic port helps to swell the fleet for California; and the passes of the Rocky Mountains are becoming thoroughfares of emigrant gold diggers. A new crusade is proclaimed, not of chivalry, but of avarice—not for the holy land, but for the land of gold. Some have left their country for their country's good; but many of the sons of our best citizens have gone to seek a fortune, perhaps a grave, perhaps both in this new El Dorado. The passions that paralyzed the industry, and corrupted the morals, and effected the ruin of Spain, are raging in the breasts of millions of our countrymen. Anglo Saxon civilization, will spread along the Pacific, building cities, founding Colleges, and Schools, and Churches, setting up printing presses, making rail roads, and propelling steam ships. The commerce of the far East will seek the far West, and its outlets through the channels formed by American enterprise across our continent. May it not be that causes that thronged the Atlantic States with immigrants, will crowd the Pacific shores with the teeming population of the Asiatic nations?"

S. A. T. S.

PAIR OF TWINS, NOT SIAMESE, BUT SAXON.

To give clear and satisfactory rules for the use of shall and will, has always been a stumbling block to grammarians, whose theories are for the most part as confused, in explaining why the one or the other should be used, as is the practice of Scotsmen in the use of them.—Good writers too are often inaccurate in applying these ever recurring auxiliaries, upon the right use of which, nevertheless precision in the expression of thoughts often depends. An excellent little work, published a year or two since in England, on the Principles of English Composition, by David Booth, devotes a chapter to them, wherein is given the clearest directions for the use of them, that we have ever met with. Booth quotes as follows Mr. Brighland's Rule (from the Latin of Dr. Wallis) which he says, though having the advantage of being easily retained in the memory, is not sufficiently comprehensive. "In the First Person, simply, shall foretells; in will, a treat, or else a promise dwells; Shall, in the second and third, does threat; Will, simply, then foretells the future feat." Booth himself gives the following rule, which, he says, embraces the whole subject, and is of easy application. "If the speaker is the nominative to the

VERB, and also determines its accomplishment—or if he is neither the nominative to the VERB nor determines its accomplishment—the proper auxiliary is WILL—in every other case it is SHALL."

We have tried this rule in a variety of connections, and have not found it ever to mislead. To any one who SHALL find WILL furnish us with an example of the correct use of those two twins so much alike that many mistake the one for the other, which SHALL show the rule to be unsafe, we SHALL of course be indebted to him, and WILL acknowledge the obligation.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the Telegraphic account of the latest news from Liverpool, (being to the 6th inst.) brought by the steamer America: GREAT BRITAIN.

As Sir Robert Peel was proceeding from his residence in Whitehall up Constitution hill, on the 29th ultimo, on horseback, his horse having shied at something passing, kicked up his heels and threw Sir Robert over his fall. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked lost his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the barronet. Several gentlemen passing rendered the necessary assistance, and removed to his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his disposal. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, the great statesman expired, in the 63d year of his age. The event caused a great sensation in England and France. The English papers are filled, almost to the exclusion of every thing else, with extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations as to the effect his death will have upon the politics of his country. In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of her Majesty and the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible. In the House of Lords on Monday night, the Ministry suffered another defeat, by a majority of twenty-two, on the Irish Franchise bill.—The proposal of the Government was, that the franchise should be regulated by an £8 qualification, and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment that the qualification be £15 instead.—The amendment being carried, and the principle of the bill destroyed, Government have since withdrawn it. They have also withdrawn the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland bill, the Mercantile Marine bill, and the amended Incumbered Estates' bill. They have announced their determination to stick to the budget, and, if needs be, appeal to the country upon it.

FRANCE.

