Terms of the Watchman. Sabscription, per year, Two Dott. ARS - payable in

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THE "SONG OF THE UNION."

The following admirable verses, a part of which have best published before, (says the Raleigh Register) but simularly dedication, have, since the passage of the Adjustment measures, been somewhat altered, and dedested, by the Author, to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. They are from the graceful pen of John Cameron, Esq., d Hillsborough—a gentleman whose fine talents and enal traits of character are sure to be appreciated wherever he known. We have been favored with de subjoined correspondence.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

Dear Sin Having only had the honor of a passing through my friend, Mr. Mangum, some sam since, I must beg pardon for the liberty I have oken in dedicating the enclosed lines to one, whose intaken, in the state of the stat the pride and property of the nation. With the kindest regards and most respectful consideration, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, J. CAMERON.

Hop. DANIEL WEBSTER. THE SONG OF THE UNION. DEDICATED TO THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER. " The States of the Union, divided like the billows. vel one us the sea." Richmond Dinner to Hon. D. W. Though Statesmen may differ, and parties may rage. And the spirit of faction breed civil commotion. Let it still be our pride to display to the age, That we cling to our altars with patriot devotion.

For the spoils of the Hive, We've a hope, from which Far richer joys we derive. That the Stars of our Union, forever will be, " lake the billows divided. yet one as the sea."

Let demagogues strive

Let Northern fanatics continue to rove. And deem their mad rabble a holy communion ; Let the chivalrous Southerner, rash as he's brave, In his wild indignation make light of the Union. In spite of them all

Ever deaf to each call. By our Stars let us stand. To shine with them or fall, Fully trusting, our Union forever must be. "Like the billows divided, yet one as the sea."

hen lately the torsin pealed forth on the land And the fiery cross sped o'er the face of the nation, From the North, East and West stepped a patriot band, And the South joined the war cry, with wild acclama-

Then strove side by side, Through the battle's red tide, Men who differed as far As the Ocean is wide, All linked by the feeling : Our Union will be, "Like the billows divided, yet one as the Sea." Still shoulder to shoulder, like brothers we'll stand Together tread proudly our pathway to glory; In interest united; one chronicler's hand,

For Webster and Clay* Will sure find a way, Where the bright star of promise. Shall blaze like the day, Illuming the motto-" Our Union shall be, Like the billows divided, yet one as the sea."

Our history will grave on the pages of story!

Though withdrawn temporarily from the conflict, yet no one will pretend to say, but that the commanding influence and powerful exertions of those two great Statesmen contributed in a GREAT measure loward preparing the way for the passage of the great wheels of the Omnibus.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dear Sin: I thank you for your letter, and the accompanying a Song of the Union." The love of our poetical spirit; and I am glad you think me worthy to receive a dedication of your verses. Like you, I fond y hope that the United States may be, forever,

Take the billows divided, yet one as the sea." Yours with regard and all good wishes, DANIEL WEBSTER. JOHN CAMERON, Esq., Hillsboro', N. C.

ORIGINAL AND TRUE. Mr. Franklin A-, who was a gentleman of good qualities and infinite good humor, used with much pleasantry to relate the following anecdote as having occurred to himself when a young man. A young lady in the neighborhood had won his affections, and he had commenced paying his addresses. During the courtship he sometimes supped with the lady's family, when he was always regaled with a homely dish of mush and milk, and being of a serious turn was generally invited to say grace over the meal. The supper did not taste amiss as the family of the fair one was in moderate circumstances, and being himself poor he admired such domestic economy : besides he was satisfied provided he could gain his fair Dulcalnea. 'The course of true love,' it is said, 'never did run smooth,' and Frank chanced to have ing when he was visiting his charmer, after the board had been spread with the frugal meal of much and milk, but before the family had ta. The nearest of the three ships was the Asia of ediction :

"The Lord be praised. How I'm amazed To see how things have mended : Here's short cake and tea. For supper I see, When mush and milk were intended."

It is almost unnecessary to add that, after this grace, Frank never returned to woo his lady leve, but he left her to the undisturbed possession of his more fortunate rival.

