Terms of the Watchman. Subscription, per year, Two Dontans-payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged. and mentalitations inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cl. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS to the Editors must be post paid.

(From the New York Tribune, Aug. 17.] Adounding Developments-Curious Case of Conspiracy.

A case of conspiracy which, if true, exlibits a degree of vilainous daring on one side and the most imbecile weakness on the other almost unparalleled, was brought before the notice of Justice Bleakly, at the Jefferson Market Court House on Thursday last, and attracted considerable attention. On that day Mr. Ira Topping, a gentleman residing at Tammany Hotel, appeared before the magistrate and entered a complaint for conspiracy, against two persons, one of them a genteel looking female, named Mary Jane Livingston, alias Starr, and the other an elderly man named James T. Boyd, one of the clerks of the Supreme court in this City, under the following circumstances : -About the latter part of 1847, or the beginning of 1848, the accused female came to his residence, then at 67Jane-st. and inquired for him. She was immediately shown into the parlor, where an interview took place, in which she professed to be familiarly acquainted with every action of his life, and knowing him to be the owner of considerable property, demanded a portion of it, threatening at the same time if he refused, to go into Court. and prefer' a charge against him that would rain his reputation for ever and destroy the peace of his quiet and happy family. It was in vain that the complainant remonstrated and entreated his tormentor not to pursue such a course. She continued to visit his place, and even in the presence of his wife, threaten to have him sent to State's Prison unless her despiring with her in accomplishing the ruin of Mr. Topping, by getting possession of his property in order to show some of poisoning her, so as to have him indicted for murder. At last the unfortunate man felt himself so dreadfully persecuted and driven almost to dispair, that he conveyed his house and lot, No. 67 Jane st. also a handsome establishment in Fourth-st. valned altogether \$30,000, through one Appleby to the woman Livingston alias Starr. property, they called on his wife and represented to her that her husband had sold the property to them. By these false representations they obtained her signature, and thus rendered the deed perfect. Mr. Topping was thus turned out of house and home, but the successful villains, as if not satisfied with their ill-gotten goods. made him also build a house in Sullivan county for the residence of the parents of Livingston alias Starr. Justice Bleakly, on hearing the complaint, issued his warrant for the arrest of default of the same amount. The premises so felloniously obtained, were levied upon by Deputy Sherriff Cunningham. and Mr. Topping and family had the pleasure of being reinstated in their old home. A further examination will take place in a few days, when some more particulars in relation to this tangled web of mystery will be elicited.



A TALE OF HORROR.

While travelling a couple of weeks since, we heard from the lips of a friend one of the boat at or near Wolf Island, about 25 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, for the purpose of collecting a debt from a man living about five miles back in the country, on the Missouri side, we think. With a carpet bag in his hand, he came across a small cabin. Yet 'cabin' would not describe the place of habitation, for such it proved to be. It was a little dilapidated shed, with no boards on one side and great crevices on the other sides and in the roof. He would have passed it by, but moans from the inside told that it was occupied. Wishing to inquire his road, he stopped, and stood before the open side of the shed, and gazed upon a spectacle, which as he said, was present before his eyes days afterward, and haunted his sleep. We describe what he saw, as he told us, only say. ing that strange as the story may seem, full reliance can be placed upon his words.

