

When will Congress Adjourn? Is the question most frequently asked and the most difficult to answer. Some conjecture that the adjournment will take place about the latter end of September...

The Whig Party and the Abolitionists. Under this head the New York Herald has an article, in which the editor justly attributes the late defeats of the whig party at the South to its connection with the abolitionists.

The Raleigh Register.—The half-witted genius, who in the absence of its editor, renders the Register ridiculous, is "down" upon all creation, in the issue of that paper of the 17th inst.

The Seventh District. This District has nobly maintained her character as the Banner District. She has herself given Mr. REP sufficient gains to have elected him, had there been no further changes in any other quarter.

Accident Resulting in Death.—On Thursday morning last, Col. Monte W. Campbell, an old and well known resident of this county, went to the front and Market street, to procure some articles.

Fire.—Saw Mill Burnt.—About 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Wooster, Anderson & Co., at the Southern end of the town, was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of lumber.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, submitted a protest against the passage of the California bill, signed by Messrs. BUTLER and BARNWELL of South Carolina, MASON and HUNTER of Virginia, MORTON and YULEE of Florida, TURNEY of Tennessee, SOLER of Louisiana, DAVIS of Mississippi, and ARTHUR of Missouri, ten in all, with a request that it be entered on the Journal.

The House, on Wednesday, the 14th, was engaged in an amendment to one of the rules for the purpose of facilitating business. The amendment, which would be unintelligible to the general reader was adopted by a vote of 112 to 47.

An ineffectual attempt was then made to take up the Senate bills on the Speaker's table—to wit: the Texas boundary, and the Territorial bills. It failed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 102.

On Thursday 15th, the Senate discussed the question on the acceptance of the Southern protest, but without disposing of it adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the President's Texas and New Mexico message. Mr. Duer spoke in support of the views of the message. Messrs. Venable and Ashe, of N. C., in opposition.

On Friday, the Senate refused to allow the Southern protest to be entered on the Journal. The bill giving a territorial government to New Mexico, was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradburn, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Houston, Lodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morris, Pratt, Russ, Sebastian, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, 29.

On Tuesday the fugitive slave bill was before the Senate. Mr. Mason's substitute adopted by the committee, in lieu of the original bill, without division. Mr. Pratt introduced a series of amendments, providing that the owner of any fugitive slave shall be authorized to recover the value thereof, if after proof of property duly exhibited to the proper officer and affidavit made that the said slave is lurking within the county or district, within which the said officer has jurisdiction, the said slave is not delivered up within a specified time.

On Tuesday night last, the 20th inst. She brings seven days later news than that received by the Niagara. The inferior quotations of cotton have experienced a decline of six per cent.

There is a class of humbugs in the Northern Cities whose brazen impudence is getting to be intolerable. Lottery vendors, pill vendors, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes, are in the habit of sending their filthy advertisements, under sealed envelopes, to persons residing in the South, who are thus taxed with the postage. Only to-day, one of the proprietors of this paper received a dirty looking affair, purporting to come from one H. TWELVEBEE, No. 84 Nassau Street, New York.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.—Mr. JAMES, one of the former proprietors of the Watchman, has withdrawn from the business, which will hereafter be conducted by Mr. BRUNER.

JOSEF PICKETT, Esq., a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Federal Point, in this county, of a round Water Melon, weighing 32½ lbs. We learn that Mr. PICKETT has raised a number of melons this season considerably larger than the one above.

RECEIVED.—The London Quarterly for July.—It has articles on the "Austrian Revolution," on Spectacles, the National Workshops of France, etc.

The Slavery Question in the House. Almost every measure that went to make up the sum total of the renowned "Omnibus bill," has been passed by the Senate in separate bills, and the matter now rests with the House. What course that body may pursue, is another matter. Unfortunately, at the ensuing fall elections, more than half the members will be subjected to the ordeal of re-election or defeat; consequently each one thinks more of "my constituency," than of the general good, and does not dare to peril his popularity in his own district by a bold and manly course in behalf of the country.

