

R. I. WYNNE, Publisher.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Editor.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1852.

Mr. Dallas says, was so a

TERMS. The Times is issued every Thursday, and mailed to subscribers at Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in six months; and Three Dollars if payment be delayed to the end of the subscription year.

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OFFICE ON PATTEVILLE ST., ONE DOOR BELOW POST OFFICE.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. Under this head we design occasionally to place the pith of the leading articles in the papers bearing upon our State policy, or other interesting subjects; accompanied with such observations of our own as may occur at a glance.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—A CONVENTION, &c.—The Hillsborough "Recorder," in calling attention to this subject, expresses the opinion that "the question should be confined entirely to the canvass for members of the Legislature. It falls properly in the line of their duty in their legislative capacity."

The Governor has no more power over it than a private citizen—he can only recommend measures for the action of the Legislature—and we do not see the propriety of running a candidate for a pos. of such dignity upon a question of this kind, merely to try the strength of the opposing parties."

The Recorder thinks "it inexpedient that the Whig Convention should nominate a candidate who shall speak out boldly in every corner of the State as the advocate of a Free Convention to reform the constitution."

"But there is one position, and that is opposition to all amendments to the constitution by Legislative enactments. If the constitution must be amended, let it be done by a Convention."

[How happens it that it did not strike the Recorder that this negative position it is "willing to see the Whig party assume," is the very one upon which we were defeated in the last canvass? We reject the Locofoco plan as bad—why not propose a better one? It is as easy to maintain an affirmative proposition, as to combat a negative one: and the choice is of great importance in rallying the party.]

PENNSYLVANIA.—A writer in the Raleigh Standard, calling himself "Senex," glorifies Pennsylvania very much, and very eloquently claims for her great praise for having "combated with all her energies, freeresolism, higher lawism, abolitionism, and demagoguism."

"The Southern man who can represent Pennsylvania as having 'never failed' in her duty to the South, is either deceived himself, or seeks to deceive others. 'Senex' may take either horn of the dilemma. If Mr. Buchanan has any claim, therefore, based on the upholding of Southern Rights in Pennsylvania, it falls to the ground."

The Goldsboro' "Telegraph" has turned its attention to Agriculture. It has two communications upon the subject; and, in its leader, enforces them upon its readers. We quote—

"We believe that there is a much more general concern among our citizens touching this matter, than has heretofore existed. We rejoice at this, and indulge most confidently the hope that the day will arrive when the county of Wayne will have its Agricultural Societies, Libraries and Fairs, when a kind soil its various resources fully developed, will yield abundance of wealth into the hands of the industrious and scientific husbandman, when our citizens shall be content to remain at home and find greater riches, and a more enlarged prosperity, than the most fortunate who strive for opulence in the far-famed El Dorado of the West."

'They apply choice epithets to him occasionally.' The Democrat also publishes part of Mr. Venable's speech, in which he kicked so tremendously against the harness, without note or comment; though a little particularly seems to have governed the part selected. Nothing is given about 'a man who dodges votes, and whose recorded words require a Daniel to interpret and fix their meaning.'

The Fayetteville "Observer" is very severe upon Kossuth and Wheeler; or rather, has many articles on the Intervention doctrines of the first, and publishes the "Argus" article on the book of the last; remarking, "In doing so we have some fears that Col. Wheeler and the Lincoln Republican will regard it in the light of compliment; as they did the letter of the 'learned divine and author,' which we copied in our last."

[The "Observer" has also an article on the Public Lands,—and it would appear that the gigantic schemes for their disposal have awakened, at last, some interest in the South on the subject, as we observe another article in "the Star."

The Wilmington "Herald" is mostly taken up with the news; gives an article about Col. Long and Kossuth; and accepts the conclusion of the N. Y. Express, as follows:—"From all that we can learn, our Consul at Marseilles, and Capt. Long of the Mississippi acted with great moderation and prudence. On the contrary Kossuth shows badly in these transactions, and is represented as a wayward and ungovernable man, fully impressed with the grandeur of his own self-importance."

