THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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WHOLE NO. 870. | TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, DECEMBER 8, 1858. | VOL. XVI

For the Express.

Mexico and its Annexation to the United States.

issues in the next Presidential campaign ow be hardly foreseen. I do not doubt Kansas will come into the Union, this or next. The prohibitory clause in the ish bill will be disregarded, and the ern Democracy will go in a body for it. ssible to believe that the Democratic desire to keep the Kansas question 60; it would be downright insan- and Oregon admitted, there will s to fifteen slave States. of Nebraska, Washington, New and the yet unorganized Terri- will undoubtedly form free the number to twenty-four there is no new slave State territory being peopled. A ne future day be formed part of Texas, but such a the prospect is that it w of these undeniable question be made a vital in 1860? I am free to and that the Repub

What then should be our policy? To address ourselves like men to the emergency staring us palpably in the face, and prepare for it, that we may avail ourselves of every epoch in the march of events, and turn it to our advantage, or, stifling and ignoring our own convictions, stand idly and irresolutely by, until the hand of circumstance flings the question in our face when the golden moment may have already passed. I am no blind fatalist. I am not a manifest destiny man, save where the destiny is made manifest by known operating causes and existing conditions. I would have the Republican party, a party of progress, of vital energies, with affirmative purposes, with a scheme of life; in other words, a party proposing to do something. Every party must have a constitution, which is a declaration of its principles and purposes; and if those principles are but negations, and purposes but op- p life may sometimes be profitable to its country, but will be short and unhappy.

The process of emigration would be short and easy compared with that to Oregon and California. Ten days would suffice to transport the traveller from New York, Cincinnati, or St. Louis to any Mexican port in the Gulf

Mexico.

We give in our issue to-day, a communication from the pen of one of the most distinguished Republicans in the State, on the subject of the Annexation of Mexico to this Confederacy. Perhaps no subject that will soon come before the public mind is of more thrilling and exciting importance than this. The extension of Empire strikes at so many interests, involves so many questions of vital moment and affords a theme for so much adventurous speculation, that while the politician may hasten to a conclusion, the statesman only takes decided grounds after he has carefully viewed all the consequences both present and remote. What is to become of Mexico? what are her present condition and future destiny? are questions now eliciting the attention of our prominent men, and will soon tremble through the popular pulse. Enjoying a climate unsurpassed by any portion of the habitable globe—possessing a soil as rich and luxuriant as the Valley of the Nile—abounding in untold mineral wealth, and holding seemingly in reserve, everything c make a great [illegible]

Legislative.

MONDAY, Nov. 29.

Senate met at 2 P. M. The President laid before the Senate the reports of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the Auditor of State and a communication from the Treasurer of State in relation to the condition of the School Fund, and asking for a committee to examine into the affairs of the office of Treasurer of State.

The Senate in committee of the whole, went into consideration of the three appraisement bills introduced Heffren, Green and Tarkington, Murray in the Chair.

After adopting several amendments the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the bills before it. The report was concurred in.

The several bill [illegible] by sever[illegible]

[illegible] Conley: To p[illegible] erests on unauthorized paper cu[illegible] the circulation of th[illegible] a reissue of

By Heffren: To provide for letting the State printing to the lowest responsible bidder.

By Cobb: To repeal an act for the protection of wild game, &c.

[illegible] P. M.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the President of the Sinking Fund, and from the Cashiers of Branch Banks at South Bend, Bedford and Fort Wayne; also, a partial report from the Auditor of State for the present year.

By Murray: From Celeb W. Edwards, contesting the seat of Firestone, the sitting member from Huntington and Whitley.

On motion of Murray, referred to Committee on Elections.

Turpie presented the resolution offered on Sunday by Pagent and ruled out of order. He did this [illegible] the minority to record their [illegible] ly on the Senatorial question. It was again declared out of order, when Turpie gave notice that he should, at 2 P. M. tomorrow, move a suspension of the rules to take up this resolution.

By Edwards; Instructing the Committee of Ways and Means that it is inexpedient to levy a tax this year as recommended by the Governor, and that means, to meet this deficit, and the January interest, be raised by a loan, which shall be divided and made chargeable to future tax duplicates.

