

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was assigned the duty of investigating the condition of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, report,

That they have visited the Institution, and examined its present condition. As the result of this examination, they have to state, that it continues to flourish in as great a degree as at any period in its history, under the general administration of the present Board of Directors, and the immediate superintendence of the Principal, who has presided over it from its foundation. The internal management of the establishment is conducted with neatness, order and regularity, and with evident regard to the health, comfort and improvement of the pupils. The Committee have seen nothing that they cannot cheerfully commend in its domestic arrangements, and are pleased to bear witness to the aspect of cheerfulness and happiness exhibited by both classes of those now enjoying the benefits of instruction within its walls.

The department for the Deaf and Dumb with two deaf mute teachers and one speaking teacher, continues to prosper, and by its increasing usefulness acquires every day new claims upon the fostering favor of the State.

The department for the Blind, which has been introduced since the last meeting of the Legislature, is yet in its infancy, but has already succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, so as fully to prove the wisdom with which it was instituted. This school, like that for the Deaf and Dumb, is under the immediate superintendence and control of the Principal, and enjoys the constant instruction of one teacher in the intellectual department, and two in that of music. The number of pupils is small as yet, but their progress in the acquisition of useful information and accomplishments, has been eminently gratifying to every friend of the Institution who has witnessed their exercises.

The Committee also examined with some degree of minuteness into the organization and management of the mechanical department. In this department instruction is given to the male deaf and dumb pupils in printing, shoemaking, carpenter's work, and broom making; the blind are also taught the last mentioned trade, as one of those best adapted to their capabilities. The art of printing is regarded by the Principal as best suited of all to the peculiar wants and powers of the deaf mutes; and he has accordingly with the sanction of the Board, provided the most ample means for its acquisition by them. The reasons assigned for this choice, appear to the Committee to be conclusive in its favor. It is suited to the tastes of this class of pupils in southern institutions much better than any other species of handicraft. It provides them with a certain resource for future support and it furnishes them with constant practical illustrations of those nice distinctions of language, which are theoretically taught in the school room. The great object in the instruction of deaf mutes, is to render the language of their country intelligible to them, and it would be difficult to find a better place for this purpose than a good printing office. There is no other branch of industry accessible to them which to such an extent could stimulate, enlighten, and refine the mind of the learner.

When the mechanical department was organized, it became a serious question with the Board how to carry it on successfully, and yet avoid those expenses to which this department subjects all similar institutions. Instead of being peculiarly profitable it has always proved the reverse, and the Board were unwilling, with their limited means, to incur an additional expense of an uncertain amount. The Principal was willing to undertake the new department, either at the cost of the institution, or his own, with the privilege of so conducting it as to avoid all danger of detriment to his own interests; and the Board, we think, wisely adopted the latter alternative, with the understanding that the Principal was to be furnished with the necessary apparatus. It was also understood, that he might employ as many regular journeymen, as might be needed. In no other way could pecuniary loss be avoided, since pupils learning the art are so many raw hands who contribute nothing but the inconvenience of their presence to the office in which they labor. The shops have now been in operation some time, in accordance with this understanding although the Principal has not availed himself of all its advantages. He has on the contrary, expended not less than two thousand dollars of his own funds in machinery and other necessary instruments for this department for the use of which he has made no charge upon the Institution.

In view of these facts, and in consideration of the admirable style of work executed in the printing office especially, the committee are satisfied that the present arrangement is an economical, just and beneficial one for all parties concerned.

While on this subject, the committee would add that the female pupils of both classes are carefully instructed in various branches of industry suited to their sex, and that some of the work executed by the blind, would be creditable to any institution. There is also reason to believe that the effect of manual labor upon the moral and social condition of the institution is most beneficial. We are assured that almost constant harmony and good feeling prevails among the pupils, and that so numerous a school, constituted of such discordant elements, could hardly enjoy so much repose, under any other system.

It is proposed for this purpose, and also with a view to a better administration of the domestic affairs of the institution, to erect, near the main building, a suitable dwelling-house for the family of the Principal, and to extend the wings of the main building in such a manner as to afford ample accommodations for the future.