A diplomatic dinner was given on Saturday at the Elysee, in honor of the reconciliation of England and France, at which Lord Normanby and Gen. Labitte were present. M. Druyn L'Huys left Paris on Monday for London, to resume his diplomatic functions. The creation of a new Ministerial department, under the title of a new Minister of State, has been alluded to in the National Assembly. A proposal to suspend all labor on Sundays and all Church holidays has been placed among the orders of the day. A strong opposition is being organized against the law of the press.—The Director of the National has been sentenced to five and imprisonment for barely announcing Socialist subscriptions in favor of a brother editor. Louis Philippe, it is said, is dying of cancer in the stomach, and his relations state that his life can scarcely last a month longer. The President has expressed himself so highly satisfied with the manner in which M. Gros conducted the mediation of France in the Greek affair that he has raised him to the rank of commander in the national order of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor of Russia has signified to the President of the Republic that the presence of M. de Persigny at St. Petersburg will be anything but agreeable. The mission of this gentleman to the Russian Court falls therefore to the ground. The proceedings in the Assembly on Thursday were interrupted by a scene of violence between the members in the lobby. Order was finally restored by the personal interference of the police. President Dupin has been re-elected President of the Assembly by a large majority.

SPAIN.

A decree has been published in Madrid granting a credit of £200,000 to the Minister of Marine, for building two steamers, and the purchase of timber for eight more vessels.—The decree is founded on the augmenting of the Spanish navy, as demonstrated by the late events in Cuba.

PORTUGAL.

We have dates from Lisbon to the 9th ultimo. Great excitement prevails there in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of £70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply. Fears were entertained of refusal, but the Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand upon them.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The Schleswig difficulty between Prussia and Denmark has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Mrs. General Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Bliss, and Dr. Wood and family left Washington on the 18th ultimo and arrived safely at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, where, it is understood, they intend remaining for some time.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.—In private letters from Madrid, of the 20th June, an account is given of the participation of Mr. Barringer and his lady in a diplomatic presentation on the 17th to the Duchess of Montpensier, sister to the Queen, (who lately arrived at Madrid,) where their reception is spoken of as having been highly courteous and satisfactory.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

The great debate in the Senate on the prominent question of the and (concerning the new Territories, &c.) was continued yesterday by Mr. Clay, with untired energy, in a Speech characterized by an ability and vigor not excelled by those of his younger days, when he was confessedly without a peer in the lead of the Republican (now Whig) party in Congress.—It is a general observation, indeed, among those of us who have been forty years familiar with his oratory, that this veteran statesman has, in his speeches at the present session of Congress, surpassed even his ancient fame as a powerful, impassioned, and impressive debater.

We have no reference, in what we have said, to the particular course which Mr. Clay advocates in the present trying conjuncture of public affairs. It is enough for us that he occupies on this occasion, as he always has done, broad national ground, and that his exertions yesterday and on previous occasions in the Senate have had for their object to settle amicably, honorably, and satisfactorily, by measures which he deems adequate, questions which have more distracted the country for the last twelve months than any which have been agitated in the public councils for the last thirty years.

Instead of this passing notice of Mr. Clay's speech of yesterday, we should have given the speech itself, of which our Reporters would have enabled us to furnish this morning a full report, had it not been desired that the publication should be deferred to allow of the revision of it. Nat. Int. July 23.

Spanish Insolence.—Under this head the papers give an account, (whether true or false we know not,) of rudeness displayed by the Spanish Minister, Narvaez, to Mr. Barringer, the U. S. Minister at the Court of Madrid.—The story is, that at an entertainment given by the Neapolitan Minister, Prince de Carini, Mr. Barringer approached Narvaez, in the ball room, to salute him; but the latter shouted out at the top of his voice, "I will not have anything to say to one who represents a nation that harbors pirates and encourages public felonies." Having uttered these words in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the room, Narvaez turned his back upon the American Plenipotentiary, who was at once "cut" by all the Spaniards present.

We think the story of doubtful credibility, notwithstanding the evident ill humor of Spain, under the idea that the U. S. countenanced or encouraged the Cuban expedition. If true, it was an insult for which an ample apology should be demanded.