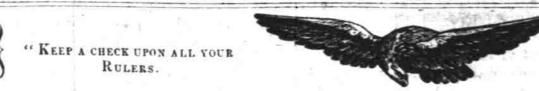
Preservation of Pumpkins through the greater part of the winter, if sound and well ripened, easily attained, by stowing them in a mow of dry hay or straw, or placing on a barn floor and covering with any light forage. A dry celler will frequently keep them sound; but these are usually too moist for this purpose .-They ought occasionally to be looked after, and any showing evidence of incipient decay. should be immediately used. All the partially ribe, small, and imperfect should be fed soon after taking from the field.

father died yesterday of a large assortment of disorders." sight gone,

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VII-NUMBER 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

REVOLUTIONARY BIOGRAPHY.

A Passage from the Life of Commodore Talbot, of Rhode Island, the subject of a new volume of biography by Mr. Tuckerman, to be published by J. C. Riker, Fulton St.

ATTACK OF A FIRE-SHIP ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 1776.

The lovely harbor of this now great metropolis then offered a scene of rare and exciting interest. Riding at anchor in the vicinity of Staten Island, appeared the British fleet, with the army under Lord Howe. Every spar and line of cordage in those swarming battle ships, was defined to the eye of the distant spectator, against the lucid azure of the sky; and, on quiet nights, reflected to the gaze of the boat. men that haunted the adjacent shore. Their dark, massive hulls, and scowling cannon, wore a portentous aspect, and seemed to cast long and prophetic shadows upon the free waters into which they had ruthlessly intruded-significant of the years of bitter trial of which they were ominous harbingers.

Upon the heights of Brooklyn, at York Isl. and, and Paulus Hook, rose the newly heaped batteries of the Americans. Never smiled that lovely bay more cheerfully than during those clear days of that eventful spring. More solitary than at present, with its constantly plying steamers and forest of shipping, the position of the belligerents was plainly obvious. The comparative silence that hung over the broad waters, the fast skimming clouds that, for a moment, darkened their crystal sheen, and the occasional furrows raised by sudden breezes that swept across them, stimulated the imagination of lonely enthusiast who, from some isolated point, looked forth and mused upon the landscape.

It was evident that neither party had, as yet, determined upon its course. The considerate, on both sides, telt the importance of a successful blow, at the existent juncture; yet the actual state of the colonial defences was but partially known to their opponents, and a premature manœuvre might occasion temporary discomfiture, even in that well appointed squadron. On the other hand, it was of the highest moment that the Americans should be assured of the readiness of our troops to cope with their formidable invaders. It was needful that the spell of vague alarm should be, in a measure, broken, which had been inspired by the presence of those destructive engines, whose thunder seemed to gather new potency from their long quiescence; whose shrouds and decks bristled with pikes and bayonets, and whose black and heavy sides contrasted vividly with the red hues of the soldiers' uniforms, grouped thickly at the port holes and on the taffrails, as if impatient to pour forth upon the land so invitingly spread below and around. To one gallant heart, this inaction was especially irksome. Captain Talbot had obtained the command of a fire ship, and lay directly before the city, awaiting orders. To secure a more efficient position, and the better to disguise his purpose, he took advantage of a light wind, ascended the Hudson fifteen miles, and anchored

just above Fort Washington. For three days, in this romantic spot, he qui etly awaited an opportune moment for action. On the one side, the banks of the noble river sloped gradually, half-covered with low cedars, whose dark umbrage already wore the freshening tints of spring; on the other, like natural fortifications, rose the grey and upright rocks of the tofted palisades. Few dwellings were then visible; the ripple of the water on the pebbly shore was audible in the lull of the wind, and the tranquil and sequestered beauty of the scene gave no hint of the deadly preparations then making on board the unwarlike craft that swung so gently at her moorings. The lapse of a few hours after Captain Talbot had chosen his anchorage, evidenced the sagacity of his movements. Three of the enemy's ships, in order to protect the left of their army, in case of need, had shifted their ground from the harbor to a spot about half way between the mouth of the Hudson and the fire-ship. Orders were therefore soon forwarded to the latter to make a night attack. She was filled with combustibles, and besmeared with turpentine. Several trains of powder were laid; and one of the crew was easily induced to strip himself, and lie down upon deck, with a lighted match, reaa rival much richer than himself. One even. dy, at a moment's warning, to ignite the vessel. At two o'clock in the morning they weighed

