FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.---Thirteen Days Later from Europe

Terrible Railway Revulsion in England and France—Expected Famine in England—Proposed Opening of the Ports—Meetings of the English Cabinet—Depression in the Cotton Market—Excited Feelings in England on the Corn Laws—Renewed Political Agitation in England and Ireland—Resignation of Marshal Soult—Affairs in India—Abdel Kader and the French—Prostration of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts—Briskness in the Iron Trade—Markets, &c. &c.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday evening, November 20, with thirteen days later news.

Our accounts in a commercial and financial point of view, are more important than they have been for the last twenty years. A terrible revulsion has commenced in England, greater than that of 1825, and similar to that of 1837 in the United States. This revulsion has been produced by the combined influence of a bad harvest all over England and Europe, a bad monetary system, and the unthinking inflation in railway speculations.

All stocks, and every staple is going down—except the price of breadstuffs, which in the impending famine enhances and improves. The terrible movement is just in its commencement. The first blow has been struck—and in Ireland, the agitator O'Connell is already using it for the purpose of opposition to the union.

The English government seems to be in a state of alarm, and Sir Robert Peel is calling cabinet after cabinet, to deliberate on the opening of the ports, and the best means to meet impending famine. Cotton is down—corn is up—and the excitement caused by the revullion is increasing every day. What the result may be, no one can tell—perhaps it is the "beginning of the end" of the financial and political superstructure of England and France.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY REVULSION —the railway mania has received its *quietus*. Something like a panic has overtaken the speculators in iron highways. Now that the reaction has come it brings in its train ruin and devastation, and bankruptcy to thousands.

The wreck of fortune and of character which this temporary insanity has produced, will be felt long after the causes that produced it have passed away. As a proof of the extent to which this huge system of swindling has been carried, it may be mentioned that even ladies were not exempt from its influence. The female friends and relatives of those who pulled the wires of certain imposing puppet schemes, were in the daily habit of haunting the purlieus and offices of the share-brokers in the Metropolis, to watch the market, in order to turn their letters of allotments to the best account! One of the railway papers mentions a certain batch of female speculators who contrived to realize, by this kind of chicanery, during the height of the mania, the astounding sum of £500,000.

FAMINE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND.—Hitherto, the cycle of the seasons has befriended Sir Robert Peel. Four good harvests in succession have filled his exchequer—filled the stomachs of the lieges—made the nation prosperous—the people contented. Alas! the scene is changed—the evil day has come upon him, and has found him unprepared to face it. Famine—gaunt, horrible, destroying famine—seems impending. Fears have seized the pulic mind

In Ireland matters look appalling—in England gloomy. The granaries of the continent are exhausted. The corn fields of the Vistula, the Danube, and the Elbe, are barely sufficient for the local wants of the inhabitants. The nation is in commotion; and the cry of "Open the ports and let in corn, duty free!" is heard, on all sides, reverberated from every part of the empire.

The "pressure from without" has made itself heard in Downing street; and faith in the sliding scale—Peel's sliding scale—is gone forever. A third of the potatoe crop in Ireland is destroyed. The Government has sent scientific professors to the scene of the mischief, and the awful truth is out that this large portion of the people's food—the esculent that Cobbett abhorred—is unfit for use.

What is to be done in this terrible, this unlooked for emergency? "Open the ports!" is the exclamation, and there stands the shivering Premier, like a reed in the wind, paralyzed between affection for his sliding scale and the horrors of public famine. There he is, balancing the pros and cons. But necessity is superior to consistency, superior even to law. The ports must be opened.

O'Connell, who assumes to be the tribune of the Irish people, goes beyond this. He demands a grant of pulblic money, to the extent of a million and a half, to be expended in the purchase of food—he calls for a tax of fifty per cent. on the absentees, and a tax of ten per cent. on the residents—he asks for the prohibition of corn and provisions leaving the island, and the prevention of distilleries consuming grain.

Large demands these—will they be conceded? A day or two will solve the question; and in the meantime speculation will find a wide margin for the exercise of its ingenuity.

The sliding scale—that cunning scheme to make food artificially dear—is in the crisis of its fate. Swept away now, as it will be, its re-imposition, with the views which the public entertain, and which conservative and even agricultural members have tardily adopted, will be found impossible. It is gone forever.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Corn market continues to rise, and the averages to decrease a little; but the "jump" in the scale by no means indicates the actual price which good Wheat realizes. The quantity of indifferent or bad grain which is thrown upon the market keeps up the averages—if such a misnomer can be applied to a scheme which very unfairly represents the actual price of the article. This opening of the ports is a question so important in itself, not only as it affects the corn trade, but what is of far greater consequence, as it affects the general interests of the country, that it absorbs every other topic at the present moment.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at the house of Sir Robert Peel, as the Premier could not leave his home, owing to an attack of gout in the foot. At this meeting the question of the opening of the ports was no doubt discussed in all its bearings, and expectation was on the *qui vive* to know the result. Another Cabinet Council was held at Sir Robt. Peel's house the following day, and the result of this, as of the preceding meeting, still remains a mystery. People have been anxiously looking to the *London Gazette*, expecting to see an official intimation of the Government policy, but they have looked in vain.