P. S. The Baltimore Patriot says that letters have been received from Madrid, of four days later date than that of the alleged insult, in which no allusion is made to any such occurrence. "On the contrary, an account is given of the participation of Mr. Barringer and lady in a diplomatic presentation, on the 17th, to the Duchess of Montpensier, sister of the Queen, (only lately arrived at Madrid) where their reception is spoken of as having been highly courteous and satisfactory. The occurrence of any such outrage, as that spoken of in the English papers would of course have precluded any relation between Mr. Barringer and the Spanish Government, other than that of demanding and receiving an apology." This is not the first malignant and false report which has been put in circulation respecting Mr. Barringer.—Fay Observer.

We understand, and take great pleasure in announcing the fact, that the prisoners taken at Contoy, and in whose behalf our Government had interposed, have been released by the Spanish authorities from their prisons in Havana, and that they may be soon expected in the United States. This intelligence will be gratifying to good men in both countries, inasmuch as it will remove the cloud which hung for awhile over their amicable relations. Nat. Intelligencer.

The SENATE, on Wednesday, in a spirit and in a manner which did it honor, passed, by a unanimous vote, through all its stages, a bill, introduced by Mr. Webster, making an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the erection, in the Congress Cemetery, of a suitable Monument to the late lamented PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—Nat. Int.

Texas and New Mexico.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 15th instant, says that there is much excitement in Texas in relation to New Mexico. Meetings have been held at San Antonio and on the battle-field of San Jacinto, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the General Government, and requiring the Governor of Texas to proclaim Santa Fe in a state of insurrection, &c. An extra session of the Legislature of Texas has been called to meet on the 12th of August.

RECOVERY OF TREASURE.

We understand from a gentleman who came passenger on the Florida boat on Saturday, that a party who had been excavating on the south end of Cumberland Island for some time past, succeeded in finding and carrying off a large amount of treasure. The existence of this treasure, has long been a matter of speculation, and many persons have hitherto been attracted to the place by reports of its whereabouts, but have been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover it. The present party it appears, procured their information in regard to its locality, from an old man, long suspected of having been connected with piratical operations, and have thus been successful in securing the long hidden treasure. A schooner had been lying off on the South end of the Island several days, whose movements created some surprise. She at length came in, took the party on board, and sailed for parts unknown.—We understood the party consisted of fifteen persons.—Savannah Georgian.

LETTERS OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

An attempt is already made in certain quarters to identify President FILLMORE with the abolition or fanatical anti-slavery party. The following letters, which were published during the canvass of 1848, were then regarded on all hands as a full vindication. All our readers may not have seen them at the time, and we therefore now republish them.—Nat. Int.

Letter from Hon. John Gayle. MOBILE, August 30, 1848.

Dear Sir: I will thank you to publish the enclosed letter in the Advertiser. Before I left Washington, I saw that the Southern Democratic papers were asserting recklessly, and as I believed, without the slightest foundation, that Mr. FILLMORE was an abolitionist. I addressed him a letter on that subject, and received the reply now sent to you. Though this charge is made with boldness in the South, I will venture to affirm that no respectable man of either party in the North would endorse it. Upon this subject no man is sounder than Mr. FILLMORE, and between him and General Cass an advantageous comparison could be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant. JOHN GAYLE.

Mr. Fillmore's Letter to Mr. Gayle. ALBANY, (N. Y.) July 31, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 15th instant, but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But, as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the South on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or on the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

I have none of my Congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or memoranda to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time, while in Congress, I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not, I am unable to say, but the substance was: That I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I have examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view.

I have the honor to be your ob't. s't. MILLARD FILLMORE. Hon. JOHN GAYLE.

Letter from Mr. Fillmore on the Slave Trade between the States. ALBANY, September 13, 1848.

Dear Sir: I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841. In that year the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the several States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate, this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I shall not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain truly yours. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Letter to the President of the Raymond (Miss.) Rough and Ready Club. ALBANY, August 30, 1848.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond on the 5th instant, and desiring to know whether the practical sentiments contained in these resolutions are in accordance with my views. The 10th and 11th only speak of my position and views. Though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions, yet I am happy to say that they truly define my

position and express my views on the subject to which they allude.