There was not a bed or chair in the shed, but stretched upon the bare ground lay the body of a youthful looking woman, who had evidently just died. Her form was almost a perfect skeleton; yet the face was that of a refined and beautiful woman. On her breast lay an infant about six months old, with its mouth to the breast of its mother, and dead. And sitting up in a corner of the shed, and staring the traveller in the face with glazed eyes, was what he thought another corpse, but life was mands were acceded to. By these means yet in it. The figure was that of a girl, appashe acquired such an influence over his rently about ten years old. She could not rise mind that at various times he gave her to her feet, and yet she was not sick. She was large sums of money which were coerced literally dying of starvation ! By the side of sharp whistler going through the tune of "Yanout of him by fear of exposure. Mr. the woman, and clasping her hand, lay a man kee Doodle," with an easy execution, and a de-Boyd, who acted as legal adviser of the covered with blood and apparently in a dying vilish unconcern, which threw him at once into woman Starr, was also charged with con- state. Add to this the filth of the room and a coast of fever. And just so it was with the the half naked condition of the sufferers, and poor soul who discovered Bimpaz, and was just we wonder not that the scene long haunted the uncorking a bottle of Madeira in commemoraobserver. He went in. The girl could not speak, but the man cried " water," in a feeble | hill side administering the cold water pledge to the means resorted to by the accused for voice, and pointed to the girl, as if to attract three natives." the accomplishment of their ends. The the stranger's attention to her. The traveller, complainant states on one occasion they Mr. J., of Cincinnati, hastened away, taking induced him to go to a house in South with him a tin pan, and says he never ran har-Second street, Williamsburgh, where the der in his life than he did about a half mile to woman procured a quantity of arsenic, a small stream he had passed. On his return, try, nor understood. Besides contributing a which she said she was going to take, he found the man still alive, and gave him waand then send a letter already written to ter, which he eagerly drank. He pointed to tritive matter, in the form of food, they contain the Chief of Police, charging him with the girl and said-" she's starving." Mr. J. gave the girl some water, which appeared to revive her, and she tried to talk, but could not. With much difficulty he learned from the man in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and anthat there was a house about a mile distant, to tiseptics ; and, when freely used at the season which he hurried. On his arrival there he of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they found only a negro. While getting some provisions, and hasten. the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, ing back with the man, the latter informed him avert scurvy, and probably maintain and streng. that the cholera had broken out in that neigh. then the powers of productive labor. "The op-After the conspirators had succeeded in borhood, and the family owning him had left erators of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe getting the complainant to sign over the for the time being. He said the little girl of the apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and more shed had daily made her appearance there for provisions until about three days back-that the man and woman had been sick for a long time, &c. On their return, the man was dying, and lived but an hour. The little girl was revived by food, and before they took her away could talk. She said she had been sick herself, and could not walk to the house for food, and that her mother died the day previous, and the baby about the same time, and that her father had tried to kill himself when they died .--It was horrid. The child was taken to the house, and the rest of the unfortunate family on sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, buried. The child afterwards stated her name the accused, who were shortly afterward was Mary Williams, and be thought from what taken into custody, by officers Davie and he could gather, the family had formerly lived Wyman, of the Second District Police in New Albany, but in what New Albany he Court. Boyd was yesterday held to bail, could not ascertain, more than as the child said, fruit, we will venture that not one man, woman, in the sum of \$5,000, which was procured there were a great many houses there, and it and the female prisoner was locked up in was evidently New Albany, N. Y. The ne. eat. Who doubts, for a moment, that many gro said the family had been there several weeks, and came directly after his master had left. As there was not a family in the neighborhood, the person having gone whom Mr. J. wished to see, the girl who was sick & exhaust. Yet our fruit is always in a healthy state, and ed was left with the negro, who promised faith. cannot generate disease in the human body; fully to attend to her. Yet there were but little | but it has a diluting, purifying, and renovating hopes of her recovery. It has never been our tendency .- Water. Cure Journal. misfortune to hear a more horrible tale of real. ity than this.-Evansville (Ia.) Journal.

