

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



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

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TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
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THE STEAMER PAMPERO CONDEMNED.

From the Jacksonville Republican of Dec. 18.

This case has at last been fully investigated and decided. On Monday the first instant, the United States Court convened at St. Augustine; and McQuinn McIntosh, Esq., appeared on behalf of the claimant, Mr. Sigur; G. W. CALL, Esq., United States Attorney.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Call offered in evidence the deposition of Alexander Patterson, a custom-house officer of Key West, in answer to the question propounded by the United States, viz: "Did the said steamer Pampero enter the port of Key West at any time in August last? If so, how often, at what time, and what official account did she give of herself? Did she on any occasion exhibit any papers? If any, what papers and when? The answer was of a very condemnatory character. No further testimony being offered, Mr. Call then read the libel, also a letter written by the vessel, showing plainly that the vessel had violated the section upon which the libel was entered. Mr. Call then opened the argument for condemning the section, as follows:

"If any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out an arm, or attempt to fit out an arm, or shall knowingly be concerned in fitting out, furnishing, or arming any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district, or people, to engage or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people within the United States at peace, &c., &c., such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, and imprisonment not exceeding three years; and every such ship or vessel shall be forfeited."

He reviewed the testimony in the case, and claimed the forfeiture of the vessel. The most prominent feature of Mr. McIntosh's argument was his contending that the word "people" signified a nation; that the inhabitants of Cuba could not be called a people, and therefore the section which the opposite counsel had urged could not apply to a case of this nature. He contended that the act evidently contemplated an armed vessel, as all the cases reported in the books prove it to be so. This vessel was a steam transport; she could not commit hostilities, for she was not armed.

On Wednesday the third instant, Mr. Call finished the closing argument, showing that the word "people" was a general word, as used in the United States, synonymous with persons. Again, the vessel was to cruise or commit hostilities, not to cruise and commit hostilities—these expressions constituted distinct offences. The second libel introduced was for carrying a false registry. On Thursday, Dec. 11, the Court proceeded to pronounce its opinion in the case, and after an able review of the argument on both sides, condemned the vessel under both charges, concluding with these words:

"A separate decree ordered will be made for the sale of the vessel, and, inasmuch as another decree of forfeiture is this day pronounced and entered against her in another suit, or under another libel, for a violation of the registry act, therefore but one order of sale will be made, to be entered in both cases. The sale to be made by or under the Marshal of this Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the town of Jacksonville, where the steamer now lies, and on some day previous to the 22d January next, to be designated by the Marshal, of which time and place of sale the Marshal shall give at least twenty-five days' notice in some one or more of the public newspapers printed in Florida; and at least twenty days' notice in some newspaper printed in Savannah, Georgia. And the proceeds of the sale to be brought into Court by the Marshal to await the further order of the Court in the premises."

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN.
The Charleston Courier contains a letter from the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, in which he promises to use every endeavor to secure the pardon of the American prisoners in Spain. In his letter he says that "the unfortunate affairs at New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States, in which Spain believes there has been great inroad, and that she has taken sides with the majority of the physicians against Dr. Hsack, brother-in-law of the deceased. He, in return, is preparing a statistical pamphlet, to defend himself and combat his opponents and their allies. Several other matters disturb the harmony of the profession. The arrival of Kossuth has been connected with a gripe which seems to attack right and left, accompanied with cough, cold, or sore throat, and accompanied by chills, fevers, and is prevalent, the amount in 1851 almost if not quite equalling that in 1844. Scarlet fever is quite common."

Stinking Tennessee Mountain.—It is stated that a few days ago a portion of Walden's Ridge, near the mouth of the Tennessee River, was struck by a huge gap in the timber that fringed the side of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top of the mountain. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about a hundred feet in width, and the depth of the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were seen to have been concealed, which had probably been concealed for ages, were rent from their beds, and lay bare. The foundation upon which the mountain rests is supposed to have given away.

It has been discovered nutmegs grow in abundance in the interior of California.

RENOVATING SOUTHERN LANDS.

