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Ellwood Fisher & Edwin De Leon.

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ELLWOOD FISHER
Washington City.

From the London Punch.

Yankee Doodle in 1851.

[ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.]

Yankee Doodle's come to town,
To see the Exhibition,
And strike a blow at England's crown,
By stirring up sedition.
The famous *New York Herald* see,
Whose editor's a noodle,
Or Queen Victoria's throne will be
Upset by Yankee Doodle.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, Doodle, &c.

Old John Bull, our wares to show,
Invites our glorious nation,
And we've accepted, no ways slow,
The loafer's invitation.
We've produce to display, that shall
Amaze your cotton spinner—
Our *native* raw ma-te-ri-*al*—
Our muscle, bone, and sin-*ner*.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

That there stuff, them genuine goods,
The sile of freedom reared on,
Cut out an empire from the woods,
The greatest ever heerd on.
Light work to fell the British oak,
For arms with might so gifted!
The sleeves is tucked up for the stroke,
I guess the axe is lifted.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle, in a ship,
Is come from New York city,
And if he should repent his trip,
I reckon it's a pity;
Of socialists he brings a crew,
To kindle agitation;
Reds, chartists, anti-rentists, too,
Who'll preach repudiation.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Socialistic tracts, much more
Combustible than rockets,
Are stuffed, with bowie knives in store,
In Yankee Doodle's pockets.
With schemes and projects for a new
Britannic constitution,
And plenty of revolvers tu
Effect the revolution.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle builds his hopes
Upon the great dissensions
Of Britishers about the Pope's
Aggression and pretensions;
On Manufacture's every seat
So ready for rebelling
For very hunger—now that wheat
At such a price is selling!
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle is no fool,
He's up to all that's doing;
Full well he knows what Liverpool
And Manchester are brewing;
Their own republic they're to form,
And cut the Queen's connection;
And he intends to guide the storm,
And leads the insurrection.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

A mob once sack'd the Tuileries,
Another might the Palace,
I realize, with perfect ease,
And never mind the gallows.
To get the troops engaged in town
In quelling this commotion,
And then on Manchester drop down,
Is Yankee Doodle's notion.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

Yankee Doodle's come to town,
In all his force and power,
He means to burn the Abbey down,
Bank, Parliament, and Tower.
Oh! yes—and fire the Thames as well,
Or, my! what fibs e-tarnal
That catawampous print to tell!
Our screamin' New York jarnal.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, &c.

For the Southern Press:

Relics of Scraps and Musings—No. 38.

A GREAT POLITICAL TRUTH.

The reverend and very able author of "The History of Modern Europe," inculcates a solemn and important lesson to the people of England, as well as of the United States. The former are at this moment experiencing its application in full force; the latter are only beginning to feel it in anticipation. He concludes his account of the reign of Henry the Eighth, with the following reflections:

"But the history of this reign yields other lessons than those of a speculative morality—lessons which come home to the breast of every Englishman, and which he ought to remember every moment of his existence. *It teaches us the most alarming of all political truths—that absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and yet the form of a free constitution remain. Nay, it even leads us to a conjecture still more interesting to Britons, that in this country an ambitious ruler may most successfully exercise his tyranny under the shelter of those barriers which that constitution has placed as the security of national freedom. Henry loaded the people with oppressive taxes, and he pillaged them by loans which it was known he never meant to pay; but he never attempted to abolish the Parliament, or even to retrench any of its doubtful privileges. The Parliament was the prime minister of his tyrannical administration. It authorized his oppressive taxes; it gave its sanction to his most despotic and oppressive measures, which of himself he durst not have carried into execution; or which, if supposed to be the result of his own arbitrary will, would have roused the spirit of the nation to assert the rights of humanity, and the principles of a free people.*"

Every clear-sighted, sagacious observer of what has lately passed, and is now passing in the United States, must see that the like danger is hovering over the people, and that Congress is every day acquiring a nearer resemblance to the corrupt and slavish Parliament of Henry the Eighth. The patronage of the President is hourly increased by the creation of new offices; by the increasing resources and expenditures of government; and his influence immeasurably extended by being the great instrument for executing laws involving the expenditure of millions of money, and the distribution of millions of acres of land. At this moment, any President, though he may be in a minority among the people, has it in his power, if not to carry a favorite measure, at least to paralyze or defeat any obnoxious one, not merely by his veto, but by the influence of his patronage alone. It will not probably be long before he is as despotic in Congress, as Henry was in Parliament; and we shall then realize "the most alarming of all political truths—that absolute despotism may prevail in a State, and yet the form of a free constitution remain; and that an ambitious ruler may most successfully exercise his tyranny under the shelter of those barriers which that constitution has placed as the security of national freedom." The wise minister of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Burleigh, truly said, that "England could only be enslaved by a corrupt Parliament." The same may be asserted of a corrupt Congress of the United States.