But the most insurmountable obstacle in the way of a settlement, is the mutual distrust and want of confidence in each other which characterizes the relations of Northern and Southern members. We candidly believe that there are enough Northern men still faithful to the constitution to enable the members from the South to obtain all which she can reasonably demand, and who would act with her were it not that certain sectionalists have built up a middle wall of partition, by teaching the South that the word, the pledges, or the promises, of no Northern man are to be trusted upon this question—thus cutting her off from her most faithful allies, and repelling her friends at the North by treating their profers of service with insult and contumely.

The British steamship Niagara arrived at New York on the 15th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. Her political news is not important. There is a still farther advance in Cotton of ¼d. or 1 cent per pound. There also seems to be a slight advance in Naval Stores.

The British Admiralty have given notice of the arrival of intelligence from the English and American squadrons sent in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. All well, but no word of the lost navigator.

The weather continues favorable for the growing crops, and the reports from Ireland are also favorable.

The chief topic of discussion appears to be the Danish and Schleswig Holstein war. It seems to be the opinion that Denmark will succeed in reducing the Dutchies to their allegiance, should no other powers interfere. The people of Germany are quite excited upon the subject. In this matter, Denmark is clearly in the right, so far as international relations are concerned.

The British Ministry have again been defeated. A line of steamers is about to be established between Greenock (Scotland) and New York.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday night last, the 20th inst. She brings seven days later news than that received by the Niagara. The inferior quotations of cotton have experienced a decline of six per cent.

The American steamship Atlantic arrived in at midnight on the 6th inst., having made the trip from dock to dock in 10 days and 8 hours.

The new American Cabinet seems to have been received with much favor in England.

A protocol, recognizing substantially all the leading views of the Danish government in the affair of the Dutchies, was signed in London by nearly all the foreign ministers. Should the Holsteines yet succeed in defeating the Danes, it is said that England and Russia will interfere, and should the Danes triumph over the Holsteines that Hanover and Prussia will interfere.

DOGING THE QUESTION.—Our Senators, Messrs. BADGER and MANGUM, dodged the question on the passage of the California Bill in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17, 1850. Returns have been received from the Fourth Congressional District to insure the election of Charles E. Bowman, the Whig candidate. But six counties are to be heard from, and the result thus far stands: Willard P. Hall, anti-Benton democrat, 4,229; J. P. Gardnershire, Benton democrat, 3,439; and Charles E. Bowman, whig, 4,734. The Republican, of Monday, says:

"We publish this morning all the information in our possession in regard to the result of the recent elections. It is conclusive as to the election of Gilchrist Porter, whig, in the Second Congressional District, and although the vote will be much closer in the Third, we have good reason to think that John G. Miller is also elected. He has to gain some 200 votes to secure his election. This, we think, he will do."

"From the returns before us, we are disposed to concede the election of J. S. Phelps, the Benton democratic candidate for the Fifth District. The majority of the democrats in the district is large, being 5,000, and it will be hard to overcome."

"The Fourth District is not so hopeless, and we anticipate the election of Bowman, whig. It is hardly necessary to add, that we look upon the election of Mr. Durkey, in this district, as a fixed fact."

"So far, the whigs have 47 members of the House, and 19 in the Senate; the Free Soilers have elected 32 members of the House, and 3 in the Senate; and the anti-Bentonites 20 of the House, and 2 in the Senate."

