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BY GEORGE HOWARD,

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they may not be attended to.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. Bedford Brown.—On our outer form, will be found another Speech of North Carolina's faithful and fearless Senator. It will doubtless be gratifying to all the Republican friends of Mr. Brown to learn by the following extract from the Baltimore Republican, that his talents and his usefulness are appreciated abroad, as well as at home.

A debate occurred in the Senate on Friday last, on the presentation of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Maine on the subject of an interference by Congress in relation to slavery, with which several of the southern Senators, and among the rest Mr. Calhoun, expressed themselves not only satisfied but highly gratified. They nevertheless, seized upon the opportunity which presented itself, to endeavor to fan the embers of the excitement which has prevailed upon the occasion; when they were met by Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, in a most able and happy manner. The letter writers have made a desperate attempt to misrepresent the facts of the case, and the remarks which were made upon the occasion, and if there were no reports of the debates presented to the view of the public, those representations might have the effect to impress upon the public mind the belief that Mr. Brown was not only completely prostrated, but had been guilty of great folly; but any one who will give himself the trouble to read the regular reports of the debate, will see that Mr. Calhoun, and those who took part with him in opposition to Mr. Brown, were completely defeated. Mr. Calhoun was so entirely cornered that he was compelled to abandon his ground, and take shelter under cover of a miserable subterfuge; and Mr. Mangum, who undertook to lecture Mr. Brown, found himself in an unenviable predicament, by being reminded that until he learned to obey instructions coming to him from a very high source, it did not become him to undertake to give instructions to those over whom he had no control. The letter writers may attempt to misrepresent the facts, and to sustain their friends by giving incorrect statements; but the fact is, that their friends in the Senate were exceedingly mortified and chagrined on account of the manner in which Messrs. Calhoun and Mangum were used up by Mr. Brown, and did not hesitate to condemn Mr. Calhoun for having placed them in such an awkward predicament.—*Ral. Stand.*

Col. Benton's Speech.—In this week's Standard, we have commenced the great speech of Col. Benton, delivered in the Senate of the United States on his Expunging Resolutions. It is one of the most powerful, masterly and eloquent productions we ever read. The wicker-work arguments of the opposition, were swept before it like feathers in the whirl-wind! From the great length of the speech, it will necessarily occupy a portion of our columns for several weeks.

"Our true remedy (says Col. Benton) lies in the knife, with which we are to cut out; in the fire, with which we are to burn out; in the potential cautery, with which we are to *extirpate* the braud which has been stamped upon the first patriot of the age, for the most glorious action of his life. Expunge is the word, and expunge is the remedy. None of your reversals, repeals, rescisions, annullings, or vacatings; but let our Secretary bring the manuscript journal to his desk; open it in the presence of an assembled Senate and of attending multitudes, and encircling the odious sentence with lines as black as its own injustice, let him inscribe upon its face the indelible decree: "EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE." Yes, sir, expunge is the word. It is the only one that can render adequate justice to that man who has done more for the human race than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of times. Expunge is a severe remedy, but it is a just one. It reflects reproach, but the fault is not ours, but of those who compel us to use it. Let us go on, then, and neither compromise for difficulties, nor despair for failures. If we fail now, let us try again. If we continue to fail, and have to retire before the good work is accomplished, let us transmit and bequeath it to the democracy of America. Let us give it to the aged sire, that he may hand it down to his heir—to the matron, that she may deliver it to her manly son—to the young mother, that she may teach her infant babe to suck in the avenging word EXPUNGE, with the life-sustaining milk which it draws from her bosom."—*ib.*

Mr. Clay's Land Bill.—This bill has been before the Senate for some days, and Mr. Hill, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Wright have spoken against it, and Mr. Southard and Mr. Crittenden for it. Mr. Hill's speech has been published, and has been received by the public with the satisfaction which the patriotic and logical democracy of the Union. Mr. Benton's and Mr. Wright's speeches were principally of a documentary and financial character. Mr. B. undertook to show from the reports of the Secretary of War and Navy, that the defences of the country would require the whole surplus, and more too. The naval branch of the defence would require forty millions of dollars, including the annual repairs, and the military branch about sixty milllions, to wit: the Ordnance Department near thirty millions, and the fortifications a little over thirty millions. These sums, he argued, would be greater than the *surplus* in the Treasury could ever meet. Mr. Wright took a much more extended view, and from *data* held in his hand, showed that out of about 770 bills before the two Houses of Congress, only one small general appropriation bill had yet passed, and that *seventy* of these bills alone proposed to appropriate twenty-seven millions of dollars; the other 700 he presumed would require several millions more. The Florida war was yet to have its cost ascertained; and he alluded to subjects understood by the Senate to show that two items, amounting to about seven millions of dollars, and not in any appropriation bill, would have to be passed upon. The result was that, instead of thirty-two millions of surplus now in the Treasury, for which there was no use, the bills now before the two Houses would much more than absorb the whole of it; and he showed the unreasonabless of counting on the same income from lands and customs for years to come, which they were now yielding; the expansion of the paper system, and some other transient causes having produced speculations in lands and commerce which cannot last; which must, in the nature of things be followed by contraction, and leave the revenue to fall below its proper level. He took an extended view of our finances, to show, that if the proceeds of the public lands were abstracted from the Treasury for *five* years, as the bill proposes, the tariff of duties must be raised before the five years were out; for the present revenue from customs would not be sufficient to carry on the Government.—*Globe.*