ECONOMY.

I perceive by an advertisement of the clerk of the House of Representatives, that the members will require during the next session, 2,805 reams of paper; 250 dozen pen knives—about a dozen for each member—of which, 100 dozen are required to be "four bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality; and 100 dozen of two blades, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality;" 1,000 cards of assorted metalic pens, and 295 gross of other pens of different quality; 14,000 best opague and clarified quills—making some 58,000 pens and quills; 100,000 note envelopes, plain and embossed; 300,000 ditto of different qualities; 100,000 *self sealing* letter envelopes; 20,000 self-sealing note envelopes, &c., &c.—Query! Is Congress going to establish a wholesale stationary store at Washington? It may be said that these are small matters. But "many littles make a mickle," as the Scotish proverb says; and a similar prodigality in any department of government expenditures, will go far to account for the necessity of new loans and new tariffs. The people should keep a sharp eye on Congress, which, while affecting economy, by now and then cutting off a hundred or two dollars from the salary of a poor clerk, is expending tens, aye, hundreds of thousands in four and two bladed, pearl handled pen knives of the highest finish; constructive mileage; books which nobody reads, and which, as has been over and over again asserted in Congress, many of the members dispose of at one-half, one-third and even one-fourth of the price charged to the people for their publication; and in various other modes, too tedious to mention. Let the people look to this. The legislative branch of this government is by far the most important and powerful of all the others. It is the peculiar guardian of the rights and property of the people; the sentinel on the watch tower, who, if he sleeps on his post, or betrays his trust, should be cashiered and drummed out of the ranks to the tune of the Rogue's March. Whenever Congress loses the confidence of the people, or becomes an object of contempt or derision, it will be all over with the republic. We shall be obliged to fall back on the hereditary principle; recognize the divine right of things; repudiate the absurdity of a representative government; and return like the dog to his vomit.

"PROGRESS."

A young squirrel shut up in a revolving cage—a sort of treadmill—was one day travelling round and round at a prodigious rate, and fancying he was leaving all his fellows a great way behind him. "What are you about there?" said an old squirrel, who was quietly sitting in a neighboring tree discussing a hickory nut.—"Don't you see," replied the other, "I am making great progress." "Hum"—quoth old bunn—"If you have far to go, it will be a long while before you get to the end of your journey, my friend."

From the Republic.

The Indian Tribes on the Texas Frontier.

Among the despatches recently received at the Department of the Interior is the memorandum of a conversation between Wildcat, or Coacooche, and Colonels Cooper and Temple, at Eagle Pass, Texas, on the 27th of March, 1851.

Coacooche, it appears, spoke first, and expressed great joy at meeting Colonel Cooper, his old friend. He said it made him feel like he was again in Florida, surrounded by his warriors and his friends General Worth, Colonel Cooper, and Major Sprague; and that Colonel Cooper and himself had reason to thank the Great Spirit for sparing them in health when so many of their brothers had fallen around them. A great load had pressed him down, and he had been troubled in spirit; but since he had seen his friend it had been removed, and he felt happy once more. He then remarked that the Americans were his friends, and that the Mexicans also were his friends, and that he wished to live in peace with both, and remain the friend of both; that he had made peace with his great father, the President; that they had smoked the pipe of peace, and the white smoke had gone up to the Great Spirit as a witness of their sincerity; that they buried the hatchet in the earth, and no one was to dig it up; that they had raked up the blood in the war-path, and swept it clean, so that both might travel it together in peace as brothers; that his great father had given him land in Arkansas as a home and a burying-ground for him and his people, on which they might hunt and raise corn, and live in peace with their brothers—the whites.

