

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

We have received the first No. of a periodical, printed in this City by W. D. Cooke, under the title of "The North Carolina University Magazine," edited by six members of the Senior Class. It contains 32 pages, with a neat cover. The work is got up in a very creditable manner, well printed, and is offered monthly (except January and July) at \$2 per annum. We hope the enterprise may meet with success.

The opening address laments the fate of a similar periodical in 1844; reproaches the State for never having supported an exclusive literary periodical; and casts (in our opinion quite undeservedly) a censure upon the whole public press of the State. "If at any time (it is said) a ray of unusual lustre would spread its lively and hopeful beams over her shadowed face, portending a better state of things, and seeming about to quicken her into action, the discouraging spirit of her political press (alas! too jealous and too powerful), would soothe her down into her wonted repose. It is even so; her press, however intelligent and State loving, moved by an over estimate of the importance of their own calling, or their disesteem of literary enterprises, have presented a "cold shoulder" to all such designs."

We submit whether the above be true.—As far as our knowledge goes, we rather incline to think the "political press" has been very indulgent to everything of the kind,—often endeavoring to give them character and standing at a slight sacrifice of correct judgment. It will probably be so in this case. The remark seemed an obvious one; but it is not prompted by an invidious spirit.

A friend and correspondent in the Eastern part of the State expresses himself in favor of a Western man for Governor. The East can do nothing if she oppose the West. It is to be wished, when the Convention is held, that the whole State may be properly represented, and that every Delegate may faithfully and unflinchingly do his duty. Let us have a Convention of the right material, and let its members be gentlemen in politics, as well as in the common transactions of life.

"The Constitution of the State should not, by any means, be changed by an ordinary Legislature. A Convention formed of Delegates chosen expressly for that purpose, and for no other, is the only body that a people can prudently trust with the high and dangerous power and authority of amending or otherwise altering their organic or fundamental laws. To my mind, the difference between a mere Legislature and a Convention is too immense, for the legitimate powers of the latter ever to be safely conferred upon the former."

BUCHANAN AND DALLAS.
Hon. James Buchanan was at Richmond last week, on a visit to Judge Mason. On the 12th he visited the House of Delegates, and was received with great respect. The Enquirer very strongly urges his nomination for the Presidency. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes from Washington as follows:

"The Hon. James Buchanan arrived here yesterday from Virginia. It is now asserted that the Virginia delegates to the Baltimore Convention will be instructed for Mr. Buchanan; but I believe they will go there un-instructed."

Hon. George M. Dallas also arrived in Richmond, on Thursday the 12th, (as the papers say), on a short visit to his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Tucker. What move on the political chess-board is connected with these visits remains to be seen. It looks very much as though one of these Hon. gentlemen were watching the other.

INDEPENDENCE.
The true date of the Independence of N. Carolina is May 20th, 1775, when the Mecklenburg Declaration was agreed upon and proclaimed to the world. The Declaration of the Independence of Virginia was made in May, 1776. In both these States the above dates have been waived, in favor of the National Declaration, which was promulgated on the 4th July, 1776.

GREAT FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

HERALD REPORT.—We read in the Weekly Post, that a few copies of the above Report, "containing all the suppressed evidence," may be had at the office of that paper, which is at the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Surely the worthy Principal of that Institution, whose kind and benevolent heart overflows with compassion for the poor unfortunate deaf mutes, and who has taken so much pains to learn them to read the A B C, and spelling book, and ten commandments, (including the seventh), and Wiley's reader and other good books, knows nothing of the sale of the above filthy and disgusting publication at that Institution. There can be no doubt but he will exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent any of them getting into the hands of the pupils—especially the girls. Indeed, we are of the impression, that should he find it necessary to move the pupils away from those buildings, until this dreadful "Herald Report" is sold off, the people of North Carolina would sustain him in so doing.

Many simple North Carolina people, will be utterly at a loss to understand this very strange affair. But it is not intended for them to understand. It is like a "feet in a bottle"—every one can see it is in there, but how it got in is the mystery; of course that is nobody's business. The time selected for retailing all this "suppressed evidence" is remarkably propitious, a very extensive revival of religion now prevailing in the City. But this is the age of "progress" in more respects than one.