YANKEE DOODLE. A late number of the Knickerbocker contains some amusing adventurers of Yankee most heart rending recitals we have listened to Doodle. The following is a pretty fair illusfor a long time. He was put off from a steam. tration of the adventurers and wandering character of the hardy sons of New England .--Speaking of the wonderful ubiquity of the true Yankee, the writer says :

"It is harder than a Chinese puzzle to put your finger on a bit of territory, disputed or undisputed, where the Yankee Doodle is not. If you go to Land's End, he is there; to Mt. Ararat, he is there; Chimborazo, Himalaya, the Mountain of the Moon, or the Pyramid of Cheops, he is there ; anywhere, in fine, where an ark, a dove, a camel, a snake can arrive, by their several faculties; bartering, scratching his name on trees, stones and African slaves. He knows the whole map of the ancient do. minions of Prestor John, and every nook and corner of Mosambique, and he is hand andglove with all the savages in the world. He has been to Ichahoe until he has scraped it perfectly clean; and if your English trader has discovered a new bank of Guano, and is getting ready to fire a gun or two and take possession of it in the name of her Majesty, imagine his concernment, to discover a dozen of these fellows seventy feet deep in a guano cav. ern. scooping it out with their fingers, and a Bangor schooner bouncing up and in a little cove like a duck among bulrushes. Now if you walk on the sea shore at Bildarax, you will find that you are not the first there, perhaps to your great sorrow, as Captain Jix swore violently, when, in walking through the streets of Rundown, at the very limits of the dominions of Prince Pompadello in Africa, he heard

the sugar.' 'Then it will be like your love, which has

been cooling ever since we were married.' "Thank you, my love ; there's nothing like tion in one branch at least of the law making sharp acid for a cooling draught.'

'll not endure your taunts any longer. I'll go new State, is a very different thing, in my judgnome to my connections. I'll have separate ment, from changing an old one already exist. naintenance.'

Whenever you please, my dev-darling.' 'I won't take such pesky language from you.' [Going, with the sugar bowl in her hand.] My dear, leave the sugar bowl, if you lease.'

"Here, take it !' [Throwing it at his head, and exit.]

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR MANLY To the Editor of the Register :

It is unpleasant and generally unprofitable to refer to the bickerings of a heated political campaign when the contest has ceased ; or to reproduce the speeches that were made when he excitement, which called forth and invested them with a temporary interest, has passed away.

An article however, in the last Raleigh Standard, published by Mr. Thomas Ruffin, Jr. un. der the head of "A CARD TO THE PUB. LIC,"- wherein he gratuitously makes what he is pleased to call a question of veracity between himself and me, impels me from motives of self-respect as well as a proper regard for the opinions of my friends, to make a brief statement upon the subject.

The discussion of such issues, whether as. sumed or real, in the newspapers, is, in my judgment offensive to the public taste, for various reasons. Personal difficulties or misunderstandings among gentlemen, when they exist in fact, can always be adjusted more satis. factorily in private. I am not responsible for this intrusion upon the public, and truly regret the necessity which leaves me no other altern. In a certificate addressed to the editor of the Standard, dated Wentworth, July 16th, 1850, and signed by Mr. 'T. Ruffin, Jr. and others, and pudlished on the 29th of that month, it is stated in substance, that they were present at the political discussion between my opponent and myself at Wentworth in Rockingham County, on the 29th June preceding, and that they understood me as declaring that I was in favor of abolishing federal population as the basis of representation in our Constitution, and of instituting white population in its stead; and further that I stated I was a better friend to equal soffrage than my opponent. Accompanying Mr. Ruffin's " Card to the Public" in the last Standard are published sundry other certificates of gentlemen, dated since the election was over, who were present on that occasion, and who affirm in substance that they also so understood Now I do not undertake to say that these gentlemen stated falsehoods, nor that they have corruptly and maliciously represented me. By no means. I say my positions were misunder. in the manner in which they were stated by me, that being my first speech in the campaign, were derived from untounded inferences from my arguments, instead of legitimate conclusions, I know not. But by some means my them, as I shall proceed to show. topics. In regard to Equal Suffrage, I said or intend. House of Commons to vote also in the Senate, it was contended that this made them equal or gave them equal political power under our Conaccomplish that object. By way of illustration, I argued that the County of Onslow formed one Senatorial District and was allowed one Sena tor. The Counties of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke and were allowed one Senator. That allowing all the free white men in these districts to vote