But he said the Creek Indians had come upon his land, and tried to involve him in difficulties, had stolen from him his negroes; and, to avoid war, he had left that place and started to search for a new home in Texas; that he twice tried to go to San Antonio to see his oldest friend, General Brooke, but he was forced back by our troops each time; that he wandered on in search of a home, until he reached Mexico, where he had remained until this time. He said he was not settled in Mexico; that he had no home, but lived in a tent, and was only staying there with a part of his people to hunt until he could get a home where he could spend his days in peace. He said he had seen enough of war; that he wished to spend his old age in peace with the whites, and in taking care of his children and people. He said he wished to see his old friends on this side of the river; that he had wished to go to San Antonio to see the general in command, but the liberty had been denied to him; that he wished a home in Texas, and that when he found it, all his people in Arkansas would follow him. He said that the Indian agent for the Creeks had taken the part of that tribe against him, and had treated him badly; that he could not return to his home, or hold any communication with his people, on account of the Camanches on this one hand, and the United States troops on the other; and that the Creeks in the mean time had stolen all his negroes and other property which he left behind him.

This chief was answered by Colonel Cooper, who told him, among other things, that it was believed by many persons that he was restless, and could not remain contented for any length of time in one place, and that that was thought to be the real cause of his leaving his home; and he wished to know truly whether what he (Coacooche) had stated was the only cause of his leaving; to which he answered, firmly and decidedly, that it was. The Colonel also said to him that all the land in Texas belonged to the people of this State; that the President did not own any of it, and that he could not give him a home here, unless he could purchase it from Texas. The Colonel again remarked that he was glad to see him; that he was his friend; that he had confidence in him, and that he would do all he could to make him happy.

Coacooche said that the talk was good.

Colonel Temple then informed the chief that the President had sent him to talk with all the Indians on the frontier; that he was very happy to see so great a warrior; that he had heard of him since he (the Colonel) was a boy, and had for a long time wanted to see him, and had come all they way from San Antonio for that purpose; that the President had sent him, in conjunction with two brother commissioners, out into this country, to have a friendly talk with all the Indians, but that his brothers were now in San Antonio; that he had heard of the wisdom of the chief, and had confidence in his honesty and friendship, and that he wished to ask his opinion about the best means of inducing the Comanches and other tribes to cease from their depredations and to live in peace with the whites.

The chief expressed the following opinion, and communicated the facts here stated, namely: That the Camanches were a numerous race, but not brave warriors; treacherous and double-tongued, and no confidence can be placed in them; that they will make a peace one day, and steal from and kill the party with whom they made it the next; that stealing is a part of their nature, and that they imbibe it in their mother's milk, as the child imbibes poison from the milk of the mother who has eaten the poisonous root dug out of the earth; that at present they are compelled to steal, but that they would do so if they had an abundance of food; that they are deficient in sense, and cannot, consequently, be easily civilized, if at all; that the Lipans are sensible, and could be easily induced to abandon their present practices; that the Comanches, when a son is born, rejoice, because, say they, he will be able to steal, and they will have horses to ride; when a daughter is born, they say they will have a squaw to wait upon and work for them. He says the Comanches are the largest tribe, and that they "spread everywhere;" that the Lipans are numerous, and that the other tribes in this State are small; that the Tonkaways are cannibals, but that they are tame, lazy, and peaceable; that the Delawares are in the way of peace, because the Comanches hate them, and hate the whites because they are friendly to them. He then stated the best mode of bringing about a permanent peace. It was to send the Kickapoos in the Indian country, and let them shake hands with the Comanches and other wild Indians; and then, for himself and commissioners sent by the President, to follow on after them and get their assistance in making it. This the chief fortified by arguments.

The gentlemen who have communicated this intelligence to the Department say that the manner of Wildcat was respectful and kind; that there was no insolence—no threats—no unkind reproaches, but expressions of deep friendship. They say that the objects contemplated in the visit to that point have been in many respects accomplished, and snomit the information acquired on that trip to the department, with the single remark that they regard it as politic to conciliate, rather than to exasperate this remarkable chief, who has the talents and influence to render eminent good or extensive injury in the present state of our Indian relations in this country.

From the New York Day Book.

A SWINDLING AFFAIR AMONG THE FASHIONABLES—QUEER DEVELOPMENTS IN HIGH LIFE.—Within a few days past an affair has come to our knowledge, which occurred some weeks ago, but which has been so nicely wrapped up that it baffled even the vigilance of our "Argus"—till a day or two since a hint was dropped that put him on the trail, and in spite of all attempts at blinding, he has followed it to the end. Now for it:

In a splendid "Brown Front" up town, lives the married daughter of one of O. F. M.—who not long since had the good or bad fortune to lose his wife—not by death—but through the agency of a kind friend who took her off his hands by running away with her between two days—the daughter was presented by her father on her birth day with a magnificent pair of diamond ear-rings, as a balm for the grief caused by the *faux pas* of her mama.

