

FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. The Chamber of Commerce will meet at the Commissioners Office, at half-past one o'clock to-day. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

BOOK BINDERY.

We see that our neighbors Messrs. FULTON & PRICE will start a Book Bindery in about 10 or 15 days. An establishment of the kind has not long time been here, and we did, also a week or two since at another quarter. We are glad that the proposed enterprise will supersede any further action on our part.

POWER PRESS.

We have neglected to notice the Power Press, which Mr. East has added to his establishment. It is calculated to do a great deal of work in a very short time, and is one of those late improvements that have added so much to the rapidity of Press Work.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The account which we publish of the Indian Treaties to-day, will put to silence the complaint that have been made about the trespass upon Indian rights, in the formation of the new Territories. Maj. Gatewood has settled the matter under the order of the Government, and his arrangements will, doubtless, receive the proper sanction, on the arrival of the parties at the seat of Government.

SUNDAY BOOKS.

Our friend WARREN has placed on our table "Hays and M'Intosh, or a Tour of Europe," by the well known author, Mrs. Ann M'Intosh, published by Ticknor, Beld and Field, Boston.

Also, "Essays on Philosophical Writers and other Men of Letters," by Thomas De Quincy. In two volumes, by the same publishers. Also, by the same Author, in one volume, "Letters to a Young Man and other Papers."

We believe all these Books well deserving the attention of the reading public.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

There is no little stir in the North and West relative to the Nebraska Question, but the most important action to note, at present, is that of Congress. Mr. Douglas gave notice on Friday last that he desired to bring the debate to a close on yesterday. He said:

The friends of this bill, under the impression that it seems to be the understanding of its opponents that the debate will be closed on Friday, have consulted together as to how long a time they would be responsible for perceiving it, and have come to the conclusion that today to-morrow, Monday, and Tuesday would enable us to bring the debate to the conclusion; so that on Wednesday, at one o'clock, I may announce the debate, and afterwards take the vote on that day. I make this announcement with the view that those who are anxious to go away may be upon how we shall proceed to act.

I would state, therefore, to the friends of the bill, that on the day I shall ask that the vote may be taken, in pursuance of what I believe to be the general understanding. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Pickens) will, I understand, be able to go on to-day, after the Senator from Virginia.

But Mr. Chase said he wished to propose a number of amendments to the bill, and a k the vote of the Senate upon them, but that he would not interpose any objection to the question being taken at the earliest possible moment, consistently with doing his whole duty in regard to it. To what length the gentleman's sense of duty may carry him, is quite uncertain—it may be his intention to postpone final action as long as possible, by moving these amendments.

The Senate is flooded with remonstrances against the bill. The N. Y. Herald says: "Among the documents was one signed by Mrs. Uncle Tom Stove and some twenty-two hundred persons precisely half of them males, belonging to Massachusetts. These people, who are perfectly willing that Congress should legislate slavery out of all Territories, deny that the same body has the right to permit the inhabitation of new Territories to devise and execute such laws as they may deem beneficial to their interests. One thing is particularly worthy of notice: while the generality of the people through their silence, give acquiescence to the measure before Congress, the free-soilers are rarely endeavoring to create an excitement, and otherwise doing their utmost to defeat it. The sober-minded reader cannot have failed to observe that nearly all the opposition comes from quarters that have long been noted for the rank abolitionism of their inhabitants—vide the meeting in Andover, Mr. Sewall's house, in Boston, in Hartford last evening, &c."

The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed Resolutions condemning the Nebraska Bill, in the House, by a vote of 47 to 25. The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Hartford, Conn. on the 22d of February, passed a Resolution, nearly unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut do recognize the whole duty in regard to it. To what length the gentleman's sense of duty may carry him, is quite uncertain—it may be his intention to postpone final action as long as possible, by moving these amendments.

The above concludes with a glorification about the Union of the United States, while it invokes the Congressional power to set aside the provisions of the Constitution, in order to "settle the slavery question." The Constitution settled that matter long ago, but politicians, who wish to destroy the rights of the South and it, unsettled it, and are anxious to keep it in that state, under a vile pretence—professing to be the lovers of peace and order, while under the influence of the Commissioners they have done all in their power to break up southern society, and to harass and annoy their fellow citizens of the slave States.