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states on what he says is good authority, that Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, by his earnest application, obtained the release of the Cuban prisoners before any instructions from our Government relating to them reached him. So, also, the pardon and release of Mr. Thrasher were obtained by Mr. Barringer before he received a line from Mr. Webster on the subject, and before the arrival of the special bearer of dispatches relating to it from the United States. Whether this be so or not, we do not doubt that everything in the power of Mr. Barringer was done, not only to procure the release of the prisoners, but to contribute to their health and comfort.

The communication of "Randolph," received too late for this paper, shall appear in our next.

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER.—We are very glad to see the noble and manly stand taken by Mr. Badger against all the wild and fanciful sympathy of that species of fanaticism which seeks to embellish in the domestic affairs of other nations. Kossuth's intervention, Irish intercession, Russian Siberian sympathy, he rebukes them all, for the only sensible American policy, to take care of our own interests, and leave all other nations to manage their own. We should very probably resent intermeddling of the kind, when offered to us; and why are we to perplex our intercourse with them, by stirring matters which do not concern us? The whole of this is a Loco-foco humbug, got up by signing demagogues for the sake of present popularity. We trust the American people will estimate it all at its proper value. Meantime, the public time and money is wasting away, and the legislation of the country neglected, while our Congressmen are chasing these jack-a-lanterns of the brains of scheming politicians. The people are far from approving such conduct, and will rejoice if a time shall ever come when there shall be no more of it.

WAKE COUNTY COURT.—This dignified Tribunal held a session this week.—Stephen Stephenson, Esq. has been elected County trustee. Edney thus announces a Court of the same kind, we suppose.—"There is an economical, equitable, extraordinary, extensive, extra and entertaining court now being held in this place."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, Thursday the 10th, the bill making land warrants assignable, as amended by the House, was referred to the committee on Public Lands. The Senate took up the non-intervention resolution and Mr. Cass read his speech on the subject. He considered the subject in all its bearings; he deprecated any demonstration of violence, and maintained the right, justice and propriety of an open declaration of our opinion upon the subject of violations of the law of nations. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, a long discussion upon the resolution of Mr. Lane, calling upon the President to station a Rifle regiment in Oregon, consumed the entire day. The resolution was finally laid upon the table.

In Senate, on Wednesday, the 11th, Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of two Russians praying Congress to intercede in behalf of their countrymen confined by Russia for supposed offences in the penal colony of Siberia. Mr. Badger proposed that as the memorial suggested error in the case, they be allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Underwood said he had no objection. The memorial was laid on the table. The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was taken up, and Mr. Seward addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. Mr. Badger followed, an abstract of whose remarks may be found on our first page. Mr. Cass replied, and Mr. Badger rejoined. Mr. Mason opposed the resolution; when Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the New Jersey resolutions supporting the compromise measures were presented by Mr. Stratton; when a debate ensued between Messrs. Stanly and Giddings, a portion of which is given on our first page. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. The rest of the sitting was occupied with the bounty land bill.

In Senate, on Thursday, 12th, Mr. Seward submitted a resolution to pay for the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, out of the Senate's contingent fund, not to exceed \$5,000. The joint resolutions upon non-intervention were taken up, and Mr. Clemens addressed the Senate in favor of a strict adherence to the policy of Washington. The subject was postponed till Monday week. The Iowa land bill was postponed, and an Executive session held; and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, reports were made from committees, and several private bills were read a first and second time. The bill granting a million and a half acres of land to the State of Missouri was debated during the morning hour. The Speaker laid before the House the correspondence with the British Government, relative to the firing into the American Steamer Pomethus by a British brig of war. Several bills were briefly discussed, and referred to the committee of the whole. The bill for the publication of the laws in two papers in each congressional district, was debated until the House adjourned.