The jewels possessed great value in the eyes of the daughter, and were only worn on "gala days" and at the most *recherche* reunions given among the tiptop of uppertendom. A female friend—also a married lady—saw these jewels, and her sight was dazzled; she ardently longed to "win and wear" them herself—but how? When a woman makes up her mind to have anything, from a diamond to a man, she is seldom at a loss to attain her object. The jesuitical code that "the *end* justifies the means" is hers; and it was adopted in this case. On a certain day previous to a "grand Jam," the lady friend sent over to the rich merchant's daughter and, apologizing for so singular a request, asked the loan of the ear rings for a single evening, to wear at a ball. The lady wondered, but reluctantly granted the use of them on condition that they should be returned without fail on the following day, as she wished to wear them herself. They were not returned the next day, nor the next, and the next week came, but no ear rings. At last her patience was exhausted, and she sent a servant to the house of her fashionable lady friend, with a message requiring their instant return. They came, with an excuse for their detention, and kissing the sparkling gems, the happy owner put them away among her other dear souvenirs.

About a week after this, her father calling upon her, asked to see her ear-rings—"those which he had given her." They were produced, but no sooner had he looked at them, than he uttered an exclamation of surprise and indignation.

"What is the matter, father?" inquired the daughter.

"Have you allowed these gems to go out of your possession?" he asked.

"Yes, father," replied the now agitated girl, "I loaned them to Mrs. ———, for one evening, to wear at —— a grand ball."

"Were they returned the next day?"

"No, she kept them a week and more."

"And has stolen the large centre stones, and substituted worthless *paste* in their stead," calmly replied the father.

"Paste! surely you are joking."

"You shall see," replied the merchant, and ringing the bell, he desired the servant to go immediately for Mr. ———, the well known *lapidaire*. He soon obeyed the summons, and at once corroborated the opinion of the merchant. The valuable diamonds had been taken out, and paste put in their places—and strange to tell, the change had been made by himself; Mrs. ———, he said, had brought the ear-rings to his store, and left them with the order for the change to be made. He was surprised to see the ear-rings in the possession of Mrs. ———, and still more surprised at the order for the alteration he was required to make—but knowing the extravagant habits of ladies of fashion, he had come to the conclusion that the daughter of the rich merchant had disposed of the jewels to her friend, and that she was about to dispose of the principal jewels to supply some extravagant wish. After the circumstances had been explained to the jeweller, they left the daughter in tears, and proceeded, accompanied by officer ———, of the —— ward, to the aristocratic residence of the "highly respectable and fashionable lady."

The jeweler and officer remained below in the hall, while the merchant was shown up stairs, where he found the fair Mrs.—— *tete a tete* with a gentleman of elegant exterior, and well known as a dashing young blood about town. The lady received the merchant with many smiles, and the young gent taking his leave in a few moments, Mrs.——was very anxious in her inquiries after the health &c., of her "dear friend," the daughter of her visitor.

The merchant did not listen long to these compliments, but showing the ear-rings, in plain terms openly accused her of the theft of the diamonds. The lady was indignant—insulted—would "ring the bell and have him ejected from the house!" The merchant endeavored to persuade her to be quiet and save exposure, but to no purpose—so going to the head of the stairs he called the jeweler. When the lady saw this conclusive witness brought against her, she at first proceeded to faint, but thought better of it and acknowledged the theft. She sternly denied having the diamonds in her possession, and it was not until the officer made his appearance, with "a star glittering upon his breast," that she could be brought to remember what she had done with them. At last, with many tears and much blushing, she revealed the secret. She had the diamonds taken out and pawned them, giving the amount so procured, to the "nice young man" who was tete-a-tete with her. The merchant then informed her, that unless she took speedy means to redeem the jewels, and place them again in the hands of the rightful owner in the same condition as they were when she obtained posession of them, he should be obliged to reveal all to her husband. In vain she pleaded and begged—all would not do. And the merchant left with the jeweler, satisfying and closing the mouth of the officer with a "golden plaster." The next day the diamonds were forthcoming, re-set in the ear-rings, and the lady in a few weeks threw all upper tendom into an excitement by the announcement that the delicate state of her health demanded a trip to Europe; and none, save those directly interested, know the real reason for her *tour*, and still less that the "nice young man" sailed in the next steamer to make "the *tour*" also.

We have not told *all* the story. There is something yet behind—but "coming events cast their shadows before."

NAVAL.—We learn from the Norfolk Courier that the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Inman, got under way from the navy yard on Saturday, about 12 M., and went down the river on a trial trip. She is a splendid specimen of naval architecture, and attracted the attention of a large crowd, who thronged to look at her.

