

terious agent, whose nature eludes the scrutiny of the wisest men, is yet made their servant; and rides post at their bidding, never delaying on the way! When by the combination of another impalpable agent, with the most common fluid, we transport not our minds, but our bodies, over both land and sea, with a degree of rapidity not dreamed of in the days of the ancients? And this elastic force of watery vapor, so powerful as to read the mountains asunder, and burst through the rocky layers of the earth can be managed by a little child.

But if possible, still more astonishing discoveries await us, when we leave the surface of our little orb, and by the aid of the "optic tube," direct our vision to ethereal space. And here we find our nearest neighbor, so much abused for fickleness and insensibility, brought so near, that we can form a better acquaintance and a better opinion. The geography of the moon, (if the word may be pardoned) is as well understood, especially since the telescopic labors of Beer and Madler, as that of many portions of the earth. Yea, we dare say that the mountains and valleys, if not "rivers" on her spotty globe, are this day better known than the Mountains of the Moon, in the interior of that continent that claims the birth place of Science. The volcanoes on the Lunar surface have long been objects of attention, while volcanoes in the unexplored region of Africa, are at this late day only obscurely intimated. The fountain head of the Nile is yet concealed,* which was supposed, in the ages of fable, to be above the sky.

But not to stop here, let us pass further on; We know that, but a short time ago, there was a wide gap in our system between Mars and Jupiter: Kepler's law required a large body to preserve the equilibrium. But this began to fill up on the first day of the present century, and has, by new discovery, continued to receive new additions of small bodies, till now some dozen or more, are counted in that void space, striving by numbers, to compensate their lack of size. A brilliant circle of young goddesses dance around the sun.

And how shall we speak of that discovery that seems the work of Omnipotence, when Le Verrier gave a new world to our system, on its utmost verge and nearly doubling the limit before set to it. For the distance of Uranus, the most remote body before known in our family of planets, and that draw light from our sun, is 1800,000,000 of miles; but this new born member lies nearly as much farther from the central luminary, moving in an orbit whose radius is 3600,000,000 of miles.

We are aware that the honor of this greatest triumph of modern science is perhaps equally due to Mr. Adams, and to Professor Challis of Cambridge, England, as to the French astronomer; though the latter receives the chief credit, from the fact that he first published his process to the world. How astonishing that a man sitting in his study making figures, applying mathematical principles to lines, diagrams and circles, without a telescope; without even once looking at the sky, but on his paper, should be able to determine with certainty that there was a large body at such an immense distance from him; to tell at what point in the Heavens it was at that time; its size, its weight, its revolutions; and then to write to his friend at Berlin, where is one of the largest telescopes in Europe, to direct his instrument to a particular part of the Heavens and he would see it as a star of the eighth magnitude; and that friend, Galle, following his directions, saw the planet the first night, within one degree of the place assigned to it!

And all this accomplished in opposition to the expressed opinion of Professor Airy, who stood at the head of Mathematicians and Astronomers in Great Britain; who declared repeatedly that if there were such a body as that discovered, it "would be nearly impossible ever to find its place."

And what adds to the astonishment arising from this discovery is, that it was deduced from the irregularities in the motions of another body 1800,000,000 of miles from him and from the new body.

Here is the great power of mind: that can launch out into that vast ocean of space that borders on our farther coast; and, after sailing like Columbus, in quest of an unknown continent, into that ocean 1800,000,000 of miles from the last point of departure, can discover a planet dwelling all alone in that vast solitude, except the occasional visit of a comet, and add Neptune to our system. And reveal him to the world, who had been in exile since creation, when God spoke him into being. Who will not respect human nature after this? Who will say that there is not something god like in reason? Who will not think more highly of his spiritual nature, after such achievements in science?