The great hope is in the United States and Canada. The proof of the scarcity exists in the fact, that most of the continental powers have already opened their ports for the self-same object, and it is justly said, "Why should England be less considerate for its citizens than are the continental rulers for theirs?"

The great fact in all probability is, that Peel is unwilling to act till he is armed with the strongest possible reasons for doing so; and in order to put cavil out of the question, he is said to be waiting for the report of the scientific commissioners, whom he has sent to Ireland to investigate the potatoe disease. Some say that Parliament will be immediately summoned to consider what ought to be done in the present emergency.

A Privy Council must be called ere the ports can be opened, and as no announcement of such a meeting has yet been made, some days, it is probable, may elapse before the policy of the Cabinet will be made public. The state of things in these kingdoms at the present time, with the certainty of "bread stuffs" coming in free, or at the lowest nominal duty, must have a considerable effect on the price of those commodities in the United States and Canadian markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Nov. 5.—The step which the Bank of England took, as noticed in our last paper, of raising the interest of money, produced speedily a transition of a very extraordinary nature upon the share market, and on the funds generally; for more than a week the market continued to fall daily—the Scrip of new Railways, so much in favor by needy speculators, went down, in many instances, from a high premium to par and nominal quotations, at which there are no buyers.

The market was in a short space cleared of many schemes that never ought to have seen the light, and probably will now never be quoted in the market again. Although the substantial lines suffered in some degree along with the rest, yet they have since recovered entirely, and in some instances, obtained an advance; and it is agreed on all hands that the market is more healthy. The settling took place on Saturday, and there was, as might be expected, several defaulters on the Exchange, amounting to £70,000 or £80,000. Some failures have also taken place to the provincial market, and it is probable that at their next settlement more will occur.

FRANCE.—The announcement of the resignation of the brave old veteran Soult appears to be based on truth. At his advanced age, repose and retiument would well befit him, so that the old soldier, like the Roman in the capitol, should be enabled to adjust his mantle before the closing scene of his eventful career.

DISCOVERY OF THE MAGNETIC POLES.—The Cincinnati Chronicle has the following:

"A scientific gentleman, who was present at Dr. Locke's lecture on Monday evening, says it was remarkably interesting. The subject was electro-magnetism, heat, and their kindred topics. Among other things, he mentioned the discoveries he had made and the facts accumulated in regard to the magnetic poles, and the line of greatest intensity. This has been a a subject of examination with him for several years. He considers now that the magnetic poles are discovered—at least their immediate locality. His views on this subject have been confirmed by other observers. one of the magnetic poles is in Siberia and another in the northern part of America. The line of greatest intensity is near the shores of Lake superior."

☞WHO KILLED TECUMSEH? — In a number of "Niles's Register," dated Dec. 31, 1814, we find the following paragraph:

Mr. Clay.—A London paper says that Mr. Clay, (our Minister at Ghent) was the man who killed Tecumseh, and that he cut several razor trops out of his back after he was dead.

The Railway Mania in England has rendered it necessary for the London Times to print an extra of a whole sheet daily, which is covered with advertisements of railway projects. The aggregate cost of these advertisements is said to be ten thousand dollars a day. The Times was stated a year ago to be worth three hundred thousand dollars a year.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Allen County.

At a Convention of the Democrats of Allen county, held at the Court House, Saturday, Nov. 15th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention at Indianapolis on the 8th January next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, S. C. Freeman was called to the chair, and Thos. Tigar appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair,

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Messrs Randall, Tigar, and Morss were appointed said committee, who after a brief recess, reported the following:

Whereas, a call has been issued by the Democratic State Central Committee for a Democratic State Convention to assemble at Indianapolis on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported by the democratic party for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State; and

Whereas, this Convention looks upon the system of nominating all candidates for public offices by regular Conventions emanating from the people themselves, as the only true democratic course, and the one by which our strength can be rendered most available, and union and harmony best preserved in our ranks: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a sufficient number of delegates to represent Allen county in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th January next.