The two classes of deaf and dumb, and blind, obviously require distinct and separate dormitories; and the peculiar manner in which the blind are instructed renders it necessary that recitation and music rooms should be amply provided.

The committee, therefore, recommend that these additions be made without delay, and a special appropriation of seven thousand five hundred dollars be made for that purpose.

Owing to the introduction of a department for the blind, and the expenses incident thereto, as well as to the increase of pupils in the institution, it is necessary that the annual appropriations should be enlarged. No application has been made since the foundation of the institution, for an increase of the annual appropriation, and unless this be done at the present session, it is evident, that the interests of the institution must seriously suffer, and its progress in usefulness be arrested. The committee therefore recommend that the annual appropriation be increased to eight thousand dollars.

At the session of the Legislature of '48-'49, an act was passed, requiring every county in the State to pay the sum of seventy-five dollars annually, for the term of four years, for each deaf mute, sent from said county. Four years having elapsed since the passage of this act, it is necessary that this act be so amended as to include the whole term of instruction, (seven years) also to include the blind in the same provision.

A department for the blind having been established, it is proper that the corporate title of the institution be changed accordingly.

For the accomplishment of this object, the committee respectfully submit the accompanying bill.

WM. H. WASHINGTON, Ch'n. Com.

From the Crystal Fountain.

A BILL

To be entitled "An Act to enable the inhabitants of every County, City, Town and Village and Election Precinct within the State of Alabama, to protect themselves from the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors."

(Passed at the late Session of the Ala. Legislature.)

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened, That whenever the inhabitants of any county, city, town, village, or election precinct, may desire to increase to or to be paid, by retailers of intoxicating drinks within the limits of any such county, city, town, village or election precinct, or to suppress entirely the sale, either by wholesale or retail in their several limits, of such intoxicating drinks it is hereby declared lawful to do so in the mode hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. Fifty qualified voters of any county, if the increase or suppression be designed to operate throughout the county, or ten qualified voters of any city, town, village or election precinct, if such action as designed to operate in such city, town, village or election precinct, may petition the Judge of Probate of the proper county to order an election upon the proposition to increase the amount paid or to be paid to the State and county for a license to retail, designating the amount proposed to be superadded; or upon the proposition to suppress entirely within their limits the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Sec. 3. Upon the filing of such petition in the office of the Probate Judge the said Judge shall without delay give public notice of the contents thereof by publication in one or more newspapers published in his county, if any there be, if not causing notices to be posted at the place of holding elections in every election precinct in his county, if the proposition be designed to operate throughout the county, and by publication as aforesaid, or by posting such notice in three public places in such city, town, village or election precinct, if the proposition be designed to operate only therein. He shall appoint managers at every election precinct included within the scope of the proposition, and order an election to be held not less than thirty, nor more than sixty days from the date of the publication or notice herein required.

Sec. 4. The qualified voters of such county, city, town, village or election precinct, shall hand in their tickets with the word 'yea,' if they approve the proposition so submitted, or the word 'nay' if they oppose it written thereon. And the managers of the said election shall within three days thereafter return to the Probate Judge a certified list of the votes and voters at their respective precincts, and the Probate Judge shall within six days from the date of said election, certify and publish the result thereof.

Sec. 5. If the vote so cast be in favor of increasing the amount paid, or to be paid, for licenses to retailers, or of suppressing entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks, then such increase or suppression shall take effect from and after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the certificate or publication of the result of said election as provided for in the fourth section.

Sec. 6. If any person either directly or indirectly, after the expiration of the said

sell in any manner or in any quantity of intoxicating drinks, (if the vote be for an entire suppression) such person shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each offence to which the Court may superadd imprisonment not exceeding three months. And the solicitors fee for each conviction under this act shall be fifty dollars. And no license before granted by any Judge or Corporation shall excuse or justify any person indicted under this act, but after the publication or notice of the result of the election in this act provided, every such license before that time granted by any Judge or Corporation, shall be null and void. And if any merchant or salesman of any kind or class, shall give away, or lend any kind of intoxicating drinks to their customers or others, at their places of business or at any public place, with intent to avoid or evade the provisions of this act, they shall be deemed to have violated the provision of the sixth section, and shall on conviction suffer the penalties by this act imposed on those who sell said drinks in contravention to its provisions. Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to physicians, druggists, and others who bona fide sell liquors for sacramental, medical, or mechanical purposes.