And where has this stretch of thought carried us in imagination? How far from home? And is it possible to push on farther in the same direction? We read that spiders can carry themselves across from the top of one tall tree to another, by means of their web. Men can throw a line over a gulf where they cannot first go to carry it; and so at length open a way for themselves. England and France hold communication with each other under the waves that wash their shores; and it is believed that in no long time, the Old World and New, will become impatient of the slow rate of the steamers that now cross the Atlantic in eight or ten days, and will seek some method to join opposing coasts with conductors of thought.

But this is only to illustrate the matter in hand. It had long been a great desideratum with astronomers, to stretch a line from our sun to some one of the fixed stars; across that almost unfathomable gulf, that ocean stream, that encloses and washes our system on all sides round, like a vast hollow globe; the play ground of comets; to fathom its depth, and cast anchor on some of those mighty globes, that lie so far remote, that the force of gravity turns the other way. Bodies with which we can scarcely have any connection, except by that universal force, if by that, and by the passage of light, that struggles through the regions of chaos and of darkness to reach us.

Now, it would be a beautiful thought, could we only suppose some of these appendages, or balance weights to our system—the periodic comets, that dash in among us from every direction, with almost inconceivable velocity; pass round the sun, and out again on their long journeys of a thousand years—could we only suppose them, in doubling "the mighty cape of Heaven," and at their greatest distance from the sun, to pass around one of the fixed stars; and this not in one instance but in many, they would serve to moor our sun and planets in space. This supposition is, however, inadmissible. Of the various attempts to measure that distance, and the means proposed we cannot here speak. A negative result was long ago

*Fontium qui celat origines. Hor.

reached: it was known that any of those points of living light, like burning eyes that look so steadily at us, must be more than twenty billions of miles from us; but how much more, was not known till recently, it is believed that the distance of one star, (No. 61, cygni), has been found to be more than three times that sum. A distance that would occupy light, moving at the rate of 192,000 miles per second, more than ten years to travel! What then shall we think of other stars that seem to be a thousand times as far from us as this? But having passed over into that remote region, astronomers have been busy, with telescopes such as that of Lord Rosse, in resolving the nebulae into stars; in examining their motions, colors, shapes and systems. And in this great field too, they think that they have discovered no less than there is in the Pleiades, the very centre of the Universe, from which "sweet influences" flow out in all directions.*

But in bestowing attention on other bodies, though so much larger, let us not neglect to speak of one in which we are more especially interested. For there are matters of the deepest interest connected with the past history of our planet. What is the present constitution of nature, and what has it been in times past? What changes, solutions, and precipitations, has the great chemist wrought here, in remote ages? There are fields of discovery below, as well as above ground. Geology, says Herschell, is second only to astronomy.

First, then, we discover by an accumulation of facts and by inductions from them, what the laws of nature are for existing things: the present constitution of nature: the ordinances of Heaven and Earth. Then, with these laws as our clue, we trace back from effect to cause, and from cause to effect, in a regular series: we infer the identity of the cause from the identity of the effect; the foundation of all our reasoning. We find various agencies now at work on the surface of the earth—air, water, heat, volcanoes, &c.—disintegrating the solid parts of the earth in one case, and then combining them in a new form. Here elevating, there leveling the surface. We see evidence of the same causes in operation in past times, under the present order of things. We find too, certain classes of animals and plants on the earth, as we now have it, variously distributed; and as we go backward in time, we find the same without any new creations; while on the other hand, some species have become extinct, and short of Almighty power, cannot be restored. Thus the Mammoth, and the Mastodon, most certainly within what is called the historic period, must have roamed the forests of America; but they have passed away and left their bones on, or near the surface, the wonder of the present generation.† Some races of Birds too, in the south east parts of the world, have disappeared within the last two hundred or three hundred years. Other species are tending to extinction before our eyes. Where are the buffaloes that abounded here one hundred years ago? And where will they be one hundred years hence! The circle of animated nature is lessening; and in some cases not even the skeleton of one individual of a species is preserved. But the individuals of other species increase as man goes on to subdue the wilderness.