*1 am afraid there is little chance of that. lic Treasury. In this connexion I stated fur-But my coffee is cooling while I'm waiting for ther, as an abstract proposition, that if I had to make a Constitution for a people ab initio (they

having had no Constitution before) that white population should form the basis of representadepartment. But making a Constitution ab in-

Sharp acid! Do you call me a sharp acid? itio or from the start, a new Constitution for a ing; existing upon compromises of sectional influences, and adjustments of antagonistic interests, like the Constitution of North Carolina. And it was a total mistake and misapprehension of my argument and opinions to suppose that I, at Wentworth or elsewhere, ever advocated the doctrine of chaning our present Con. stitution so as to abolish federal and substitute white population as the representative basis.-These were the opinions that I expressed my. self ready "to stand up to and to swear by," and not the upturning of our Constitution and the abandonment of its compromises. I was not proposing amendments to our Constitution ; for as I said in my printed address to the Whig Convention, " in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duties or right to make or propose new Constitutions for the People."

Yet I have no doubt that those who have given Certificates about my speech understood me as they have stated and were honest in their convictions. But as I have already said either they drew inferences not warranted by the argument, or my views were too ambiguously or obscurely expressed. And when my attention was drawn to the subject subsequent. ly, that I had been so understood at Wentworth it was promptly disavowed and my true position explained.

This speech at Wentworth was made on the 29th of June. On the 3rd of July, at Salem, my opponent stated in his address to the People, that he understood me at Wentworth as going in favor of changing our Constitution so as to adopt white for federal basis, &c. 1 interposed for explanation and assured him that he had misunderstood me; that I did not advocate any such change, and when I came to reply, I explained my position more fully. This allegation was repeated by my opponent in our public discussions at various other places after. wards and always repudiated and disaffirmed by me, and on some occasions with surprise and warmth that he should persist in alluding to it after he had been so repeatedly disabused. These often repeated disclaimers too, it will be observed were made in part of the State where the doctrine is understood to be popular and where it might have been received with great favor by those whom I addressed. On the 17th of July, when on the eve of leaving Morganton, I received information, for the first time, that Circulars and Hand-bills had been sent into the Eastern part of the State where this change in the Constitution is very unpopular, stating that I was advocating this doctrine in the West. The information given me was quite indefinite ; I had seen no news. papers; no time nor place was particularized where such sentiments had been expressed by me, but the general idea merely was conveyed stood. Whether this arose from any obscurity to my mind by the intelligence, that it was set forth and circulated in the East on the Eve of the indection, when but little time was allowed or whether the impressions of those gentlemen for ex, anation there, that I was conducting the campaign on this issue; that in other words I had come out for it and was travelling through the West urging it before the People. Under position and opinions were misinterpreted by the impulse arising from this gross injustice, I wrote short notes to the Editor of the Register On the 29th day of June last, I met my op. | and other Whig Papers in the State denouncponent for the first time during the campaign ing the charge as false. Having no time to n his own county at Wentworth. I commenced write explanations, I contented myself with a the discussion and alluded briefly to several simple denial and requested a friend who had heard me at Wilkesboro', Lenoir, and Morganton, to write to the Register and explain ed to say, as I had done many times before, the matter. This he did on the 18th of July, that, if by allowing the qualified voters in the and it was published on the 27th, in the Register, and fully sustains what I here state. I the House. knew that I was advocating no such doctrine, and pronounced the charge to be false. Every stitution, it was a mistake : that it would not respectable man of both parties among the thousands who heard me in the West from Salem to Cherokee, knows it to be false. They all know that I not only did not advocate the doctrine, but that on all occasions, when and McDowell formed one Senatorial District brought to my notice, I expressly repudiated and disavowed it. In my communication to the Presses, I had "My dear! Don't dear me. I'd as soon have for their Senators respectively, would not be no reference to the Certificate of Messrs. T. granting to them an equality of power, for as Ruffin, Jr., and others, addressed to the Stand-. Well, my devil, then, I'll thank you for a Onslow had about 800 voters and the other ard. My communication was written and dafour Counties had about 4000 voters, it would ted 17th July, at Morganton. Mr. Ruffin's cer-At this proof of affection, on the part of her be making 800 men equal to 4000, or making tificate is dated 16th July, at Wentworth, the husband, Mrs. Snapdragon burst into tears .- one man equal to five. And I argued that it places being 150 miles apart, and appears in She had got up, as the saying is, 'wrong end would be necessary for those who advocaled the the Standard on the 20th-three days after the toremost,' that morning, and nothing could proposed amendment in the Constitution on this date of my Communication, and which in fact please her. She was not better pleased with ground, to change the basis of representation to I never saw until after the close of the Cam- habeas corpus to test the validity of such impribeing called my devil than my dear, though she the white population principle, so that one white paign on my return from Cherokee. Of course, sonment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Transmitted for the Pet. Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, August 19. SENATE.