Resolved, That this Convention has undiminished confidence in the political integrity and ability of our present efficient Governor, Hon. JAMES WHITCOMB. The valuable services he rendered to the democratic cause, during the canvass of 1843, did much towards elevating our State to the proud eminence she now occupies among the democratic States of the Union, and have justly endeared him to the democracy of the State.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to vote for Hon. James Whitcomb, as the first choice of the democracy of Allen county, for the office of Governor; provided he will consent to be a candidate; and his services have not been called for by his fellow citizens to occupy a higher and more important station in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the noble stand taken by our Lieutenant Governor, Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, in "taking the responsibility" of preventing the whigs in the Legislature from from forcing on the State an U. S. Senator whose opinions and course on all national questions would have been in direct opposition to those of the majority of the citizens of the State, merits the approbation of every good citizen.

Resolved, That Hon. Jesse D. Bright is the first choice of the democracy of this county for re-election to the station he now occupies;—provided, Mr. Whitcomb be the candidate for Governor; otherwise Jesse D. Bright is our choice for Governor—unless his services have previously been required by our friends to represent the State of Indiana in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to endeavor to select such men for a State Central Committee as will faithfully discharge the duties imposed on them, and will remember that the object of their appointment is, to further the interests of the *party* rather than *their own*.

Resolved, That the experience of the present season, when we have witnessed the price of wheat, while depending on the much-boasted-of whig "home market" down to 50 cents, and again rising to 75 cents when a demand arose for a foreign supply, proves that the promised *home-market* of the whigs of 1844 is entitled to no more dependence than their "*two dollars a day and roast beef*," of 1840.

Resolved, That we view a Protective Tariff as an ingenious scheme to enrich the wealthy eastern manufacturers at the expense of poor western farmers, without the latter receiving any advantage as an equivalent, and we therefore trust our democratic President will recommend to Congress to abandon the system, as anti-republican, and unjust and oppressive to a large majority of the citizens of the Union; and that such recommendation may be promptly responded to by every democrat in Congress.

Resolved, That we expect the present Legislature to nominate one of our best men for U. S. Senator, and when nominated that there will be no division in our ranks for personal or local considerations; and that our Senator be instructed to support the candidate thus nominated, as the first, the last, and the only choice of Allen county.

Which were severally read, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the following were appointed delegates to attend the State Convention:

William Rockhill, Joseph Sinclear, Peter Kiser, William Stewart, Thos. Tigar, H. Rudisill, S. C. Freeman, G. B. Gloyd, R. McDonald, P. Heller, R. Stackweather, G. Johnson, E. F. Colerick, Samuel Edsall, E. A. McMahon, L. S. Chittenden, R. Andrews, S. Wheeler, Henry Miller, James Van Dolah, Jesse Coles, F. D. Lasselle, Wm. A. Jackson, F. S. Avaline, R. E. Fleming, —— Wykoff, A. Fulkerson, H. Castleman, A. Robinson, C. Shriner, N. Clem, A. Loutz, S. Sowers, D. Reed, —— Conklin, H. L. Parker, N. McLane.

Col. Chittenden addressed the Convention, and called attention to the necessity which existed for paying more attention to the primary meetings and conventions, as it is only by the people's being fully and fairly represented therein, that any good can be expected to result from them.

On motion,

Resolved, That as the next August election will be one of the utmost importance to the welfare of the State, inasmuch as a Governor will have to be elected, on whose wisdom and judgment much depends; therefore, the various township committees in Allen county be requested to use every exertion to have the democratic force in their several townships properly organized.

Resolved, That we recommend a convention be held next spring to nominate candidates for the various county offices, and that we pledge ourselves not to support any candidates except those regularly nominated by such democratic convention; and cannot recognize any man as a democrat who will run for any office in opposition to the nominee of the convention, and thereby, by producing disunion in our ranks, defeat our efforts, and secure the election of whig officers in this democratic county.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Indiana State Sentinel.

The convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

S. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

THOS. TIGAR, Secretary.

Hamilton County.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Democrats of Hamilton county met in the Court House in Noblesville on Saturday the 22d inst., for the purpose of nominating a suitable number of delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th January next. On motion of Mr. Burns, Sewel Wyllys was appointed chairman and William Garver Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated, it was,

On motion of Mr. Harrison,

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee consisting of one person from each township represented, who shall report to this meeting as many names as they may see proper from every township, to be selected as delegates.

The committee reported the following names, which report was accepted and the nominations confirmed, to wit: from

Noblesville.—Sewel Wyllys, Joseph Messick, John G Burns, Earl S. Stone, Michael Reveal, John F. Johnson, William Garver, D. W. Bond, Abram Hess, Tyra Harris, W. T. Messick, N. Daubenspeck, Thomas Demoss, A. Thompson, O. W. Stitt, Jesse Wilson, C. W. Harrison, John Pontious.

Whitelicver.—Robert Criswell, Jacob Colip, Jacob S. Tyson, William Dick, Jacob Water, Samuel Jemison, James McNeal, Peter Auchenbauch, Nicholas Keck, Cornelius More, Thomas Provolt, Christian Shell.