I am happy to inform you that, unless something occurs which cannot be foreseen, I think that this State is certain for the Whig ticket by a large majority.

Please to make my acknowledgments to the members of your Club, and believe me, respectfully, yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. Jno. B. PEYTON, Esq., President.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

10. Resolved, That we recognise in MILLARD FILLMORE, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, a genuine republican, a pure patriot, a man of exalted intellect and high acquirements—one who has served the Republic long and faithfully in the civil department of Government, whose every act manifests that he is a true devotee of liberty, whose name is prominently identified with the Whig party, and whose talents and patriotism justly entitle him to the love and admiration of his countrymen.

11. Resolved, That the charge of abolitionism, recklessly adduced against Millard Fillmore, by unscrupulous partisan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, has no foundation whatever in truth; but, on the contrary, is triumphantly disproved by the solemn declaration of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, uttered long since in the Councils of the nation, that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States of this Union; and that therefore we feel assured that Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of Millard Fillmore.

REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Secretary, at a time when the great mass of our fellow citizens enjoy remarkable health and happiness throughout the whole country, it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the two Houses of Congress, and especially this House, with repeated occasions for lamentation and mourning. Since the commencement of the session, we have followed two of our own members to their last home, and we are called upon, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislature, and in full sympathy with that deep tone of affliction which I am sure is felt throughout all the country to take part in the last and due solemnities of the funeral of the late President of the United States.

Truly sir, was it said in the communication read to us, that, "a great man has fallen among us." The late President of the United States, originally a soldier by profession, having gone through a long and splendid career of military service, had at the close of the war with Mexico, become so much endeared to the people of the United States, and had inspired them with so high a degree of regard and confidence, that, without solicitation or application, without pursuing any devious paths of policy, or turning a hair's breadth to the right or the left from the path of duty, a great, and powerful, and generous people saw fit by popular vote and voice to confer upon him the highest civil authority in the nation. We cannot forget that, as in other instances, so in this the public feeling was won and carried away in some degree by the eclat of military renown. So it has been always: and so it always will be, because high respect, for noble feats in arms, has been, and always will be, outpoured from the hearts of the members of a popular Government. But it will be a great mistake to suppose that the late President of the United States owed his advancement to the high civil trust, or his great acceptability to the people, to military talent or ability alone. I believe, sir, that associated with the highest admiration for those qualities possessed by him, there was spread throughout the community a deep degree of confidence and faith in his integrity and honor and uprightness as a man. I believe he was especially regarded as both a firm and a mild man in the exercise of authority; and I have observed more than once, in this and in other popular governments, that the prevalent motive with the masses of mankind for conferring high power on individuals, is a confidence in their mildness, their paternal, protecting, secure and safe character. The people naturally feel safe where they feel themselves to be under the control and protection of sober counsel, of impartial minds and a paternal superintendence.

I suppose, sir, that no case ever happened in the very best days of the Roman Republic that any man found himself clothed with the highest authority in the State under circumstances more repelling all suspicion of personal application, all suspicion of pursuing any crooked path in politics, or all suspicion of having been actuated by sinister views and purposes, than in the case of the worthy and eminent, and distinguished, and good man whose death we now deplore. He has left to the people of his country a legacy, in this; he had left them a bright example which addresses itself with peculiar force to the young and rising generation; for it tells them that there is a path to the highest degree of renown—straight, onward, steady, without deviation.

Mr. Secretary, my friend from Louisiana (Mr. Downs) has detailed shortly the events in the military career of General Taylor. His service through his life was mostly on the frontier, and always a hard service—often in combat with the tribes

of Indians all along the frontier for many thousands of miles. It has been justly remarked by one of the most eloquent men whose voice was ever heard in these houses, that it is not in Indian wars that heroes are celebrated, but that it is there that they are formed. The hard service, the stern discipline, devoting upon all those who have a great extent of frontier to defend, and often with irregular troops of their own, being called on suddenly to enter into contest with savages, to study the habits of savage life and savage war, in order to foresee and overcome their stratagems—all these things tend to make hardy military character.