MA. EDITOR:—I have been reading and thinking about our condition as farmers and citizens. Our country was once fresh, our lands rich, and they brought forth abundance of the luxuries and comforts of life. Labor received a good reward, and our hearts were made to rejoice, from the facts that our lands were productive. But, alas! those days of prosperity are gone; the fields that once brought large and remunerating crops, a great many of them, are reduced to sedge grass, all sacrificed with gulleys. I speak to our shame, for it is our fault and that man is ungrateful to posterity who leaves his plantation worse than he found it. Every man should improve his lands every year. I am convinced that this can be done, and in order to which, I will give you a plan, the result of much study and some experience.

First—If our lands are hilly, we must ditch them properly. Next—a rotation of crops and rest of our land are necessary; and to do this, we should have our farm divided into four fields; plant one in corn, one in cotton; sow one in wheat and oats; let the other field rest. Take all fields in rotation, and our land is all rested every fourth year. Plant the first field in corn, and plough it deep while slogged sleep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep; and when we plough our corn the last time, sow peas—the tory or the red ripper is, I think, the best. Gather your corn as early as possible, turn in your stock and eat out the field; then start a plough and we should be governed by circumstances what sort of a plough. If the ground is coated over largely with pea-vines and grass we should apply a good turning plough; but if the ground is clean, a square point sower and mouldboard will answer; break the field close and deep; let it lie by, till you want to sow your wheat, (forward wheat is best for our climate,) prepare the seed by soaking it in a brine made of common salt from six to eight hours, and while wet, roll the wheat in sacked lime; you can sow it wet or let it get dry; about three pecks to a bushel is thick enough on common land; lime is a preventative of smut and gives the young plant a vigorous growth; the salt drives away insects. What should be ploughed in deep; one inch is deep enough; and if the ground is rough, it is best to pass a rake over it. It is owing to the rough manner that we sow our wheat that we have so many failures in that crop. After the wheat is cut, turn in your stock to glean your field; and about the first of July, sow and plough in about a peck of peas per acre. These are intended for manure, and about the last of September, they should be turned under with a turning plough. This field now goes to rest for one year; but it is best to sow another crop of peas in July the same year. You rest your field, and turn your vines under, the next September; by this time, we have three or four vegetable matters turned and mixed in our land. This, with the rest it has received will prepare the land to make a good crop of cotton without any more manure. Nevertheless, we should manure every acre we plant, and to this end, we should have a ditch in our lot, constructed in such a manner as to catch all the wash. It is best to have this reservoir covered with boards. Every thing in the shape of manure should be put in this ditch early in the spring or season as possible. Start your plough or ploughs, as the case may be; run a furrow as deep as you can with a shovel plough, and if you think it necessary, run another in the same furrow; commence hauling from your ditch and every other place you can get any manure; place your manure in the furrow, and with a turning plough fling a head on it; continue so the field over.

Corn should follow cotton, and should be planted in the cotton ridge. Run a furrow under the old cotton stalks, but above the manure; plant your corn, and run one furrow on each side; when the corn starts to come up, run a board or horse-rake over it. Corn planted in this way is benefited by the manure of the previous year almost to as large an extent as if the manure was put there the same year.—There are many advantages in manuring on this plan, but I have not the opportunity at this time to urge them. Wheat should follow after corn. This plan of rotation, rest, and manuring, will have the desired effect, I think; and I recommend all the farmers at least to give the above a calm, cool, and deliberate consideration. I do not say the plan is clear of defects; it may be improved on; and I hope some one more able than myself will take it into consideration.

Come up, gentlemen, and put your shoulder to the wheel of prosperity—give one steady pull on the subject of renovating our lands; and if we should succeed in the experiment, and bring back our lands to their virgin fertility, it will be a day of rejoicing to all.

Yours, &c.
J. H. WILLIAMS.

ALWAYS HAPPY.