On motion of Hartley this resolution was made the order of the day for 2 o'clock P. M. to morrow.

By Murray: Instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into so amending the School Law as to authorize the County, Auditor, instead of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, to decide cases of appeal arising from location, building and repairing school-houses, employment of teachers, the conducting of schools, and the distribution of school funds.

Also, to separate the school funds from others.

Also, That the payment of interest on the school fund be made and distributed annually.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Martin: To provide and punish fraudulent and unauthorized issues of paper money.

By Austin: To provide for the registration of votes and the prevention of election frauds.

By Newton: To repeal the act for the formation of new counties.

By Shull: To make 10 per cent, the conventional rate of interest.

By Waterman: To amend the appraisement law, in reference to the assessment of property belonging to Joint Stock Companies.

Duvall's joint resolution was called up and declared out of order, and after some discussions by consent, the House, adjourned.

TUESDAY November 30, 1858.

Senate met at 9 o'clock.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c.

By Green: A memorial from citizens of Tipton and Clinton counties in relation to interest on money.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Hill: That the committee on Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring water courses public highways, &c.

By Bennett: Of inquiry in relation to abolishing the courts of common pleas, increasing the number of circuit courts; &c.

A REVENUE DISCUSSION.

By Gooding: That it is inexpedient at this session of the General Assembly to enact a law requiring County Auditors to put on the duplicate a State tax for 1858.

This resolution elicited a sharp and pithy discussion, which occupied the entire morning session, and was finally with p[illegible] amendments laid on the table.

A resolution was introduced asking the Treasurer of State to report what amount of money was necessary to meet the deficit in the State Revenue and the want[illegible] present year.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible] at 2 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS.

[illegible]re: That the Superintendent [illegible]nstruction inform the Senate [illegible]ship library has been set apart [illegible]se of the inmates of the Peniten- [illegible] provided by law, and if not the [illegible]or witholdins the same

[illegible] motion DIVORCE LAW.

[illegible] as suspended under the order of business [illegible]ivorce law, introduced the bill to amend [illegible] up and refered to a select committee [illegible] him was [illegible] of five.

Weir offered an amendment instructing the committee to make one year's residence necessary before making application for a divorce, and for striking out the emergency clause.

March called for a division of the question. He opposed strkiing out the emergency clause. If that was stricken out one half of New York and Massachasetts would be here, before the act could take effect, asking our courts for divorces.

The first clause of the amendment was adopted.

The instruction for striking out the emergency clause was not agreed to, and the second instruction odered by Murray to the committee concurred in.

Resolutions still being in order.

Stevens offered a resolution that the doorkeeper purchase twenty bottles of cough medicine for the use of the members of the Senate.

He said he had been annoyed very much by the coughing of members, and desired to have it "drid up"

The resolution was not adopted.

[illegible]tection and BILLS INTRODUCED.

[illegible] fund arising from [illegible] In relation to the proceeds of the 114th section of the act [illegible] of the school Bank of Indiana.

By Rice: Amending the act regulating general elections.

By McLean: Amending the act in relation to sales of property under execution.

By Weir: Allowing the formation of, and defining, limited partnerships.

By Bennett: Amending the practice a[illegible]

By Lomax: Amending the common school laws.

By Heffren: Amending the practice act.

By Blair: Amending the acts providing [illegible] mode of doing [illegible]

By Jones: To [illegible] competent to testify in suits where the State is a party to the same.

On motion of McLean the Senate adjourned.

House met at 9 o'clock.

RETITIONS.

By Usrey: From the School Trustees of Carlyle to legalize certain acts of theirs.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

[illegible]ary. Referring the bill to provide for the payment of the State interest to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

By Durham: Instructing the Committee on Temperance in favor of a license law, appropriating the proceeds to the support of common schools.

By Murray: Instructing the same committee to report a bill for the repeal of the prohibitory law of 1855, and report a law which shall not be open to objections as unconstitutional.

Keefer offered a resolution: That the public printing be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Lost, by the casting vote of the Speaker—ayes 42, nays 42.

