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Death of Hon. Wm. R. King.

The company's line boat came in this morning with her flags at half mast, out of respect to the memory of Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States, the melancholy tidings of whose decease reached Charleston yesterday afternoon previous to the sailing of the boat.

This afflictive dispensation of Providence had been looked forward to some time, during which all hopes of Mr. King's recovery had been abandoned; yet, although anticipated, it is scarcely less painful.

Mr. King was a native of Sampson county, in this State, and represented this District in Congress, from 1811 until 1816, soon after which latter period he moved out to Alabama, and has continued to represent that State in the U. S. Senate, with little if any interruption, from 1819 until his election to the office of Vice President, at which time he officiated as President of the Senate. He was about sixty-eight years of age, and was unmarried.

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The West.

We have before us the Rutherfordton "Mountain Banner," containing the valedictory of its really talented Editor, F. I. Wilson, Esq., who proposes to unfurl his Banner on a larger field, (Salisbury) and with ample folds, on the 1st of next month, his new paper to be called "The Republican Banner."

The chief actor seems to have been Mr. R. G. A. Love, the scaly democrat from Haywood in the last Legislature. The resolutions go for the extension of the Central Railroad West from Salisbury to the Little Tennessee river, in the county of Macon, so as to form a connection with the Rabun Gap Railroad, and East to Beaufort; the State to subscribe two-thirds of the capital stock which may be required to extend said Road East and West; and further assert that no one who does not support this measure for the extension of the Central Road East and West, is worthy of the support of the Democratic party in the State for any office. After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Love made a speech, in which he attacked Gov. Reid for not coming out strong enough for this measure in his last message, and urged upon the people of the West to make this an issue in the next canvass for Governor, supporting no one who would not go for it unreservedly and immediately.

Mr. Love's position in the last Legislature won him no respect, and his attack upon Gov. Reid will not help him any; but still, from these and other indications, we believe it is evident that the people of the Western part of the State have set their minds upon the Western extension, and although Love may give no strength to any issue, his laying hold of it is a sign that it is popular, and that under its folds he wishes to hide his dereliction as a party man in the last General Assembly. Sooner or later this extension will be made, and we think good policy would dictate to us, of the Cape Fear section, to meet our Western brethren in a friendly spirit, and lend them such a hand as will convince them that we are not the grasping or churlish people that they have been taught to regard us.

The Banner rejoices in a correspondent, a lawyer upon the Mountain Circuit, who narrates many amusing incidents of that upper world; among the rest, of one Keener, who seems to be something of a character, of whom he discourses as follows:

Keener is the most humorous man I have met with. The blue devils cannot exist in his vicinity. Did you ever hear told, or read printed, his anecdote entitled "The Introduction of Jackasses and Pianos into Haywood?" Col. (somebody) moved into that country. The wagon was expected with the furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Truelove went over to see the curiosities, the animal and the instrument. The Col. advanced to conduct them into the house. Just then he of the long ears opened sonorously. The visitors came to a stand-still, the picture of delighted astonishment. "Is that it, Colonel?" enquired the old man. "Yes, that's it." "Ain't it sweet, old wain?" On another occasion a dozen went to hear the Colonel's lady play. They selected a spokesman to make the request, but he lost courage while tip-toeing around the counterpane, as he called the carpet, and sat silent till reminded of his duty by their nudges when he faltered out, "Mrs. we-we-com- to hear you—play—no—your—thing—in the corner—there."

Keener draws largely on the Dutch, of whom in part he is, and thinks he would have made a smart man if he had not got mixed with white folks. He complains that in a certain county on the other side of the Ridge they believe in witchery, and will not tread in the sour knot except with their toes pointing in a particular direction. They gave him a public dinner for voting against the division of their village, on which occasion the favorite dish figured conspicuously. He complains further that they voted "No School," and spelt it "knowe schule," the E the only capital letter, winding like a pair of pot hooks through it; and that the name of a particular village with a g in it was spelt incorrectly, and the tail of the g turned up like a sporting horse.

Keener's memory is rich in anecdotes respecting the Legislature. A long 64 foot member, who usually sat like a closed jack-knife, would straighten up on his seat whenever anything was said relative to the interests of his section, and remain in that attitude frequently till the orator sat down, when Graham would declare the member from — entitled to the floor, mistaking his posture, whereupon said member would rise, if he had a speech in him more than half an inch long. Keener, being a short man, used to step up on the feet of a fellow member to attract the attention of the Speaker. This was treating on one's dignity to some purpose. I would only further observe of Keener that he has a skinned nose, which he frequently rubs with his fingers, and which he has dressed a physician who lives 3 miles off to dress when he got home, and the presumption is that he did, as there was a patch on it next morning.