ken their seats at the table, some one spied sixty-four guns, whose tall spars and towering Frank's tival riding up. Immediately a change hull no sooner loomed upon the eager gaze of came o'er the substantial meal. As if by mag. Captain Talbot's hardy band, than they steered ic, the table was cleared of its load, and naught directly for her broadside. Unsuspicious of remained to tell the tale but the clean white any danger, it was but a moment before her cloth. In the course of a short time, however, little adversary had flung her grappling irons, the table was again furnished, not as before, that the Asia fired; and then a scene ensued but with the suitable appendages for making that baffles description. From the depth, as it tea, and with warm bread, such as is hastily were, of protound silence, there echoed the rebaked, and in common parlance called 'short verberation of cannon, the cries of the woundcake." When all was ready, as was the custom, ed, and the piercing shouts of alarm and re brother A -- was invited to say grace, who venge. In an instant the darkness of a cloudy

panions in danger bore him through the solita. can be nothing gained, but every thing lost by ry woods, in the grey, cold twilight of morning. concealing the truth-do not utter at this solto a thin but hospitable settlement then called emn moment an untruth." He replied, "I the English Neighborhood; but on their arri- know it all, I am about to go before my judge. val, his dreadful condition so alarmed the chil. and to you, sir, I declare with my dying breath dren of the place, that no house would give I am innocent.' loss of confidence in the enemy, that they slip. ped their cables, fell down the river, and anchored below the city. The hopes of the Americans revived in the same proportion as those of the British were discouraged. So obvious, indeed, was the auspicious influence of this event, that by a resolution of Congress passed on the tenth of the ensuing October, this " spirited attempt," as it was designated, of Captain Talbot, was made the occasion of a vote of gentleman-sleeps in a convict's grave! thanks, and a special recommendation of that officer to the commander-in-chief, besides pro-

ONE WAY TO FIGHT A DUEL.

erary World.

moting him to the rank of Major .- N. Y. Lit.

A Scotch major, who had been so skilful with his sword as to fight several duels, with repeated success, but who, on account of his extreme desire for quarrelling, when a little inintoxicated, for his boasted courage, was despised by his brother officers, came one evening into a large company. There happened to be present a Yankee, an officer in the same regiment, which was then stationed at Montremuch contempt as Goliah did upon David, and immediately asked, are you a man to meet me? Yes, replied the Yankee, at any time and where high and dry on the reef, half full of water. you please, only with this proviso, that we meet without seconds. Well, then, to-morrow morning at five o'clock, at ---. Agreed. 'The stop or he would blow his brains out. The major, struck with amazement at this unex. pected stratagem, reluctantly obeyed, but expostulated with him on the injustice of such ungentlemanlike proceedings; the Yankee was 000 have been. implacable, and determined to punish him for his past conduct and the abuse he himself had received. Lay down your sword and pistols, says he, (still presenting his musket,) and to the right about face, march! The poor major was again under the necessity of obeying, and, ively submitted. The Yankee then quietly took possession of his arms. 'Tis base, 'tis cowardly thus to disarm me of all defence, says the major. No, replied his tellow combatant I will deal honorably with you; there, take my musket, (throwing it towards him.) and detend your life. He, quite incensed, seized the weapon with a mixture of exultation and precipitate vengeance, and, rushing forward, demanded his arms, or he would blow him to h-ll.-Blow away and be d-n'd, says the Yankee. Provoked at such unparalleled insolence, in a fit of frenzy he drew the trigger! But, alas, the musket had not been charged! The glory of our braggadocia was so sullied, and his feelanchor, and dropped slowly down with the tide. ings so mortally wounded by this indignity that he sold his commision and left the place.

AFFECTING SCENE IN THE INDIANA

PENITENTIARY. prison, the services of the clergyman were of ten in requisition, who has given several sketches of the last moments of the dying prisoners.