The "Herald" also hopes and believes that the Whigs of North Carolina are resolved to bring out a man who will "repair the damage," and that their efforts will doubtless be crowned with success.

The "Democratic Pioneer" is calling upon its party down that way to "organize, organize!" Important elections are rapidly approaching. A great battle is soon to be fought, and we ought to prepare for the struggle. Our forces should be marshalled, and a complete and thorough organization should be adopted. The tocsin has been sounded: let the great Democratic voice of the country respond in tones of thunder.

It expresses the opinion that "present appearances would encourage the belief in the success of the Democratic ranks. The different sections of the party at the South, produced by differences of opinion upon the Compromise question, are being consolidated, and the ancient harmony bids fair to be entirely restored during the approaching campaign. The South, though they do not approve, have expressed a determination to acquiesce in the Compromise measures, provided they are all executed faithfully and impartially. The great Democratic heart will be one again, and we are led to believe that they will rally upon their old and cherished principles."

[The "Pioneer" also discusses "Free Suffrage" with the Weldon Patriot; and glories in its measure quite extensively; jealously claiming it as the peculiar trophy of Gov. Reid's genius. We regard the Governor as a very enterprising man upon this subject; and it is sometimes the case that quack medicines have an amazing run of popularity, before they are found out. We have not seen the Patriot's articles.]

CITY PAPERS. The "Register" is discussing with the Standard the history of districting and redistricting the State for the last ten years.—It warns the Whigs of what may be expected should they, "by lukewarmness or dissensions among themselves, suffer their opponents to defeat them in the Fall elections. Those who passed the Act of '42 and call "usage and custom" to aid them in its defence, will no doubt invoke the same arguments to perpetuate, for ten and twenty years, any injustice they may attempt to fix in the Whigs of the State! Again we say, union and organization can alone save us from such injustice."

It also rebukes the "game of deception" which it charges the Standard with practising "in connection with the issues which will be made in the approaching campaign for the Presidency;" and asserts that the Northern wing of the Democracy is in a fair way to be "Van Burenized."

The same paper gives nine reasons why the Whigs ought to be restored to power in North Carolina—all founded upon national policy, except the two first, which relate to their zeal for State Improvement. [We rather incline to the opinion that the parties are about equal, in this respect, and that no capital can be made out of it.]

The "Standard" infers discord in the Whig ranks because of disagreement among Whig presses with respect to the Convention question; and calls upon the Register to define its position, and say "which section is in the right"—the Elizabeth City, or the Beaufort and Guilford section. Which of these sections represents true Whiggery?"

[We rather think the fight is free upon this subject; and a man may be none the less a good Whig, whether he be on one or the other side. The true question for the Whig party is, whether they can unite in opposition to the Democratic plan on this subject, without proposing a better. The difference among the Whig presses may be found here.]

The Standard also presses the subject of a Daily mail west, quoting from other pa-

pers to show the agreement of public sentiment, and adds:—

"We hope the entire West may be permitted to participate in the benefits of a Daily Mail. Let all the Towns from this point West, take the matter in hand and press it vigorously and continually upon the Department. Their wants in this respect, if thus made known and pressed, must and will be noticed and supplied."

[The same paper gives Mr. Venable's "unharmonious" speech, without the expression of approval or disapproval—a coldness with which we have never known the orator to be treated before in that print.]

The "Star" has a good article upon the public Lands, above referred to. It is also pretty severe upon Senator Seward, protesting against his friends "forming any part of the National Whig Convention. Seward himself deserves to be expelled from the United States Senate; and we should be sorry if any Southern Whig would go into Convention with such a man."