*The star Alcyone.
†Similar bones were once regarded in England as belonging to the fallen angels!

(To be Continued.)

THE WHIGS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The newspapers of all parties, North and South, are busily engaged in discussing the Presidential question. The columns of our political exchanges are filled with speculations as to the candidates, calculations as to their strength, and prognostications as to their success or defeat. On the Whig side the principal candidates brought forward are Fillmore, Scott, Webster, Clay, and Crittenden. These gentlemen are all eminently qualified, true National Whigs, sound on the Slavery question, and pledged to support the Compromise and to sustain the Constitutional rights of all the States in this Union. The selection of either of these distinguished Statesmen would no doubt receive the hearty endorsement of the Whig party of the Union. We believe, however, says the *Harrisburg Journal*, and the "signs of the times" warrant the conclusion—that Fillmore is the choice of the great mass of the party, North and South, and that his nomination by the National Convention is no longer problematical. In the South and South-west, particularly, there is great unanimity among the Whigs in favor of Mr. Fillmore. There, as well as in the North, the people admire the man, and appreciate his patriotism and his services. He has been tried and found faithful to the great National interests. In the language of Gen. Cass, "the Administration has placed itself high in the great work of pacifying the country, and has received the meed of approbation from political friends and foes." Such is, emphatically, Mr. Fillmore's high position; and every one must see that his name is now one of, if not the most, attractive on the political chess-board. We have no hesitation in making the declaration that, in our opinion, Millard Fillmore is the most formidable candidate the Whig party can present; and that with him as our standard-bearer in the great contest of 1852, we would achieve a victory surpassing in brilliancy and importance that of 1848, when the Whig forces were marshaled by the lamented Hero, the great and good Taylor. Peace to his ashes!

We regret to observe a disposition manifested in certain quarters to adhere to the Presidential candidates, irrespective of the action of a National Convention. The *Hollidaysburg Register* throws out an intimation that the Whigs of Blair county "are determined to vote for General Scott;" and the *York Advocate* places the name of Mr. Clay at its mast head, "subject," not to the decision of a National Convention, but "to the will of the people." Now we cannot believe that the mass of the Whigs in Blair and York sanction the course of these papers. However ardent and sincere in their attachments to the Hero of Mexico, and the Sage of Ashland, the Whigs of Blair and York are equally devoted to the cherished principles of the great Whig party, under whose time-honored flag they have so often fought and nobly triumphed—and they will not sacrifice their principles, and

the party too, for mere selfish and personal considerations. We all love Scott and Clay—the one for his brilliant achievements on the "tented field" in defence of the starry banner of his country—the other for his distinguished services in the councils of the Nation. Much as Whigs love these great men, however, they love their party and the country more. We, too, have our preferences, but looking to a National Convention as the only salvation of the Whig party, in the next contest, we unhesitatingly avow our determination to abide by the decision of that body, and cordially support its nominee, whether it be Fillmore, Scott, Webster, Clay, or any other good Whig who is known to be unequivocally and unconditionally for the compromise and the Union as it is. None other need aspire to the honor of a Presidential nomination by the Whig party.

We have a few words for our contemporaries who counsel a different course, to which we ask their candid consideration. It is well known that the Democrats will have a large majority in the next Congress, amounting to nearly sixty—a majority sufficiently large to enable them to pursue a definite course of action, leaving a large margin for bolters, free soilers, and the disaffected generally. It is also well known that among their several candidates for the Presidency there is no one so popular and prominent as to override all others, and secure the votes of a majority of the people for the Chief Magistracy. As then the Locofocos will be sure of electing their man, if the election can be thrown into the House, they will most probably pursue such a course as to bring about that result. Such being the facts, it becomes a serious question with the Whigs what course to pursue to counteract this policy and to secure their own triumph. It will be seen at once, their whole hope lies in the people.—To them they must look for success, and to secure this they must come before them with the man and the cause that will command their approbation and secure their votes. To do this, they must proceed cautiously. If they fail before the people, they fail entirely. They have no broad margin of a majority in the House to fall back upon if they fail in the electoral colleges. Let our Whig friends who are now disposed to go for Scott and Clay, independent of a National Convention, digest the above facts, and shape their future course accordingly. Gen. Scott himself says just probably "only have a Whig candidate for the Presidency thro' a National Convention," and at the same time repudiates the impolitic course of his friends in thrusting him forward as the candidate. Gen. Scott has more to fear from indiscreet friends than he has from his political enemies.—*Dollar News*.

OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

At the late banquet given at Southampton, England, to the illustrious exile, Kossuth, the following letter from Mr. Abbott Lawrence, our Minister, was read:

"Legation of the U. S. London, Oct. 28.
"Sir,—I had hoped to have the honor of being one of your guests this evening, but am positively forbidden by my physician, Dr. Holland, who tells me that in my present state of health, suffering as I am, under a severe cold, and the consequences of exposure in London last evening, I must not make the journey to Southampton. It is with the deepest and most unfeigned regret that I am thus prevented from joining the authorities and citizens of Southampton, in this testimony of respect to his excellency M. Kossuth, and in their congratulations upon his release from captivity. I watched his career during his brilliant administration of affairs in Hungary, and I have seen what he has done since; and I am persuaded that he is eminently deserving the admiration of all lovers of constitutional government and freedom. He appears to possess the affection and confidence, in a rare degree, of the people among whom he was, and with whom he has lived—a people devoted to constitutional liberty, and jealous of their rights and privileges. He is now free through the joint efforts of the United States and Great Britain, two nations animated with a common desire to see it enjoyed by all civilized nations, and now has the opportunity to see, on the shores of England, the working of a constitutional government, and the happiness of a free people.

The citizens of the United States of every shade of opinion, without yielding to the influence of any visionary ideas, sympathize deeply with every struggle for human freedom. Possessed themselves of institutions whose liberty is founded on law, and progress is compatible with stability, they cannot look with indifference on the exertions of other nations to attain the same happy state.—They will welcome M. Kossuth warmly and heartily, as one who, though he failed in the effort, labored to establish in his native land a constitution which should work such results. I beg you, sir, to convey to your illustrious guest my sincere respects and congratulations, and accept for yourself and corporation of Southampton the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your obliged and most obedient servant.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To his worship, the Mayor of Southampton.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS RAISED.

By Telegraphic accounts from N. Orleans, of yesterday's date, we have not only a positive contradiction of the story of the capture of Matamoros by the Insurgent forces of Northern Mexico, under the command of Carvajal, but intelligence of the abandonment of the siege by the latter, and the subsequent rout of his forces.

It appears that Carvajal persisted in his efforts to capture the city until the 9th instant, when, finding that he had gained no perceptible advantage, and despairing of receiving expected reinforcements, he was compelled to raise the siege and beat a retreat. The Mexicans then sallied out and routed the Insurgents, who are reported to have suffered great loss.

Carvajal having retreated as far as Reynosa, he there collected his scattered troops, and was about returning to Matamoros to renew the attack. The "Rio

Bravo" says that at the latest accounts from him he was daily receiving reinforcements, and had actually commenced his march towards the scene of contemplated action.

In the mean time, however, the defence of Matamoros had been strengthened, by the arrival there of Gen. Canales, with a corps of three hundred of the national guard, and Gen. Uregra was momentarily expected with eight hundred regular troops.

If we correctly understand the concluding portion of our despatch, Carvajal has assumed a new position for the insurgents, and issued a Declaration of Independence.—*Nat Int*.

PROGRESS ON OUR RAILROAD.

It is indeed gratifying to note the progress of work on the Railroad contracts in this vicinity. On every section in the county, except two or three, there are more or less hands employed.