In Senate, Friday, 13th, after the morning business the private calendar was taken up, and debate ensuing upon a bill for the relief of John W. Simonton and others for damages arising from the occupation of Key West by Com. Porter's forces in 1825, before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Venable submitted a resolution authorizing the judiciary committee to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses, under oath, relative to certain charges that had been preferred against Judge Watrous, of Texas, who is charged with practicing law within the jurisdiction of the court over which he presides; and which was adopted. On motion of Mr. Daniel, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of private claims. The first of these was embraced in a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, deceased, the discussion upon which occupied nearly the entire sitting, and in which Messrs. Goodenow, of Me., Carter, of Ohio, Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Millson, of Virginia, and others took part.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The K. Q. Adams previously referred to as having been shot for seducing a young girl, was married to her on Friday evening and shortly after expired from the effect of his wounds.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Greensboro Patriot concludes an extended article on this subject as follows:—
"We are willing for those who bear the heaviest burthen to have the loudest voice in our councils. But we do contend that the free men of the commonwealth, as well as the property, are entitled to a respectful and respectable share of consideration in the framing of our organic laws. For, after all, it is 'men, high minded men, that make the State.'"

"In good time and in good faith, we utter a word of warning in this matter to our fellow citizens of the East. We are not radical—the West is not radical, but conservative in its demands. While we feel that we are not allowed equal or fair privileges under the present constitution, we take it upon us to say, that no purpose exists to make a leap in reform which would do manifest violence to the old customs of the commonwealth. We simply ask the privilege of progress—progress *pari passu* with the age in which we live. A denial of this privilege beyond the point of reasonable endurance will naturally drive the West into a radical position. And when a definition of government terms begins to be made according to abstract principles, rather than practical views and the customs of the past, our brethren of the East may have occasion to look back upon their closed grasp of power with vain regret."

"We cannot close these remarks without suggesting a belief that 'the masses' of the east would be ready to go into a free Convention with their fellow citizens; and take their chances, after a fair representation of the justice of the measure. We have the most abiding confidence in the judgment and justice of the People, every where, when acting upon proper information. It is our opinion founded upon observation of the popular heart, which is every where pretty much the same, that a bold, honest, fair-minded advocate of a convention would raise up an amount of popular support in the West which would astonish all the politicians and demagogues of that region to a degree."

CASS ON INTERVENTION.—General Cass made a very long speech in the United States Senate, upon the question of intervention for Hungary.
It is not the easiest thing in the world to say to what precise policy General Cass is willing to commit himself on this question, for there are parts of this speech which one might innocently interpret as thoroughly Hungarian as even Kossuth himself could wish; but then again, a little further on the reader gets into a bog, surrounded and overlaid with mist that blind and confound, and leave him in doubt as to which side of the fence the Senator really wishes to be considered.

Again: This speech of Mr. Cass's may justly be looked upon as a sort of summary, or summing up, of the various arguments that have recently been advanced through the press, in State Legislatures, and on the stump, with a view to enforce the doctrine of interference in European politics, and to lessen the reverence the American people may still be supposed to have for the maxims inculcated by Washington and ever since enforced by the wisest and best men of the nation. Viewed in this light, the Senator from Michigan may be considered as counsel for Hungary in the suit Kossuth has brought against the United States. But, if we may be allowed a homely expression of Ben Franklin's, we would ask if counsel hasn't "an axe to grind" for himself in this business? Don't sympathize for Hungary only meag "sympathy for me," with an eye to the Presidency?

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Daniel Webster arrived at New York on the 13th. He was in fifteen days later, and passengers are only 26 days and 19 hours in coming from San Francisco to New York.

The weather in California and around San Francisco, has been delightful, with plenty of rain. There was only two nights on which the thermometer fell to the freezing point. Green peas are in bloom, as well as wild and garden flowers.

The absorbing political question seems to be the election of U. S. Senator. The candidates talked of among the Democrats are Col. Weller, Gov. Smith, D. C. Broderick, Col. Henley, Judge Ralston, and Gen. Anderson. The Whigs as yet have named no one.

On Tuesday an injunction was laid by Judge Redman, on the State officers, who were about to remove the public archives from San Jose.

A man named K. Q. Adams, last from Philadelphia, was shot at Sacramento City on the 12th of January by the mother of a young girl whom he seduced. After the woman had fired one shot, which took effect on her victim's side, she was about to repeat the fire, when she was prevented by the by-standers. He was lying in a critical condition.

Great excitement exists at Downingville, in consequence of the Discovery of new mines of gold bearing quartz in that vicinity. Six different veins have been turned up within ten days, the ore from which is said to be exceedingly rich.

The extensive quicksilver works of Bolton, Bason & Co., are now running their furnaces, the largest of which yields 400 bottles per week.