Carr offered a resolution: To subscribe for 300 copies of the Legislative Sentinel for the use of the members.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, sundry motions to amend, to refer &c. were offered and lost. The original resolution was also lost, ayes 48, nays 48.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Jeffries: Instructing the Education Committee to inquire into the disbursement of school moneys in the respective counties in which they are collected.

By Merrifield: Instructing the Judiciary committee to amend the Act establishing courts of Common Pleas, so that the docket of losing debtors in civil cases shall not be taxed with the costs of the suit. Lost.

By Hunter: That the Auditor of State furnish the House immediately with the entire indebtedness of the State other than the Foreign State Debt. Stating particularly to what persons or corporations or funds, it is indebted and the amount of interest it is paying to each.

Usrey moved a reconsideration of the vote on taking the Legislative Sentinel, which carried, 54 voting in the affirmative.

The resolution recurring again, it was carried, ayes 51, nays 44.

By Murray: That the House proceed to transact business, including the filling of all State offices elective by the Legislature, in regular order, until all questions of public policy recommended by the Governor have passed the General Assembly, and that it then adjourned.

Pending the discussion of which the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

In the afternoon the resolution of Mr. Edwards against the levying of a tax for 1859 was under consideration, and after discussion was made the special order of the day for Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Murray's resolution pending at adjournment came up.

Scott moved to lay the motion and amendment on the table.

Hunter spoke at some length against the resolution.

On motion of Colgrove the resolution and amendment were indefinitely postponed—ayes 51, nays 43.

Turpie offered again Parrett's resolution.—Lost.

By Row: That Sheriffs take the convicts sentenced at any term of Circuit Court, at one time, and charge mileage but once.

After sundry bills had been introduced, the Speaker laid before the House the depositions in the Firestone case, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1.

The Senate met.

The President laid before the Senate the report of the Indianapolis Branch of the State Bank of the State

RESOLUTIONS.

By Johnston of Putnam: Instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into and report by bill or otherwise, whether any legislation is necessary to secure the Sinking Fund or other School Fund from loss on mortgaged lands, sold for nonpayment of taxes.

By [illegible] the Insane: To provide for an extension of [illegible] to accommodate incurable patients.

By Fisk: To ascertain the amount of available Funds that may be [illegible] to meet the deficit of 1857 and 1858.

By Brown: Instructing the [illegible] committee on the State Prison to inquire into the expediency of erecting a House of Refuge in the northern part of the State.

By Donner: Requiring Sheriffs to convey all prisoners convicted at the same term to the State Prison at the same time.

A resolution to abolish Township Libraries was rejected.

Sundry resolutions were read a second time and referred.

Bill No. 3, for the re appraisement of real estate was reported back to the Senate, with amendments, by the select committee, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Heffren introduced a bill for the transfer of bonds.

Various bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Wallace, by consent, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Banks to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issue of bills of a less denomination than $10.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1858.

[illegible] correction [illegible] yesterday was read and [illegible]

Mr. Dobbins, Mr. Merrifield, [illegible] Newton asked and obtained leave to have their names recorded in the affirmative on the vote of yesterday, respecting the resolution of Mr. Turpie, with regard to United State Senators.

Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Cotton obtained leave to be recorded against the same resolution.

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH BANK

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Cashier thereof, showing the condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana at Indianapolis.

On motion by Mr. Hunter, these reports were referred to the Committee on Banks.

COMMITTEE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Dunham and Sherman as additional members of this committee under the resolution adopted yesterday.

LANDLORD'S LOAN LAW.

Mr. Edwards presented the petition of sundry citizens of Vigo county, asking for a Landlord's Loan Law, similar to that previous to the act of 1852, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Sundry resolutions were introduced.

By Murray: To instruct the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of setting apart a certain time during the sitting of a Court of Common Pleas for making up issues in Probate business.

By Hamilton: To enlarge Common Pleas Districts, with a view to economy, by the reduction of the number of Judges.

Mr. Miller submitted the following:

Resolved, That the special committee to investigate the accounts of the State Printer have the privilege of a clerk.