For the Journal. Editors: Since Sheriff FENNEL has "dropped the curtain and commends to continue the controversy no further," "A Magistrate" in your paper of the 9th steps in to his shoes, renews the attack, and intimates that he can come it, if the Sheriff couldn't. Well, so far as I am concerned, I do not object to the change; for if I am to be dropped as I expect soon again to be, there is less danger of being hurt when dropped by "A Magistrate," than when dropped by a Sheriff. Although my name is not mentioned in the article, my language is in some places quoted, and it was very evidently written in order to create an impression against the Magistrates of the county. Now I have heard this charge before, and I pronounce it unqualifiedly false. "A Magistrate" has made it openly, and now I call upon him for the proof. I hereby challenge him to quote a single line I have written, in which I have either abused or denounced the Magistrates of the county. In canvassing the county I generally spoke in the presence of Magistrates, and I do not think that any who heard me, thought that I was abusing or denouncing them. The fact is, I do not think the writer of that article ever heard me speak, for when addressing the people of Wilmington from the Market house, I think I saw a number of people who were very hurriedly towards Mad Market. Far be it from me to attempt to abuse the Magistrates of the county, for I claim among them some of my warmest supporters and nearest relations. Besides, I know that for respectability, intelligence and correct legal decisions, our County Court will compare favorably with any other county in the State. But I have complained that they were extravagant in laying county taxes, and voting extra, &c., which I have proved, and "A Magistrate" does not deny. Even in this I have made exceptions, for I know a great many did not vote for these per cents and extras to be allowed. Nor would I attempt to censure all who voted for them; for a great many are from the country, and visit Wilmington only on Tuesdays, and the majority thereof, are here for a little time to examine into our financial affairs. But not understanding this, as guardians of the interest of the county, it is their duty to examine into, and acquaint themselves fully with our affairs. Nor have all my efforts in this matter been for electing purposes. I did it for the purpose of awakening inquiries and drawing the attention of the Court to the subject. I spoke of it freely and openly some three years ago, before I had any intention to run for the office of Sheriff, and condemned the principle in decided terms. Certainly if I had not been actuated by principle in making this exposure, and could have been so fortunate as to obtain those offices, these per cents and extras would have felt as comfortable in my hands as any officeholder's. Concerning the report referred to by "A Magistrate," of Sheriff FENNEL receiving from the Court five hundred dollars to compensate for his failure to collect the taxes due from the poor, &c., I never heard until a few days before the election, and then it was communicated to me by a Magistrate, and I was requested to publish Circulars to that effect, which I declined, and never spoke of it afterwards. But if the report be incorrect, I think many such refutations as "A Magistrate" attempts to give it will substantiate its truth. In contradicting the report, he uses the following sentence: "The amount of the per cents and extras was \$120,000, as shown to the Court, was that the amount of taxes received by the Sheriff, from all sources, was insufficient to meet the expenses to the amount asked." By whom was it shown to the Court? What expenses, I would inquire? and what amount, and who asked it? Now, says "A Magistrate," "as regards extra fees being allowed to officers, when no extra services have actually been rendered, I am as much opposed to it, and would vote against it as any one could." But on the other hand, when extra services have been performed, and such services as are not "homogeneous," etc., I can see no good reason why the Magistrates of the county should be so severely censured for allowing extra services to be rendered in such cases." Now, I have shown that the cost of collecting and disbursing our public moneys, amounts to 15 per cent, besides extras, while the county of Duplin pays but 6 per cent. I have shown that the Clerk of the County Court receives 6 per cent, upon all moneys passing through his hands, which neither the Clerk receives—that he is allowed \$95 every year, while the Clerk of Duplin receives but \$40—that besides this annual extra and per cent, if our Clerk performs any duties not "homogeneous," the Court allows him other extras, as is shown by his receiving \$800 for bringing up back books, &c. Now, will "A Magistrate" be so good as to inform the public what extra services our Clerk performs that entitles him to all this? Also, what extra services entitles our Solicitor to the \$120,000, besides his regular fees? And will "A Magistrate" inform the public why it is that our County Court Clerk is allowed this per cent, and extra in a fat office, while the Clerk of the Superior Court, whose office is so poor he can hardly get any person to attend to it, is allowed no extra or per cents? And why the State Solicitor does not receive extra as well as the County Solicitor, &c. Now, as "A Magistrate" has volunteered to defend the Court, public inquiry and the public interest demand these questions to be answered.

Now, for the Clerk of the County Court I entertain a high personal respect, and I hope that he will not consider me as even necessary to the crime of voluntarily dragging these things before the public, for the records will show that I specified nothing until I was attacked by the Sheriff, and now by "A Magistrate." Now, I hold if an officer performs extra services let him make out a list of those services, present it to the Court, and let him satisfy the Court that these services are really extra, and receive his pay accordingly; but that the Court shall vote to each office-holder, annually, a certain amount, supplanting extra services to be rendered, when, in fact, none have been.