After the morning business, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up.

Mr. Dayton moved to grant alleged fugitive Slaves trial by jury. Lost-yeas 11, nays 27. The same thing, in another shape, was yoted down.

Mr. Winthrop moved to grant a habeas corpus after award Commissioners. Rejectedyeas 11, nays 26. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Judiciary Committee reported the Sen. ate bill increasing the compensation of Deputy Marshals, and extending the time of making the Census returns, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Ashmun moved a suspension of the rules to offer resolutions making the Senate bills in relation to Utah, the Texas Boundary, California and New Mexico, the special order from to-morrow until disposed of-Yeas 94, Nays 94-not two-thirds. So the motion was lost. A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a joint resolution for closing the present session of Congress on the second Monday in September. Rejected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill; which occupied the remainder of the day's session.

WASHINGTON, August 20. SENATE.

After the morning business, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up.

Mr. Mason's substitute was agreed to.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment, giving masters, after using all efforts to recover their slaves, the right to bring suit against the gov. ernment, and to recover from the treasury whatever is awarded by the verdict of a jury. A debate occurred upon this amendment, but no question was taken.

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

Mr. Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, presented resolutions from the Legislature of the Territory, and desiring their commitment.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole had decided that the delegate had no right to make a mo-

A Great Country .- The United States, have a frontier line of 11,000 miles, a sea coast of 6,340 miles, and a lake coast of 1,160 miles. One of its rivers are twice as long as the Danube the largest river in Europe: We have single States larger than England, and bayous and creeks that or retain, during the seasons which would be shame the Tiber and Seine. New York harbor receives the vessels, that navigate the rivers, canals and lakes, to the extent of 3,000 miles-equal to the distance from America to Europe. From Maine to one of the most essential things in the cultivathis is a "great Country."

Capacity of a Soil to endure constant Cultivation .- The capacity of a soil to support for a series of years, the cultivated crops, depends mainly upon the following conditions : 1. Upon the quantity of water it can imbibe

considered dry.

2. On account of nutritious matter which may be introduced without waste. supply of water must ever be regarded as

tion of the event, when he saw a Yankee on a ative.

APPLES FOR HUMAN FOOD.

The importance of apples, as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this counlarge portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nusuch a fine combination of vegetable acids, abstractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct so than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples, without meat; whereas, a potatoe diet required either meat or fish."

The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare that they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other even at the best tables. The laborers and mechanics depend on them, to a very great extent, as an article of food, and frequently dine red cabbage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish. If our friends will only provide themselves with plenty of choice or child, in fifty, would care for animal flesh to scrotulous and other diseases are traceable to a flesh diet? It is well known that much of the meat we eat is in a diseased state when slaughtered, and its effect may be well imagined .-

CONJUGAL ENDEARMENTS.

' My dear, I'll thank you for a little more sugar in my coffee, if you please.'

you call me my devil as my dear.'

little more sugar in my coffee.'