In France, not many years ago, there lived a young lad, who had arrived at that age at which it is necessary to make choice of some occupation by which to earn a living, and who was intensely desirous of choosing that which should most contribute to his happiness in the world. He was not an ambitious youth; he did not wish to be great, or wise, or rich, but only to be happy. His parents had chosen a trade for him, but it did not please him. He wished to be a chemist; the reason of his wish was, that in the neighborhood lived a chemist and druggist, a cheerful and amiable man, whose pleasant face and constant good humor inspired our young friend with the idea that the employment of a chemist must needs be a very happy one. The lad's choice was not agreeable to his parents; they did all they possibly could to dissuade him from it, but in vain; so he was placed with the chemist. Experience, however, soon taught him that which he would not learn from his friends, namely, "that it does not follow that a person must be happy because he is a chemist." He soon found that the cheerfulness and contentment of his master was not necessarily connected with his bottles and drugs. He himself was neither cheerful, nor contented, nor happy. So after a time he gave up the idea of being a chemist, and con-

seated to follow the employment his friends thought best for him, living the same sort of life that people usually do, neither better nor happier than they. Still, he never quite forgot the idea of his youth, and always longed for some sort of happiness above what he possessed.

One day he overtook a poor colporteur, (a man who carries about books for sale,) who was trudging gayly along, and singing by the way. He had a pack of things to sell. "Can you sell me," says our friend, "the secret of being happy?" "Why, yes, I can," said the man, letting down his pack; "and cheap, too," he continued, taking out a book and presenting it; "this will teach you how to be happy." It was the Bible. Our friend had asked the question, much as Pilate asked our Lord, "What is truth," he neither expected nor desired an answer. He read it. After sometime spent in patient seeking, he found that it had, indeed, the power of communicating the secret of happiness; and he walked in the pleasant ways of the Lord. He afterwards became, what he still is, the pastor of a Protestant church in Switzerland.

Great Experiment with the Fire Annihilator—Excitement.

Public notices were given that a grand experiment with the Fire Annihilator would be made on the 18th inst. (last Thursday) at 61st st., this city, at 1 P. M. The handbills and advertisements stated that a house would be set on fire, and all that had been claimed for the "Annihilator," by Mr. Barnum and others interested, would be confined by the annihilator extinguishing the flames and saving the burning house. It is well known to our readers that this invention has caused great excitement in our country, and that the company which owns the patent is composed of very wealthy and what are termed "big men."

Determined to be on the first step of the ladder, we purchased a copy of the patent specification, got up engravings of the drawings, and published them in No. 1, this volume, Scientific American. Having served as a fireman, and being not a little acquainted with the management of fires, also with the nature of the gases which extinguish flame, we took occasion, after a calm review of the matter, to say that we had no confidence in the general utility of the "Fire Annihilator." Our language was moderate but decisive, nevertheless, being lovers of fair play, and being guided by the rule of honesty to confess wrong, when our error is demonstrated, we said in the article referred to, "we shall watch its progress and report its effects; if it proves all that some have said about it, we shall say so, when convinced by ocular demonstration." We were on the ground before the appointed hour. The house built for the experiment was a small frame building 20 feet square, placed in a field on an elevated position. It was a rough board cottage the main body of which was two stories high, and a wing at each side. There was no bottom floor; the outside boards were placed vertically, with weather strips nailed on the seams.—We were permitted to examine the building by the door keeper, before it was set on fire. In the middle of the main part were about a dozen 12 feet boards, some scantling, &c., set up vertically through a hole in the floor—the only floor—of the second story. Shavings were stuck around and between the boards, which were placed quite wide apart, and the roof inside was plastered with lime, and not yet dry. A crowd of police were there, and a chain was placed on the stakes around the building, about ten feet from it. At half past one o'clock, a gentleman came on the back roof, and requested all to retire outside as Mr. Phillips was going to set the building on fire. It was proposed that a committee should be appointed by the crowd to examine the building, witness the operation inside, and report. The committee was appointed, and consisted of Alfred Carson, our Chief Engineer, R. B. Coleman, John P. Lacour, Zophar Mills, Moses O. Allen, and Mr. Eichel. The following is their report:—

"First, the building was constructed of green spruce timber, and constructed in such a manner as would have been a difficult matter, under ordinary circumstances, to have got it fairly on fire. Second, in our opinion Mr. Phillips had every opportunity afforded him to fairly test the experiment, and everything was in his favor. Third, a slight fire was kindled inside the building, and the annihilator was almost instantly applied, before the fire got headway to any considerable extent—it partially extinguished it."