Sec. 7. The Probate Judges shall be allowed the sum of five dollars for their services in relation to every such election, to be paid by the petitioners; and shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for every failure or refusal to perform the duties herein required of them, which fine may be recovered by motion in the Circuit Court on three days notice, specifying the particular default, at the suit of any citizen of the county, city, town, village or election precinct. And when recovered, after deducting fees, shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the Poor House of the proper county.

Sec. 8. If any election be decided against the proposition submitted, a new election on the same proposition shall not be had until after the expiration of six months.

Sec. 9. This act shall be constructed strictly against all parties offending against any of its provisions and shall take effect after three months from its passage.

REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION.

The Second act in the drama, played by the lococoos, at the late session, after foisting Shaw into Barnard's seat, in contempt of the wishes of the people of Camden and Currituck, and in utter violation of the Constitution and the law—was the Jesuitical bungling in regard to free-suffrage.

Time has fully proven, that our predictions, in regard to free-suffrage, were founded in truth. We have again and again stated, that this cry about free-suffrage was all a sham, based upon the supposed gullibility of the people,—that, whilst many credulous and honest-hearted men were deluded by it, the lococo party leaders intended ultimately to deceive them. We have stated all the time, that, after having effected their party ends, by the election of a lococo Governor, that party would prove traitorous to their promises. We warned the people to beware of these wolves in sheep's clothing, whose ravenous appetites for plunder nothing could satiate. We repeatedly told our readers, last summer, that the lococo party desired nothing so earnestly at heart, as the defeat of free-suffrage—that they might keep it an open question in the party market, for the purpose of deception and fraud.

Although the Whigs had a majority in the Commons, yet free-suffrage passed that body. Many Whigs in that House, who looked upon the whole movement as a piece of party trickery, and who were opposed, in principle, to changing the Constitution by legislative enactment, yet, for the sake of peace and quiet, for the purpose of being rid of this distracting element of mischief, voted for free-suffrage; and thus the measure passed that House by the requisite constitutional majority. The Whigs could easily have defeated it; but out of regard to the public interest, which was suffering from the continued agitation of this question, they permitted it to pass. Well, one would have supposed, after easily passing through a Whig House of Commons, free-suffrage would have found no difficulty in getting through a lococo Senate, with a train-band majority of six, who were ever "instant, in season, and out of season," to do the work of party. But not so. They seem to have maneuvered from the very first, to prevent giving to the people what they had long been representing to them as such a precious boon. At the first of the session, they elected, as Speaker, Mr. Edwards, of Warren,—with his very decided opposition to free-suffrage well known to all of them. They had a decided majority—they could have elected, as Speaker, a free-suffrage man, if they desired it; but no, they pass by all their other men, who had been clamoring about free-suffrage for years, and put in this high and responsible position a gentleman who was known to be bitterly hostile to that measure. And by and by, when the vote comes on, free-suffrage is killed, by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Edwards.

We have no doubt but the lococoos in the Legislature were much more delighted at this result than any Whigs were. The lococo, no doubt, thought if free-suffrage passed, that their great gun would be spiked—that their party capital for the election of lococo governors would be expended. Whereas, if they could manage to have free-suffrage killed off, and then succeed in laying the blame on the Whigs, why, then, "his Excellency" might, perchance find a worthy successor, and the editor of the "Standard" retain his position as the de facto executive head of the State. We have little doubt, but the editor of the Standard was the best pleased man in North Carolina, at the defeat of free-suffrage. And, although he pretended to be very indignant at the time, yet he was doubtless laughing with one side of his face, whilst he was scolding with the other half.