Fields, Shelly & Co. have been at work for some time past, and we learn have their contract in a state of forwardness. We are not informed how many hands they have employed.

C. P. Mendenhall & Co., whose contract extends over six or seven sections (six miles in length,) have nearly thirty hands employed, and the number will be increased as fast as carts, &c. are procured to facilitate the operations. This Company have over three miles grubbed and are now making headway in grading, and quarrying and hauling rock for culverts.

Messrs. Cole & Mebane, whose contract embraces two sections immediately west of town, are going ahead with an active set of hands, and will soon have their grubbing completed.

On the contract east of this place,—fourteen sections, from the Alamance line to a point south of Gov. Morehead's residence,—taken by Col. McClean & Company, there are about seventy hands at work at five different points. Some twenty five hands are employed within the town corporation and vicinity, and have been principally at work, for the last two or three weeks, upon the culverts. The masonry of the culverts is done in a most substantial manner, and is, we understand, entirely approved by the Engineer. It is worth a journey of several miles, to an inexperienced contractor, to see how these culverts are put up. The Company commenced grading on the 14th section, in the corporation, this week, and the array of carts and horses and wheelbarrows, and hands with their mattocks and shovels, digging and throwing up the earth, and passing and repassing like ants on an ant-hill, presents a most animating spectacle. The grubbing is finished some four miles east of town, and the grading will henceforth go steadily forward to completion. J. Gibson, Esq., a member of this Company has been engaged in grading for some time on the 1st section, near the county line. At several points between, grubbing, and rock work, and we believe also grading, are going on. The number of hands on the whole of the McClean contract is increasing daily, and constantly accelerating progress is contemplated until the contract shall be finished.

The enterprise and spirit manifested by all these contractors is worthy of all praise, and furnish an example to be followed all along the route. We understand, however, that in Alamance, and in several points in Davidson, Rowan, and still further west, the "work goes bravely on."—*Greensboro Patriot*.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, on Friday returned true bills against Jacob Townsend, one of the Christiana prisoners, charging him with obstructing the officers of the U. States arresting fugitive slaves, and aiding fugitives to escape. There are seven counts in each indictment or bill. A true bill was also returned against him for treason, and also against *George Williams* and forty others, charging them with the same offence, treason, growing out of the same transactions. A true bill was also returned against *Caster Hanaway*, *Elijah Lewis*, and *Joseph Scarlet* for treason. The Jury, in returning these indictments, accompany them with the following remarks:

"Although the Grand Jury have felt no hesitation in performing the duty imposed on them by the laws of the U. States, in presenting these serious accusations for trial, yet they cannot but profoundly regret the necessity which has led to it.

"At a period like the present in the history of the Republic, when, under the mild influence of a National Constitution, predicated on the principle of recognising, respecting, and vindicating the rights and institutions of every member of the Confederacy, our country has gone on increasing in great prosperity and happiness, it is painful to the heart of the patriot that such an outrage upon the dignity of the nation and its laws should have been perpetrated as that which has led to the indictments found by us.

"It is to be feared that the immediate actors in this drama of blood have, if not directly stimulated, been encouraged by those from whose social and public position and intellectual culture better things might have been expected.

"From such sources we should expect to be taught that obedience to the laws of the U. States, enacted by the constitutional authorities, was the first of obligations imposed on an American citizen; and that any other resistance to them than the constitutional resistance by a change of law gives was among the political heresies most to be repudiated by an American patriot.

"It is, however, to be ardently hoped that the bloody tragedy of Christiana may have a wholesome and abiding influence on our future national career; that it may impart moderation to political zealots; impress a lasting lesson of the necessity of obedience to the public laws, while they remain unrepealed on the statute book; and manifest that there is but one true remedy for grievances, real or supposed, under which the nation may suffer—the remedy prescribed by the Constitution."

During the twenty-four hours of Wednesday arrived at the port of New York eleven emigrant vessels with 3,340 emigrant passengers on board.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

This body is now in Session in this place.

Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, is presiding over its deliberations. They are moving on with facility and ease, despatching the usual business for such an occasion. We have heard of no question, up to the time of going to press with this paper, that has excited a debate. There are now about 70 preachers in attendance, and some others expected. It is the wish of the Bishop to get through with the business with all due speed, his pressing engagements admitting of no unnecessary delay.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

It was announced in our last that there would be a Temperance celebration in this Town on Friday (tomorrow) evening. We have only to repeat that notice, and to add that all the necessary preparations for the occasion are in process of completion. There will be several speakers present, and it is expected that the evening will be one of pleasure and of profit. It is to be held at the Presbyterian Church.

Large Turnips.—We are indebted to Mr. J. A. WORTH, the landlord at Gold Hill, for several fine turnips, any one of which is large enough to make a dinner for half a dozen Grahamites. Mr. Worth says he has Irish potatoes to match them! We would like to see them.

Illustrated Family Friend.—This is the title of a new and very beautiful family newspaper, just commenced at Columbia, S. C. It is got up with the view of furnishing at home an article so much sought for without our bounds. It ought to be encouraged.

To Merchants and others.—See Messrs. Faust & Winebrenner's "Circular" in this paper. Phoenix-like they are springing up afresh from their own ashes. We have heard these gentlemen spoken of by some of our merchants in the highest terms.

Accident.—Col. W. A. Spear, of Jonesville, Surry county, had his left hand pretty badly mutilated on the 8th instant by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he held in his right hand. The loading passed through his hand between the first and second fingers, tearing it severely.—Dr. B. B. Benham was called to his aid, and we are informed, will probably succeed in preventing more serious results than loss of time.

Licensing Question.—The County Court for Rowan, at its last Session, it will be remembered granted licenses to Anthony Bencini and Daniel Shaver, to retail spirituous liquors in the Town of Salisbury.—They did this in violation of one of the plainest Acts of Assembly, and with a full knowledge of its existence at the time, but yet, as we hope, honestly—not putting that construction upon the law which most other intelligent citizens are compelled to put upon it.

Alex. Buis also had a license, obtained at the May Term under the same circumstances attending those of Bencini and Shaver.

Pursuant to notice given by several members of the Board of Commissioners of the Town, all these persons were indicted in our Superior Court, held last week, (His Hon. Judge Manly, presiding,) for selling under an illegal license. The only question involved, was whether or not the County Court had the right to grant such a license irrespective of the act of Incorporation, which requires the applicant to present himself with a recommendation from the Board of Commissioners, as evidence of his acceptability. The parties indicted offered no defence, but submitted to the judgment of the Court. His Honor deferred his decision until he should have time to examine the law involved in the case. On Saturday morning last, it being brought to his attention by N. Boyden, Esq., he gave it as his opinion that the County Court had no right to grant these licenses without the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners! Consequently, the privilege of these gentlemen under the grant of the County Court is a nullity. Nay, it was worse, for they had to pay the cost of a prosecution and probably a lawyer's fee. And, it is a question with us whether they might not sustain a suit against the County Court for *swindling*.

ALABAMA.

The Message of Governor Collier, of Alabama, to the Legislature of his State, now in session, is a document of considerable length, which is spoken of favorably by the *Montgomery Journal*. Amongst its recommendations are the following:

The establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of half a million, at some point in the interior of the State;

The addition of another Judge to the Supreme bench;

A State Geological Survey, and a petition to Congress for a grant of land for that purpose;

The establishment of a hospital for the insane, and also provision for the education of deaf mutes and the blind;

A petition to Congress for grants of land to aid in constructing the various improvements contemplated by the State, of which he speaks at some length.

A discriminating tax on the products of those States which continue to prosecute the slavery question and refuse to perform their constitutional duties, and the establishment of home manufactures, &c.