☞We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families it is said have already fled to Columbus for safety, leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If contrary to our expectation the reports are true, the Chiefs of the Nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong.—*Georgia Journal.*

☞The body of George W. Martin, of Rockingham, who was killed by the explosion of the Steam Boat, Ben Franklin, at Mobile, was found near the place where the disaster occurred on the 24th ult. (eleven days after the accident:) Judge Martin, an acquaintance of his Father, had had the river searched with drags for eight or ten days, but without success, and had despaired of finding the body when it made its appearance, and was brought ashore by a boatman. It was fortunate that Gen. Davidson, formerly of Iredell, was present, and immediately gave notice to Judge Martin of the fact. Twelve thousand dollars in U. S. Notes was found upon the body in a belt, which was counted in the presence of Gen. Davidson, Dr. Carter, and Mr. Wilson of Mecklenburg, N. C. and secured with some other valuables, for his next of kin, who, we believe, is his father, Alex. S. Martin. He was unmarried.

Frightful Prospect.—The Montisello Herald, in the Shawangunk mountain of New York, has the following melancholy paragraph, under date of April 14th:

More Snow.—We had just obtained a sight of land, after having been enveloped in snow for nearly five months when we are suddenly deprived of the novel and pleasing prospect by another fall of snow. The storm commenced early this morning, (the 13th) and while we are writing this paragraph, it is snowing nearly as hard as it has done at any time during this winter.

Robbery.—The Merchants' Bank of Providence R. I. has been robbed of $149,000, of which 15,000 was is specie. A reward of $10,000 has been offered, and the rogues will no doubt be detected.

Dreadful Accident.—A boy at Frederic, Maryland, attempting to enter between two of the burden cars on the rail road near the depot, fell beneath the wheels, and had his body literally torn asunder.

Females and Children in American Manufactories.—The report of the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the education of this class of persons, contains some new and startling facts. The greater portion of our factories, cotton, woollen, &c. are, it is well-known in New England. The total number of females, most of them young, employed in all those establishments in the United States amounts to half a million! A great number of them are without education. In four manufacturing towns of Massachusetts alone, there are 1895 children between 4 and 16 years of age, that do not attend the common schools any portion of the year. The committee humanely and judiciously recommend that no child under 14 shall be employed to labor in any incorporated manufacturing establishment of the State; unless such child have attended some public or private day schools at least 3 of the 12 months preceding. The forfeiture is $50.

Heirs wanted for thirty two millions.—The heirs of Hugh, John and Daniel Mosher, to whom an estate to the above amount has lately descended in England are missing. The Albany Daily Advertiser says, a search for them is making in this country.

Distressing Occurrence.—We are deeply grieved to hear of the death, by drowning, of Mr. James D. Brown, one of the Engineers of the State, son of Jas. Brown, Jr, Esq. Second Auditor. This truly afflicting event occurred at the Seven Islands, in James River, near Middleton's Mills, Fluvanna. It seems that the boat in which Mr. Brown was descending the river, was dashed to pieces against a rock; and the deceased being unable to swim with the heavy coat he had on, was soon engulphed in the impetuous waves. This young gentleman was highly useful and respectable in his profession, and estimable in his character as a man. His untimely death awakens a lively sympathy in the heart of every one acquainted with himself and family.—*Richmond Compiler.*

How a man can be made his own Grandfather.—There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man: the widow was therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was grandmother: now as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather. N. B. This was actually the case with a boy at a school at Norwich.

Marriage.—A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man; his angel and minister of graces innumerable; his Sal Polychresium or gem of many virtues; his Pandora, or casket of jewels: her presence forms his best company; her voice his sweetest music, her smiles his brightest day, her kiss the balm of his health, the balsam of his life, her arms the guardian of his innocence, the pale of his safety, her industry his surest wealth, her economy his safest steward, her lips his faithfulest councillors, her bosom his safest pillow, and her prayers the ablest advocates of Heaven's blessings on his head. So if you prize pleasure marry; if you desire health, marry; and if you value money, marry.

Horrible Occurrence—Suicide and attempted Murder of a Female.—Our city was last evening made the theatre of an awful tragedy. We have been at considerable pains to collect the particulars, and this morning present them to our readers. Mrs. R. Wade keeps a boarding house at No. 50 Filbert street—she is a very handsome woman, and her manners are highly attractive; she has lived unhappily with her husband, who is residing in another part of the city, and a bill of divorce is now pending.