And now, what will the honest-hearted people of North Carolina say to this? Will they any longer trust these crafty party jugglers, who have so thoroughly deceived them? Will they longer listen to the hypocritical cant of these party hucksters, who have been whispering these heated phrases in their ears, that they

will in any manner or in any quantity of intoxicating drinks, (if the vote be for an entire suppression) such person shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each offence to which the Court may superadd imprisonment not exceeding three months. And the solicitors fee for each conviction under this act shall be fifty dollars. And no license before granted by any Judge or Corporation shall excuse or justify any person indicted under this act, but after the publication or notice of the result of the election in this act provided, every such license before that time granted by any Judge or Corporation, shall be null and void. And if any merchant or salesman of any kind or class, shall give away, or lend any kind of intoxicating drinks to their customers or others, at their places of business or at any public place, with intent to avoid or evade the provisions of this act, they shall be deemed to have violated the provision of the sixth section, and shall on conviction suffer the penalties by this act imposed on those who sell said drinks in contravention to its provisions. Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to physicians, druggists, and others who bona fide sell liquors for sacramental, medical, or mechanical purposes.

We call upon our Whig friends throughout the State, to expose this double dealing and duplicity. We call upon the Whigs to be true to themselves—begin to organize now for the next elections—save the institutions of the State from the unwholesome touch of demagogues—save the honest and credulous people of the State from the cheats and impostures that are attempted to be palmed off upon them. Yes, we call upon the people of the State, without respect to party, to arise in the strength and majesty of their power, and teach these men who exhibit such contempt for the popular intelligence, that their days are numbered. For ourselves we have confidence in the people. We believe they are fully competent to the protection of their own rights. We believe their interests are safer in their hands, than when in the keeping of the lococo Raleigh Clique, in grand assemblage convened, with the Editor of the "Standard" in the chair. We call on the good people of the State to mark the lococo Legislature of 1851-'52. Mark them through all time to come, for their disregard of the Constitution and the law in the Camden and Currituck election case. Mark them for their gross deception in killing free-suffrage, after all their pretended anxiety for its passage. Mark them for the money spent and time consumed in quarrelling over party spoils, like hungry wolves over a carcass. Mark them, especially for their attempts to disorganize the government, and to plunge us into anarchy, rather than to enforce their tyrannical gerrymander of the Senatorial districts.

So far as the phase now presented by free suffrage is concerned, we think the future is cheering to the Whigs. The eyes of the people will now be opened. They will now see who are their friends and who are their enemies. Free suffrage by legislative enactment can deceive them no longer. We are unwilling to believe there is a hustling in the State, from which any one, who begins to croak about free suffrage, will not be driven with hisses and scorn. It will be hard to make David S. Reid's worn out old clothes fit the dimensions of the next lococo aspirant for gubernatorial honors.

Let the Editor of the "Standard" put all these things in his pipe and smoke them. We are not half done with him yet. We know more of his agency, in trying to have the Legislature "break up in a row," and to throw us upon the broad sea of disorganization, than he supposes. We are not to be driven from our determination to expose this enormity, by his pretending to be in earnest, in charging these things on the Whigs.—*Ral. Register.*

MR. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

The "Raleigh Standard" takes this gentleman to task, and administers the party lash to him, without stint or mercy, because he independently refused during the recent session of the Legislature, to vote for Mr. DONNIX for Senator. It terms him therefore, a disorganizing half hearted Democrat, and more than intimates that he is "a mourel who is one thing to-day, another to-morrow, and another on the day after." It also implores the Haywood democracy to teach him better lessons, &c.

This is purely a family quarrel, and one which we propose to have no further concern than to do Mr. Love justice upon a subject incidentally introduced in the course of the article in the "Standard." That paper takes occasion to compliment William H. Thomas, and to institute an indirect comparison between that individual and Mr. Love; and then proceeds to state that the people of the West are indebted for the new county of Jackson to the former.—Now the facts are simply these: The bill to repeal Jackson county passed the lococo Senate, of which Mr. Thomas was a member, by a decided vote, notwithstanding his efforts to defeat it, while the bill was defeated in the House of Commons, of which Mr. Love was a member—and that, too, mainly, we dare say, by the exertions of Mr. Love! The Senate, under the circumstances, subsequently receded from its position, and agreed to an amendment from the House of Commons, by which the county was continued in existence.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Love will not get that justice upon this subject at the hands of his constituents, which is withheld from him by the "Standard"; and, also, whether the Democracy of Haywood will bow their necks to the dictatorial decree of their party "organ!"—*Raleigh Register.*

DEATH OF HON. DUNCAN CAMERON.