Which after a lengthy debate, was rejected, but after an explanation by Mr. Miller, in the course of which he declared that the committee expected to show that somebody had $20,000 public money in their pocket, without authority of law—the request was granted, limiting the time of the clerkships.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Dobbins: To repeal the liquor law of 1855.

By Shockly: To prevent frauds in State elections.

By Gregory: To amend the 2nd Sec of the State constitution.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The Speaker announced the order of the consideration of Mr. Duvall's joint resolution, (H. R. I.) in relation to the subject of legislation at the present session of the General Assembly, which was passed to the second reading.

The Speaker, (Mr. Edwards in the chair,) appointed Messrs. Stanfield, Branham, Gregory, Parrett, and Scott.

The Speaker, (Mr. Edwards in the chair,) announced the next order to be the consideration of Mr. Griffin's bill (H. R. 6) to amend the 280th section of the Law Reform act, approved June 18th, 1852, which passed to the second reading.

On motion by Mr. Griffin, it was referred to the Committe on the Judiciary.

UNAUTHORIZED PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. Martin's bill (H. R. 9) to prevent the circulation of unauthorized paper currency, coming up, was passed to the second reading.

Mr. Scott moved to refer to the Committee on Banks, but withdrew for [illegible]

Mr. Baird, who proposed to amend the bill by way of substitute, declaring such offence a misdemeanor, and declaring the penalty in each case, and against every member of corporations, &c., of a fine not exceeding $500, nor less than $50, &c.

On motion by Mr. Scott, the bill and proposed amendment were referred to the Committee on Banks.

Sundry bills were taken up, read a second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Turpie's bill to repeal the Game Law came up, was passed to a second reading, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Edwards, Turpie, Merrifield Branham and Row.

Mr. Merrifield's bill (H. R. 20) to amend the 4th section of the game law, coming up, was passed to the second reading.

On motion by Mr. Turpie, it was referred to the select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Colgrove moved instructions to amend by extending the time of killing quails to the first of February.

Adopted Ayes 55 Nays 42. But the instructions as amended were rejected, ayes 47 Nays 52.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Mr. Brackenridge, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (No. 28) to prescribe the time, place and manner of electing United States Senators, which was passed to the first reading.

REAPPRAISEMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

On motion by Mr. Dobbins, his bill (H. R. 5) providing for the appraisement of real estate, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then adjourned.

Scarletina and Measles.

Mr. Wilson, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has published a pamphlet in which he states that bicarbonate of ammonia is a specific for the cure of scarlet fever and measles. He cites Dr. Peare, of Liverpool, and other practioners; who have never lost a case out of hundreds since adopting this remedy. Two drachms of the bicarbonate of ammonia dissolved in five ounces of water, and two tablespoonfuls of the solution given every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. No acid drink must be taken, but only water, or toast and water. The system is to be moved by a dose of calomel if necessary. The room must be well ventilated, but the patient protected from the slightest cold or draft. Gargles should also be employed for cleansing the throat. The ammonia seems to counteract the poison which causes scarlatina, and also acts on the system by diminishing the frequency and at the same time increasing the strength of the pulse. As so many children die from these diseases in this country, this remedy ought to receive a fair trial from the profession.

Mount Vernon.

At a public meeting recently held at Medford, Mass., the Rev. Charles Brooks made a short speech, explaining the plan now adopted for purchasing Mount Vernon, and then designated the model procedure in collecting contributions. He concluded with the following remarks:

I have for some time indulged the hope that after Mount Vernon shall have been paid for there may be surplus funds enough remaining, not only to repair the tomb and to restore the house and grounds to the forms they had when Washington lived there, but, moreover, enough to erect, on some retired spot near the house, a simple and solid monument or column in honor of those who have purchased the place; and that, on the top of that monument, there may be placed a full-length statue of the Hon. Edward Everett, representing him in the delivery of his wonder-working oration

ASHLAND AND MOUNT VERNON.—A Memphis paper states that James B. Clay, son of the illustrious "Harry of the West," has swapped Ashland, the famous homestead of his father, for 200,000 acres of land in Texas. It is a pity that one Washington who has been so outrageously jawing the patriotic Ladies' Association in the sale of Mount Vernon, had not previously swapped the consecrated Home and Tomb of the Father of his Country for half a million of acres of Texas lands. A whole-souled Texan would have donated Mount Vernon to the Ladies of the Union, and contributed to improve and preserve the grounds hallowed by the associations and the ashes of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON.