The "Weekly Post" is filled with selected literary and miscellaneous articles; discusses at some length the question—"will California become a slave State?" and expresses the opinion that "slavery will go where it is profitable, and it will not go where it is not; despite all the spiritualizing cant of the times, and all the sublimated nonsense of the whole race of lying prophets with which the age abounds, self interest will still govern mankind as in the days of old; and an enlightened knowledge of self-interest is all the improvement that we want to bring out the millennial era."

It also thinks that Mexico will be the best country for the free negroes, where they will find society agreeable to their tastes, "with congenial manners and sentiments. Let slavery, therefore, go to California and to Texas; let it line all the border country between us and that nation, to which alone the negro can look with pleasure when hoping and expecting freedom."

"The Live Giraffe" has a correspondent who makes some suggestions on the subject of a supply of water for the city in cases of fire, which are entitled to attention, if they can be properly acted upon. The inquiry is made, "Why we cannot collect the rain water from the top of our State House and lead it to a large cistern which is to be built of wood, and at a cost of not more than one hundred dollars, and elevated on 'Legs' (supposed much after the manner of our old fashioned washing tub) and held in this for the use of this respectable community during cases of emergency, such as the one which came night overwhelming us just before Christmas, when if we could have only had such a fixture, a vast deal of valuable property might have been saved from total ruin."

The "Biblical Recorder" continues "Reasons for withdrawing from the Episcopal church" by Dr. Hooper; who gives a correspondence between the late Bishop Ravenscroft and himself, of a highly interesting character. The Recorder is a very valuable Religious paper, and we are pleased to hear it has an extensive circulation.

[We shall probably follow up this account of newspaper articles, if our readers shall be pleased with it—though we do not propose to embody the "Spirit" of other than political papers, as a general rule. Of course, our present extracts refer to the papers of last week.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Greenville, (S. C.) Southern Patriot, administers to the Disunion advocates in S. C. the following wholesome advice. Heeded it might prove a panacea for all her ills:—"The fact is that South Carolina has been directing all her energies and talent to federal politics so long, and neglecting the improvement and best interests of the State to such an extent, that hundreds and thousands of her citizens are leaving, and are forced to leave. This is seen and felt; the disease is obvious, and political quackery has suggested a remedy, which is still further to paralyze the energies of the State by entailing poverty on a certain class of her citizens, and then inducing that class to remain within her limits, to the exclusion of a more industrious, energetic, thrifty, property-holding, and crediting class."

"If South Carolina wishes to retain all of her citizens, and cut off that tide of emigration which has been depopulating her for the last thirty years, she ought to commence developing her resources, creating a demand for labor, extending her railroads and plank roads, building up manufacturing, erecting public buildings, a new State house like that of Tennessee or North Carolina, and a penitentiary where criminals may be made to work like honest men; and above all, fostering and cherishing, in every prudent way her schools, academies, and colleges. Instead of sending abroad for her iron, and granite, and marble, let her procure these things at home. Let her stop appropriating her money in the purchase of guns, munitions of war, and for military purposes. She has sent enough of her treasure to the North. Let her encourage the direct importation and exportation of our products at least, let us have done with our political excitements, and be at peace, paying our debts like honest men, and living together as friends, all anxious for the honor, glory and prosperity of our State."

DEMOCRATIC UNANIMITY.

Mr. CLEMENS, U. S. Senator from Alabama, in a recent letter to Maj. FLEMING, says that, in the event of a conjunction of Georgia and Mississippi with Alabama, he would accept the nomination of ELECTOR UPON THE UNION TICKET; and he believes that such an organization would be able to control the election. And we see that the Union party of Alabama, in Convention assembled, have

Resolved, That an epoch has commenced which requires us to forget past political offenses, to minister no longer to sectional discord, to contemplate in all its grandeur an individual and harmonious Union, and that, actuated by this spirit, we acquiesce in the late Compromise adjustment as a definitive settlement of the slavery question, and will insist on its being adhered to in good faith.