Fall Creek.—Moses Craig, George Bowers, S. N. Fausett, Peter Flaunegan, Humphrey Lacy, Benjamin Murrer, William Mckinster, Joseph Bolton, R. P. Kimberlin, Joseph Chitwood.

Jackson.—Elijah Redman, Alfred Redman, Nevil Redman, Stephen McKinley, John Harbaugh, John Kreag, George Kreag, Benjamin Jones, W. K. Rollins, John Criswell.

Adams.—Adison Boxley, Connwel Harbaugh, Jonathan Seamon, James Harbaugh, Joseph Horn, Joseph Parsons, William Davis.

Washington.—Curtis Jackson, William Harvey, Robert Bowman, Henry Woodruff, Harvey Jackson, George White, Oliver Jackson.

Clay.—Josiah Senior, Thomas Harvey, Elias Harvey, Robert Ellis.

Delaware.—Humphrey Irwin, John Crossby, William Irwin, Jackson Heady, James Heady.

Wayne.—Thomas Richardson, Peter Paswaters, Andrew Mekinzie, Clement Paswaters, Joseph Teters, Geo. Coster, John Wiseman, John Fry, Soloman Bratton, Eli Coverdale.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indiana State Sentinel.

SEWEL WYLLIS, Chairman.

WILLIAM GARVER, Secretary.

Boone County.

LEBANON, Nov. 22, 1845.

According to previous notice a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Boone county was held in the Court House to-day. After the Convention was organized, some of the townships not being represented, it was considered best to adjourn to meet at some future day, that the townships might have time to become organized and send up full delegations. The 25th day of December next is the time to which the Convention adjourned, when it is hoped every township will send up her delegates prepared for the work. J.

Many friends are lost by ill-timed jests; rather lose your best jest than your worst friend.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech,

AT THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Hon. gentleman, in some general remarks, applauded the object of the Convention. He spoke of the obstructions to commerce in our Western rivers, and the disastrous navigation round Florida, calling attention to the proposed railroads to connect the Mississippi with the South Atlantic States. He thus continued:

I trust, gentlemen, a spirit will govern this assembly which will remove all jealousy, if any may have existed, between divers interests—they are all one in reality. I hope to see harmony—all, aiding in all, and rejoicing in doing so.

In these remarks I do not cross the Mississippi river to the newer region of country, for on this point I am unprepared; but I firmly hope and believe there will be no difficulty there. Their interests are ours.

The systematic policy of your streams, and their protection in war will, it is true, afford great facility in the transit of persons and merchandize, and a ready market in one place if not another, even a market to every man's door. But that is as yet but little. We must look to our connection with the North, as well as amongst ourselves: and see that that connection shall be secure from danger of navigation, as well as contingency of war. The railroad system is the only sure and uninterrupted means of connection therewith, and that for the six months in the year, when, from opposite causes, either ice, or drought, the ordinary channels of inland navigation are closed. Besides great railroad communications, we must also connect the valleys of the Missis-ippi and St. Lawrence rivers—to effect which, the Illinois river presents great natural advantages. Other links of connection now in progress will shortly be completed. The New York and Erie railroad—the Pennsylvania railroads—the Baltimore railroad—the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—the James river and Kanawha railroad—and other companies pushing on their noble enterprises to completion.

This then, gentlemen, brings us to a more delicate question—and that is, *how far we may invoke the aid of the General Government?* On this point, gentlemen, I am aware there is a diversity of opinion. It is well known that I am for a rigid construction of our Constitution. I will not, nay I would scorn to take this occasion to pass opinion on topics belonging to other Halls than these—and here I would beg all to act with forbearance. If general topics arise, let every constitutional scruple be an untouched point. Your circular of last July, excluding subjects of political controversy, I read with pleasure on that account. Our General Government, however, is one of limited powers. Its restrictions must be sacred, and on them depend the duration of our Constitution and our country. On their integrity depends the fond anticipation of the founders of our government, that for time to come it should far surpass all others.

As to the improvement of the Valley of the Mississippi—what, then, can the General Government do! The invention of Fulton has, if I may be allowed the expression, turned the Missi-sippi river and its tributaries into an inland sea, of equal importance in its navigation with Chesapeake or Delaware Bay. I believe it, therefore, to be a matter peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and deserving in the highest degree of its police and protection. This is not a matter to be left to individual States. It is one of high National importance. We may safely lay down as a rule, which it is presumed will be acceptable to all, that whatever can be done by individuals they ought to accomplish; whatever is peculiarly within the province of States they should effect; and whatever is essentially within the control of the General Government, it should accomplish. I believe the free and uninterrupted navigation of these inland seas (so to speak) is within the peculiar province of the General Government. (Great applause.) But on these topics it were useless at present to go into detail.