While I was in prison the Warden led me to the bedside of a convict by the name of Shearwith due solemnity, hands folded and eyes clos. night gave place to a red flashing glare that er. I was informed that he had formerly been ed, pronounced the following impromptu ben- revealed the fort, the waters, and the fields, one or two years a member of the State Leg. with the distinctness of noonday; and brought islgture-had stood very high in the estimation into vivid relief the huge vessels of war now of his fellow citizens and at the time of his alive with their startled crews, who hastened conviction was surveyor of his county. He to the relief of the Asia :- some pouring water had been tried before the United States Circuit on the rising flames, others disengaging the Court, and on mere circumstantial evidence fire-ship from her side, and not a few intent at had been convicted of mail robbery and senthe guns, which hurled an incessant shower of tenced to four year's imprisonment. The poor halls at the boat in which the daring originator man knew me, having heard me preach in the of this sudden conflagration, was propelled by prison. "Sir," said he, "I must die." He his brave men towards the nearest shore. Al. was then in a collapsed state-the marks of though lighted in their aim by a pyramid of death were upon his countenance. I sat down fire, of all the shot from the three vessels, but by his rude couch and held his pulseless hand. two struck the crowded bark of fugitives. Cap. Long did I endeavor to point him to the tain Talbot, however, in his anxiety to render .. Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the experiment certain, had lingered amid the the world." His spirit grew calm and almost burning timbers of the fire ship, and was the joyous, and he professed that the terrible 'sting' last to escape, the seaman who applied the was gone. Now, said I, "Shearer, you are match having, according to a previous under- perhaps near death, have you any word to send standing, immediately jumped overboard and to your family?" 'Oh!' said he, 'I have a been picked up by his expectant comrades .- wife and two children-I wish I could see them When, therefore, the boat reached the Jersey once more. He paused a moment, unable to shore in safety, the appearance of the gallant | go on. No doubt his thoughts were at " home, leader was frightful and his sufferings intense. | sweet home." He rallied and proceeded-"Tell His skin was blistered from head to foot, his my family that I am innocent of the charge for A shopkeeper once wrote to his sister. "Our aged dress almost entirely consumed, and his eye- which I suffer." I said to him, "Mr. Shearer, you are now in a few minutes to stand before ve"

Sadly, yet with gentle care, his humble com. that God who will judge you righteously—there

him shelter. At last a poor and aged widow Never had I such emotions. I have stood opened her cabin door, and allowed the weary by many a death-bed-by the rejoicing chrisand scorched bearers to lay him on the floor, tian and the despairing rebel-by the young, and cover his tortured frame with a blanket .- the old-but this to me was most impressive. Amin Bey made an address in the Turk-Fortunately, in the course of that day, two A. He had been one of our law-makers, had sent merican officers. General Knox and Dr. Eustis, his influence from the legislative hall to the expassed the vicinity on business; and hearing treme borders of the State, had moved respect of the case, hastened to visit their countryman, ed and beloved; yet there he lay-a felon! The seasonable medical aid of the latter gen. dying a felon's death! about to have a felon's tleman soon essentially relieved his anguish; burial! and this-all this with a strong probaand although for a considerable period deprived bility of innocence! And then all he wished of vision, he was soon able to bear a removal his family to know was, that in death-amid to Hackensack, to await his convalescence. - the "swellings of Jordon," he persisted in de-Meanwhile the Asia had been extricated, with claring his innocence. Was there not a posgreat difficulty, from her perilous situation; sibility that the men who codemned him were and the bold enterprise that so nearly proved mistaken? Upon them we cast no censure .her destruction, created such apprehension and They doubtless did what they believed to be right; but, if mistaken, oh, what a fatal mistake!

I am informed that a petition had been drawn up to the President of the United States for his pardon, on the probable—nay, almost certain innocence, and that it had more than 1,000 signatures. But it had not been forwarded. Now it is too late! The man of influence-the

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

West India Correspondence of the Chronicle GRAND TURK, T. I., 7th July, 1850.