Our Patriotic President.—It has been said, with much truth, says the *Blair County Whig*, that President Fillmore proved himself equal to every emergency—great alike in mind and heart. The Constitution his guide, with an undaunted hand he laid his regardless alike of the denunciations of the North, and the excited and threatening of the South. He has held himself, in the highest sense of the term, an honest man—a true Whig—and unflinching patriot—a true and faithful Chief Magistrate. He is a statesman was true to the people, regardless of warnings, threats and calumnies of politicians, Millard Fillmore that man.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

The members of the Methodist Church South may derive great satisfaction from the universal expression of approbation by the interested portion of the Press, on the decision of Judge Nelson, by which the title to property withheld is established. The same case, which may be taken as a sample of the tone of newspapers of the south.

The decision of Judge Nelson giving its due share of the Church to the Methodist Church South, has afforded equal satisfaction to moral and honest members of the United States. The upholding of the Methodist Church North, and the property, will be signally frustrated. The Church had always been the contributor to the common fund; understanding this, the Northern branch monopolize the whole, upon the pretences ever gotten up by a body of able men. We heartily rejoice that this far-fetched, and indeed we have no doubt that, if the case be carried up to the Supreme Court, the decision of Judge Nelson will be promptly and emphatically affirmed.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Hon. Robt. J. Walker, was, of Southampton, England, the other "likely soon to become President of the United States," and we observe, in Kossuth in alluding to this gentleman a speech delivered on the occasion of his becoming Chief Magistrate of the States.

What say BUCHANAN, DOUGLASS, BUTLER, and the rest, of this foreigner's nomination?—*Wilmington Herald*.

BEAUTIFUL CAR.

The Chronicle of yesterday says we had the pleasure last evening of seeing one of the most beautiful and highly finished cars, just turned out of the Georgia Railroad shop, that we ever looked upon. All its timbers are of Georgia growth. The seats are made of Walnut, and nearly, or quite as well as those of Mahogany. On one side is a beautiful view of the City Hall of Augusta, the Stone Mountain as you pass the Georgia Railroad; and on the other northern view of the Macon Female College. The painting is executed in the finest style.—The car will seat several persons quite comfortably—and is the highest credit upon the company for its beauty and finish.

We understand it is to leave for the Fair at Macon, where we are sure it will take the premium.

The Right of a Jury to Decree in Criminal Cases.—In the trial in the State Circuit Court, at Boston, of the Stach rescue case, the counsel for the State stated to the jury that the case being a criminal one, the jury were rightly instructed by the law, as well as the fact; and that conscientiously believed the act of the defendant to be a crime, and that he was guilty, they were bound by the law to disregard any direction to the contrary that the Court might give them. The Counsel, told him he should give this proposition to the jury; that they were willing to hear him, and that they would, with him, they would so instruct the jury. The Counsel addressed the Court in support of his opinion, but the Court decided that they were only judges of the law in a criminal case, and that they were bound by the facts, but in reality they had the right to decide against the opinion of the Court on a question of law, than to acquiesce against the evidence. If every jury were fully and final judge of the evidence, the effect of every law would be nullified in the trial of any case, and we should have Courts, innumerable, under the same laws, and possessing the authority to determine that an act was not a crime, and that the legislative department, with all its power, is inoperative and invalid. The consequences of such a state of things would be too serious to be lightly encountered.

Abolitionism and Infidelity.—The columns of the last number of the *Liberator* are occupied by a sermon preached by one Daniel Foster, to show that the Bible is not an infidel book. Said Daniel characterizes a part of the Bible relating to the "senses" as a "senseless story," a "manifestly infidel," and concludes that "the compiler of Genesis, in this instance, relates a myth of the dim and distant past, which accorded with the superstitions of the time." Of the trial of Abraham, he says "the spirit of Christ and the perversion of reason alike revolt from stamp it as a lie!"—*Journal of Commerce*.

Judge Cole, of the U. S. District Court at Paris, Maine, on Wednesday.