Again, *the connection of the Mississippi Valley with the Southern Atlantic States* is a matter belonging to the General Government, and requires attention in two points:

1. A more uninterrupted communication between the Mississippi and the Gulf, by deeping the bar at the Balize, so as at all times to admit the passage of the largest vessels, and thus effect a more immediate junction of the ocean and the river trade.

2 Security in the event of war, not only by an extensive naval station on the Gulf, and the permanent occupation of those waters by a large naval force, but also by the speedy fortification of the Tortugas.

These means will tend to keep open the present modes of transit between the South-western and Atlantic States.

There is another mode of intercommunication, however, wherein the intervention of the General Government may be more than doubtful. I now allude to the railroad system. Now, Government, I contend, cannot create a railroad system of internal improvements within any separate State; and grant that it had the power, even then it would be in vain to look for an appropriation. Local appropriations, if I may use a vulgar expression, are controlled and overruled by "log rolling," and in illustration of the futility of the General Government embarking in any undertaking of the kind, I would state, that already it has expended not less than seventeen millions of dollars therein, the whole of which, at this time, is not worth one million of dollars. However, the Government ought to subscribe to every work of internal improvement in proportion to the ownership in lands to be benefitted thereby, just as individual or corporate owners do. This is no new idea to me. I once gave the casting vote in the Chair, for the Ship Canal connection in Illinois, on this principle. Now the Government is a great landed proprietor in the new States. It ought to terminate that ownership and transfer its management to the States, allowing them thirty-three and one-third (a liberal allowance to be sure) per cent. for attending to it, the other sixty-six and two-thirds going to the General Government, and connecting this, at the same time, with the graduation of their prices, so as to reduce their prices even to 25 cents per acre. This course, gentlemen, would be productive of a fund, which might be appropriated to railroads, or other works of benefit to the lands so owned. It might be applied by subscription, with States or individuals, to alternate sections of such improvement, all in the ratio of respective ownership. Such a course will have great effect on the improvement of the Mississippi Valley, and its connection with the Atlantic States.

I now come to another point. I do not want to allude to the Protective system, nor discuss the merits or demerits of a high or the present tariff. Nor do I desire at all to force any opinions on any gentleman present. But one subject may incidentally demand our consideration on one article of duty, which may perhaps be discussed without entering into the province of Legislative halls, and which has an immediate bearing on the present topic. Individuals may accomplish much by their subscriptions to public enterprise; but regard the expense of a railroad at present prices. The usual T railroad iron, as imported into this country under the present tariff, costs not less than $2,000 per mile for the duty. Now were this duty repealed, it would virtually operate as so much money actually subscribed to the completion of a road. Our own manufacturers can make such iron at from fifty-five to sixty dollars per ton. This I have from the best authority, and from a gentleman who at this time has not less than $300,000 invested in iron works.

There are at present but two manufactories of railroad iron in this country; but I apprehend many will be induced to engage in it.

I have now passed, I believe, through all that we can ask of the General Government, except one topic. We must look to a FOREIGN as well as a home market. The present tariff is a barrier to the command of the *foreign* market. But I recommend, even if this be so, that we shall not battle this here. The Halls of Congress, not the Assembly here met, is the place for that discussion.

In conclusion, your position in point of country is truly remarkable for climate, fertility, and extent; but great as it now is, a more brilliant destiny awaits you. It will not be more than twenty years before you will be deliberating, not how you shall connect your valley with the Pacific Ocean, but how, across the continent, you shall connect the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thus control the transit of the world.

☞The New York Herald significantly asks.—"If the United States, in addition to a monopoly of all the cotton lands of any value in the world, should, in process of time, occupy the whole of Oregon and all of California, with its fine harbors, and if Mexico should fall into the bosom of the republic with all its rich mines, where would be the power of England and the influence of Europe, in opposition to the mighty empire that this country would then present?"

A NOBLE ANIMAL.—Carter the Lion King "has purchased the *largest* horse in England. He has named him 'General Washington.'" He is twenty hands high, and looks as large as an elephant. He is a black gelding, beautifully dappled—his mane is nearly four feet long; his tail sweeps the ground; he is perfectly formed, and is regarded as one of the finest specimens of the horse ever seen in Great Britain. He is only six years old: he will be exhibited shortly in London and then sent to the United States. A most splendid covering of blue silk velvet, fringed with a deep border of gold, is being made for him.

"Let me see you dare do it," as the woman said to her husband when he told her he was going to throw himself into the river.

"Come, Bob, tell us how much you have cleared by your speculations!" said Bob's quizzical friend to him the other day. "Cleared!" replied Bob, with a frown, "why, I've cleared my pockets."

Patrick Henry.