Now, I will again inquire of "A Magistrate," why the Clerk of the Superior Court is allowed to receive extra while the Wardens, who undergo all the fatigue and expense, receive nothing? And how is it, Mr. Magistrate, that no account has been rendered of our School Tax or Poor Tax in this County? That neither have been submitted to the examination of our Finance Committee, and from them to the Court, and have, therefore, been left entirely to the honesty of the Sheriff to collect and distribute, without any supervision from the Court. It is in these particulars I have complained of a looseness in the management of our financial affairs, and I submit if I have complained wrongfully, let the People Tax, the amount to some \$240,000. When I became a Warden, nearly three years ago, I brought this to the notice of the Court, with a proposition that some means be resorted to in order to reduce it, and suggested that the present location had better be sold, and an eligible place purchased in the country, with a farm attached, that the labor of the Poor might be made available and contribute to their own support. I understand that this is done in Duplin, and their labor nearly produces a sufficiency of corn and meat to last them through the year; and also the County of Sampson actually make a revenue by the arrangement. I proposed the passage of a bill through the Legislature, authorizing the Court to effect this change, but we are still paying the tax, and nothing has been done. Can you tell me, Mr. Magistrate, why this is?

There are various other inquiries I should like to make of you, but the limits of this article will not permit. I cannot resist the temptation, however, of asking you how it is, and by what authority, our County Court elected some Inspectors of Naval Stores for life, and the law requires them to be elected every two years? By answering these questions, Mr. Magistrate, I think the controversy will be continued; a great many things will be un-mentioned, and the public, no doubt, edified in the manner in which we shall knock things about. But your name I must have. I want a responsible head to address, to be satisfied that I am addressed, and that he has gained considerable reputation for grinning down our heads, that when he once approached a tall tree, with an old crow in the top, and commenced fixing his mouth to grin, he was stopped by the crow very affectingly inquiring—Is that you, Mr. David Crockett? And when answered in the affirmative, the poor fellow said that he was satisfied, that his fate was sealed, and he would have to come down anyhow. Now, if your name possesses the magic of Crockett's, in all probability I will have to knock right under; and if it ever should be inquired to whom, I want to be able to say, as NARRAN said unto DAVID, "Thou art the man." Respectfully,

L. H. WILLIAMS. LONG CREEK, July 20th, 1850.

How this little incident touches the heart: A mother who was in the habit of asking her children, before they retired at night, what they had done during the day to make others happy, found a young twin-daughter silent. The elder ones spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions, founded on the golden rule. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Still the little bright face was bowed down in silence. The question was repeated, and the dear little child said, timidly—"A little girl who sat by me on the bench at school, had lost a baby brother. All the time she studied her lesson she hid her face in her book and cried. I felt so sorry that I laid my face to her book, and cried with her. Then she looked up and put her arms around my neck, but I do not know why she said I had done her so much good."

Protect. Of a portion of the Southern Senators against the admission of California, presented Aug. 14th, 1850. We, the undersigned Senators, deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion and with a solemn sense of the responsibility under which we are acting, respectfully submit the following protest as a bill admitting California as a State into the Union, and request that it may be entered upon the Journal of the Senate. We feel that it is not enough to have resisted in debate alone a bill so fraught with mischief to the Union and the States which we represent, with all the resources of argument which we possessed, but that it is also due to ourselves, the people whose interests have been entrusted to our care, and to posterity, which even in its most distant generations may feel its consequences, to leave, in whatever form may be most solemn and enduring, a memorial of the opposition which we have made to this measure, and of the reasons by which we have been governed. Upon the pages of a Journal which the Constitution requires to be kept so long as the Senate may have an existence, we desire to place the reasons upon which we are willing to be judged by generations living and yet to come, our opposition to a bill whose consequences may be so durable and portentous as to make it an object of deep interest to all who may come after us.

We have dissented from this bill because it gives the sanction of the law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized action of a portion of the inhabitants of California, by which an odious discrimination is made against the property of the free slaveholding States of the Union, who are thus deprived of that position of equality which the Constitution so manifestly designs, and which constitutes the only sure and stable foundation upon which this Union can repose.

