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OUR CIRCULATION: We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all who are interested in advertising. We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS: Post Office, Wilmington. Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M. and close at 12 M. Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M. and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

DAVID FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES I. BRYAN, Commission Merchant, NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to HALL & ARMSTRONG.

JOHN HALL, (LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA) COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES.

MYERS & BARNUM, Manufacturers & Dealers in HATS AND CAPS.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BANKIN, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. DEBERNIERE, INSPECTOR OF LUMBER AND TIMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Just Received, AND NOW OPENING, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety.

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by R H STANTON & CO. BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—At the recent meeting in New Orleans for the relief of the Irish sufferers, the Hon. S. S. Prentiss made a speech, from which we take the following beautiful extract:

"There lies upon the other side of the wide Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in story and in song. Its area is not so great as that of the State of Louisiana, while its population is almost half that of the Union. It has given to the world more than its share of genius and of greatness. It has been prolific in statesmen, warriors and poets. Its brave and generous sons have fought successfully all battles but their own. In wit and humor it has no equal; while its harp, like its history, moves to tears by its sweet but melancholy paths. Into this fair region God has seen fit to send the most terrible of all plagues, the pestilence which he has sent to scourge the nations. The earth has failed to give her increase; the common mother has forgotten her offspring, and her breast no longer affords them their accustomed nourishment. Famine, gaunt and ghastly famine, has seized a nation with its startling grasp; and woe and misery, in the sad woos of the present, forebode for a moment the gloomy history of the past."

Miss M., a young heiress of considerable personal attractions, chanced to be seated at a dinner party next to a gentleman remarkable in the fashion, who had long made one of the train of her admirers. The conversation turning on the uncertainty of life, "I mean to insure mine," said the young lady, archly, "in the hope." "A single life is hardly worth insuring, I propose you should insure on your lives together, and if you have no objection, I should prefer the Alliance."

The world wonders if they fixed the business.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

VOL. 3.—NO. 32.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight:

For pay of thirteen additional assistant surgeons, whose appointment is hereby authorized, twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Pyrotechnician in the service of the navy, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as full compensation for the services of said Pyrotechnician.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-one cents.

And there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day in lieu of the spirit rations in the navy to be paid monthly to such persons as may elect to receive the same, who shall actually draw their rations in kind.

For the increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers and purchase of hemp, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, three hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For nautical books, maps, charts, and instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all the expenses of the hydrographical office, twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation; postage of letters on public advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of steam engines, and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles, for navy yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers, janitors, messengers, commissions, hire of agents, clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery, and fuel to navy agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; fixtures for officers' quarters; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; compensation of judges, advocates, pilots, and towing vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress, six hundred thousand dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of the Navy to test, by experiments, the value to the navy, of Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvass, five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the support of the civil establishment at the several navy-yards, the officers and others to be paid the annual compensation that was allowed to them severally in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending on the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, except as hereinafter provided:

At Kittery, Maine. For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, clerk to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, and porter, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts. For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Brooklyn, New York. For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Philadelphia. For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, measurer and inspector of timber, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, three clerks to the storekeeper, clerk to the naval constructor, keeper of the magazine, and porter, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

At Pensacola. For pay of storekeeper, naval constructor, clerk to the yard, two clerks to the commandant, two clerks to the storekeeper, and porter, eight thousand and fifty dollars.

At Memphis. For pay of storekeeper, clerk to the yard, clerk to the commandant, and porter, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For improvement and necessary repairs of navy-yards, viz:

For extending knee-dock wall, and filling in for gun and anchor wharf, rebuilding wharf number one, cistern near mast and boat-house number fifteen, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause to be constructed at each of the navy-yards at Kittery, Philadelphia and Pensacola, a floating dry-dock for ships of the line, with basin and railways at Philadelphia, and reference thereto at the other places, on such plan as may be preferred by the Secretary of the Navy: the said dock at Pensacola to be completed with all possible dispatch; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated towards said dock at Kittery; fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Philadelphia; and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards said dock at Pensacola; out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated:

At Charlestown. For wharf number six-four, and repairs of dry-dock number fifty-four; timber-dock and bridge across timber-dock; brick barn to be erected on number twenty-seven; smith shop and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir, and pipes to smithery; shell-house, joiners' and carpenters' shops and rigging loft, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