Resolved, That we think it inexpedient to appoint delegates to represent us in either the Democratic or Whig National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and that this convention recommend to the friends of the Compromise measures of the late Congress the propriety of holding, in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in June next, a National Union Convention, irrespective of old party organizations, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, pledged to the support and maintenance of those measures as a final adjustment.

Resolved, That this convention, before it adjourns, will appoint eighteen delegates to represent the Constitutional Union party of Alabama in said contemplated National Convention—two from each Congressional district, and four from the State at large.

Resolved, That it will also choose an electoral ticket, to be composed of nine candidates—one from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large—to sustain the nomination of said convention, if any other nomination of President and Vice President of the United States that the Constitutional Union party of this State may think it proper to support in the coming election.

Commenting on these resolutions, the Republic says:—"The truth is that the old Jackson Democratic organization is run out. It has lost its vitality. We saw proof enough in the action of the Democratic Congressional Caucus, at the commencement of the session, that the party had not only been demoralized but deationalized. The Democracy proper were overruled and overridden by the secessionists. Major Dale and Gen. Barly, and Mr. Goram of Indiana, and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Messrs. Freeman and Wilcox of Mississippi, were laughed at and put down, and fairly driven out of the caucus, by such men as Mr. Preston King of New York, Mr. Rantoul of Massachusetts, Governor Cleveland of Connecticut, Mr. Molony, and Mr. Campbell of Illinois, and other well-known thorough-going Abolitionists, backed by the Secessionists and Disunionists of the Southern States. Sectional interests and prejudices of the meanest and basest character have so eaten into the Democratic party, as to disorganize and disintegrate it entirely. There is no discipline or party understanding left in its ranks. The "Globe," representing the Bentons, Blairs, Van Burens, and the Free soil wing of the Democracy, stands ready to pour its shot into the Union, after the same fashion in which it assailed that journal in the days of Mr. Ritchie. Mr. Duff Green and Fisher, worthy representatives of Nullification and Secession, are now uppermost in the "Democracy proper" of the Southern States, and are waging war to the knife against all men calling themselves Democrats who are disposed to deny that Nullification is the rightful remedy, or that there is a right of peaceable secession."

And again, in speaking of the Union movements in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, The Republic says:—"There are only two parties in the three States to which we have referred. The old Democratic and Whig parties are extinct in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. The cement and cohesion of old party associations are loosened and gone. Enmities and animosities have been kindled, in their recent contests too warm and too violent to be soon or easily allayed.—Friendships and alliances have been formed that must survive the mere occasion of their origin, and continue to affect the relations of parties and individuals for many years to come. The Secessionists and Disunionists in those States have managed to retain the Democratic name, and will furnish the delegates to the Democratic Baltimore Convention. Under these circumstances, the Whig organization being extinct, or amalgamated in that of the Union party, do we not see that this party has any resort left except to hold an independent Union Convention of the States in which the Union party has a State existence."

"Nor can we anticipate any ill result, politically, from such a convention. Men who hold such opinions as are set forth in the above resolutions cannot go far wrong in the selection of a Presidential candidate. We cannot think that men who are in favor of acquiescing in the Compromise, of the instruction of the masses, of the non-intervention doctrines of Washington, of the diversification of the pursuits of labor, will find any difficulty in selecting between the candidates of a Democratic and a Whig Convention. We find not a word in the

"Alabama resolutions in which we do not most heartily concur. Upon the Compromise they adopt the language of the President's message, and of the resolution of the Whig Congressional caucus—in almost the very words of the resolution that was tabled by the Abolitionists and Secessionists in the Democratic caucus. On the question of intervention they take the ground of Washington, as re-affirmed by President Fillmore in his reply to Kossuth, and in his address to the committee in behalf of the Irish exiles. We do not wonder, therefore, that the "Union" deprecates the assembling of a convention called upon such principles as are embodied in the Alabama resolutions. We should be pleased if there were a convention held in every county in the State to re-affirm just such resolutions; and if the people will only throw their influence and votes for the man who best represents precisely these principles, we shall have no fear of the result."