We would report further—the wind was high and freezing, and if there was any virtue in the Annihilators, and the experiment fairly conducted, the character of the "Annihilator" would have been established forever. We counted twenty-one large annihilators, the price of each \$35; if the shavings had been let alone, the fire would have gone out of itself, without the application of a single machine.—The crowd, numbering thousands, was dissatisfied, numbers jumped over the chains ascended the roof, entered the windows, and exposed to the crowd the boards which had been set on fire and extinguished—they were not charred, some not colored with smoke. They then got a barrel of tar, piled up boards inside, and set the building truly on fire; for a long time this was difficult to do; we never saw boards so difficult to burn. When fairly on fire there was a good opportunity to try the effect of the Annihilator. Not one was applied,—the building burned to the ground. The crowd jeered and cheered, shouted "humbug," and "where's Barnum?" Mr. Phillips, we were told, commenced to apply the Annihilator against the request of the Committee, who thought it was not then fairly on fire. We were told that eight Annihilators were applied; we do not know how many were applied; we saw twenty-one full charged before the fire, besides a large box of charges, and 16 empty after it.—When we examined the building we were satisfied that the experiment was not intended to be a fair one; two buckets of water could have done all the "Annihilators" did; still, we felt for Mr. Phillips; he was no doubt pained and mortified at the result, but a New York popu-

lace could not be satisfied with what he did; and where-withal, if he had been a New York fireman, he would have managed his own invention much better.

We hope that none of our friends have lost anything by this invention; we early raised our warning voice, not that we were opposed to the owners or the invention, but because we deemed its scientific qualities of no practical utility for the purposes intended. The thousands assembled to witness the experiment, without perhaps a single exception, believed it to be an entire failure.

It was intended by the American Fire Annihilator Co. to make a fine speculation out of it. The private circular of the Annihilator Co., stated—"An end must be put at once to every serious conflagration in America;" it has not put an end to one; a poor wood frame house put an end to 21 Annihilators, at \$35 each—total cost \$735; and two buckets of water, costing 0, could have done as well. An agent for a machine was to have a profit of 66 2/3 per cent. One of the great advantages of this invention, says the circular, "will be the immediate reduction of the rates of insurance." We have not heard of this having been done in a single case. None would have rejoiced more than we had this invention being a genuine "Fire Annihilator."—Scientific American.

CURES FOR SORE THROATS.

Dr. Cornell publishes articles in the Boston Medical Journal, respecting the use of inhaling a powder for sore throats, &c. In March, 1848 he says, Dr. T. K. Chambers, of London, published in the London Lancet, and also in the Medical Gazette, an account of his use of an inhaling powder; and giving its composition. I immediately had some of it prepared according to his formula, which is as follows:—

"The plan is, the inhalation of a light innocuous powder, which may carry with it the required substance, either diffused in the air or absorbed in its pores. That which I have found well suited to the purpose is the pollen of the lycodium, or club moss, which has been made to imbibe as much as it would take up of a saturated solution of nitrate of silver, or of sulphate of copper, or of the two combined, and then carefully dried, and reduced again to an impalpable powder.

I have found this powder serviceable in several cases of bronchitis, laryngitis, ulcerated sore throat, inflammation of the mucous follicles, and in incipient phthisis. It is much preferable prepared as here directed, to that mixed with sugar, as the real pulverized nitrate is then used; but, as here prepared, the nitrate is first dissolved in pure water, then the pollen of the moss is dipped in a saturated solution (or that of any other strength desired), when dried, and finely pulverized. It can be made of any desirable strength, and should contain less of the nitrate than that made from a saturated solution, when employed with very irritable patients.

A small quantity, say three or four grains, of the powder, is put into the receiver of the inhaler, the inhaler is then placed in the mouth of the patient, as far back upon the tongue as can be conveniently borne; then held by the lips, or left hand of the patient, while with the right hand the receiver is twisted round to scatter the powder, and, by a full inspiration at the same time it is conveyed into the throat. This process may be repeated once a day, or more frequently if desirable. If the solution is used, the shower syringe is altogether more convenient and easy of application, and agreeable both to practitioner and patient, and does the work much more thoroughly, than the probang.

I have also made trial of the zinc, copper, alum, and some other astringents, prepared in the same way; but I think the nitrate, for general use, is preferable to any other. Though the sulphate of copper, in some cases, has been as serviceable, and I have thought, even more so, in syphilitic sore throat.