For repairing wharves in front of D and E; cisterns to reservoir C; completing col-wharf; filling in timber pond and dredging channels; shell-house or pier, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For dry-dock, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. That from and after the passage of this act, all moneys derived from the sale of all stores and other articles belonging to the navy, shall revert to that appropriation from which such moneys were originally purchased; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund to the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," the proceeds of all sales of condemned navy clothing which have been paid into the treasury of the United States subsequent to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-four, as shall appear from the accounts of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; and it shall not be lawful hereafter to make transfers from the clothing fund, or the head of the appropriation for "clothing for the navy," to any other head of appropriation, except in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

For outside pens of wharves number two and three; wharf number four; and outside pier of number four; workshops on site number ten; anchorage and repairs of all kinds, forty-seven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

At Washington. For trip-hammer in anchor shop, and blowing chain-cable fires in hydraulic proving machine shop; new boiler to steam engine number two; converting number eleven to an iron foundry; temporary laboratory building, and repairs of all kinds, thirty thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

At Gosport. For completing storehouse number thirteen, and launching slip number forty-eight; new wharf where small shears now stand, and for repairs of all kinds, forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

At Pensacola. For completing storehouse number twenty-five, and timber-shed number twenty-six; blacksmith shop and steam engine, permanent wharf; extending and completing col-house; completing lime-house, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars.

At Memphis. For blacksmith's shop; steam engine and boilers for rope-walk; joiner's shop and storehouse (one wing); saw-mill; and commanant's house and quarters, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act of June seventeen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five," which directs "that the Secretary of the Navy shall order a competent commissioned or warrant officer of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons in place of naval storekeepers, at each of the foreign ports where said stores may be deposited, and where a storekeeper is necessary," be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the selection and appointment of citizens other than naval officers to be storekeepers on foreign stations, when suitable naval officers cannot be ordered on such service, or when in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest will be promoted thereby. Persons so selected and appointed shall receive the same compensation as now allowed, and shall enter into bond with security, as is required by law of officers of the navy performing said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay of firemen and coalheavers employed in the naval service, shall hereafter be fixed by the President of the United States in the same manner as is now provided by law for the pay of other petty officers, and of seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines; and so much of the act of Congress, approved August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the navy of the United States, as fixes the pay of firemen and coalheavers, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That of the money appropriated in this act for "pay of the navy," and contingent expenses enumerated, an amount not exceeding twenty-eight thousand and two hundred dollars may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for repairs, improvements, and instructions at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, and for the purchase of land for the use of the naval school at that place, not exceeding twelve acres.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in every case of the loss or capture of a vessel belonging to the navy of the United States, the accounting officers of the treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to direct the payment of the amount of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, with which he stands charged on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, as they shall be satisfied was inevitably lost by such capture, or loss of a public vessel, and such moneys shall be exonerated by such credit, from all liability on account of the provisions, clothing, small stores, and money, so proved to have been captured or lost.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause such experiments to be made under the immediate direction and superintendence of Ulrich Brown as shall thoroughly test the efficient properties of a liquid fire, and the practical utility of a shot-proof steamship (the invention of said Brown) for the coast and harbor defence; said experiments to be made in the presence of competent judges, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to report to Congress, at the earliest practicable period thereafter, the result of such experiments; and his opinion whether the interest of the United States would be promoted by adopting this invention as a means of national defence. That said Brown shall receive the sum of six dollars per day while engaged in making said experiments, together with all his travelling and other necessary expenses: Provided, He shall not be so employed for a time exceeding six months. And that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for defraying the expenses of said experiments.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, G. M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. APPROVED March 3, 1847. JAMES K. POLK.

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-eight:

To pay invalid pensions, thirty-six thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines, sixteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and forty-five, chapter forty-one, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions for the term of five years," be, and his travels are hereby, extended to all pensions of similar kind, which have expired since the passage of said act; and the pensions which were renewed by the said act for the term of five years, and which may expire before the next session of Congress, shall be, and hereby are, renewed and continued for another term of five years, to the persons entitled thereto, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as are in said act contained, and to commence from the time they may severally expire, and to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the payment of pensions under the private pension fund, as pledged by the government by act of Congress of June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and twelve, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

AN ACT making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whereas a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, which is desirable should be speedily terminated upon terms just and honorable to both nations; and whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President to settle all questions between the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each and the mutual interests and security of the two countries; and whereas the President may be able to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal; and whereas, in the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into; therefore, the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, and by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts for which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any subject or citizen of any foreign State, who shall be found and taken on the sea, making war upon the United States, or cruising against the vessels and property thereof, or of the citizens of the same, contrary to the provisions of any treaty existing between the United States and the State of which such person is a citizen or subject, when by such treaty such acts of such person are declared to be piracy, may be arrested, tried, convicted, and punished before any circuit court of the United States, for the district into which such person may be brought, or shall be found, in the same manner as other persons charged with piracy may be arrested, tried, convicted, and punished in said courts.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

From the Western Continent. LETTER FROM GEORGIA TO MASSACHUSETTS. NO. II.