The Hon. Duncan Cameron expired in this city on yesterday (Monday) afternoon, after a lingering illness. He was, we believe, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. We leave it to abler hands than our own to do justice to the memory of Judge Cameron. This will, doubtless, be promptly done. We may only say here, that the career of few men has been more justly distinguished. For a long time previous to his retirement, a few years since, from the active concerns of life, he filled a large space in the public eye. Possessed of a powerful intellect, and of those commanding features of character, which are so eminently calculated to inspire respect and demand confidence, he occupied, at various times, a number of important stations, and never failed to add fresh dignity and honor to them all.—*Ral. Reg.*

United States Senator.—The question of the appointing power of the Governor to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate at the expiration of Mr. Mangum's term, the legislature having failed to elect, is now engrossing the attention of several of our journals. Two Wilmington papers, the "Journal" and "Commercial," have each given it as their opinion that the Governor can appoint; and we doubt not that the Councilors of State will be called together to confer with the Governor with that view.—There will be no difficulty in settling the question, we think, so far as the Governor is concerned. He can appoint, and probably will, but the question is, will his appointment be worth any thing. That is rather doubtful.

The Constitution of the United States seems to preclude the belief that it will, though the journals referred to, see no difficulty in the way. The following is the language of the Constitution on the subject:

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall compose of two senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for 6 years. * * * And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

It is generally believed that a failure of the Legislature to elect is not here contemplated; and that the word "happen" does not apply to such failure.

The National Intelligencer speaking of this case, mentions a very similar one which occurred some twenty years ago, on which the U. S. Senate decided in the negative. If that decision should form a precedent to govern this case, then, though the Governor should appoint, the appointee will not be allowed a seat.

The Weather, Roads, &c.—We are in the midst of another spell of rainy weather: a perfect flood of rain fell on last (Tuesday) night; and the roads, which were slowly drying off up to that time, have again lost their bottoms, we suppose. Every one whom we have heard mention the subject, concur in the belief that the roads were never before in as bad condition. It has been difficult for some weeks, for our citizens to obtain wood enough to keep up their fires—wood haulers finding it almost impossible to get through the mud.

Our Plank road, were it completed to Town, would now be of great service, and would no doubt do well for the Company. But its extension is so slow, that almost every person has forgotten that such a project is on foot.

It is hoped that the stockholders, who will meet on the 9th Feb., proximo, will adopt some measures to quicken the operations on this work. It is absolutely a shame that we are not now reaping the benefits of eight or ten miles of this road.

Who, or whether or not any particular individual, is to blame, we are not prepared to say. We are informed however, that the President has found it extremely difficult to collect even a pittance of the subscriptions falling due, and that so far as he is concerned, with the limited means at his command, no duty of his has been left unperformed. Something needs to be done to facilitate this work, and this is no time to hesitate. Every consideration of interest, and the spirit of the times, demand that what we do in this and similar enterprises, be done quickly.

NEW YORK RAIL ROADS.

The following extract from the Message of the Governor of New York, will be found interesting, as containing valuable statistical information of the Rail Road operations in that State:

Returns have been received from twenty-seven of the thirty railroads which reported last year. Forty one additional corporations have filed articles of association. Some of them are known to be completed, and upon others large expenditures have been made, but none of them have transmitted their annual reports as required by law. The number of miles in use on the twenty-seven roads which have reported is 1,797.—Add the length of the three roads not reported, as given last year, and it makes a total of 2,027 miles; being an increase of 297 miles on the number included in the previous annual report. The total cost of the twenty seven roads up to the 1st of January last is \$82,812,160. The total expenditure on all the roads constructed and commenced in the State is probably about one hundred million dollars. The number of passengers carried on twenty-one roads were 7,061,909; miles travelled with passengers—322,847,667. The increase on eighteen roads was: Passengers, 1,487,087; miles travelled 92,858,860. Tons of freight carried on twenty-one roads 2060,370. Increase on seventeen roads 821,190 tons. Persons injured in life and limb, by accident, on twenty six roads, 256; of whom were killed 158. Increase on last year on twenty five roads, 59 killed, 44 injured.

MR. VENABLE ON THE CUBA QUESTION.