MR. BROWN-Dear Sir : By the Schr. John Russell, hence for your city, I have time to fur-

nish you a few hasty lines. There is wrecked American brig on "Ambergrise Key," 22 miles distant from this port, called the "Betsey," of Pittston, on the Kennebeck river, Maine. Her mast were cut away when she was found. She appears to have been abandoned at sea; or that all hands on al. This Yankee related among other things bread, pork, lard, hams, butter, fish, soap, the failure of a certain expedition in which he tongues, lumber, staves, shooks, chairs, &c.had the misfortune to be wounded. That was Some of the barrels were marked "W. P.," because you were a rascally set of cowards, and the chairs "W." -The cargo, to all apobserved the major. You are an infamous liar, pearances, was laden at Boston. It was all says the Yankee. The company stared. The saved in a damaged state and brought here yes. Scotchman looked down upon him with as terday, and sold at public auction for the benefit of those whom it may concern. The stern of the vessel was stove in when found, and she

The residents of these islands have been thrown into a state of temporary excitement, in consequence of a large amount of treasure hav. company present endeavored to dissuade the ing been supposed to be found in Great Sand Yankee, telling him the major had every ad. Key, (6 miles from this,) and taken away a us, some months ago, of the purpose of the connected with our military marine. I vantage where he had none, and he had better few days since by a little schooner from St. Sublime l'orte, to send a public agent to suppose, however, that he is also instruccompromise matters ere he would have cause Johns, N. B. There is a great deal of probato repent his rashness; but he still persisted .- bility about it; and the amount of the money The next morning the Yankee repaired to the that was dug up, is said to be \$70,000 sterling, place somewhat before the appointed hour. Since the supposed finding of the above sum. armed with a large musket shortly after the a large number of the inhabitants of these isl. major made his appearance with his brace of adds have been busy in digging for like treas. pistols and sword. Before he had advanced ure on several of the little keys or islands near far, the Yankee, in an austere tone, bid him this, but as far as I have understood, none has been found by them; yet there is, no doubt, as this island was once the habitation of pirates and privateers, money buried on, or near it that will, some day, be brought to light, as the £70.

Salt is selling for from 9 to 10 cts. per bushel at this place : is abundant and of excellent quality. This raking season is over for this year in consequence of the floods of rain that have lately fallen here, which have overflowed the salt ponds with fresh water. The trade uttering a volley of curses against his star, pass. here is now duller than it has been during the same season for three years past.

In great haste. OBSERVER.

Michigan's New Constitution .- We copy from an exchange, the following summary of the new Constitution of Michigan. The Convention rather reversed the old Constitution than made a new one :

Homestead exemption, and an re-elective judiciary, are among the new features. There is to be no Independent Supreme Court, but eight Circuits, with one Judge elected in each. Eve. ry County of 10,000 inhabitants has four terms of Court a year. The Supreme Court meets four times a year. The question of negro suf. frage is to be submitted to the people. Indians may become citizens. A proposition to refer to popular vote the question of licensing or not licensing the sale of ardent spirits, was rejected. The legislature is required within five years, to establish free common schools, to be kept open During the recent cholera sickness in this three months in each year, and also as soon as practicable to establish State Agricultural spring lands for its support."

per publishing the Constitution should have \$25 and the impotent, will invite your atten. State of Georgia has collected three hundred for it. - Greensborough Patriot.

HONEY.

Honey is, according to Mr. Milton, who has lately published a treatise on bees in England. a universal specific; and among its other valuable properties, he declares that it prevents consumption, and states that that destroyer of human life is not known where honey is regularly taken as an article of food. Those who have less faith in the specific, may perhaps attribute the cause to difference of climate rather than the honey. The Italian singers it is said are greatly indebted to honey; but their practice is to sharpen it with a few drops of acid, though they sometimes take it in a pure state.

Selection of Seed Corn.—This mouth seed corn should be selected. It can only be well done in the field, by gathering those ears with small butt-ends, the second ripe, and taken from stalks which have two or more well filled ears to each. In this way, the best varieties of corn in cultivation have been obtained.