BALTIMORE CONVENTION. Among the subjects of harmony which must come before this dignified body, we anticipate a glorious row from the discordant proclivities of many of the Delegates already appointed. They are Free soil at the North, and Secessionists at the South. The old tickety platform must be patched up in some way—and the evidences are already apparent. "Cass, Cuba, and Canada" will be abandoned. And how is harmony to be brought about? The difficulties in the way may be properly appreciated, perhaps, from the following candid exposition of things which we find in the Georgia Telegraph copies from the Journal and Messenger, true-blue Southern Democratic authority, quoted and applauded in North Carolina. To be sure this was written to and the passage of the Buchanan resolutions through the Legislature of Georgia, and did not succeed, the said resolutions having been indefinitely postponed—but we think the first paragraph, containing the delightful picture, pretty nearly correct. The Graham Democrat copied the article last week—so, of course, it is worthy of Democratic faith.

"There is at this moment a most singular coalition being formed between the Abolitionists and Disunionists to control that (namely, Baltimore) Convention. No sensible man can close his eyes, to the fact. Van Buren, Blair, Benton, and their free soil coadjutors, are marshalling their forces at the North. Rhet, Commander, McDonald and Quitman are gathering together the scattered members of the Coffin Regiments at the South. These men, defeated in their late treasonable schemes, are now about to combine for the purpose of subsidizing and controlling the national Democracy. They will accomplish their purpose too—unless defeated by a prompt movement on the part of the Union men of the South. Here in our very midst they are changing their names, repudiating their principles, and preparing to associate with what, a few months since, they termed 'the radical, rotten Democracy of the North.'" Open Disunionists, who denounced Yankees—who refused to trade with them; or to admit them into their family circles—are now ready to embrace the "sweet little fellow" of Kinderhook and the whole horde of abolition followers. Even the Hon. Representative from the first district is found closetted with such men as Disney, of Ohio! Verily, coming events cast their shadows before."

"Now, we hope that the Union men of the South will send delegates to Baltimore for the purpose of breaking up this infamous coalition between the Abolitionists and Fire Eaters—we hope they will send delegates there who will co-operate with the true Jackson Democracy—reaffirm the doctrines of the Georgian Convention—enact the principles of the Compromise upon the Baltimore platform and bring out some such man as Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency."

"For ourselves, we honestly believe that this is the only way in which the country can be saved. If the Southern Union men remain out of that Convention, the compromise wing of the Democratic party—the true Jackson Democracy—will be overwhelmed by the combined power of the Van Burenites and the Rhetites; a Free Soil anti-compromise ticket will be nominated—the slavery agitation will be re-opened, and the Union will be lost."

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD STOCK.—We are glad to learn from the Wilmington Journal that 67 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Stock were sold at auction in that town on Monday last at \$60 per share, six months' credit. It is not long since the stock was sold at \$10 per share, and indeed we think there was a time within the last few years when it could not have been sold at any price, even if it could have been given away. The change in its value is owing to the wise resolution to put the road in first rate order with heavy iron, and to continue it into South Carolina by the Manchester Road. These measures involved a very large outlay, and certainly the prospect was sufficiently discouraging when they were adopted; but the result has shown that they were true economy, as well as judicious enterprises.—Observer.

A WHIFF OF TOBACCO.

"Tobacco stood my friend once," said Korner, "I can assure you, and saved me from being expelled from college. You both look as if you doubted me, but it's true nevertheless, and I will tell you how. A great race was to come off upon a certain Saturday, when it fell to the lot of your humble servant and three other seniors to electrify professors and students with our eloquence. We had assembled early, and the merits of the horses were discussed, until our appetite for fun got the better of our discretion, and we determined to go, and leave the professors to speak for themselves. We went, enjoyed ourselves amazingly; went on Monday again, same result; in fact kept it up until Saturday night rolled around again. We had all been threatened so repeatedly that we knew some plausible excuse must be rendered, or of we should have to troop. We were perfectly willing to make all necessary explanations ourselves, but, hang them, they were so ungentlemanly as to doubt our veracity."