The difficulty as to the State capital is still continued, and is the cause of much discord. The Legislature had determined to meet at Sacramento, and assembled there for the first time on the 16th of January, and were welcomed with shouts by the people. The meeting of the Legislature there had given quite an impulse to business, which was more animated than it had been for many months.

A piece of gold bearing quartz, weighing about six pounds, has been taken from the Kentucky Ridge, near Newtown. It is supposed to contain about \$2,000 worth of gold of the richest kind.

The papers contain Gov. Bigler's inaugural address, and Lieut. Gov. Pardy's address to the Senate. Gov. Bigler contends that the mines should be as free as air.

The Alta Californian says that the late Indian war in the Southern portion of the State, has at length terminated. The Executive of the State has issued an order to General Raines commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego and disband the volunteer forces called in requisition by General Deane.

The Southern mines are represented as in a flourishing condition, gold being found in the whole range of country. The quartz mines at Salt Springs are said to be the richest in the country.

Governor McDougal in his message recommends the holding of a convention for

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A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the mouthpiece of Mr. Buchanan, in the course of a long article on Kossuth and Kinkel, says:—

"The doctrines preached simultaneously by Kossuth and Kinkel, have long been promulgated by the Democratic Party of this country."

Very well, sir; we know now exactly where you stand. Kossuth wants us to go to war with Austria and Russia, and so does "Democracy." Kossuth wants us to send fleets to the Mediterranean, and would have us tax the American people millions upon millions to pay the cost—and so does Democracy. Kossuth would have us join alliance with Great Britain against the Absolutists of the Continent—and Democracy would have us do the same thing. Kossuth believes in the "solidarity of the peoples," but not more implicitly than the Philadelphia Democracy. Kinkel goes for setting all Germany in a blaze right off, and so does Mr. Buchanan. Kinkel says he is a moderate sort of a socialist; he only wants two millions of dollars from the American people (modest very!) to put his crochets into practice over sea; Kossuth says he wants money, too, to advance his notions in Hungary. And the Pennsylvania cries out, at the top of its lungs, "These doctrines have long been promulgated by the Democratic Party of this country." The editor employs the perfect tense, "have been," it will be remarked, but we were not aware till now that German Socialism was become part and parcel of Pennsylvania Democracy. To fight foreign nations, it must be admitted, is a fundamental part of the creed that has received the sanction of age and precedent, now; but Kinkelism is certainly a new *link* in the business. Whatever of Socialism there has been in this country, we are sorry to say, had at one time a decided proclivity to seek encouragement in the Whig party; but having been pretty well scourged from the refuge it sought there, it has now found its proper place under the wing of the Northern Democracy, the common receptacle of about all the stark mad radicalisms of the day.

The Northern Democracy, we say, for we don't believe that the Southern brethren (all along very shy of Kossuth and Kinkel) are ready to say amen to all this. But, as men are sometimes judged by the company they keep, perhaps it will do no harm to ask the Richmond Enquirer, the Savannah Georgian, the Mobile Register, the New Orleans Crescent, and other presses confessing the same political complexion, whether the Pennsylvania's *planck* is become part of their platform, too.

N. Y. EXPRESS.

INDICATIONS.
Mr. CLEMENS, Democratic Senator from Alabama, in a letter under date of January 25th, defining his position, says:—
"If Gen. Cass, or any other democrat untroubled by free-soil or secession heresies, receives the nomination at Baltimore, I shall support him; and so, I believe will the Union Whigs of the South, unless, indeed, they have presented to them a man of their own party equally objectionable. If any man who owes his election to free-soil or secession influences, is nominated, I shall not support him no matter what personal sacrifice it may entail."

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, declared in a late speech in the House of Representatives, that the Whig party of the South would not support Gen. Scott, or any other candidate for the Presidency, who did not come out for the Compromise, and an inflexible determination to abide by it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The East India or Japan expedition, under Commodore Perry, with the three steamers, and other vessels of war, (making a more formidable squadron than ever before under our flag was in these seas) is not, as some suppose to make war, or to declare war,—but a demonstration of our strength among a people, whom our commerce is now more frequently than ever to bring us in intercourse with, and when it is necessary to make them respect us by showing the power, which, if necessary can enforce respect.