Some very interesting reminiscenees of this great orator are given in Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, a work recently published, and likely to be of a good deal of interest not only to the people of the Old Dominion, but to the citizens of other States. In this work occurs a passage, stating Henry's opinions on an important point of our Constitution:

"He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution because he thought it gave too much power to the General Government; and in conversation with the father of a venerable Senator from Prince Edward he remarked with emphasis:

"The President of the United States will always come in at the head of a party. He will be supported in all his acts by a party. You do not now think much of the patronage of the President; but the day is coming when it will be tremendous, and from this power the country may sooner or later fall."

The following anecdote is given concerning one of his important legal arguments:

"In the British debt cause, of which Wirt gives a full account Mr. Henry made great preparation. He shut himself in his office for three days, during which he did not see his family; his food being handed by a servant through the office door. The Countess of Huntington, then in this country, was among the auditors, and remarked after hearing the arguments of the several speakers, "that if every one of them had spoken in Westminster Hall they would have been honored with a peerage." This case, says Wirt, was discussed with so much learning, argument, and eloquence, as to have placed the bar of Virginia, in the estimation of the Federal judges, (if the reports of the day may be accredited,) above all others in the United Siates. Mr. Henry on this occasion had a diamond ring on his finger, and while he was speaking the Countess exclaimed to the Judge, (Iredell,) who had never before heard him, "The diamond is blazing!" "Gracious God," he replied, "he is an orator indeed!" In this cause he injured his voice so that it never recovered its original power."

REMINISCENCES OF NOTED PREACHERS.—A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* has commenced a series of letters on this subject, from which we make the following extract:

It was once my good fortune to see the great Dr. Emmons, the father of Emmonite theology, and the man who boasted that he once "dandled Timothy Dwight on his knee." When I saw him he was *ninety-three*—and he wore the old fashioned *cocked hat*, and small clothes, with huge knee-buckles. He had a broad, intellectual countenance, with long white hair falling over his shoulders. The boys followed him in the streets to stare at him—and when he ascended the platform in the Chatham street Chapel—during the anniversaries—the whole body of the clergy rose up to do him reverence. Very few of them had ever seen him before, as he seldom left the little town of Franklin in Massachusetts, where he preached for more than fifty years! At the age of eighty he gave up preaching, as he said "before he fell into his dotage"—and during the last fifteen years of his life he took part in no public exercises. The late Dr. Breckenbridge was in the same pulpit with him, during that first visit to New York, and called on him to pray—this he declined—he even declined pronouncing the benediction. He said "he had quit work forever here." But while he was at work, no one labored harder. He studied twelve or fourteen hours a day, and seldom quitted his study from morning till night. Once his hired man came into his study to ask his assistance in gathering some hay, telling him that it would soon spoil. "Let it spoil," the old Doctor replied, "I cannot leave *my* work to do *yours*." At another time, an intemperate grand-son of Dr. Emmons's friend accosted him in the presence of several bystanders, and tried to make them believe that he was familiarly acquainted with the Doctor. But he was not recognized.—"What!" said he, "do you not know me, Doctor? I have held the stirrup for you to mount your horse at my grandfather's, many a time." "You look as if you had never been in so good business since," replied the Doctor, looking at his red face very archly. A pompous young preacher once asked him how he liked his sermon. The Doctor, then ninety years old, rose from his chair, protruded his cheeks, inflated his chest, raised his eye-brows, and after a significant *puff*, sat down without saying a word. To another young man, he said, "Your sermon was too much like Seekonk plain, *long and level*." He used to say of Dr. Dwight "when I was at Yale, I used to take him up in my arms. He was a pretty boy." Dr. Emmons was a Connecticut man, and died in Massachusetts in 1840. He was a man of most powerful intellect, and eminent piety, but full of the "heresies of New England divinity." Perhaps he was the clearest writer on metaphysical subjects our country has ever produced.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Every man in voting for his rulers, Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Members of Congress, and State Legislators who elect Members of Congress, should look, with a steady eye, to the sale of the public lands to actual settlers only, and in quantities not exceeding a square mile, or section, which contains six hundred and forty acres, to each purchaser. Within these limits, we wish that every man in our country without a farm, or a trade or business as profitable as a farm would be, would "vote himself a farm" of the public lands which are not yet sold. The millions of acres of these lands, divided into farms of six hundred and forty, or three hundred and twenty, or even one hundred and sixty acres, would afford an excellent home to the tens of thousands who now crowd our cities and large towns in poverty. The civilized world is now filled with reformers, and their associations, and their writings and speeches; and their grand theme is the poverty of the many, the superfluous wealth of the few, and the tendency of most modern institutions to promote this difference between them, and the amount and increase of crime and misery, produced by this difference. Most of their assertions about the existence of crime and misery, about poverty as their cause, and existing institutions as promoting the cause, are true. But we do not subscribe to the morality or practicability of many of their remedial propositions. And while all this is staring every American legislator in the face, and while he continually urges that our own institutions are better than any others for preventing or mitigating these evils, we find American legislators doing their utmost to promote them, in the very thing, the public lands, in which they might operate most efficaciously for their prevention. We find them doing their utmost to throw the public lands into the hands of wealthy capitalists of the cities, or of trading, self-seeking politicians, and to keep them out of the hands of the poor. They sell millions of acres to rich capitalists, banks, and public officers, at "government prices," well knowing that every acre thus sold will be doubled in price to the poor cultivator, and is bought by the speculator for no other purpose. *Never had a government a more powerful engine for protecting the poor and restraining the rich, than ours has in the* PUBLIC LANDS. *And never was a government more faithless to its trust with any thing, than ours has been with this instrument.—Phila. Ledger.*