"Teddy, my boy, jist guess how many cheese there s in this bag, an' faith I'll give ye the whole five." " Five," said Teddy. "Arrah! by my soul, bad luck to the man that tould

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH COMMISSIONER.

On Saturday last Amin Bey, Commissoner of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State. All the heads of Departments and several other distinguished persons were present. ish language, of which the following is a translation:

I have the honor to be appointed by the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to visit the United States of America, with the view of strengthening those relations of peace, and friendship which so happily have always existed between the two countries.

I have it much at heart to execute the wishes of my Sovereign in an acceptable manner; and, though the two countries are so far separated, commerce and the What a commentary upon circumstantial evi- increasing facilities of travel cannot fail to bring them nearer to each other .-With their extension, more intimate relations will bereafter naturally arise between the Ottoman Empire and the Great Republic of the New World.

It has occasioned His Imperial Majesty much pleasure to know that he has won the approbation of this Government, and that of the American People, by the course which he recently pursued in favor of the unfortunate Hungarians, whose position had claims on those feelings of humanity and benevolence which at all times occupy the heart of His Majesty.

I am instructed by my Government to visit the institutions of public and private industry of this country, and to inform myself of the system of education so success. fully followed in the United States, for the purpose of making a report of the same.

The hospitable and kind attentions board have perished. The cargo consists of which I have received from the American people, since my arrival in the New World, I regard as so many evidences of good will and respect towards my reverend Sovereign, whose unworthy servant I am; and I beg leave to take the present opportunity of expressing to you, as the the note by which his appointment is com-Chief Magistrate of this truly great country, how deeply grateful I am for them.

made the following reply:

this country. The government of the indulged.

Sovereign and his Government, and what we learn of your own intelligence and character, conspire to make you a wel-

The occasion is striking as well as

pleasing. From the Bosphorus you come, on an errand of peace and friendly inquiry, to the western shores of the Atlantic. rien of Ga., and Mr. Pratt of Maryland. Mr. From a country of so much antiquity, and so much history, your Government, with a far-seeing intelligence, has dispatched you to this our Western Republic, that you may acquaint yourself wih its civilization, its institutions, its extent, and its power; and with the causes which, in little more than two centuries, have raised up and established a community of more than twenty-five millions of people, under forms of Government entirely free, and yet such as have been able, as we trust, to make the American character not unfavorably known in the world.

and Government. I bid you welcome !- citizens of South Carolina and Georgia. I sta-The country is before you, and all open to ted that to the Senator, but I did not intend your examination and inspection. Whatsoever there is in our political organization, in our system of education and instruction, in our commercial regulations, or in the organization and equiptment of our national defence, whether in the army or in the navy, will be readily subject to your inquiry. Competent officers will be instructed to conduct you to the dockyards or not. It is to the fact that we wish to call Schools setting apart twenty-two sections of and public arsenals; the hospitals for in- the attention of our readers, particularly those valids and the various institutions for the of New England, and especially Rhode Island. The Convention provided that every newspar relief of the poor, the insane, the blind What is this fact? That one lawyer of the tion. You will pass along, with opportu- thousand dollars for a citizen of Rhode Island nities to observe the great lines of com- for negroes imported into Georgia! We do munication, of canals and railroads; and not suppose, much as we would to believe, that you will visit and examine those manufucturing establishments, the produce and growth of private enterprise, which have enabled the vessels of the United States, to bear samples of the skill and industry, of their people all over the Levant. You will see the broad fields of American agriculture, producing wheat, maize, rice, cotton, and tobacco. Finally, sir. you will have an opprotunity of beholding the mountains, and rivers, and the lakes of our own love of freedom and our abhorrence this continent and be able to report, ac- of opprsession. The fact which Mr. Pratt has curately, when you return to the confines here drawn out is not a new one to many of of Europe and Asia, on what scale of magnitude are those natural features of the earth which have attracted your at-

> Commissioner, every proper degree of re. be, ourselves." spect will be paid to you, and, so far as depends on us, the wishes of your Soverwith you, that its effect may be a greater \$10 nor exceeding \$500.