Commodore Perry is, therefore, as I understand, in his cruise, to go to Japan, with his whole squadron, steamers and all, to complain of the inhospitability shown our stranded vessels there, the cruelty shown to our shipwrecked sailors, and to ask for a Treaty. Circumstances, of course, must guide his future conduct, and a large discretion is, as is proper, given to so discreet, and experienced an officer.—No war is declared, or intended.

N. Y. EXPRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—A meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bank was held this morning, when the committee reported it inexpedient to make a general assignment. The meeting approved the report, and appointed another committee to consider the various projects submitted, and to make application to the State Legislature for such powers as were required for the settlement of the affairs of the bank.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN WAKE.—A public meeting, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the County of Wake, was held at the City Hall on Monday afternoon last. Maj. Charles L. Hinton was called to the Chair, and Wilton W. Whitaker, Esq., appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting were lucidly and forcibly explained at some length, by the Chairman, who impressively illustrated the importance and utility of Agricultural Societies; and the meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Branch, on the practicability, importance, and progress of Agricultural improvement in North Carolina; in which he made some remarks, which we wish every man in North Carolina could have heard. Resolutions were then adopted appointing committees to prepare a Constitution to be submitted to a meeting to be held in this city on Monday of next Superior Court; also to select some person to deliver an address on that occasion; and the persons present enrolled their names as members of "The Wake County Agricultural Society."

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

A bill is before the Senate of the Legislature requiring all persons desirous of emancipating a slave or slaves, to give a bond to the Governor, before doing so, for their transportation beyond the limits of the State. In case such slave neglect to leave the State, he is to forfeit his freedom.

A FLATTERING EXCEPTION.—An eccentric farmer who was recently at tea-table, where there were several fine girls sitting that twinkly, we asked what he thought of a certain lady who was then absent? "Oh," replied he, "she is the plainest woman I ever saw in my life, the present company excepted."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, son of the great American of that name, has declared, in a letter addressed to Kossuth, that the Farewell Address of Washington to his country was written by his father, the elder Hamilton, "as well as most of Washington's important papers." The New York Express denies, and very effectually explodes this claim in several late articles. It is one which the American people will never entertain, and cannot be made to believe—even if there were not the strongest evidence against it. We deem it unnecessary to quote more than two passages from the articles alluded to:—
"We shall show in this paper, from Alexander Hamilton, senior, himself, that the address was, in its embodiment, the work of George Washington, and thus vindicate the father's testimony in conflict with that of his son. Among Hamilton's letters we find the following:—
"New York, May 10, 1796.—Sir:—When last in Philadelphia you mentioned to me your wish that I should re-dress a certain paper which you had prepared. As it is important that a thing of this kind should be done with great care and much at leisure, touched and re-touched, I submit a wish, that as soon as you have given it the body you mean it to have, it MAY BE SENT TO ME."
"Honor to whom honor is due. We desire not to detract one iota from the character of Hamilton. He was Washington's confidential friend, during the war, during the eight years of his civil service as President, and after his retirement to Mount Vernon,—and of all the men of the Revolution, or the Civil Government from '87 to '99, the Alexander Hamilton of that day would have been among the last to have set up the claim, or anything akin to it, now made by one of his sons, to that address which the British Historian has recently declared to "excel any composition of uninspired wisdom."

THE ANNIHILATOR EXPERIMENTS.—We attended on Monday morning, by invitation, a "demonstration," given by Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., the manufacturers of machines denominated "Phillips' Patent Fire Annihilator," and were well satisfied with the result. The experiments were given at Melrose Hall, above Hardin bridge, and were three in number. About sixty gentlemen were present, among whom we noticed several distinguished members of the fire department, and several officers of the Insurance Companies.—First, a fire was kindled in a frame building, and when the conflagration was general, it was extinguished by one machine in thirty seconds. A second fire, permitted to acquire greater headway, was extinguished in fifty seconds. The third time the house itself was suffered to be enveloped in flames, and was then extinguished in two minutes and a half. All appeared to be convinced that if the Annihilator were used at an early stage, one-half the fires that our city is subject could be readily put out with little loss.—N. Y. Express.