From the Cincinnaiti Enquirer.

A Little Peep into the Future.

Col. Humphrey Marshall, who is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., district, has a letter in the *Journal* of the 6th instant, which gives us an indication of the feelings of Southern Whigs in regard to the Presidency, and affords us a glimpse of what will be demanded in that quarter of Presidential aspirants. An open and unqualified support of what are called the "compromise measures" is to be *the* test question; other questions will be merely secondary to that. It is very plain that Gen. Scott is no favorite with the Southern Whig politicians. Fillmore ranks much higher in their affections than does the hero of Chippewa.

The following extract from Mr. Marshall's letter explains his position, and we have no doubt that of the great body of Southern Whigs:

"Is Gen. Scott in favor of maintaining or repealing the Fugitive slave law of the last Congress? Who can express his opinion in reply to this question? To satisfy me, his opinion must be explicitly made known—not merely on the Fugitive slave law, but on a variety of other topics. Nor will you deem this solicitude unreasonable, since we see the most active individuals in heralding Gen. Scott's pretensions were the most conspicuous opponents of the Fugitive slave act and other kindred measures. I have no political affinity to free-soilism or Free-soilers. I regard it and them as the most mischievous elements at present in our political system; and, whether the doctrines of free-soilism be urged by Whigs or Democrats, I am free to declare, I will never consent to be party to any organization of which they form a distinctive feature. I have no ambition to rank with any administration in which they are to have or over which they can possibly gain control. And I would prefer, as a Whig, to surrender power to-morrow, rather than to aid in the production of an administration in partnership with the Free-soilers or those who lend them countenance. If Gen. Scott will publish or declare his adhesion to the compromise acts—if he will write himself down by the side of Millard Fillmore on those questions, and he shall be the choice of my party—I will yield my support to him, though he would not, even then, be my choice.

"I have said that Kentucky will require an explicit avowal of the opinions of any candidate, in the particulars I have suggested, before giving him her support, no matter how heralded, or with whom associated. I have said that, in my opinion, when Kentucky ceases to look forward to the success of her own distinguished statesman, whose latest actions have been the most resplendent in public estimation, she will prefer Millard Fillmore to Gen. Scott, or any other leader of the present time. He has performed the most difficult task of patriotism. He has breasted the prejudices of education—the fanaticism of his own section—the enmity of powerful men, from both extremes, who promoted discord, and, by the force of his high example, he has freely, unhesitatingly, and firmly rescued his country from the *extremest peril*, and has continued thenceforward, to maintain the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. He has been abandoned by Northern Whigs for this very reason. Kentucky would be untrue to her own interests and untrue to the principle for which she seeks distinction, were she to discard *him*, who has never deviated from the faith she professes, but who stands to-day, in the chief office of the nation, the model of a consistent, conservative Whig statesman. The very reason which Northern Free-soilers give for deserting him will endear him to Kentucky yet more."

The Louisville *Journal*, in calling attention to Mr. Marshall's letter, says:

"We commend this letter to the consideration of our fellow-citizens. We are sure that Col. Marshall, in expressing his warm approval and admiration of President Fillmore and his cabinet, speaks the sentiments and feelings of the whole Whig party of Kentucky. Mr. Fillmore might not be the first choice of all the Whigs of the State for the next Presidency, but we think there are none of them to whom his election would not be highly gratifying.

Col. Marshall has doubts as to the position that Gen. Scott occupies or intends to occupy upon the Fugitive slave law. Col. M. is right in saying that he will not support Gen. S. for the Presidency unless the old hero shall declare himself in favor of the maintenance of that law. We have no reason to believe that Gen. Scott is not perfectly sound in respect to this matter, but most assuredly *he cannot, without an explicit avowal of his views, obtain a solitary electoral vote in any slaveholding State.*"

We place in italics the unqualified assertion, that "without an explicit avowal of his views," Gen. Scott "cannot obtain a solitary electoral vote in any slaveholding State." The Southern Whigs are going to abandon the "mum" policy of their party, and require their candidates to "speak right out." We rejoice at that. It has manliness about it. The Indiana *State Journal*, a Scott paper, does not like the tone assumed by the Southern Whig papers. It thus laments this determination of its cotemporaries in that quarter.