"It appears they knew you," said Quid. "There, don't interrupt," continued Korner, "a thought came into my head."

"A rather unusual occurrence, I should imagine," interrupted Commins. "Perhaps so," said Korner, "I called on my mathematical tutor, who kept a room in Broadway, where he employed himself all day in smoking and giving lessons to lagging collegians. I knew he was a mischievous man, and so told him that I wanted his advice about learning to smoke, an accomplishment that the threatened advent of the cholera rendered necessary for me to acquire as soon as possible. He advised me to begin immediately, offered me a strong cigar, and to work it fell. In a few minutes I had—as Cassius did not—"arrived the point proposed." I rushed into the street, made directly for the office of our family physician, told him how ill I felt, and how I had been brought to so woful a pass by overstudy of late. He wrote a prescription and ordered me home. I refused to go until I had presented myself at college, as nothing but a personal appearance of a proper certificate would do. Why," said the Doctor, "I can give you one," and he did. He sat down and wrote those blessed words, more dear to my eyes than than would have been the first prurals with which Willis has been nauseating Upstartdom:—"Mr. Korner is unable to attend to his collegiate duties, being prevented by illness, the result of overtaxing mind and body by too close application to his studies."

"B. BLANK, M. D."

"The Professors opened their eyes very widely indeed, but could say nothing. Dr. Blank was too well known."

We clip the following paragraph from a letter dated at Richmond, Va., and addressed to the New York Journal of Commerce, by the Hon. J. Leander Starr, an English gentleman, once an officer in the army, but now a resident of this country.—He is a person of extraordinary accomplishments, being a poet of considerable reputation, and a scholar of rare attainments. The opinion of such a sagacious observer is worthy of note, and we make the extract, trusting that it may please our readers, as it has gratified ourselves.

Courier. I have been shown them in manufactories and in plantations here, and am as honestly convinced as I am of the fact of my own existence, that these slaves are the happiest peasantry in the world. They are well fed, well clothed, cared for by their child, and the daily labor exacted from them is less than is performed by any Irish, French or German peasant. They are happy and contented with their lot, and he is an enemy to that happiness who would disturb the existing relation between master and slave. In visiting Col. Myer's Tobacco Manufactory, I saw his slaves at work, and the manager informed me that most of them after performing the daily task allotted to them, worked afterwards for pay, which their master allows them, and that many thus earned from seventy five cents to a dollar per day.

HISTORY.—Man's twofold nature is reflected in history. "He is of earth," but his thoughts are with the Stars. Mean and petty his wants and desires; yet they serve a soul exalted with grand glorious aims,—with immortal longings, with thoughts which sweep the heavens, and "wander through eternity." A pigmy standing on the outward crust of this small planet, his far-reaching spirit stretches outwards to the Infinite, and there alone finds rest. History is a reflex of this double life. Every epoch has two aspects—one calm, broad, and solemn—looking towards Eternity; the other, agitated, petty, vehement, and confused—looking towards Time.

NEW JERSEY AND THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.—In the House of Assembly, on Thursday, a series of concurrent resolutions, endorsing the Compromise measures, was passed without a dissenting voice—of course, including an endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law—in these emphatic terms:—"Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, and in its provisions carries out the spirit and letter of the Constitution in its compromise, upon which our Union is founded."

Resolved, That we approve the patriotic stand taken by the Executive of the United States, in declaring his determination to execute and enforce all laws constitutionally enacted, and that the people of New Jersey will sustain him in so doing.

MORMON POLYGYMY.—John Hardy, an Ex-Mormon, in the Boston Transcript, makes the following expose of the vice of polygamy among that sect:

In regard to polygamy, it has been preached among them for years; and, if it were necessary, I could give you cases of the separation of husbands and wives, the breaking up of families, the demoralization of young women by some of these twelve apostles, in this city and vicinity, that would almost chill the heart's blood.