Because the right of the slaveholding States to a common and equal enjoyment of the territory of the United States has been defeated by a system of measures which, without the authority of Congress, and in violation of the Constitution, were manifestly contrived for that purpose, and which Congress must sanction and adopt should this bill become a law. In sanctioning this system of measures, this government will admit that the inhabitants of its territories, whether permanent or transient, whether lawfully or unlawfully occupying the same, may form a State without the previous sanction of Congress, without even the participation of a territorial organization formed by Congress, without any legal census or other efficient evidence of their possessing the number of citizens necessary to authorize the representation which they may claim, and without any of those safeguards about the ballot box which can only be provided by law and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of the people. We admit, too, that Congress has refused to provide a government, except upon the condition of excluding slavery by law, the Executive branch of this Government may, at its own discretion, invite such inhabitants to meet in convention, under such as it or its agents may prescribe, and to form a constitution affecting not only their own rights, but those also of fifteen States of the Confederacy, and to include in the proposed constitution, including those States from its enjoyment, and without regard to the natural fitness of boundary, or any of the considerations which should properly determine the limits of a State. It will also admit that the convention, thus called into existence by the Executive, may be paid by him out of the funds of the U. States without the sanction of Congress, in violation not only of the plain provisions of the Constitution, but of those principles of obvious propriety, which would forbid any act calculated to make that convention dependent upon it; and last, but not least in the series of measures which this Government must adopt and sanction in passing this bill, is the release of the authority of the U. S. by the Executive alone to a government thus formed, and not presenting even sufficient evidence of its having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was designed.

With a view of these considerations, the undersigned are constrained to believe that this Government could never be brought to admit a State presenting itself under such circumstances, if it were for the purpose of excluding the people of the slaveholding States from all opportunity of settling with their property in that Territory.

Because the same measures under such circumstances would be agreed to a principle which may exclude forever hereafter, as it does now, the States we represent from all enjoyment of the common territory of the Union; a principle which degrades the equal rights of their constituents, the equality of their States in the confederacy, the equal dignity of those whom they represent as men and as citizens in the eye of the law, and the equal title to the protection of the Government and the Constitution.

Because all the propositions have been rejected which have been made to obtain either a recognition of the right of the slaveholding States to a common enjoyment of all the territory of the United States, or to a fair division of that territory between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union; every effort having failed which has been made to obtain a fair division of the territory proposed to be brought in as the State of California.

Because the undersigned, in sanctioning measures so contrary to former precedent, to obvious policy, to the plain intent of the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of excluding the slaveholding States from the territory thus to be erected into a State, this government in effect declares that the exclusion of slavery from the territory of the United States is an object so high and important as to justify a disregard, not only of all the principles of sound policy, but also of the Constitution itself. Against the same policy we have already protested, as it is destructive of the safety and liberties of those whose rights have been committed to our care—fatal to the peace and equality of the States which we represent—and must lead, if persisted in, to the dissolution of that confederacy in which the slaveholding States have never sought more than equality, and in which they will not be content to remain with less.

J. M. MASON, R. M. T. HUNTER, Virginia. A. P. BUTLER, R. B. BARNWELL, South Carolina. H. L. TURNEY, Tennessee. PIERRE SOLER, Louisiana. DAVID R. ARTHUR, Missouri. JACKSON MORTON, D. L. YULEE, Florida. Senate Chamber, 13th Aug., 1850.

The Danish War. A correspondent desires us to explain the origin of the Danish war, declaring that neither himself, nor any of his acquaintances understand it. If our correspondent had been in the habit of reading the Bulletin regularly, he would have recollected that, about a year ago, we made a full statement of the causes of this war. To oblige him, however, as well as to refresh our readers' minds, we will briefly explain again the origin and progress of the war.

The two southern provinces of Denmark, Sleswig and Holstein, are chiefly populated by the German, instead of the Scandinavian race, and in this respect differ from the remainder of Denmark. Holstein is almost entirely inhabited by Germans, and has been annexed to Denmark at a comparatively late period of history. Sleswig has a large number of Danes in it, but is still in a great measure sympathetic and united to the Scandinavian race, and was followed by the general enthusiasm throughout Germany in favor of a great German nation, the people of Sleswig and Holstein, with others descended from the Teutonic stock, desired to secede from Denmark and join the new confederation. In this wish they were secretly upheld by Prussia, a powerful neighbor, who sought to aggrandize itself, or weaken a neighbor. Denmark, however, protested against parting with provinces which had been ceded to her on the faith of treaties, and prepared for war. Hostilities have continued since, with varied fortune, and in spite of numerous efforts on the part of neighboring powers to make peace. Meantime, both races have become mutually exasperated against each other, rendering their living together under one government more difficult than ever. Unless the Danes, however, are checked by Prussia, the revolted provinces will have to give in; and if Prussia seriously interfere, Russia will probably assist Denmark.