THE FRYING PAN SHOALS.

The new Light Boat named as above, and to be stationed near the Frying Pan Shoals, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She is a substantial vessel of probably 240 tons, was built at Baltimore, and so far as construction, equipment, &c., are concerned, seems well adapted for the purpose in view. We presume she will repair to her port without delay. —Herald of yesterday.

Gen. Alex. McRae, the President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Charleston Committee of Arrangements, in which he states that the Delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held in that city in April next, will be permitted to pass free on the line on presenting their certificates. —Id.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

The Intelligence received by the Europa will give quite an opposite turn to opinion in regard to the question of war in Europe. The news is decidedly of a pacific character. The Turkish Cabinet has made way for one less bent on war. There are rumors again of a reference of the Russo-Russian question to arbitration. On the 5th a smart affair took place near Giurgiu between the Turks and Russians. The loss on both sides was considerable. It appears that 3,000 Turks crossed the Danube, routed the Russian outposts, and attacked the town, after which they retired.

A dispatch from Vienna, Feb. 8, says that negotiations for peace are certainly going on, and that the Emperor Napoleon has, in an autograph letter, made a last appeal to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas.

A Wallachian General, two or three American officers, and several French and Swedish officers, have arrived at head quarters to take service in the Ottoman army.

Letters from the Danubian principalities give a deplorable picture of the misery which exists among the agricultural population, who are torn by the invaders from their homes in order to transport troops, build barracks, and to perform other forced duties. The distress of this portion of the Wallachian population is so great they emigrate in masses into the Austrian or Turkish provinces, or take up arms to resist the outrages of which they are made the victims.

The Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople of the 29th of January, announces that Mehmed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law; and head of the war party, had left the Ministry, and been replaced by Riza Pasha. Admit it is said succeeds Riza.

DREADFUL MARINE DISASTER.

The coast of the Island of Barra, off the Western part of Scotland, has been the scene of the total loss of the Liverpool ship W. H. Davis, Captain Carling master, while on her voyage to New Orleans, with every soul on board (excepting one man) in all 30 persons. The ship had become unmanageable in the course of the recent fearful westerly gales, and in attempting, on the night of the 20th of January, to weather Barra head, she went ashore on the rocks of Vatersay, within a short distance of the spot where the Anne Jane an emigrant ship, was lost a few months since. The moment the ill-fated ship touched the rocks, the master and crew took to the rigging, as their only chance of escape, expecting, no doubt, as the wreck beached over, they would be able to gain the rocks. In a few minutes the ship was dashed to pieces, and the whole of the poor fellows fell amid the wreck and perished. Only one escaped—the steward, a young man, named Robert William Rushmore, of Liverpool. He took refuge on the bowsprit, and as the vessel went to pieces he sprang forward and succeeded in reaching the rocks in safety, although very much bruised. He was almost insensible when assistance arrived the next morning. Several bodies of the crew were discovered among the rocks by the fishermen, who conveyed them to Vatersay for interment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate—some what contrary to its wont—held a session on Saturday, and an interesting one; for what was said, however, rather than what was done. After the disposal of some morning business a subject was brought to the notice of the Senate by Mr. Cass which gave rise to a brief discussion of some significance, but in which apiece and pleasantry were agreeably mingled. After this the Nebraska bill was resumed and debated until the adjournment by Mr. Butler, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, in support of it. Mr. Cass, it is understood, will address the Senate on the subject to-day.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION—PLAIN DRESS.

Some stir has been caused in diplomatic circles by the absence of the American Ambassador from the opening of Parliament on Tuesday. The Times blundered in its account of the ceremony thus: "Only one exception to official uniform was observable, and the gentleman in question, who appeared in evening dress and seemed unpleasantly conscious of his singularity, was at once set down as the American Minister."

The mistake on the part of the leading morning paper was too good a thing to be passed over, and the Globe accordingly lost no time in supplying the real facts.

"Neither the Minister nor any member of the Legation," says the evening Ministerial organ, "was present, information having been sent by the master of ceremonies that members of the Diplomatic Corps must appear in court dress, which cannot be worn by the American Legation without disregarding instruction."