They teach and avow openly that marriages, performed out of that church, are null and void, and can be broken at the pleasure of either or both parties! There is no particular order or system about it.—The heads of the church manage to secure to themselves the most desirable of the females that join the church; and, when tired of them, give them over to the laymen of the church and not before.

I know of one instance of a family from this city, where mother and two daughters (mere children) were used as wives by one of these apostles, Heber Kimball; he at the same time living with his lawful wife! I know of another case in which P. P. Pratt, another of these 12, took the young wife of Mr. Hunn, of this city, unbeknown to him, and they have lived as husband and wife ever since. But your space will not permit me to enumerate instances of that kind that have come to my personal knowledge. Instead of polygamy, it should be termed licentiousness run mad. Any and all of these charges I stand ready to substantiate by their own documents, and unimpeachable witnesses.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The plans before Congress for plundering the Public Lands would amaze the people if they could get hold of, and understand them. The greatest scheme in what is called "Bounty lands." Bills are before Congress giving about every body, that was ever anywhere "enrolled," "Bounty Lands," as they are called.—These bills will sweep off millions and millions more of acres. They are, in the main, schemes of Western lawyers, and speculators, to grab the public lands under pretence of Bounty Lands. The "soldiers" are only pretences for the legislation. The members of Congress from the old States seem paralyzed, and make no adequate resistance to this plunder. They look on, and are filched out of thousands and thousands of acres. What can be done, or should be done to resist the torrent it is difficult to say. The last Congress, an item was rather smuggled into, than inserted in, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, restricting the location of these Bounty Lands to the surveyed lands.

This year that restriction will be swept off,—and the locations can be made on by purchasers of Bounty Land warrants on water privileges, and mineral lands, &c. of the new Domain unsurveyed, say in Nebraska, California, or Oregon. There is no proper resistance to these most monstrous of all speculations,—for it is popular to go into them, and going into them is called "Democracy."

Western Rail Road Companies are asking of Congress grants of land, amounting in all to some thirteen millions of acres! If they would build their Rail Roads faithfully out of the proceeds of these lands, they might then do some good. It is certainly the best plan of plunder yet presented.

Poverty may be a very fine thing in contemplation; but let its admirers understand that it is a difficult thing in practice. Our views, feelings and habits, must undergo a severe scrutiny, and be subjected to a hard discipline; the careless ease, the light hearted indifference to the morrow we cannot experience. The looking to shillings and pence, and all the sordid minutia of difficult economy is to be our companion as inseparable from our footsteps as our shadow.

Depth, fervor and animation belong undoubtedly to the exercise of genuine religion; and it is difficult to conceive how a true and valid religious experience should exist in the soul without producing strong feelings. Nature seeks relief in the falling tear. The mind indulges in touching reflections on the vanity of life; and the heart yearns for a re-union with the loved and lost in a land where tears flow no more and death is a stranger.

Gen'l. Cass, (says an Albany cotemporary,) has lately been trying a bit of blarney on the Irish. The next thing we expect of him is, that like Senator Hale, he will claim that his mother was an O'Brien.—The General is reported as saying at the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth—"Shall we sit here blind folded, and see tyranny prevailing in every region of the world? No!" He has thus become almost an Irishman, to judge by this bill.

The New York Tribune remarks that Power's statue of Eve was unbroken and unmarred, after all the rough usage it has received. "The typographical error is 'all in your eye,'" Mr. Greeley.—Lynn News.

A certain preacher having changed his religion, was much blamed by his late associates. To excuse himself, he said "he had seven reasons."—Being asked what they were, he replied, "A wife and six children."

"Poor fugitive slave Bill," said Mrs. Farnington, as he lay on the morning papers, and her quivering lips betrayed the agitation of her mind; "poor fugitive slave Bill. I hope for my soul they won't catch him—I hope they won't."