"We regret to notice a disposition on the part of some of the Southern papers to require of Gen. Scott, as a condition precedent to their support of him, (should he be nominated by a Whig convention,) a distinct pledge in relation to questions arising out of the existence of slavery. These gentlemen ought to remember that the Whigs of the free States supported Gen. Taylor, without requiring any pledges from him on that subject. All the pledge given by him was to faithfully enforce the laws enacted by Congress. Gen. Scott will occupy the same ground, and with that Southern Whigs ought to be satisfied."

But Southern Whigs do not intend to be satisfied with any such thing. They intend to insist on something more positive and definite. They want and will have a distinct pledge on the subject. Hear the St. Louis *Republican*, (W.) It says:

"No man can be a Whig candidate for the next Presidency, with any chance of success, who is not openly a friend of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and who is not pledged to adhere to them strictly and honorably, as a compact not to be broken or set aside for any cause whatever. He must not give it a mere formal support, but it must be warm, thorough, consistent, and patriotic. It must be such a support as Clay and Webstar and Fillmore—aye, and even Cass and Foote—have given to it, and stand bound in honor to give to it. This "compromise" settled, so far as the slave States are concerned, the question of slavery; and no attempt to destroy it, or to change its provisions, will be tolerated by the people of the slave States—or, we might go further and say, the friends of the Union anywhere. As we believe that this question is to be the great and controlling element in the next Presidential election, we could not look upon the pretensions of any man with favor, who was not committed to the strict observance of the compact by all the pledges which a man of honor should give. If, then, the claims of Gen. Scott, or of any other man, are to be pushed at this early day by his friends, his views upon this question ought to be made known with such distinctness that any man of the commonest understanding can comprehend and put faith in them."

That is a "fire in the rear," which will be more annoying to Gen. Scott than anything of the kind he has yet experienced. He cannot give to the "compromise measures" a "warm and thorough support" without weaning from his support all the Seward Whigs in the free States, who will support no man who gives such a pledge. Fillmore stock is evidently rising.

PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—We have been furnished with a copy of the annual report of this institution, showing its state and condition.

A remarkable feature presented in one of the tables of the clerk, is the rapid increase in the number of the convicts. Twenty-one months since, the number was thirty-six, at the end of the year 1849, it was forty-six, at the end of the year 1850, it was fifty-seven, and before one month of the present year expired, it was sixty-eight, an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. in a year and a half. There have been at least thirteen additional convicts received since the report was written. Of the entire number, up to the first of January, seventeen were born in Maryland, twenty in Virginia, and twenty-two in the District of Columbia. About one-half the inmates of the penitentiary are free blacks, many of whom, the board of inspectors say, have probably been attracted to this city from the neighboring States by the milder character of the laws in respect to this species of population, while a large proportion of the whites are from distant parts of the Union, and no inconsiderable number from foreign countries.

More than two-thirds of the male convicts are engaged at shoe-making; twelve women at tailoring, shoe-binding, washing, mending, &c.; and carpentery, blacksmithing, baking, and cooking, picking oakum, and laborer's work, complete the descriptions of work performed.

The officers of this institution are, Joseph B. Ellis, Warden; Wm. Towers, Clerk; Thos. Donoho, John T. Towers, and Wm. H. Edes, Inspectors; N. Young, M. D., Physician of the Penitentiary, and Austin Gray, Chaplain. The last named gentleman, from his own observation, fully concurs with his predecessor in opinion, "that most of the crime that is committed, is done by those whose moral and religious education has been entirely neglected."

We are pleased to learn that the officers, without exception, while engaged in the faithful performance of their duties, have in view the moral reformation of the prisoners. And Dr. Young, in his report, says: "The perfect cleanliness of the buildings and yards, the personal neatness of the inmates, the regularity of their meals of wholesome food, in proper quantity, and of the hours of rest and proportioned labor, contribute mainly to the healthfulness of this prison, and it gives me very great pleasure to testify to the indefatigable industry and correct judgment of the warden and his officers in effecting these desirable results."—*Republic.*

THE MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.—A register of the officers and graduates of the U. S. Academy at West Point from March 16, 1802, to January 1, 1851, gives the following information:

The total number of graduates during the period embraced in this register is 1,449. Of these, 611 are now in service, 449 resigned, 248 died in service, 69 were killed in battle, 58 have been disbanded, 1 discharged, 13 dropped, 18 dismissed, 5 cashiered, and 7 declined their commissions.