Mr. Mann wanted the question settled. The Speaker decided that the Delegate had the right.

An appeal was taken, and the matter discussed, and the Speaker's decision was, finally, sustained.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Without reporting the bill to the House, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

> WASHINGTON, August 21. SENATE.

After the morning business, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up.

Mr. Pratt's amendment was debated all day. and no question taken when The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was all day occupied in the consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. After amending it by adding outfits for sev. eral missions abroad, and without completing the bill,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 22. SENATE.

After the morning business, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up.

Mr. Pratt's amendment was rejected-Yeas 10, Nays 27.

Mr. Underwood submitted a substitute for the bill.

A long debate took place, and no question having been taken,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was engaged all day on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was not disposed of when the House adjourned. Mr. Elliot, the successor to Mr. Winthrop, was introduced, qualified and took his seat in

> WASHINGTON, August 23, SENATE.

After the morning business, the Fugitive Slave Bill was taken up.

Mr. Mason proposed two amendments. The first, making the Marshal who refuses to execute process under this act responsible to the owner who offers it, if the slave shall be lust, in a thousand dollars ; and, 2d, if, after arrest, the slave be allowed to escape, the Marshal shall be responsible in the same manner.

Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Underwood's substitute was rejected. Mr. John Davis moved to add to the bill, that if any mariner pr other person of color be arrested and imprisoned in any State, it is made the duty of the District Attorney to sue out a

Belles in Olden Times .- As far back as the year 1607, a clergyman by the name of Wilkinson wrote a sermon on the following text : "Prov. xxxi. 14'; She is like a merchant's ship, she bringeth her food from afar."

It contains the following passage :

"But of all qualities, a woman must not have one qualitie of a ship; that is too much rig. ging. Oh ! what a wonder it is to see a ship under saile, with her tacklings and her masts, and her top gallants, with her upper-decks, and so bedecked with her streamers, flags and ensignes, and I know not what; yea, but a world "fool-water," and the Malays "a nail-in-one's. of wonders is to see a woman, created in God's image, so miscreante oftentimes, and deformed of God." Who gives the best definition-the with her French, her Spanish, her foolish fash- untutored savages, or the Bible-taught Chrisions, that He that made her, when He looks tians. upon her, shall hardly know her, with her plumes, her fannes, and a silken vizard, with a ruffe like a saile, yea a ruffe like a rainbow, with a feather in her cappe, like a flag in her top, to tell, I think, which way the winde will blow."

Any employment may be exalted by a mind. superior to its circumstances.

New-Orleans is 200 miles further than tion of all crops. This water must be retainfrom London to Constantinople, a route ed long enough to act upon the nutriment in that crosses England, Belgium, Prussia, the soil; it must not escape immediately from Germany, Austria and Turkey. Truly, the superior part of the soil, or that part through which it usually ramifies. The quantity of nu-

triment which may be condensed in a soil, depends too upon its retentiveness for water : if it is too porous, if it is speedily washed out and lost ; if too close, it is not received into it but is lost by exhalation from the surface; in cultivation then, we seek to modify both ex. tremes, the object in all cases being to secure that texture which shall give it certain relations to water, which experience and reason have determined to be best.

Definitions .- The northern tribes of Indians call Rum "fire-water," the Camanches call it coffin." Some Christians call it "a.creature.

Experiment with Ashes.-A correspondent of the New England Farmer, spread "on a small square of a few rods" ten bushes of ashes, on worn-out meadow. "The grass there was three feet high, while all around, with to sugar.'

equal advantages, except ashes, it was hardly five inches high in July."

her suggestion.

'Oh, you vile, wicked, good for nothing man !' to me, names which I dare not mention !'