The Daily News is highly indignant at this alleged insult put upon the American people and Government, and our democratic contemporary speaks out in this style:

"There can be very little doubt that a deliberate insult has been offered to the great nation with which all others, it becomes us to entertain the best relations. We will leave out of consideration the magnitude of trade with America, the community of language, the common stock—we will only point to the possible position in which England may be placed in the course of the war into which it seems we are entering. We hope, however, that a cause for ill-feeling will not arise between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations on a subject which is fitted to be debated only between a couple of Chamberlains of detestable Principles of the ancient Germanic confederation."

The most circumstantial account of this silly business appears in the columns of the Morning Advertiser:

"Mr. Buchanan, we understand, wrote two letters for cards of admission to his suite and others. No answer was vouchsafed to these, save a printed form, stating that court dress could not be dispensed with, and two tickets, one for a lady, who does not even exist."

"In this manner Governor Seymour, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of Russia, who is now on his way to St. Petersburg, was prevented from being present, although he applied to his Minister to get him a ticket of admission. He will probably be very differently entertained by the Emperor of the French and the Czar of Russia, both of whom will "contumaciously" dispense with Court livery."

SERIOUS FIRE.

The Roman Catholic church at Alton, Ill., and three dwelling houses, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th ult. Loss estimated at from 20 to 25,000.—insured for \$4,000.

PRIVATEERS.

A despatch from Washington states that the British and French Ministers on Thursday last, called upon Secretary Marcy, for the purpose of protesting against the fitting out of Russian privateers in this country. It is also understood that they informed the Secretary that such vessels should be treated as pirates by their respective governments.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—The detention of the mails and passengers on the Railroad on Saturday, was occasioned by an accident to a Freight Train about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, near Ridgeville. As the train of eighteen heavily laden cars was slowly ascending the steep grade of Cypress Hill, between the 27th and 28th mile posts, a cow suddenly crossed the track immediately in front of the engine, and was caught by the cowcatcher in such a manner as to bend some of the prongs downwards. These catching in the sleepers of the road, ripped several of them from their places, plunged down the embankment of six or seven feet. The tender was thrown forward and overturned on the track, while two of the cars laden with corn, were smashed to pieces—one against the tender, and the other over the locomotive.

The Engineer, J. H. Moores, was precipitated through the window of his cabin into the bushes, and escaped with but trifling injury. One of the Firemen, AGO. GRAMMER was caught under the engine, but was extricated at the expense of a sprained wrist. The other Fireman, DAVID HIGGINS, fell on the upper side of the engine, against which he was jammed by the heavy timbers of a fractured car, and a number of bags of corn which fell upon him. In this position, a portion of his body, exposed to the scorching steam, and other persons pressed against the heated furnace, he remained for more than an hour before he was extricated. His injuries are very severe.

The obstructions on the road arrested the Hamburg and Columbia Mail Trains until after nine o'clock in the evening, and they did not reach the city until midnight.—Mercury.

GEORGIA AND THE COMPROMISE.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia adjourned sine die on the 17th inst. The bill, which provides relative to the Nebraska territory, and the dissenting votes in the Senate and by a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives.

"The State of Georgia, in solemn Convention, having firmly fixed herself upon the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, relating to the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States as a final settlement of the agitation of the question, its withdrawal from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and its reference to the people of the Territories interested therein; and distinctly recognising in those compromise measures the doctrine that it is not competent for Congress to impose any restrictions as to the existence of slavery among them upon the citizens moving into and settling upon the territories of the Union acquired or to be hereafter acquired; but that the question whether slavery shall or shall not form a part of their domestic institutions is for them alone to determine for themselves; and heretofore Executive having reiterated and affirmed the same fixed policy in his inaugural address."

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the Legislature of Georgia, as the representatives of the people, speaking their will and expressing their feelings, have had their confidence strengthened in the settled determination of the great body of the Northern people to carry out in good faith those principles, in the practical application of them to the bills proposed by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, in the United States Senate, at the present session, proposing the organization of a Territorial Government for the Territory of Nebraska."

"And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to vote for and support those principles, and to use all proper means in their power for carrying them out, either as applied to the government of the Territory of Nebraska or in any other bill for Territorial government which may come before them."