In a class of diseases which have so very generally resulted in death, it seems to claim the attention of medical men, and deserves a fair and thorough trial.

It requires great care to make this powder in a proper manner, and the inhaler should be such as will easily convey it into the air tubes."

the place and perform the offices of the injured part exactly. Only ten per cent. of Colt's fire-arms are made by hand labor. The accuracy of Colt's pistols was fully proven in England by experiments, for at Woolwich, men unaccustomed to the use of the said pistols, attained to great precision, and with a small belt pistol, at a distance of fifty yards, out of 48 shots, 25 bullets took effect within one foot square, and 13 of them hit the bull's eye, which was 6 inches in diameter; and all the shots struck the target.—Scientific American.

Speed of the Magnet Current.—A long experience of the coast survey with some dozen different lines of telegraph, establishes the fact that the velocity of the galvanic current is about fifteen thousand four hundred miles per second. The time of transit between Boston and Bangor was recently measured, and the result was that the time occupied in the transmission was one sixteenth thousandth of a second, and the velocity of the rate of sixteen thousand miles per second which is about six hundred miles per second more than the average of other experiments. If it is desirable, the Yankee can be found who will make an effort to improve upon this speed.—Bos. Jour.

[This must be slow electricity, for it has long ago been held to be a fact, by electrical philosophers, that the effects of an electric current would appear at a distance of 576,000 miles in one second; and, after all, it cannot truly be said that the velocity of electricity has ever been truly measured—approximation is all that can be claimed.]

The Christmas "sports" [?] of the vicious and disorderly of our city, it will be seen elsewhere, have resulted in the death of two individuals, and the incarceration of several charged with the commission of crime. These results will, it is sincerely to be hoped, induce the adoption of municipal regulations effectually repressing future violations of existing laws,—as well as cause the enactment of ordinances, the provisions of which shall be sufficiently stringent to protect the lives and property of our citizens from the unlawful acts of reckless men or boys.

The discharge of fire-arms of any kind or on any occasion, in our streets, we believe, is strictly prohibited now, and it is only required that some striking examples should be made to cause the ordinance to be obeyed. No respect of person or station should be regarded where such a violation of law takes place. The older the individual, or the higher the station, the greater the fault, and the more severe should be the penalty. The ignorant and uneducated and thoughtless boy, must be repressed and governed by example, as well as in person; and therefore, when such shall see that reckless men are not permitted to commit improper acts with impunity, they will naturally become more regardful of their own conduct.

Another instance of escape from wound or perhaps death, was brought to our notice yesterday. The drawing room of a house in Tradd street was, from cause, closed on Christmas day. Subsequently, on opening the inside shutters of the room, a perforation of one of the panes of glass was observed. Examination showed that the ball had hit the shutter, glanced upwards, leaving its mark, and then had fallen on the sill of the window, where it was found. Had the room been occupied by a merry party of ladies and children, as had usually been the case on similar occasions, the consequences that might have resulted can readily be conceived.

Chas. Courier.

A House Blown Up—Loss of Life. Mr. Geo. Balston, of King's Creek, Hancock Co. Va., a few days ago, purchased a keg of powder for the purpose of blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping. During his absence, his little son, aged six years, not being aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, and another child killed, and ten others seriously injured.

PRINTERS.

Some people think it quite becoming to be unaccountable to printers; in fact, that they are fair game for impertinence and arrogance; and that he is demolished by the words "stop my paper, I'll have no more to do with him."

"Did I never strike you, Coz, that every independent printer has more or less personal influence in regard to the business patronage of almost every class, and that it is always in his power to make reprisals if he thinks proper, to be sure he may prefer to let things take their course—but we state facts as they are.

Insult a printer through wantonness or amusement, will ye? Just poke at a Hornet's nest for fun—so do.—Wil. Com.

A Lucky Blow.—Some time ago, a man in London in a quarrel with his wife, struck her a blow which sent her reeling against the mantel piece, when out fell two guineas, rolling on the floor. A cessation of hostilities immediately took place and a search was made for the source from which the gold came. The mantel was examined and removed, and 170 guineas were found concealed behind it. This result should not induce any man to strike his wife, for it is not very probable that the same result would follow more than once out of one thousand times.—N. H. Patriot.