The following are the "professions and occupations in which some of the graduates of the military academy have been engaged since leaving the military service":

"Foreign minister 1; governor of State 1; mayors 4; members of Congress 8; members of State legislatures, 41; presidential electors, 2; United States civil officers, 28; State officers, 28; judges, 6; attorneys and councillors at law, 90; presidents of colleges, &c., 6; principals of academies and schools, 27; professors, teachers, &c., 52; clergymen, including one bishop, 15; physicians, 8; authors, 12; editors, 11; artist, 1; presidents of railroad or canal companies, 9; chief engineers of States, 3; chief engineers of railroads or canals, 28; civil engineers, 130; merchants, 29; cashiers of banks, 2; planters and farmers, 66; manufacturers, 15; military storekeepers, 4; officers in the volunteer service, 34; officers of militia, 73."

FOREIGN PAUPERS.—On last Tuesday morning, there arrived in Boston, by the Maine, Worcester, and Fall River railroads, 162 foreign paupers, sent to this country by the Marquis of Landsdowne, Robert Carey, and Michael Brannan. Of this number, thirteen children were barefooted.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the subscriber, October 27th, 1837, from his residence on Willow Swamp, South Edisto River, Orangeburg District, South Carolina, a negro man named HOWARD, about six feet high, and otherwise well proportioned, and of black complexion, full faced, high forehead, a prominent nose, and no whiskers; having on one of his arms the letter S, or a mark resembling it. He had a scar on the inner ankle of, I presume, the left foot. He speaks with plausibility and ease; is rather assuming in his address, yet mild and humble in his manners. He is a keen, shrewd fellow, walks fast and quite erect, and is apt to bear uncommonly much on his toes when hurried. He said that he originally belonged to a farmer named Joshua Lee, near Clinton, in Virginia; either there or Norfolk or Richmond, in that State, I presume he took up quarters. Any person finding and apprehending the same, and delivering him safely into the hands of the subscriber, shall receive the above reward of one hundred dollars, besides reasonable expenses that he may be at in coming and returning.

WILLIAM RILEY.

May 10—6tpw

TELEGRAPHIC

BALTIMORE, May 12.

The President and cabinet arrived here this morning en route for New York. They were received at the outer depot by a committee of the councils, and escorted to Barnum's hotel. A salute of 100 guns was fired in honor of their arrival. Mayor Jerome met the President at Barnum's, and addressed him in a neat speech, to which Mr. Fillmore replied in appropriate terms; and, in the course of his remarks, highly complimented his cabinet officers.

The distinguished visitors will reach Philadelphia at 3 p. m., where a grand reception awaits them.

The weather is very warm, but more moderate than yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

The President and cabinet arrived here at 3 o'clock this evening. Salutes were fired from Fort Mifflin and the navy yard. An immense civic and military procession escorted them to the U. S. hotel. The President being called for, made a brief speech. Mr. Webster also spoke. They leave for New York at 10 o'clock in the morning.

BOSTON, May 12—2 P. M.

Letters from Port Prayo to the 3d of April, state that the Portsmouth, the Dale, and the Porpoise, were at Port Prayo, and the squadron was actively endeavoring to suppress the slave-trade, but notwithstanding all their vigilance, it was still carried on to a considerable extent in the southern part of the island. On the arrival of the Germantown, the Portsmouth will return to the United States. The officers and crew of the vessels were all well.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

The stock market to-day is heavy—sales of $14,000 Susquehanna Canal at 60 a 65. Our market is completely unsettled by the steamer's news, and it is impossible to give quotations. Breadstuffs have a declining tendency.

PROVIDENCE, May 12.

The legislature of this State, after a session of 4½ days, has adjourned. A bill has been passed restoring Ex-Governor Dorr to the rights of citizenship. His friends are testifying their joy at the result by firing a salute of 100 guns.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Clerk's office, April 12, 1851.

IN pursuance of the 17th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of government, and for other purposes"—which said 17th section is as follows:

"SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted* That all stationery, of every name and nature, for the use of the two houses of Congress, and all stationery and job printing, of every name and nature, for the use of the several departments of government, and for bureaus and offices in those departments at Washington, including all stationery, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, and mail-bags furnished the post offices and collectors' offices throughout the United States, shall hereafter be furnished and performed by contract, by the lowest bidder, as follows: The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each department, and such deputy postmasters in the Post Office establishment, and such collectors in the custom house establishment as the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall respectively designate for that purpose, shall respectively advertise once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the places where such articles are to be furnished, or such printing done, for sealed proposals for furnishing such articles, or the whole of any particular class of articles, or for doing such printing, or the whole or any specified job thereof, to be done at such place, specifying in such advertisement the amount, quantity, and description of each kind of articles to be furnished, and, as near as may be, the nature, amount and kind of printing to be done, and all such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when they shall be opened by or under the direction of the officer making such advertisement, in the presence of at least two persons; and the person offering to furnish any class of such articles, or to perform any specified portion or job of said work, and giving satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture not exceeding twice the contract price in case of failure, shall receive a contract for doing the same, and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a reasonable time, to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract and give such security. And in case of failure to supply the articles or to perform the work by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof"—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, (at which time all the proposals will be opened,) for furnishing the articles of stationery hereinafter specified, for the use of the House of Representatives during the Thirty-Second Congress—each article to be approved by the Clerk, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