"Resolved further, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

From the Richmond Evening Bulletin. MRS. STOWE ON NEBRASKA. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has issued an address to the women of the Free States on the subject of Slavery in general, and the Nebraska bill in particular. The old lady makes astounding and caustic appeal to her sisters in Israel to bestir themselves, to prevent the consummation of the great iniquity proposed by Senator Douglas. We are glad to see the genuine and unqualified abolitionism of the North.—Stowe's Beecherism, and the Garrison, &c., thus taking the lead in this new anti-slavery agitation. At all the meetings that have been held in the North, cities to denounce the repeal of the Missouri compromise, these pestilent fanatics and traitors have been the principal orators. We anticipate good results from the forwardness of these people in putting themselves at the head of the anti-Nebraska movement. For the last twenty years, the great body of the Northern people have listened with contemptuous indifference to their absurd and fanatical ravings, and it is hardly probable that at this late day, their rant will be taken up as political leaders and guides by the masses to whom they have so long been objects of contempt and aversion. A Northern journal remarks that the feeling of opposition to the Nebraska bill is strong in New York; but that as it is too weak to outlive for a month the favor of Theodore Parker, Mrs. Stowe, Garrison, and their abolition allies.—We have no doubt that this remark is strictly true, and hence we see with pleasure that these notorious personages have constituted themselves the leaders of the new crusade.

HEAVY FRESHET.

We learn from passengers and officials on the Wilmington and Manchester Cars, which arrived this morning, that the Congaree River rose to a tremendous height yesterday morning. At Kingsville, the rise was about seven inches per hour. At the time the Manchester cars left Kingsville yesterday evening, from 150 to 200 yards of the South Carolina Railroad had washed up in two different places, about 12 miles from the junction, and the water was still rising. The mails and passengers had to be conveyed over the breaks by means of hand cars. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the Waterworks on the Manchester Road. At Camden yesterday morning the water was higher than it was last year, when so much damage was done to the Camden Road. It was feared the water would reach the top of the Trestle by day light this morning. We hope the fears entertained may not be realized.—Journal of Yesterday.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following is from the "mash his mouth" Roman Catholic paper called the Freeman's Journal printed in New York, and was received by a well known Catholic gentleman of that city—dated Rome, Jan. 12, 1854.

A few evenings since I attended a *siere* at the residence of Mr. Gess, our Charge d'Affaires, the party was nearly American, and consisted of a complimentary to our President Van Buren, who had been residing in Rome for some time. Among the guests was a young man, who was engaged in America. I saw told that he was a native of Wisconsin, and had been a member of the Wisconsin Militia. He is now a convert.

WEDDING PARTY POISONED.

A wedding party took place at Batavia, N. Y., lately, and during the evening all hands were taken sick. Subsequently the bridegroom, Mr. Philipot, the bride and a young man named Beard, died. Several others are still in a dangerous condition. It is supposed that some liquor they drank contained poison.

TREATY WITH THE NEBRASKA INDIANS.

Major Gatewood on his way to Washington with a Delegation of Plains Chiefs.—The stipulations of the Treaty—8,000,000 Acres Ceded to the Government.

Major Gatewood of the Circuit Court of Indian Agency, arrived in this city yesterday, in company with a delegation of Nebraska Indians, of whom fourteen are chiefs, and two interpreters. These chiefs are of the following tribes:—Omahas, Ottobas and Missouris—seven of the former, four of the second, and three of the latter. The party are on their way to Washington city, and came so far on their journey by land. They leave on an Ohio river boat to-morrow evening.

The Republican of this city has made exceedingly unhappy by the obstinate conduct of some of the upper Mississippi river papers, in stating, time and again, that Major Gatewood was going to make, was making, and had made treaties with the aforesaid Indian tribes. The editor of the Republican almost became frantic at these announcements, and at last declared that Major Gatewood had no more authority to make treaties with the Indians than he had.