He furthermore is able to give information upon a subject concerning which we have recently been interrogated, namely—the whereabouts of Gen. Baylis Miraculous Edney, having sometime since had the honor to personate Edney, being the John Tyler thereto. It was away up somewhere on the banks of the Tuckasee. He says:

Gen. Edney halted. He berated Fagg, bepraised Clingman. At bed-time, to our mutual dissatisfaction, we had to yield to a disagreeable disposition of ourselves. He was obliged to sleep with me, I was obliged to sleep with him. I reconciled myself with the recollection that the General's locks had tossed in the soft Sicilian breeze, that his footstools had pressed the classic shores of the old World, that the lips of Italian girls had made music in his ear, that their images had been painted on the retina of his optical organs—and I slept.

Necessarily, like misery, make us acquainted with strange bed fellows. I would prefer to lie always by myself—but no one knows by whose side he may be fated to assume a recumbent position, and it is well enough to accustom ourselves to these things.

So Edney is perambulating towards the setting Sun. Great man Edney!

The New York Morning Post says, that Professor Johnston of New York, the well known Agricultural Chemist, is the author of the anti-slavery article, in Blackwood for January. It does seem as though our people at the North were determined to be "dirty birds" and foul their own nest, or at least fame what they ought to regard as their Common Country.

Mr. PARTINGTON requests us to call the attention of the petitioners to a fragrant pool of water, in Water street, between Market and Dock streets. She thinks their olfactory nerves would be greatly diluted, as hers have been, by the respectable aluvia arising from the same, should their tardious duties ever enquire them to amblulate in that infinity.

Mr. ACTION is the soul of eloquence! and, therefore, Forrest, the Actor, is a very eloquent man; for it is said that lately, when performing in Boston, in pulling out Lear's grey locks, he pulled so hard as to bring off his wig, and showed a very respectable crop of black hair on the aged King.

We noticed last Monday, in the Jewelry store of Messrs. BROWN & ANDERSON, a very handsome gold Medal, got up for the German Volunteers. On one side it bears the arms of the State of North Carolina, and on the other an encampment, with a sentinel in the foreground, and the inscription, "Presented by officers of the German Volunteers, to the best shot, 1853." It is a very rich and tasty affair. The first parade of the Company for target practice, is to take place on the 2nd of May—the 1st happening to come on Sunday.

Judicial Decision.

A case involving principles of general interest was decided in Forsyth Superior Court last Tuesday, before Judge Settle. Messrs. Boner & Crist, merchants of Salem, had instituted suit against the Merchants Steam Boat Company, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, for damages alleged to have been sustained by the detention of their goods on the river, in the fall of 1850. The delay was admitted; but was argued as unavoidable, in consequence of the continual drought and low state of the river.—The trial occupied the whole day, and the jury did not render their verdict till Wednesday morning, and then not until they had additional instructions from the Judge, when they gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at \$175 00. The Judge charged that the Company as "common carriers," were liable for losses sustained by the delay over the usual time in delivering the goods, unless such delay was caused "by the act of God or the enemies of the Republic;" that it was incumbent on the Company to show that the delay was so caused; and that human exertion could not have prevented the delay. The Judge made a distinction between what he termed "common carriers," viz: railroad and steam boats companies, stage contractors, &c.; and private wagoners, who make contracts for the conveyance of goods.

This decision is calculated to make those engaged in the transportation of goods and produce on the Cape Fear, very cautious in receiving freight when the water in the river is too low, as it frequently is, for an expeditious trip.—Greensboro' Patriot, 16th instant.

From the Charleston Courier. The Vice Presidency. Our Constitution was a half century old before any instance occurred of the death of a President in office. The decease of Vice President King is the first instance of death of the incumbent of that office, and the fact may suggest inquiries as to the constitutional or statutory provisions for such an emergency.

The constitution only provides, directly, for the death, removal, &c., of the President, substituting for him the Vice President; but, by that instrument (Art. 2, Sec. 1, 6th Clause), the Congress were empowered to provide, by law, for the death, removal, &c., of the Vice President. The power thus vested in Congress was exercised in the Act of March 15, 1792, entitled "An Act relative to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and declaring the Officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices, both as President and Vice President."

We submit the 9th and 10th Sections of this Act, being all relating to the point before us: Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State; and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that Electors of President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing: Provided, There shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said 1st Wednesday in December; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the 1st Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last elected were elected shall not expire on the 3rd of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the Electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding the 1st Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing. Within which time the Electors shall be appointed or chosen, and the Electors shall meet and give their votes on the said 1st Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of said Electors and others, shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in this Act.

It will thus be seen that no provision has been made to supply a vacancy in the Vice Presidency, en nomine, and it is only in case of the removal, death, &c., of both President and Vice President, that the President or the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes President of the United States ad interim. The Presidency of the Senate is now filled by Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, the last Speaker of the House of Representatives was Hon. Lynn Boyl, of Kentucky, but in the House whose tenure dates from the 4th March last, has not met or organized; there is in constitutional strictness no speaker at present.