A Definition.—We are at last enabled to answer a question frequently propounded by our country correspondents. "What is a Bloomer?" "One who pants for notoriety."

The Senate did no business yesterday, a quorum of its members not having been in attendance.

In the House of Representatives principal business of the day had reference to the disastrous fire of Wednesday morning. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, which will be found in our place under the Congressional proceedings, was laid before the House, to which reader's attention is called. It was found to leave the question of the fire of the fire undetermined, as we saw Thursday morning. Probabilities, however, we think, in favor of its being communicated by means of the east wall of the Library, along or supporter of the gallery, which was the wall at or about the place of the fire. We would also refer the reader to the letter of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.—National Intelligencer.

Mr. Cloy.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Advertiser writes: Mr. Clay's resignation, to which a geographic despatch last night referred, qualified, and not to take effect until September, the object being to allow Legislature, which is now in session, to elect a successor for the residue of term. An authoritative communication on this subject was addressed and sent to the Governor of Kentucky this morning, which will be forthwith submitted to Legislature. Thus, then, we may contemplate the setting of that sun which long illuminated the American Republic, and which in its going down will shed with parting glories. I regret to see Mr. Clay's condition to day is by no means improved. He is sensitive to the least effort, and the sudden and severe cold of the last few days has been of disadvantage to his enfeebled system.

Children will Play.—The Telegrapher of the 2d inst., says that a jumping game came off in that vicinity on the 25th between Gen'l Waddy Thompson, of S. C., and his Excellency, John Ross, Principal of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal had the better of the contest by a few points.

MURDER AT SMITHVILLE.
The Journal of Tuesday gave an account of the murder at Smithville, of a Sergeant belonging to the U. S. Army, in an engagement with some soldiers outside of the barracks Sunday night last. We have heard of particulars. Four of the troops, charged with the murder, are in confinement in the jail of this town.—Wil. Commercial.

Poor Pigs!—The farmer whose pigs were so lean that it took two of them to make a shadow, has been beat by another, who had several so thin that they would crawl out through the cracks in their sides. He finally stopped them by tying knots in their tails!

Severely Cut.—During a fracas which occurred in Princess-st., late on Wednesday night last, Capt. Sheer, of the Tartar, lately arrived from New Orleans, received a very severe cut in the forehead, which extended from the right shoulder across to the hip bone of the left side. The blow was dealt with a heavy cane, as the flesh was laid open to the bone. The Captain, we understand, after receiving the blow walked some distance in search of a physician, when he fell from exhaustion, having bled very freely. He was conveyed to the Guard House, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Pettigrew, who promptly came to his boarding school, and his wound is gradually healing under medical treatment.

The severity of the cold is such that the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west; that many of the laborers have found it impossible to work in open air, and have consequently stopped until the weather moderates in some degree.—Nat. Int. Dec. 27.

The Liverpool Journal hints at a rupture which it is said, has taken place in the English Cabinet. Lord Palmerston's conduct towards Mr. Kossovsky, said to have given rise to the rupture, is misunderstood.

A poor insane man was murdered cold blood a few days ago, in Choctaw county, Ala., by John B. Fulton, engineer of the steamer Lutoka.

We learn from the Shreveport Gazette that a fire occurred in that town on the 6th inst., which slightly injured the Custom office and several other buildings.

An insane man in Canada, called his wife to prayers, and while on their knees, commencing on his wife, she and three children were butchered in a moment's time.

The aristocracy of art cannot die; it is immortal; born of the marriage between impassioned nature and intellectual civilization, the race will grow sturdier with the progress of time.

Laughable mistake.—Some of the English newspapers, having heard of Boston "Douglas" in the United States, have founded him with the little Senator of Illinois, and have lately gravely announced that the Hon. Frederick Douglass, colored gentleman, is a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

WHIG MEETINGS have been held in number of the eastern counties of the State preparatory to organization for the summer's campaign. Fillmore and Fremont are uniformly and cordially recommended for the first and second offices of the nation. For Governor, Wm. H. Wington has been named in two of the meetings;—his course on "free soil" in the last Legislature, is perhaps the best lectured in the East; the West has gotten it!—Greens. Patriot.