☞ The New-York Herald insists that there is a conspiracy between Seward and Douglas, regarding the next Presidency.

The Washington letter writer of the N. Y. Tribune, says:

"Secretary Cobb estimates the receipts at about $50,000,000, and the expenditures at about $65,000,000.

Forney's Press makes an earnest Appeal to the Southern Democracy to conquer their prejudices against Protection.

[illegible] home [illegible]

[illegible]pting field for free labor now presented in [illegible] world. Mexico annexed to the United States, and placed under a stable government, guaranteeing security to life, liberty and property, would have a torrent of emigration poured upon her shores, without parallel in history, unless in the case of California. Not only would the young man, the poor man, and the laboring man seek her rich and romantic plains, but the learned would go to study her antiquities, and investigate the unrivalled development of geological, mineralogical, and botanical attractions, and the rich man, and the man of pleasure, to revel in the luxuries of her scenery, fruits, and flowers, and above all, of her inimitable climate,—the climate of Italy without its sudden changes, breathing a perpetual Spring. And who can contemplate this vast increase in the wealth, power, and progress of our beloved country, without feeling his heart swell within him, and breathing a prayer that this might come in his day; that he might see with his own eyes, and perhaps himself enter upon the promised land. I might be allowed to suggest, I would say to the annexation of Mexico upon the Republican banner in 1860, and let it float to the world. In this sentiment, every man of every party will recognize his own thought and declare it the expression of his dearest wish. Annexation of Territories infinitely less rich and valuable, under far more difficult and adverse circumstances, has always been popular with the people of this country. It is instinct of the Anglo-Saxon to acquire land that instinct on this continent has proved a powerful growth and awakening.

As to the method of acquiring Mexico, circumstances and time can alone determine. I would insist that it should be honest and honorable, that it come not as the spoils of robbery. Though such a method may yet be found, I doubt not. I think it not impossible, that a majority of the unfortunate people may yet, intelligently and deliberately, seek annexation. They are neither defenceless and sinking victims of anarchy and priestcraft. Constitution they have none; the government changes with the rise and decline of factions: yesterday a united despotism in the centre with anarchy in the premities, to-day a hydra-headed despotism contending factions, powerless for good—omnipotent for evil, consuming the small remaining vitality, virtue, and prosperity of the [illegible]

This is one proposition we may set down as self-evidently true, that in a short time, a few years at farthest, Mexico must pass under the protection and control of some other power, and it will be for us to say what power that shall be. She cannot live as she is. Her [illegible] cannot be worse, and any change [illegible] for the better, and her suffering people [illegible] any change, revolution or [illegible] promises a rescue from the perils of dissolution impending over them.

The Mexican question must come; we cannot refuse to consider it if we would. I believe the practicable and honorable means can be find for its acquisition, if we but obtain the consent of our own people, and thus inspire action of our government.

[illegible] Dudley
[illegible]e, one ye[illegible]

223 Walnut

What she must seek, and [illegible] powers. Shall she belong to us, and of other [illegible] Shall she be ours, or pass into the [illegible] who are our competitors for the first government on earth? [illegible] questions—questions [illegible] engage the public mind—[illegible] of such momentous im[illegible] will assume a party shape we cannot tell, but if they do the Republican party should be on the *right* side, and in our feeble judgment, that side is in favor of the Annexation of Mexico.

☞ Our fair correspondent wisely declines all controversy, literary or critical, and particularly all possible controversy in regard to the merits of her own productions. The violent perturbations of other luminaries, and the aspirations of fire-flies to be considered stars, certainly can have no effect upon her position.

And is not the following a gem? Does not its pure English faithfully render back the image of the divine work that inspired it?

Lines to Guido's Hope.

THE CELEBRATED PAINTING IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AD VINCULA, AT ROME.

Hope, looking up afar, with steadfast eyes
And placid, while the bosom's rent with sighs,
And beautiful, as are the first young dreams
Of poesy—from yonder canvas gleams.