The Crystal Palace. We notice that the best informed newspapers in the city of New York speak of this undertaking as a stupendous failure, after all the puffery and laudation it has received from those interested in the speculation. The N. Y. Sun says that, unless some new leaf is turned over in the association's book of management, the main objects for which it was projected will be defeated. Quite an attempt was made long since to create an impression that application for a charter to the city of New York, for the limits of supply. So far is this from the truth that the project to whom space has already been assigned are sending in notices of withdrawal of their applications.

It appears from the statements in the Sun, that the completion of the building before the first of May is out of the question, and it is doubtful if it will be finished before the fourth of July. The engineers and architects are at loggerheads; much of the material has been found after it reaches the ground, being too long, and gives too short; and to use a homely expression, "the very old Harry is to pay all round."

Complaints loud and deep are heard from many who at first took a warm interest in the undertaking, that it is becoming a very diminutive stock-jobbing speculation, with magnificent pretensions and promises, none of which will probably be realized. The hundreds and thousands of citizens were to flock there in crowds, will be found missing. The hotel keepers who projected the golden harvest, will pocket a disappointment instead of dime. The brilliant description we have read in the journals, will all end in moonshine.

The editor of the Troy Budget, who if rarely at fault in matters of this sort, has the following remarks in relation to this concern: THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—We are becoming prejudiced against this institution. Perhaps some of our readers who were always so, may think we are rather late about taking up this position. But our prejudices were at first favorable. We thought something might come of it. But the more we see of it, the less confidence we have in its prospective good, or its benefit to the various mechanic or fine arts.—By many it has been regarded from the beginning as neither more nor less than a grand humbug.—Though we were not at first disposed to agree with you, as time progresses we are half inclined to yield to their superior wisdom. If there be any foundation for the reports that are in circulation, some of the managers of this concern are more desirous of profiting by their private outside speculations than to hasten the completion of the main work, or to secure the object for which the enterprise was confessedly commenced. It is true that the directors are said to have leased all the room in the building for exhibition purposes, yet this only secures the success of the speculation, and as a speculation merely. If it is regarded in this view, there is nothing perhaps to be said against it. The original managers of the scheme will doubtless get their money back with interest; but when it is claimed that it is the prime object of the exhibition to give an impetus to the industry or ingenuity of the country, the pretence is in our opinion nothing more nor less than an imposition upon the public.—It is a more private, money-making enterprise, and the public excepted as such, and has no claims upon the public except in its true and legitimate character.

It is a little singular, says the Portland Advertiser, that of five of the Presidential candidates—one, Webster, less popular than the others, and the successful candidate, lost his little boy soon after his election, by a most distressing accident, and his own and wife's lives were saved almost miraculously; while the third, fourth and fifth, viz: Fillmore, Cass and Douglas, have each had to mourn the loss of their wives since the canvass. Surely death strikes in high places.

The British steamer America arrived at Boston on the 15th inst. The London Times contains a telegraphic despatch from Paris, dated April 1st, which states that the American government has consented to indemnify the owners of the French vessels which had been seized at California. Strikes have occurred among the railway operatives in England and Scotland: Sixty vessels are "up" at Liverpool for Australia. Arrangements have been completed for giving Mrs. Stowe a public reception at Glasgow.

The French Budget for 1854 has been much reduced. M. Delarue, Minister to Constantinople, has sailed from Marseilles. The Assembly has given a splendid lute to the Emperor and Empress, on which occasion 257 prisoners were pardoned and the sentence of 400 others commuted.

An address to President Pierce, from the European Democratic Committee, has been forwarded by a well-known agent—probably Count Pulskey—the real object of which is believed to be to endeavor to procure arms for a future occasion.

Alarming conspiracies are said to be rife throughout Southern Italy. Several hundred individuals had been arrested at Naples, including many eminent lawyers. The Government of Sardinia had sent instructions to its Minister at Vienna, that if Austria refuses to concede certain stipulations, he was to demand his passports and quit Vienna.—Eighty political refugees have been shipped at Genoa in the Steamer Giovanni, their destination being America.

Austria still continues to make arrests of Hungarians. A Democratic conspiracy had been discovered at Berlin, in Prussia; nearly all the ultra Democratic leaders are under arrest.

A disastrous fire had occurred at Cronstadt, the Russian naval station, by which all the principal timber wharves have been burned, involving a loss of 600,000 rubles. The conferences between Russia, France and Turkey in regard to the Holy places still continued. France, on behalf of the Roman Church, claims the protectorate of the scenes of the Savior's passion at Jerusalem, and Russia makes the same claim as the head of the Greek Church. The ultimatum of Russia to the Porte had not been presented on the 15th ult.