DEAR SISTER MASS: You may remember that I left you, with your colleagues of the Hartford Convention, paying your third visit to Washington, in quest of protection. About this time the sisters of the South began to become impatient of your importunities, and to protest sternly against your further concessions to them; but you had now enlisted so many in your favor, that you were gratified once more. Still in the prosecution of your suit, you preserved the same calmness and serenity, and your spirit manifestly rose with your strength. It was not long before you were back again upon the same ground, with a strength that was irresistible. And now ensued a scene, which for the honor of my connexions, I blush to record. Your children thronged the Council-chamber, with an anxiety, which in mine, would be vain to me with shame, and demanded that the old dish, according to their own recipes. Every ingredient was weighed and measured by their own standards, and handed over to their Deputies to be cooked under their own directions. There was not a morsel of the compound suited to the Southern taste, save a few grains of sugar thrown in, to soothe sister Louisa. Your son John (Q.) was selected to preside over the mingling and simmering process, and your son Dan, was "to do it up brown" with garnishments to his own taste. John, who is really a good man at heart—wonderfully good, considering his origin and calling—commended his work; but before he had completed it, his better feelings of his nature, repeatedly prevailed over his servility, and he was several times in the very act of putting in an element or two, to make it palatable, or at least, less offensive to the South, when the purveyors pounced upon him like harpies, and compelled him to plumb the line of their prescriptions! It was passed through the furnace and finished to order.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the duty of the said Secretary to report to Congress, at the earliest practicable period thereafter, the result of such experiments; and his opinion whether the interest of the United States would be promoted by adopting this invention as a means of national defence. That said Brown shall receive the sum of six dollars per day while engaged in making said experiments, together with all his travelling and other necessary expenses: Provided, He shall not be so employed for a time exceeding six months. And that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for defraying the expenses of said experiments.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, G. M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. APPROVED March 3, 1847. JAMES K. POLK.

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For the payment of pensions under the private pension fund, as pledged by the government by act of Congress of June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and twelve, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED March 3, 1847.

fore, not to be represented in the Common Councils. We, of the South, admitted the fact, but drew an opposite conclusion from it, upon the ground that taxation and representation should be proportioned to each other. The matter was compromised, and from that day to this you have been racking your invention to get rid of the compromise. Your Hartford Convention drew up a series of resolutions, which you adopted and remitted to the Sisters, as proposed amendments to the Constitution, among which was one to exclude slave representation. For the honor of the country, not a member of the confederacy, who was not at the concocting of these resolutions, accepted a single one of them. What you could not accomplish by direct means, you resolved to accomplish by indirect and less honorable means. They are plainly visible, and are as follows:—"The first is, to leave the obnoxious clause untouched, but to stifle it by stretching other clauses over it. The second is, to crowd the master and slave within such a narrow compass that they cannot both see it. The third (which is subservient to this), is to receive no notice of the Union, but upon the condition of her repudiating slavery. The fourth (which is of like character), is to stop all egress of slaves from their present limits; hence the refusal of yourself and your confederates to receive them when emancipated by their masters; and hence your opposition to the Colonization Society. These are the starting designs, Sister, to be contended against those who shed their blood and treasure in defence of the liberty which you enjoy; but I shall not furnish you with a pretext for them by "blustering" over them, as I confess with shame, my children are too much in the habit of doing. And here I will disclose a family secret, which may be of service to you, not long hence, and which some of the members of some of the churches in your neighborhood may be able to avouch. It is this:—So long as we bluster, you have not much to fear; but when you see our children looking calmly, with compressed lip and red-needled cheek, at your encroachments, be assured there are perilous times at hand for all of us. And when they gather for the flight, let them go; you never can conciliate them afterwards. We are idolaters of the Union; and will bear with before we give it up; but only convince us that it is a golden calf which the profane grow rich by mutilating, and the devout grow lean by worshipping, and we will crush it to atoms, and grind it to powder, as little remorse as did Moses, the calf of gold.