We presume the editor is right. We suppose that every schoolboy knows that a private individual, no subordinate officer, no Nebraska Governor, can make a treaty. The Constitution of the United States has settled that matter. But yet an individual, an officer, or a minister, such as Nicholas P. Trist or Major Gatewood, or General Gadsden, may properly receive proposals for a treaty, "best terms," suggest modifications, and get the best terms possible offered for a treaty and then submit the same to the government at Washington city for consideration. This Major Gatewood has done. The Republican has spoken time and again, of General Gadsden's late "Treaty with Mexico." But is it a treaty, or only a programme that may become a treaty? The Republican's hatred of Nebraska must be intense to descend to such inebriated hostility.

The facts, we learn from Major Gatewood, are as follows: He was directed to prevail on the Indians mentioned to consent to a treaty with the United States for a sale of their land, and he was furnished with written powers of attorney which he was to get these Indians to sign, delegating power to their chiefs to go to Washington city to conclude the treaty. Major Gatewood could not succeed with this plan. Probably the Indians had a little confidence in their chiefs as the white people of Missouri have in some of their leaders and public teachers. At all events, they wanted to know something about the treaty their chiefs were to make at Washington. They wanted a hand in making it. Therefore, Major G. failed in the first scheme. But, nothing daunted, he went to work like a sensible man and got the next best thing he could: He got the Indians to say that a treaty they would make, and he got the power of attorney signed, delegating power to go on to Washington and conclude the proposed treaty, with authority granted to the chiefs to modify or adapt the treaty to the views of the United States Government. This is quite as good an arrangement as the original one, and it satisfied the Indians. Our government ought, and it no doubt will, be liberal with them. The terms of the treaty agreed to by them, we think, should be accepted. They seem to us very liberal, and we think the thanks of the country are due to Major Gatewood for the tact he employed in getting the Indians to propose a treaty, and to send on chiefs to conclude it. And his agreement with the Indians is as justly spoken of as a "Gadsden's treaty," as Gadsden's with Mexico as "Gadsden's treaty."

These matters being thus understood, we hope the Republican's notion will not be too much shocked to bear another repetition of the particulars of Major Gatewood's treaty, by which one half of Nebraska, including the great valley of the Platte, is to be cleared of Indian life and opened to white settlement. So here goes from the Savannah Sentinel:—

The main features of the treaty with the Omahas are as follows:—They cede to the government all the country from the confluence of the Great Nebraska (Platte) with the Missouri, running north as far as the Louisa creek and west to the Louisa fork. The lands reserved for the future homes of the Omahas is that portion of country embraced between the Louisa creek and North branch river. The amount of land embraced in this treaty is about 8,000,000 acres, which will probably include 6,000,000 of good or arable land, for which it is stipulated that they shall receive \$400,000 a year for the term of thirty years, payable semi-annually, furnished them with a blacksmith, gunsmith, break two hundred acres of land and protect them from the Sioux.

The Ottobas treated February 3. The amount of land embraced in this treaty is between two and three millions of acres, for which it is stipulated that the government shall pay them \$120,000 annually for the space of thirty years. The land they reserve for the future occupancy lies due west from old Fort Kearny, upon the west side of the Big Blue, being ten miles in width and running west indefinitely.

The Pawnees are out on a hunt, but they have been ready to treat for a long time, and the other tribes having ceded, there is no doubt about them. The quantity of land bargained for by these treaties amounts, it is said, to about 10,000,000 acres. The scope of countries extends from the mouth of the Great Nemaha, near the northern boundary line of Missouri, to the mouth of Iowa creek, opposite the southwest corner of Minnesota Territory. It fronts about 250 miles on the west side of Missouri, and is a splendid, rich limestone country.

How old are you, Sam? "Twenty-five, Massa," was the reply; "but if you counts by de fun 'a seen, jast call me seventy-five."

BAULKY HORSE.

When ploughed with a baulky horse, tie a string around the joint above the hoof and walk before him, pulling the string gently at first, and increasing the strain until the animal moves, which, it is said, he will not fail soon to do.

A ROYAL QUANDARY.