Classes.		
No. 1	150	reems fine blue and white wove letter paper, unruled
" 2	300	do do do ruled
" 3	250	do superfine do ruled
" 4	150	do extra-superfine do ruled
" 5	150	do extra-superfine laid letter paper, blue and white, ruled
" 6	50	do small French letter paper, white and blue, unruled
" 7	25	do small French letter paper, white and blue, ruled
" 8	175	do extra-superfine note paper, gilt, white, in boxes or packages
" 9	50	do middle cream laid note paper
" 10	30	do laid letter paper, gilt, large and small size, ruled
" 11	50	do satin finish white foolscap paper ruled
" 12	25	do do do do unruled
" 13	400	do brown envelope paper, 14 by 21 inches, *flat*
" 14	400	do do do 23 by 29 do
" 15	600	do do do 20 by 25 do
" 16	50	do do do 28 by 48 do
" 17	100	dozen 4-blade best pearl-handle knives, to be of the highest finish and best quality
" 18	50	do 4-blade best buck-handle knives, to be of the highest finish and best quality
" 19	100	do best 2-blade, pearl-handle knives to be of the highest finish and best quality; 50 dozen with large and small blade, and 50 dozen with two small blades
" 20	200	cards Perry's 3-pointed pens
" 21	200	boxes Gillott's commercial barrel
" 22	250	do " eagle pens
" 23	350	cards assorted metallic pens, Gillott, Perry, and Hayden, makers
" 24	25	gross Windle's bullion pens
" 25	200	do steel pens, in boxes, assorted
" 26	20	do double patent pens, on cards
" 27	50	do Perry's double patent large barrel pens, fine points
" 28	5	do walnut-handle pen-holders, best quality
" 29	2	do ivory do do do
" 30	4	dozen bronze letter clips
" 31	4	do gilt do
" 32	15	do alabaster weights, assorted
" 33	800	9-inch ivory folders 1¼ inch wide, weighing about 7 oz. to the doz.
" 34	100	9-inch ivory folders, with handles
" 35	12	dozen pearl folders
" 36	400	chequered ivory handle letter stamps
" 37	200	plain-face ivory handle letter stamps
" 38	200	pounds medium-sized red wafers, in ½-pound boxes
" 39	800	do white wafers, ⅝-inch in diameter
" 40	400	dozen red tape, No. 19
" 41	400	do do No. 25
" 42	100	do half pint bottles black ink
" 43	500	glass inkstands, various patterns
" 44	12	dozen embossed Morocco port folio letter-size steel locks; none but those of the best quality will be examined
" 45	4	do pieces best quality office tape
" 46	10,000	best opaque quills, No. 80
" 47	4,000	do clarified do No. 80 None but the best quality of No. 80 quills will be examined
" 48	2	dozen standishes, various patterns
" 49	100,000	note envelopes, plain and embossed, of different sizes
" 50	75,000	letter envelopes, best quality white
" 51	75,000	do do brown
" 52	75,000	official envelopes do white
" 53	75,000	do do do brown
" 54	2	gros motto wafers
" 55	50	dozen memorandum books, small and medium size
" 56	4	do ivory-handle erasers, in cases
" 57	400	fancy glass weights, various sizes
" 58	1,500	pounds of black sand, best quality, in one-pound packages
" 59	25	dozen of cocoa sand-boxes
" 60	15	gross of best quality black-lead pencils
" 61	5	do do red-lead do
" 62	20	pounds best black sealing wax
" 63	100,000	self-sealing letter envelopes, best quality, white and blue
" 64	20,000	self-sealing note envelopes, best quality, white and blue
" 65	1,500	reams flat-cap folding paper, white

By the act approved June 17, 1844, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is "directed to confine his purchases exclusively to articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the same can be procured of such growth and manufacture of suitable quality and at reasonable prices, upon as good terms as to quality and price as can be obtained of foreign growth and manuf