AMERICAN STEAMERS ON THE STOKES.—There are now eight large and splendid ocean steamships in the course of construction at New York, and all nearly completed. It is expected that they will be finished and running within three months. Four of them are intended for the Pacific Ocean. One will be launched in three weeks. The Humboldt and Franklin, of the new Havre line, are nearly ready for sea.

A Lady Shooting at and Challenging a Gentleman. The New Orleans papers give an account of a case of great interest and excitement which came off at Carrollton on the 7th instant: Mr. Benjamin Mason, an Alderman of the City Council of Carrollton, made an affidavit that a lady, who is living alone with her sister, and whose husband is not in California, shot at him with a double-barreled gun, with the intention of taking his life, on Sunday, the 4th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, the shot striking close to him, but doing him no injury. Deponent further stated that the lady had threatened his life, and that he was in bodily fear of her. The affidavit also charged one R. N. Avis with threatening to shoot deponent's slave, Maria. It appears that Mason was accused by the lady of having circulated certain scandalous reports about her, which reports he obtained from his negro girl Maria. This so enraged the lady that she shot at him, as above stated. But, finding that the shot had not taken effect, she sent Mr. Mason a note, of which the following is a copy:

"Mr. Mason—Sir: Having seen grossly and villainously slandered by you and your accomplices, Maria, and furthermore molested by having spies set to watch my house at night, I demand satisfaction from you. I shall expect you to meet me at a suit for slander on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock. The examination took place. It was not attempted by the defence to deny the shooting. It was proved that the accused was a lady of unblemished character; but the Justice felt it to be his duty to bind her over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of \$500. Avis was also bound over. A suit for slander will be brought by the lady for damages in this case."

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.—A London letter of the 11th ultimo, in the National Intelligencer, says: "We are happy to perceive that England may, at the present time, be pronounced to be prosperous in all its interests. Labor is plentiful, food is cheap, commerce is extending in every direction; the coming harvest promise abundance; there is almost general satisfaction at home—for even the agriculturists are becoming quiet, although, under Lord Stanley's advice, they hold 'agitation' meetings occasionally; and not a speck of cotton is to be seen in the market. The money market is easy, and the public funds have an upward tendency. The railway market is evidently improving; some of the principal lines promise increasing dividends, and confidence is getting gradually restored. The wild fever of speculation is, in a great measure, suppressed, and what business is doing in the railway market is founded on bona fide legitimate transactions. The corn market is brisk, and at advanced prices, even under the appearance of an abundant harvest. Speculation is undoubtedly rife among the land proprietors and occupiers as to the effects which Sir Robert Peel's death may have upon his party, and how far his friends may turn into the paths of 'protection to agriculture.' It is not unlikely that an attempt may be made in the House of Lords to alter the present commercial policy."

RUSSIA AND ITS EMPERORS.—This year, it is said, the Emperor Nicholas will either resign the crown or perish. Such a prediction is positively asserted. It is a prediction of a high character, and of a high prophesy, but those who are familiar with the secret history of Russia know well that beyond the period of 25 years no Emperor is allowed to reign in that land. There is, or at least has been hitherto, a power behind the throne and above the throne which none of the sovereigns have been able to resist or overthrow. The dreaded and mysterious "Czar" has hitherto ministers of that power. The unenviable distinction is theirs to be by prescriptive right the agents specially employed. Alexander occupied the throne for the restricted period—he failed to resign, and perished. Nicholas fell into disgrace. One of the Orloffs reigned in the camp. Soon after the General was reported dead. Orloff remained. Who next was the question in men's mouths. Duke Constantine, the eldest son of the Emperor, was announced as having suddenly died. The maxims of state policy which animate the ancient nobles of the Empire impose upon Nicholas a duty he dare not despise—that duty is to resign or accept his fate. A few months will confirm a prediction not thoughtlessly uttered.

ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A parliamentary paper has been printed, which shows the number of parliamentary electors in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the registration of 1848, 1849 and 1850. In 1848, the total number was 1,041,203, whilst in 1849-50 the number was 1,050,187 in the United Kingdom. In England, on the present registration, the number of voters is 837,797, in Wales 48,019, and in Scotland 20,205—making the total of Great Britain 978,121; and in Ireland 72,066—making the total in the counties, cities and boroughs 1,050,187. The liberality of the English system is illustrated by the fact that the population of the United Kingdom of 28,000,000 the three islands contain 1,050,187 electors to the right of the suffrage, while the United States, with a white population of 18,000,000, has 3,000,000 electors. According to the proportion in this country, Great Britain and Ireland ought to have nearly 5,000,000 of voters. They have actually about one-fifth of that number, yet the English boast of being the freest people on earth.

The Game of "Copenhagen." A few days ago, while strolling through a grove, in the neighborhood of the city, we had the good fortune to find an interesting party of young men and ladies engaged in the lively game called "Copenhagen." This game was perfectly unknown to us, and has a brief description of it will be new to some of our readers. The players, in this instance, were about forty persons, the two sexes being about equally represented. A ring of some twelve feet in diameter was formed by the players, holding a rope in their hands to make the enclosure more compact. One of the young ladies entered the circle, and marched around with six or seven dancers, accompanied with a sudden and unexpected movement, she gave one of the gentlemen who held the rope a tap. At this signal, he was bound to pursue her, and if he succeeded in catching her before she escaped from the ring, he was entitled to a kiss. Then another lady entered the ring in the same way, another race or dance around the ring, and a kiss or an escape, and so the game proceeded. The scene was full of animation, and so briskly was the sport conducted, that we counted no less than thirty kisses given and received within the space of five minutes. The "snacks" were sometimes so rapid that the reports resembled those of a package of shooting crackers fired off in a bunch. We observed that some particular young gentlemen were favored with the signal that the fair fingers of the damsels moved more frequently than others; and, applying ourself to ascertain the mysterious of that effect, we were satisfied that these special marks of favor were granted to those gentlemen who were least afflicted with hairy faces. Several youngsters, who were terribly disfigured by moustaches and imperials, did not succeed in obtaining a single kiss. It by any chance or inadvertence they happened to be kissed, the springs and mechanism appeared to be really alarmed, and always succeeded in making her escape before her parli-like pursuer could exact the forfeiture. We would earnestly advise all men of moustaches not to play "Copenhagen," if they do not wish to be tantalized with the prospect of bliss never to be realized.

PEANUTTEANIAN. THE DEAD OF 1850.—The names of the following persons of distinction, occur to us as having deceased in 1850: Hon. John C. Calhoun, April 1, aged 68. Rev. J. Newland Maflit, May 25, " 40. Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, May 29, " 49. Matthew L. Davis, June 27, " 84. Gen. Zane Taylor, July 1, " 54. Gen. Zane Taylor, July 9, " 66. Adam Ramage, July 9, " 79. S. Margaret Fuller, July 19, " 42. Sir Robert Peel, July 2, " 63. Duke of Cambridge, July 5, " 77.

ERIX GO BRAGH.—A quizzical Yankee met a funny Irishman near Carrollton yesterday, and feeling inclined to take a rise out of the late importation from the old Jonathan inquired stammering: "Stranger, do-de-do-do you see any th-th-thing of a little black do-do-log, with four wow-wow-white feet, and a tail about how-long an inch, or an inch and a half, or two inches long, about an hour, or an hour and a half, or two hours ago?" "No," answered Patrick, imitating the Yankee, "I didn't see-see a little black do-do-log, with four wh-wh-white feet, and a tail about an inch, or an inch and a half, or two inches long, about an hour, or an hour and a half, or two hours ago." "Stranger," said Jonathan solemnly, "You're into me about a fo-foot, or a foot and a half, or two feet, therefore, let's go and lick."