On the first consignment of Sedilite Powders to the capital of Delhi, the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing box.—A box was brought to the king in full court, and he eagerly swallowed by his majesty. With a shriek, that will be remembered while Delhi is numbered with the kingdoms, the monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and, in his agonies, screamed, "Hold me down!" Then, rushing from his room, fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long continued effervescence of the compound, spouting like ten thousand pennyworth of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of a melancholy and humilifying proof that kings are mortal.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

The effects of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, general debility, nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in another column of this paper, to which will be remembered while Delhi is numbered with the kingdoms, the monarch rose, staggered, exploded, and, in his agonies, screamed, "Hold me down!" Then, rushing from his room, fell prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long continued effervescence of the compound, spouting like ten thousand pennyworth of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of a melancholy and humilifying proof that kings are mortal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

BY S. M. WEST, Aucr. On Monday, March 13, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange Corner, will be sold:—One House and Lot over the Rail Road Bridge, on the west side of Fourth Street, lot 66 by 165 feet. The house is now occupied by Mr. Teasie. One House and Lot on west side Fourth Street, adjoining the above Lot, bounded by Fourth and Second Streets. Occupied by Mr. E. Mayers. Lot 66 by 165 feet.

One House and Lot, on west side Fourth Street, next to the house lately occupied by Thos. H. Gentry. Lot 66 by 165 feet.

And one full lot with two Houses on it, a corner lot, bounded by Fourth, Fifth and Bladen Streets; lot 66 on Fourth and Fifth Streets, by 320 on Bladen Street.

Also, One House and Lot over the Corner of Third and Old North Boundary Street, lot 66 on Third Street by 110 feet on Old North Boundary Street. Consented to by Mr. Hensley. And the above property is sold for a division. Sale positive. All persons who wish to purchase will please call and examine the premises. S. M. WEST, Aucr. 142-143.

HAY! HAY!! 100 Bales superior Hay, just received from the South, for sale by T. C. WORTH, March 2, 1854.

ARREST OF ROBBERY.

Dudley Sheriff ARRESTED, on Tuesday, 28th ult., a party of five, charged with robbing and kidnapping. One of them, on Monday, arrested a passenger from the cars, and on pretence of making a bet on a game of cards, on the "pocket safe," borrowed one hundred dollars, for which he gave a counterfeit check as security—the accomplice seized the money and ran off, and the other, under pretence that he had swindled him, followed in chase, and this was the last seen of them at that time. This happened near the Depot.

They were taken at Strickland's on Tuesday night confined in Jail by the Sheriff. There were found on them seven or eight hundred dollars in money, and various articles of trickery.—The Sheriff says they are great adepts in their trade, and would do credit, in their way to the city of New York to which they belong.

Several other outrages have been perpetrated in which others were engaged, besides the arrested persons. We believe the Sheriff is on their track.

QUESTION ANSWERED.

"Doctor," said an old lady the other day to her family physician "kin you tell me how it is that some folks are born dumb?" "Why hem?" "Why certainly, madam," replied the doctor, it is owing to the fact that they came into the world without the power of speech!" "La me!" remarked the old lady, "now just see what it is to have a phisic education. I've axed my old man more than a hundred times that if he was same thing and I could give him out of his was 'base they is.' Well I'm glad I axed you, for I never should a died satisfied without knowin' it."

Court Dress of American Representatives abroad.—The Demands of European Aristocracy. A Hint to our President.

It appears that the nobility (?) of Europe, in disregard of our national simplicity and in defiance of our government's instruction, refuse to admit an American official unless appearing in and wearing the costume of the aristocracy. Ministers and our secretaries insisted—'all done'—by authority' of the governments to which they are accredited. Very well. It is a bad rule which they will not work both ways. If the governments of Europe have a right to regulate the dress of our representatives, in open violation of the expressed wish of our Secretary, we certainly have the same right to regulate the costume of foreign ministers at Washington. As an American abroad must appear in court dress to please the crowned heads of Europe, let the European representatives in the United States be required to appear in plain clothes, to please republican America. —The N. Y. Herald.

MEMORANDUM.

Brig Adina, Trefay, from this port, for Liverpool, went to sea on Friday 24th ult., on her regular route, and is expected to arrive in Liverpool on the 2nd inst. She put back into port, and was towed up to Town on the morning of the 26th.

Brig Matina, Thorsnyke, for Belfast, Me. by J. D. McRae & Co., with 100,000 feet lumber.

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WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL.

AS THEY CAN BE RELIED ON. Dr. J. S