FACTORY LABOR.—We recently made mention of the fact that the Massachusetts factory boarding-house keepers had held meetings to procure an advance from the cotton lords over the magnificent sum allowed of five cents! each meal, to feed the operatives. An adjourned meeting was held at Cabotville on the 3d, and the committee reported that they had called on one of the agents according to their mission, and ascertained that the subject matter of the petition had been laid before Mr. Mills, of Boston, who decided that there was no cause existing whereby the price of board should be advanced.

"No, Ha!—none; no cause—none." The factories make 20 per cent. dividends, and cotton has declined ¼ cent, while flour has gone up $1 25—equal to one week's whole board for a girl. Yet there is "no cause—none!" The Lowell factories use 74,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and it has fallen ¼ cent in price for the same cause which has made flour rise $1 25 per barrel. The factories, therefore, save $320,000 on the cotton, and the boarding-house keepers, if 5,500 girls use one barrel of flour each per annum, lose $8,875 on flour alone. Yet there is no cause why board should be advanced; but every reason why foreign cotton should be prohibited by a tariff.—*N. Y. News.*

Who aims at excellence will be above mediocrity, who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

Serenity of mind is nothing worth, unless it has been earned; a man should be susceptible of passions, and able to subdue them.

Jack Frost.

"O, ho! O, ho!" quoth old Jack Frost,
As he sped on his wint'ry way;
And he laughed, delighted,
As he nipped and blighted
The things men deemed most gay.
He made the old oak, and the poplar tall,
Bend low at his stormy blast,
And the last yellow leaves to quiver and fall
Before his might as he passed.

"O, ho! O, ho!" quoth old Jack Frost,
As he looked at the farmer's fireside,
And saw the huge log
On the bright iron dog,
And a flagon and tankard beside;
And heard the gay jest, and the loud merry laugh,
As they thrill'd forth their Christmas rhymes.
How happy they grew as the liquor they'd quaff—
Jack gave a huzza for old times!

"O, ho! O, ho!" quoth old Jack Frost,
As a nobleman's house he passed through,
And saw turkey and chine,
And brandy and wine:
"These, indeed, are rare times for you!"
And the rich man dozed in his easy arm-chair,
And his fire blazed fiercely and bold;
But he never thought one morsel to spare,
For those that were hungry and cold.

"O, ho! O, ho!" sighed old Jack Frost,
As he look'd in the poor man's hut;
Dark, dirty, and drear,
And no fire to cheer,
Without window or door that would shut!
And a half-clad mother her children cuddled,
To give warmth to the nestling brood;
And the little ones cried, as together they huddled,
"Oh, mother pray give us some food!"

"O, ho! O, ho!" sighed old Jack Frost,
At a sight he loved not to see,
For paupers he saw,
Condemned by the law,
To feast upon skillagalee.
And he heard the poor wretches refused even that,
By the flint-hearted overseer.
He believed not their tale, as cozy he sat,
Their heart-rending cases to hear.

"O, ho! O, ho!" doled forth Jack Frost,
As he went far and wide through all parts;
"I came here to see,
Mirth, comfort, and glee,
Not to deaden and freeze up men's hearts.
I'll leave the world to the bright sun's beam,
Whose brilliance I laugh'd at before;
And may the gay warmth of its genial gleam,
Cause the rich to remember the poor.

Banking.