"My devil, you did mention it just now. You opinion that I was advocating the establishsuggested the idea-you put the very words in ment of the White basis. While on the same my mouth-and I always like to comply with subject, I stated that the recent Democratic Conyour wishes, you know. So, my dear-my de. vention had proposed to change the Constituvil, I mean-a little more sugar, if you please.' tion by extending the right of voting for mem-"Sugar ! I won't give you a jot more. I'll bers of the General Assembly and of electing see you hanged first. You use more sweeten. the Judges by the people : that the Whig Coning than your neck is worth.'

sweet a wife. Besides, I pay for it with my State and Justices of the Peace by the people ; own money.

did not bring you any money. I brought you re- therefore I was a better Free Suffrage man than spectable connection, and -----'

'True, you brought all your connections.' "Now, you reproach me with that, do you ? I dare say you grudge my relations every mouth. this State, myself among the number, were of ful they eat while they are here.'

'I grudge nothing, my dear-I would say

dev

. Don't use that word again, Mr. Snapgragon -if you do, I'll leave the table.'

wife, I dare say, if I was gone.'

had a moment before declared that she prefer. man in one section of the State would be of could have known nothing about it when I red it. On the contrary, she took her husband equal weight to a white man in any other secbitterly to task for his ready compliance with tion-that the advocates of the doctrine, to be Whence, then, arises this question of veracity. consistent men, must go for the change. Such was, I think my argument; such was certainly to the Public,' to vindicate his certificate which she exclaimed. 'Is it thus you apply names my meaning. Yet in a rapid debate, heard

only once, gentlemen might have adopted the

vention not only proposed these changes, but · I've acquired that habit from having so also the questions of electing the Officers of that the Whigs had thus gone further than the 'Now, reproach me with that, do you ? If I Democrats, and, I remarked playfully, that my opponent.

In regard to the federal basis of representation, I said in substance, that many persons in the opinion that, when the new basis of representation was established in our Constitution slaves and property in slaves entered too large. ly in the composition. That slaves formed a most important item of calculation for both "Thank you, my love ; then I'll help myself Houses of the Assembly ; in the Commons slaves being estimated as persons by counting 'Yes, and you would help yourself to another three fifths, in the Senate as property by count. the amount of taxes paid on them into the pub. eases our jolts wonderful.

wrote, and could not have referred to it .and whence the necessity of Mr. Ruffin's 'Card had no public existence at the time I wrote ?

That Messrs. Ruffin and others may have understood me as taking the ground set forth in their Certificate, I have already admitted. But I say they were mistaken. Whether that was their fault or mine, I will not say.

One word in conclusion. Their Certificate s dated the 16th July. My disclaimer of the doctrines therein imputed to me was made on the 3rd of July, and continually up to the \$6th. If at the date of their Certificate on the 16th, they were apprized of my disclaimer and explanation. I leave it their own sense of justice and fairness to decide, (their purpose in setting forth the certificate, being, as Mr. Ruffin says in his Card to the Public, to " meet and correct the misrepresentations of a portion of the Whig Press,") whether I ought not to have received at their hands, while volunteering to "set things to rights," the benefit of my disclaimer and explanation.

CHARLES MANLY.

Raleigh, August 22, 1850.

Somebody says that politeness is like an air erates" are beginning to give way. The edit.

This amendment was debated, and the question being taken, it was rejected. The bill was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote-Yeas 27, Nays 12. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was again engaged throughout the day in the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill; and without coming to any conclusion, adjourned.

An important invention has recently been made and introduced in the West Indies. fur the extraction of juice from sugar case, by which, it is said, an immense increase will be gained in the quantity of sugar extracted from a given weight of the cane. One hundred pounds of cane, which had been cut for a month, was put into the machine, and in the short space of thirty six seconds, seventy-eight and a half pounds of the juice were produced. The machine was tested in the most thorough manner; producing at each trial results' which proved most satisfactory .- Balt. Sun.

The Texas Boundary Bill .- The Washing. ton "Union" says that so strong is the feeling of opposition to this bill, on the part of the notthern and southern extremists, even the " Mod-

cushion-there may be nothing in it; but it or is assured that this bill, if pressed first, will be lost by 20 votes.