'Tis Guido's Hope—that wondrous hope which fills
The souls of saints—and only Heaven distills,
That, like a fragrant exhalation starts
From sorrow's bitter dregs—and bruised hearts.

The poet-painter's dream! She's visioned fair,
And draped are her smooth limbs, with loving care;
And tinted are her eyes, with that soft light
Which tips the dusky arches of the night.

Not earth's hope exultant. She was not born
Of the gay promise of a blushing morn;
But she comes forth, when gorgeous day declines,
And as the darkness comes, her image shines.

In vain the storm-clouds lower, from afar,
The painter's vision rieth, like a star.
And with serenest lustre, rays divine,
May such a hope as Guido's ever shine!

STAR.

☞ It is au[illegible]ated that Napoleon III is taking ste[illegible]y into execution a favorite plan of Napoleon I, for laying up stores of corn, after the manner of the Pharaohs, in every large town, during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity. The protectionists like [illegible] plan, which they think will secure them [illegible] together against foreign importations.

☞ The offer of the Washington Union to compromise with the Douglas rebels on the Louisville Journal says, a preparation to "sell in[illegible]ences" for the purpose of keeping hold of [illegible] public printing.

☞ A purse of $1,500 is to be presented to Cairnes, the New York policeman who, a few days since, shot and killed a 'long shoreman. The money is subscribed by his brother policemen.

☞ It is supposed that resolutions favorable to Douglas will be offered at the approaching Virginia State convention, and strongly supported. A warm contest is expected.

☞ At a public sale near Liberty, Virginia, last week, corn sold for $5,96 a barrel, nine month's credit, with interest from date.

AMERICANS IN ITALY.—The Florence correspondent of the Providence Journal, communicates the following personal intelligence, under date of Oct. 16.

"Among the Americans recently arrived here is Mr. Franklin Pierce, our late President. The health of Mrs. Pierce is improved after the brief tour and sojourn in Switzerland and Northern Italy. They will spend a short time in Florence, and then set off for Rome, where they intend to pass the winter."

ed, a majority of the people of the free States would be found to favor it.

Slavery is not nomadic. It moves slowly and with difficulty; while freedom is fleet and light of foot, penetrating the wilderness and surmounting all obstacles, while slavery yet looks idly and despairingly on. In such a struggle the South cannot compete with the North.

Freedom would be planted in the Southern part of our continent, and slavery surrounded by a cordon of free States, by a circle of fire ever narrowing, and even now entering within its own borders, would in the lapse of years be consumed and pass [illegible]ay.

SIGMA.

☞ We have taken no editorial notice of a certain communication that appeared a few days since, over the signature of "A. V.", in the columns of the Daily Union, because we deemed it entirely unnecessary. The article while assuming to be a literary criticism, was evidently written in a spirit of personal spite,—the malignancy of envy, and contained allusions and expressions that were beneath reply. We suppose we must accept the avowal of the editor, that A. V. is a lady—certainly no *gentleman* would have written the article, and we leave the ladies to defend their own sex from the editor's imputation.

The articles of our correspondent, written *currente calamo*, in piquant style, sparkling with wit, rich in literary allusions, have been widely read and highly appreciated, and their perusal has conferred the greatest pleasure upon those whose good opinion is most flattering.

In the Union of Wednesday, Mr. Brown—Mr. *"Ipse Facto"* Brown—a gentleman who occasionally edifies himself and amuses his readers by writing his own editorials—*the* gentleman who, some time since, in utter ignorance of their authorship, criticized with such amusing pungency and discrimination the lines of Shakspeare's epitaph, again dons the critical cap and bells. Mr. "Ipse Facto" Brown has discovered that "Star" is not "idealistic"!—That she does not pass her [illegible] as he imagines Gen. Washington did, in shouting "Freedom—death to tyrants!"—And having made profert of himself in his usual Dogberry style, he leaves the subject to his *fair* correspondent "ipse facto"!!

We believe that the fame of Shakspeare survived the attack of Mr. Ipse Facto Brown, and we offer him our thanks for the only compliment it was in his power to pay our correspondent—the compliment of his censure. His praise would have been fatal.