True hope is based on the energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has always cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to partial views, or to one particular object.—And if at last, all should be lost, it has saved itself—its own integrity and worth.

A soul, like an instrument of music, should be well tuned to meet the various strains that may be called from its thrilling chords; firmly, yet sweetly, should its tones ring out, of whatever character they are; strong but sweet music still should a God strengthened spirit yield, beneath the touch of sorrow or adversity, as sweet, though it may be sadder, as in its days of brightest power.

The Danville "Herald" has a "devil," who thinks this is a great world. He says that at the office they charge him with all the pi they do find, while at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He seems to doubt the "propriety" of the proceeding.

PROPOSED LOAN OF ARMS TO HUNGARY BY OHIO.

A resolution is before the Senate of Ohio, authorizing the Governor to loan all the undistributed arms and materials of war belonging to the State, to Kossuth, to be returned after the restoration of Hungarian liberty. After a warm debate, it was referred to a committee of one. The members generally doubted their power to make the proposed loan.

RETALIATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA.—As a means of retaliation for the imprisonment of colored seamen in South Carolina, the Nassau Guardian recommends that the Bahama Legislature, and all the colonies, pass acts for imprisoning—precisely in similar words—all natives of South Carolina, and of any State or country passing such acts, who may land or be driven to their ports in distress.

TRIAL FOR HERESY.—Rev. Oliver Prescott, of the Episcopal Church, is on trial at Boston for heresy. It is charged that he did receive confessions of sins, contrary to the rules of the church, and did grant absolution in accordance with the form of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the respondent did not consider the 39 articles of faith as binding upon him.

Among the President's appointments confirmed by the Senate, is that of Alex'r D. Moore, Collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C. in place of Col. R. G. Rankin, resigned.

HOW TO KNOW A FOOL.—A fool, says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things—anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes.

AN ENGLISHMAN, boasting of the superiority of the horses in his country, mentioned that Eclipse had run a mile in a minute.

"My good fellow!" exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters." I live in my country-seat near Philadelphia, and when I ride to town in a hurry of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes in the store to find me from a minute to a minute, and half after my arrival. One morning, as I was about to start, and I rode hard as I possibly could, several times round a big factory—just to take up old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast, that the whole time I was back directly ahead of me, and was twice in danger of riding over myself!"

PARSON GREEN is sometimes in the habit of drawing upon a barrel of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister of the gospel. Upon one occasion he got hold of a sermon, by mistake, which the old gentleman had once preached to the State Prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the parson surprised them with the information, that if it had not been for the clemency of the Governor, every one of them would have been hanged a long time ago!

PRE-ARRANGED MEMBERS.—A gentleman on a visit to Washington, one day very coolly opened the door of the Senate chamber, and was about to pass in, when the door-keeper asked, "Are you a pre-arranged member?" "What do you mean by that?" asked the stranger.

The reply was, a governor, an ex-member of Congress, or a foreign minister. "This stranger replied that he was a minister. "From what country, or if you please?" asked the official. "From gravely pointing out." "From heaven, sir." To this, the doorkeeper waggishly remarked,—"This government at present holds no intercourse with that foreign power."

VERY SINGULAR.—A young man lately came to his death in Hull, England, through putting tallo on a pineapple that was on his face, a mortification ensued, which ended in his death, although the affected part was cut away. The use of tallo for such purposes, is most dangerous, as arsenic is much used by the tallo chandlers for the purpose of improving the appearance of the candles.

To repeat what you have heard in social intercourse, is sometimes a sad teacher; and when it is not treacherous, it is often foolish.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16. Cotton is steady, with sales of 2000 bales. Flour has advanced—sales of 10,000 bushels at \$5. Sales of 2500 bushels southern wheat at 130c; 300 bushels mixed corn at 65c.

Baltimore, Feb. 16. Flour inactive with a slight advance; sales of 7000 bushels at 75c. City Mills 4.50. White wheat 100 to 105; red 32 to 37. Corn 57 to 58.

Norfolk, Feb. 16. Yellow corn 57 to 58; wheat none in market. Soft turpentine 2.35; spirits 37 to 40 per gallon.

Petersburg, Feb. 14. Corn scarce, traded at 65c. Cotton dull, a few bales at 72; rice white 9