Cuba Stock, says Mr. Stephens of Georgia, is considerably below par value, and we think he is right. The Hon. gentleman whose name stands above, has declared his views on the subject. Mr. V. is opposed to filibustering, and we are right glad of it; and we doubt not his constituents will rejoice that he has made an occasion for defining his position on this subject.

we remember well that some boldy declared in favor of the seizure. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Ourselves muttering from the granite hills of New Hampshire seem to have alarmed them, and they are taking the back track. Good—and thanks to Gen. Pierce, and to some second thought: America still stands erect in her integrity, respected by the nations of the earth, and to all the world an example.

Pictures.—Mr. S. B. Martin, Daguerrean Artist, is now offering an opportunity to the citizens of this place and vicinity to have portraits taken. See his advertisement in another column.

Our Government has refused any longer to recognize SENOR DON JOSE DE MARCOLLA, as the representative of Nicaragua; and the Secretary of State has written that gentleman a letter declining to assign to his Government, any reasons for the course determined by our Government.

The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Mass., having determined to retire to private life, has published a letter in the Boston Atlas, declining a re-election to the Senate of the United States. His friends, both in and out of the State, regret that Mr. Davis has declined to serve longer. In all the posts he has been called to fill, few have served with more honor to himself, or with greater usefulness to his country.

Thomas Welch, deliberately placed himself upon the rail road tract near Portsmouth, a few days ago, for the purpose of self-destruction. He stood boldly erect and awaited the approach of the locomotive. He was crushed to death.

Immigration.—The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1852 adds up 363,556. Of these 39,052 are ascertained to have been American citizens, returning home from travel abroad. The immigrants from Ireland were in numbers, 117,557; from Germany, 118,126; from England, 31,275; from France, 8,718; from Switzerland, 6,455.

Success of the Caloric Steam Engine.—The New York Post of Tuesday says: "The new Caloric ship, the Ericsson, went down the bay this morning in fine style. She was going at the time our informant saw her, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and was a beautiful sight. This was the Engineer's trial trip, and in a few days, we learn, a trial trip, to which the press and others will be invited, is to be made. There is now, it is said, no doubt of the complete success of this important enterprise. It will be the grandest triumph in practical art which the age has known."

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the year 1852 was 10,245, less than one-half the number occurring in New York. According to the census of 1850, the population of Philadelphia is 408,762; of New York 515,507. The great disproportion in the mortality is to be attributed principally (says the New York Courier) to the large number of immigrants arriving at that port.

Cholera in Charleston.—It has been rumored for sometime past that the cholera has been prevailing in Charleston for some weeks. We have not alluded to these reports, believing them to be somewhat exaggerated; but having heard within a day or two from various sources that the disease actually exists there, we now allude to them. From all we have learned we have no doubt but the cholera prevails to some extent in Charleston, but scarcely yet as an epidemic, being confined principally, as we hear, to the negroes, and other persons exposed, or irregular in their habits. We think the Board of Health and the press of the city, would confer a favor, and probably a benefit to their own city, by making a correct exposition of the extent and prevalence of the disease.—*South Carolinian.*

Fatal Accident.—A son of Maj. Isaac Cannon, of Cabarrus, aged about 17 years, was killed on the first day of January, inst., by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He had laid the gun down for a moment, and was taking it up again took hold of the muzzle and was in the act of drawing it to him, when the cock, hanging against something on the ground, was suddenly released, and exploded the cap. The charge entered the left side just above the hip. He died in about fifteen minutes. His father reached him in time only to receive from his lips an account of the sad accident. He was a most promising young man, and his sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the minds of his bereaved parents, and a large circle of friends, by whom he was much beloved.

Modest.—We understand that some of the Whig Lococoos are loud in their abuse of the Whig party in the Legislature on account of the failure of that body to elect a Senator. The Lococoes had a majority of 2, and if we count two fishy Whigs, who generally voted with them, they had a majority of 6; and yet no one, they had a majority of 6; and yet no one, they, but the Whigs, are responsible for the failure to elect! A pretty story, indeed. [Fay Observer.] Yes, and what they are interested in is fellows, when, as represented by the Standard, they were shedding tears—real bitter drops—about the Senatorial districts! General Party ought to have come along about that time, with a few coppers in his pocket.