The progress of banking is rapid all over the country. Ohio has gone wild in it, and in Michigan the revival of the State Bank is about being effected. It is said $70,000 *cash* (!) are to be paid in at once, and $30,000 more when *required*. (!) C. C. Trowbridge, President. What is cash among Mich. bankers? In Ohio specie, according to law, is kites on N. York. In China "cash" is a lot of copper pieces strung on a wire; on the coast of Africa, marine shells. In the United States "cash" for many years was the promises of a dozen or more bankrupts who individually could not get credit for a red apple, but collectively, that is, their insolvencies united in one great roll, they were "regulators of exchanges," "furnishers of currency," "props of the commercial world," "relieffs to the people," "stimulators of enterprise," "developers of the resources of the country," and had very many more attributes, all which tended to "relieve the people" of the produce of their industry—a process made beautifully apparent when the farmer was eased of a *heavy* load of produce for a pocket full of very *light* promises, and Texas became peopled with the enterprising promisors. This latter *may* be the kind of cash paid to inflate the carcass of the old rotten State Bank of Michigan.—*N. Y. News.*

☞Reader, did you ever know a Bank to burst and its managers to remain poor? If you did, you know what we never did, and what is more, you have seen that which we never expect to see. As a Bank begins to totter, its managers begin what is called the "grab game"—borrowing largely and endorsing one for the other—and then paying up their liabilities with broken Bank rags, not worth one shilling on the dollar, and pocketing the remaining eighty-seven and a half per cent., as their *honest earnings*. They fatten, as the cow boys of the Revolution, living upon plunder; but between the two, there is this wide difference. The cow boys incurred some risk—they exposed their worthless necks to the halter—their thieving carcasses to the bullets of both English and Americans. The banker at his desk incurs no danger. He can sit, "calm as a summer's morning," within the Bank parlor, and calculate the best mode of easing the people of their superfluous cash, and no law can touch him, for by the law he plunders, and by the law he is protected.—*Detroit Free Press.*

If a man has got money, he can loan it without a charter. Two or more persons can deal in merchandize, practice in any of the professions or work at any trade without a charter. Two or more persons can as well loan money or credit without a charter. Then why have bank charters? They are only useful as the loop-hole for knavery to retreat and yet save its character. Men do under charters what would send them to the penitentiary without one. A charter is but a license or, to use more familiar words, "a permit" to do what would otherwise be criminal. Thus we see church members in their corporate capacity cheating and lying: and, when called to an account, they plead the privilege of their charter. We see no necessity of bank charters in this State unless it be to give men the power to use credit and capital who have none, and such an evil should, by all means, be avoided.—*Chicago Dem.*

REMARKABLE CASE.—A physician in our city informs us that a few days since he removed a needle from the spine in the region of the inferior cervicle vertebræ, which had lain in the flesh for upwards of seven years and was found embedded in a sack, or as the doctors say, cist. The needle penetrated the child at the age of four months, and first entered the acromion process of the scapula, or shoulder. From this place, by its specific gravity, it had made its way along the fibres of the muscles to the place from which it was extracted. From the entrance of this substance at the child's shoulder up to the time of its extraction, the arm on the side affected was constantly in a state of partial paralysis, and had been treated for a longitudinal fracture of the humorus, or, that part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder! The physician who gives us this information states, that while examining the child for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the partial paralysis of the arm, found on tracing the spinal column, a tumor in the above region, which at once solved the problem and showed the real cause of all the sufferings of the child during so many years. From the fact of the arm being paralized ever after a fall it received from the bed, it is supposed that the needle must have been in the carpet and penetrated the shoulder at that time. We give place to this case to show the good and great results arising from close and thoughtful examination by physicians and the actual necessity of the profession studying the diognosis, not only of actual, but mechanical diseases.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A LONG STITCH.—Some time about the 1st of July last, a lady of Springfield, Mass., 65 years of age, accidentally introduced a fine sewing needle into her hand, which was broken off, leaving about half its length between the thumb and fore-finger, in a direction towards the middle or palm of the left hand. A physician was requested to extract it, but as there was so little pain or inconvenience arising from it, he advised to let it remain, rather than cut among the tendons for it. In a very few days all trouble and apprehension were over in regard to it. About the last of September, she felt some pain in the right side of the abdomen and just above the hip, which she conceived to be a spasm, and began rubbing it with her hand, when directly the needle came forth and was extracted. The broken point was about ¾ of an inch in length, and its fine polish had suffered but little from corrosion. The course which the needle took in making this circuitous journey, is entirely unknown to her. The distance it travelled in about three months could not be much less than four feet, its nearest course; but for aught known, might have wandered twice that distance before it appeared at that point from which it was extracted.—*N. Y. Sun*

DEATH OF SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, ESQ. OF WASHINGTON.—The Washington papers announce the decease, on the morning of the 1st, of this venerable citizen, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Smith was the founder, and during many years the sole editor, of the National Intelligencer; an intimate and confidential friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and their associates; a gentleman of high intelligence, extensive reading, strict honor and probity, an ardent patriot, and in the various private relations of life an example of the social virtues, while prompt to relieve distress and aid the advancement of objects of public utility. There are those living who remember his powerful influence in the political world, and the ability, candour and good judgment, with which he conducted the then most