For a very short time, sir, I had a connection with the Executive Government, of this country, and at that time very perilous, embarrassing circumstances existed between the United States and the Indians on the borders, and war was actually raging between the United States and the Florida tribes; and I very well remember that those who took counsel together on that occasion officially, and who were desirous of placing the military command in the safest hands came to the conclusion that there was no man in the service more fully uniting the qualities of military ability and great personal prudence than ZACHARY TAYLOR; and he was, of course, appointed to the command. Unfortunately his career at the head of this Government was short. For my part, in all that I have seen of him, I have found much to respect and nothing to condemn. The circumstances under which he conducted the government, for the few months he was at the head of it, have been such as perhaps not to give to him a very favorable, certainly not a very long opportunity of developing his principles and his policy, and to carry them out; but I believe he has left on the minds of the country a strong impression—first, of his absolute honesty and integrity of character; next, of his sound practical good sense; and lastly, of the mildness, kindness, and friendliness of his temper towards all his countrymen.

But he is gone. He is ours no more, except in the force of his example. Sir, I heard with infinite delight the sentiments expressed by my honorable friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Downs), who has just resumed his seat, when he earnestly prayed that this event might be used to soften the animosities, to allay party recriminations, and to restore fellowship and good feeling among the various sections of the Union. Mr. Secretary, great as is our loss today, if these inestimable and inappreciable blessings shall have been secured to us, even by the death of Zachary Taylor, they have not been purchased at too high a price; and if his spirit, from the regions to which he has ascended, could see these results flowing from his unexpected and untimely end—if he could see that he has entwined a soldier's laurel around a martyr's crown, he would say exultingly, "Happy am I, that by my death I have done more for my country which I loved and served, than I did or could do by all the devotion and all the efforts that I could make in her behalf during the short span of my earthly existence."

Mr. Secretary, great as this calamity is we mourn, but not as those without hope. We have seen one eminent man, and another eminent man, and at last a man in the most eminent station, fall away from the midst of us. But I doubt not that there is a Power above us exercising over us that paternal care that has marked our progress for so many years. I have confidence still that the place of the departed will be supplied: that the kind, beneficent favor of Almighty God will still be with us, and that we shall be borne along, and borne upward and upward, on the wings of His sustaining Providence. May God grant that in the time that is before us, there may not be wanting to us as wise men for our counsellors, as he was whose funeral obsequies we now propose to celebrate.

SHIRT COLLARS AND JACKETS.

The ladies have taken to wear short jackets. The next jump, the Albany Knickerbocker expects, will be into a pair of pants forty inches round the bottom, with high heeled boots and a moustache. How the tailors will blush when a sweet little creature, with a pair of piercing eyes, a killing pair of moustaches and syren voice, shall enter and exclaim: "Sir, take my measure—pants—fashionable—tight fit, you know." Who would not be a tailor then?

The Cabbage.—It is a singular fact that Cabbage is a sovereign remedy for intoxication from wine, and that it has even the power of preventing it; for we are informed by eating a certain quantity of cabbage before dinner, we may drink as much wine as we please without experiencing any inconvenience. This property of the cabbage is mentioned by ancient writers, who are of opinion that it proceeds from the antipathy which the vine shows to the cabbage; if a cabbage be planted near a vine the latter either retires or dies.

Dr. JOHN W. WEBSTER.—The case of Professor Webster, on his petition for a commutation of punishment, was finally determined by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts on Friday last. It has been decided to let the sentence of the Court in the case be carried into effect, and the 30th day of August has been appointed as the day of Execution.

Louisiana.—An election took place in New Orleans on the 15th instant, to fill four vacancies in the State Legislature, which resulted in the choice of three Whigs and one Democrat.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE supply of Jayne's Expectant and Hair Tonic. Also, Sander's Sarsaparilla in quart bottles, or sale by Dr. BROWN & JAMES. June 13, 1850.