Richard W. Brown, residing in Second street, above Callowhill, a young man of fair character and prepossessing exterior, aged 23, became much attached to Mrs. W. and to this unhappy passion is to be attributed the melancholy particulars of this dreadful event—almost unparalleled in the history of our orderly and quiet city. Brown suspected that the affections of Mrs. Wade were bestowed on another, and the demon of jealousy took possession of his mind.

He yesterday afternoon gave Mrs. W. an invitation to take a ride with him, which she declined. Towards evening he met her returning from a walk and joining her, they together entered her premises through the back way. Brown called her into a front room, saying he wished to speak to her, and then on her compliance, discharged a pistol loaded with duck shot, the contents of which entered her right breast. Mrs. W. staggered out of the room, crying out "I am shot!"—"I am shot!" A second had scarcely elapsed ere the report of another pistol was heard, which was discharged by the wretched man into his own bosom, and which at once extinguished his mortal existence, and sent him with guilt of two-fold murder on his soul, into the presence of an offended God.

Mrs. Wade sustains an excellent character; and we are informed that notwithstanding the unpleasant state of her domestic relations, she is an amiable woman.

Doctors W. S. Coxe and Lewis Rodman have rendered her surgical assistance, and we understand they do not deem the wound dangerous, unless inflammation should ensue.

On his person was found a challenge from an individual, (whose name we suppress for the present) and which is said to have been accepted. A belief that the affections of Mrs. W. were bestowed on this arrival was no doubt the inducement to this awful tragedy.

A Coroner's inquest held over the body of the deceased and rendered a verdict of suicide, caused by jealousy.—*Phil. Ledger.*

☞A man named Charles W. Zeiss was brought before the sessions Court in New York last Saturday, charged with an assault upon his wife, in dragging her out of bed and attempting to make her swallow a dose of arsenic. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, in pronouncing which the Recorder added—"and when you come out you will be heir to sixty or seventy thousand dollars."

Republic of Texas.—We find the following organization of the new independent Government of Texas, in our last Southern papers. A Constitution has been formed, and the following Officers provisionally appointed—we presume by the Convention, viz:

David G. Burnett, President.
Lorenzo de Zavala, Vice President.
Samuel P. Carson, Secretary State.
Thomas J. Rush, Secretary War.
Baily Hardman, Secretary Treasury.
Robert Potter, Secretary Navy.
David Thomas, Attorney General.
J. R. Jones, Post Master General.

The Government have issued a Proclamation to the citizens of Texas, calling upon them to rally to the standard of freedom, and reminding that by an unbroken unanimity of voices they have declared that "Texas shall be free, sovereign and independent." The proclamation declares that the fall of the Alamo is the surest guarantee of their ultimate success—that the Spartan band who so nobly perished there, have bequeathed an example to the Texians, which ought to and will be imitated by them, and have inflicted on the enemy a terror and a loss that is equivalent to a defeat.

The government will remove from Washington, where it is now, to Harrisburg, not in consequence of any apprehensions of fear, but as a measure conducive to the common good.

The Convention of Texas, at its last sitting, passed some important resolutions, among which we find the following:

Resolved, That bounties of land be granted and are hereby granted to said volunteers, as follows, viz:

To all who are now in service, and shall continue faithfully in service during the war, 12 hundred and eighty acres.

To all who served faithfully, or shall have served faithfully for a period not less than six months, 640 acres.

To all who have served faithfully for a period not less than three months three hundred and twenty acres.

To all who shall enter the service previous to the first day of July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than six months, nine hundred and sixty acres.

To all who shall enter the service after the first day of July, a quantity, proportionate to their services, to be hereafter determined on by law.

The lawful heir or heirs of such volunteers as may have fallen, or may hereafter fall in the present contest with the Mexican Government, or who may have died, or may hereafter die from any accident while in the service of the country during the war, shall be entitled to the quantity of land which would have been due the deceased under the Colonization law, as established by the laws of the land, had he have survived; that is to say, one league and lot, (or four thousand six hundred and forty acres) for a man of family, and one-third of a league (one thousand four hundred and seventy-six acres) for single men; also, that the said heir or heirs shall receive, in addition to the land granted as aforesaid, a bounty of six hundred and forty acres, as decreed by the Council at San Felipe on the 11th of December, 1835.

☞It seems that the Mr. Benton who perished at San-Antonio, was a nephew of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton. Jesse Benton the Senator's brother, was still alive at the last dates from Texas, and determined to abide the issue of the struggle.—*Phil. Inq.*

☞A petition has been presented in the Pennsylvania Senate, *one hundred and fifty three feet* in length, and signed by nearly five thousand ladies of the city of Philadelphia, praying legislative interference to prevent the increase of taverns and grog-shops in that city.

☞A wild goose, never laid a tame egg.