In pursuance of the plan just suggested, you opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, except upon the condition of her renouncing slavery. Here was an unblushing infraction of the compromise you made when the constitution was framed, and a direct violation of the spirit of the instrument, in all its provisions. A storm of commotion was raised, which was settled as usual by a compromise. So long have you been in the habit of breaking compromises, and so utterly indifferent to them have you become, that you cannot now wait for a suitable opportunity to break them; and you are at this moment engaged in breaking the last by introducing Missouri, the last war, you withheld your troops from the service of the country, and afterwards demanded pay from the government to the amount of more than a million of money, for their services in marching and counter-marching about in your own territory. In this war, you lay hold of the purse-strings of the nation, and you will never let go until you get a pledge from the whole family, that if we are not driven or starved out of Mexico, and if we should make a treaty with her, and if by the terms of that treaty she should stipulate to pay the expenses of the war, and her old debt, and if she should pay it in land, and if that land should become settled, and become populous enough to be admitted into the Union, and if she should be admitted, without her own choice—abjuring slavery—it shall not be received into the Union.

This makes your conduct in the first war resplendently virtuous; but that any other Sister in the Union, without the case-hardening through which you have gone, should, at a single leap, reach the platform on which you stand, and ever raise her head afterwards, is, to me, an insupportable, and, to me, an inconceivable, you told the plain, that the slave labor of the South should not come in competition with the free labor of the North; and you gave them to understand, that if argument could not reduce them to order, Northern muskets would. My neighboring Sister Caroline, in the meantime, began to assume a complaining attitude, and a civil war, the result of the tariff, or the other alternative. This state of things found you at your old employment of abusing the government, but most of all, ANDREW JACKSON, who was then at the head of our affairs. Of all men in the country, this was the man against whom you laid upon the warning voice loudest; and you would have poured out your bitterest venom against him, had he not been so darkened over our political hemisphere, you threw your self into a man's arms. If he smiled, you tittered—if he bent, you bowed—if he threatened, you bristled—and so fast, & all-confounding grew your friendships, in the course of a few weeks, that you moved to glothe him with almost despotism, in order to meet the emergency. I say that you moved, for your son Dan do nothing without your orders, expressed or implied. The cannons were loaded, the matches were lighted, and nothing was wanted, but the "fire," to deluge the country with blood, when, by the interposition of Mr. CLAY, a compromise was effected. I now flattered myself that this ever-inflaming subject was put to rest; and certainly I thought, that the peace without treaty, without peace, without object—because, if sooth, if we advance farther we may conquer territory, which may give rise to unpleasant difficulties—is to surrender in advance more than we could lose by the threatened contest—to anticipate a breach of faith by removing at our expense the inducement to it, and to throw the honor of the nation and the army into the bargain. If you do not conquer Mexico, will her territory ever become a part of the Union?

Your abolition petitions, and your missions to Charleston and Orleans to stir up lawsuits about your black citizens, are part and parcel of the plans already exposed.

While you have been busying in your mad career, you have been usurping in your abuse of me and my neighboring Sisters, cannot call to mind that you ever breathed one kind sentiment, uttered one kind word, turned one kind look towards us. To Virginia, your elder Sister, and your great benefactor, you have been signally abusive and vindictive, because, to the sin of slavery, you added the still greater sin, in your estimation, of exerting more influence in the councils of the nation, and producing more Presidents than any other member of the family. But "rioters," "kidnappers," "travlers in blood," "tyrants," "murderers," are the common appellations by which we are introduced to the world by the devout, meek, gentle, lamb-like sons of the "Pilgrim Fathers." Engrave, then, if you please, Sister, on Plymouth Rock, in this form:

MASSACHUSETTS, IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE SERVICES RENDERED TO HER,

BY HER BELOVED SISTERS: MARYLAND—VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA, In Rescuing her from the Cruelties OF AN UNNATURAL MOTHER, Records upon this Consecrated Rock, The distinguished Virtues of these Affectionate Sisters.

MARYLAND—The Man-Stealer. VIRGINIA—The Kidnapper. NORTH CAROLINA—The Trader in Blood. SOUTH CAROLINA—The Tyrant. GEORGIA—The Murderer.

And now what have we done, Sister, to merit this unkind treatment? What would you have us do, to save ourselves from further injury and insult, and you, from further self-abasement? There is but one answer to these questions, namely:—"You own slaves and you refuse to emancipate them." Well, let us discuss the matter calmly. I confess it will cost me a struggle to do it, for reasons apparent through your whole history; but I think, for the country's sake, I can forget who you are and what you are, long enough to discuss the subject with you not only calmly, but fairly.