extension of friendly and commercial relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of the New World. Amin Bey ! you have said, and said truly, that his Imperial Majesty, your Sovereign the Sultan, has won the approbation of the American Government and People, by the course pursued by him, in favor of those unfortunate Hungarians whose recent condition had claims on the feelings of the humane and benevolent all over the World; that approbation, let me say, is deep, and cordial, and wide spread.-Not disposed to interfere with political occurrences which do not affect ourselves, the people of the United States are yet intelligent and well informed, and quite ohservant of all that passes in the world. connected with questions of national and human rights. While they maintain a strict neutrality in all foreign wars, they nevertheless sympathize most deeply in all struggles against oppression. They are lovers of justice, of mild governments On being introduced to the President, of humanity, and of every thing which promotes the cause of political and social happiness among men.

I repeat. Mr. Commissioner, the pleasure I have in welcoming you hither, and re assure you of the disposition of this Government to make your mission agreeable to yourself and satisfactory to your intelligent Sovereign, the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

The address of Amin Bey was interpreted to the President by Mr. Brown, dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople, who in like manner interpreted the reply of the President to the Commissioner, who listened to it with profound attention, and from time to time evinced the deep impression it made upon

The following is an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, Resident at Constantinople, dated 20th

"Believing that a better acquaintance on the part of the Turkish Government with the power and resources of the American Union, and with the mechanical skill of her citizens, would be one of the most effectual means of extending the commercial intercourse between the two nations, of creating a demand in the Levant for the products of American industry, and of establishing political relations with Turkey, which might be of the most essential service to us. I have exerted myself to induce the Porte to send one or more public agents to the United States, with a view of informing itself, through reliable sources, upon the points to which have alluded."

"Amin Bey, although specially delegated by the Capudan Pacha, is treated in municated to the Legation as a public agent of the Sublime Porte, and may, im-To these observations the President mediately or hereafter, be invested with diplomatic rank; but the principal duty Sir: Your arrival in this country is not with which he is at present charged is unexpected. The Representative of this the examination of our Navy yards, docks, Government at Constantinople informed ships of war, and other establishments ted to report on our national resources. United States, received this information, our public works, and the condition of our with pleasure, and I am happy to-day to productive industry; and I trust that evrealize the anticipation in which we have ery facility in the power of Government, may be afforded him for thoroughly infor-The high consideration due to your ming himself upon these important branches of inquiry."

Judge Berrien-A Strange Development.

The New York Express says: " In reading the debates in the Senate upon the fugitive slave Bill, we find the following remarks of Mr. Ber-

Now there is one fact which the Senator (Mr. Berrien) has related to me, which I desire to mention to the Senate. The honorable Senator, as I have understood from him, has collected upwards of \$300,000 for a citizen of the State of Rhode Island. for negroes imported into Georgia.

Mr. Berrien. Will the Senator allow me ! Unquestionably the Senator is correct in his statement. I have stated to him that many years ago, in the exercise of my professional duty, I had collected a large amount-something near the amount he states-in bonds or notes, which were left in my hands by a citi-In the name of the American People zen of Rhode Island, and which were given by that it should be introduced here.

> Mr. Pratt. I certainly understood the Senator to state, at the time he told me of the fact, that he himself wished to bring it to the notice of the Senate. At any rate, I did not understand the Senator to request that I should say nothing on the subject.

The Express adds: "It is but a small matter whether the Senator spoke in confidence it is an isolated case. The Constitution for more than forty years had made for this importation of negroes Piracy, and yet in a section of country whence we hear most said against slavery, we see that the greatest pecuniary rewards have been derived from a trafic in slaves. With such facts staring in the face, and proclaimed aloud from the Senate Chamber at Washington, may our zeal for the true welfare of the slave be questioned, and the taunt of hypoerisy be flung back upon us, as we herald our readers, but it is a sad one, and one which we cite now not only to deplore it, but for the sake of saying, in the name of common charity for all men, that it ought to teach us to have a little fortearance with others, when, to say While you remain in the Country, Mr. the least of it, we are no better than we should

Whistling .- The City of Galena, Illinois, eign respecting the success of your miss has passed an ordinance prohibiting within the ion, shall not be disappointed; and I trust city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than