I own two hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred and under ten years of age; two hundred and a hundred years of age; and ten thousand, between fifty-five and a hundred. I set these two hundred and eighty-one thousand human beings free—I proclaim liberty to these old men and decrepit, young and helpless. Among them are many sick, lame, blind, deaf and dumb. I set them adrift upon the world, homeless, breadless, penniless. Bless the God who made you, Sister Mass, do you think I should have done this? No, no, no! I would have broken up my own property, and sold the greatest ship-owner in the Union, to transport them for me. And you exclaim:—"Be off! I am the most mortal enemy to Colonization on the Globe, and not a finger will I raise to promote it." "But keep them yourself, and furnish the means of their living." Exactly! For how long? For ten years? For twenty? For a lifetime? As they could not embark in the learned professions, I must furnish them with an outfit for agriculture. You would not think a half pound of meat a day, and a peck of corn a week, an over allowance for each, would you? Calculate the amount, if you please, Sister. But those capable of labor must have the means of making a living. I suppose. Of these there are one hundred and forty thousand. We must give them, therefore, one million four hundred thousand acres. But they must have horses, ploughs, hoes, axes, &c., or the land will be of no avail to them;—and they must be clothed for a year, besides. I intended to have calculated the amount in money of all these things; but this would consume unnecessary time. You can do it; and you will see, that to furnish these means my own children must be beggared.—All this proceeds upon the supposition, you perceive, that when I free the slaves, I am bound to provide these freemen with a living. Upon this head I have my doubts; but that the care of them, in this way, would dissolve all my social relations, break up my connexions, my schools, my colleges, my churches—in short, restore me to a state of nature, I have no doubt. Nor, if the clamorous Sisters of the abolition faith would receive them, could I endure the trouble and expense of transporting them—nor could I possibly send them abroad, if I should like to do so. Now, upon these points are spread out before you, for your eyes to see, and to persist in your machinations and railing against me, to what conclusion must the most unbounded charity be driven? We will reach it anon.

Another long letter is written, and yet I have not said what I have to say! Bear with me, Sister, and I will permit my thoughts to run out for an hour, without a settlement; and, as is usual in such cases, it requires a longer time to settle than either of us supposed.

Your persecuted Sister, GEORGIA.

KISSED BY MISTAKE.—Our readers shall have the benefit of a good story that we have heard. Travelling into Iowa one night about dusk, Parson K. had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed parishioner, who had among other worldly possessions two or three very fine daughters. He had scarce knocked at the door when it was opened by one of these Abolition madams who as quick as thought, three long arms around his neck, and before he had time to say, "Oh, don't," pressed her warm delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a kiss as heart of swain deserved. In utter astonishment the worthy divine was endeavoring to stammer out something, when the dame exclaimed, "Oh, mercy—mercy! Mr. K. is this you; I thought as much as could be, it was my husband."

"Pshaw!" thought the parson to himself, "you didn't think any such a thing." But, taking her hand, he said, in a forgiving tone, "There is no harm done, don't give yourself any uneasiness, though you ought to be a little more careful."

After this gentle reproach, he was ushered into the parlor by the maiden who, as she came to the light, could not conceal the deep blush that glowed upon her cheek; while the bouquet that was pinned upon her bosom shook like a flower garden in an earthquake. And when he rose to depart, it somehow fell to her lot to wait upon him to the door, and it may be added, that in the entry they had discovered together for some minutes; on what subject it is not for us to say.

As the warm hearted pastor plowed homeward he argued with himself in this wise:—"Miss J.—knew it was me knocked at the door, or she would not have permitted me to enter! And is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desperately in love—pshaw! Why, if she loves a brother at that rate, how must she love her husband; for, by the great squash; I never felt such a kiss in my life!"

Three weeks after the above incident, Parson K. was married to Miss J.

BACHELORS.—As so many attempts are making to keep bachelors in a single state of wretchedness, it may be well for them to listen to what Bishop Taylor says of marriage:—"Single life," says he, "is like a fly in the heart of an apple; he dwells in sweetness, but lives alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. But marriage, like the usual use, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and sends out colonies and feeds the world, and obeys kings, and their order, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of things which God hath designed in the present condition of the world."

As the letters which we have recently received from Georgia contain some things which our readers here in this State may be well to remark that all of them were written by the same individual, in a speech on the "Three Million Bill."—Eds. Copy.