Flour was selling at Port Philip, Australia, at \$120 per bbl.

The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York on the 17th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 6th. The political news is not important. Sir Lacey Evans gave notice in the House of Commons of a correspondence between the British government and Spain, France and the United States, concerning the alleged annexation of Cuba. The Steamer Great Britain had arrived in the Mersey, from Australia, with £550,000 in gold, and large sums in the hands of passengers. The Steamer Vulcan and Ship New Orleans brought £140,000 in gold, from Australia. Potatoe planting was going on in Ireland under favorable auspices as to soil and weather.

The civil rule is to be restored in Milan, in place of the military, which is to be withdrawn. Russia says she does not want to swamp Turkey. The Emperor of France is mad at the Emperor of Austria, because he attributes to the interference of Austria, the refusal of the Pope to come to Paris to crown him.

The British revenue returns for the quarter, exhibit a deficit of £210,000 as compared with the corresponding quarter last year.

The remains of the wife of Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, passed through Raleigh on the 13th inst., from Washington, on the way to the Burying Ground of the family in Rockingham county, in this State. Mr. DOUGLAS accompanied them.

The Whig Convention in the 6th District, (chiefly composed of Caldwell's), has nominated Col. R. C. Puryear, of Surry county, as their candidate for Congress. The Democrats have as yet brought no candidate into the field.

The Bill to allow a railroad bridge to be erected over the Susquehanna River, at Havre de Grace, has passed the Maryland Legislature, and is now a law.

We are pleased to learn that the little son of Mrs. PERRELL of this place, who was so severely injured by the accident some time since on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, although dreadfully hurt, is likely to recover his full health.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner J. J. Conley held an inquest on yesterday evening over the body of Michael McFarling a seaman. The verdict of the jury was, that he died from the effects of a fall from the swim ashore from Big Delmont Locke, while lying in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C.

The deceased had a belt around his body marked Edward Peters; the belt contained One Hundred Dollars in gold; he had no clothes on with the exception of a shirt and drawers.—Commercial, 19th inst.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at the Sumner Depot alone, for the last month, averages over one hundred dollars per day. This shows a prosperous condition of affairs, and we have no doubt but the Stockholders will realize a handsome percentage when the road is completed, and perhaps before. The work is progressing finely.

Later from the West Indies. HALIFAX, April 16.—The British steamer Levantine arrived here with later advices from the West Indies. The prospects of the salt works on the island were very good. Much rain had fallen. The fever at Barbadoes had disappeared. A few cases only existed among the shipping at St. Thomas. The British steamer Dauntless was at Barbadoes taking in supplies for a cruise.

The Opposition.

Although President Berry has been called into power with a degree of unanimity which has scarcely been witnessed since the days of Washington, yet it is already becoming probable that his administration will be marked by a violent opposition as never before attending on a President. The indications are that opposing will have adherents in the North, in the West, and in the South. Already are threats being made against the peace and power of the government, provided its Executive and his Cabinet fail to shape their course in accordance with the pragmatic notions and opinions of certain would-be rulers in Israel.

Tally-ho, however, all such threats have been unavailing to move the administration from its manifest determination to pursue a line of policy at once fair, liberal, and just, towards all sections of the Union. Thus far it would seem that our President has before his eyes no ambition save that of showing to the whole country his earnest desire and fixed resolve to use the power, so generously conferred upon him by that country, for the advancement of peace, and quiet, and good feeling and constitutional government, and for the benefit of the people.

That Gen. Pierce has an understanding of the principles upon which our republican institutions are based, entirely accordant with that of the most genuine Southern Rights Democrat, we have no shadow of doubt. That he will interpose the Executive arm for the defence of Southern as well as Northern, Eastern, or Western interests, we fully believe. And, thus believing, we are prepared to stand by him, as we are prepared to stand by any man who will uphold the Union, and who will, until a different result shall convince the honest and patriotic hopes are misplaced.—How is it that Southern politicians can desire to weaken and paralyze the influence of one, all of whose antecedents indicate so decided an affinity with our long cherished principles, we are utterly unable to understand.

A correspondent of one of our city papers suggests that it is "because they have been unable to wield the patronage committed to his charge to the particular end of building up themselves individually." This is too monstrous to be entertained as a serious objection. We do not believe they would deserve but the indignation of every Southern patriot. If they expect to lead their enlightened constituencies by the nose in this matter, as they have done in others, they will stir up an old fashioned independence which will spur their prejudiced counsels and reject their officious teachings. If our judgment be not grossly in error, the Southern States (South Carolina with the rest) should at once determine, as their true policy under the circumstances which surround them, generously to sustain while they carefully scrutinize the Administration now in power.—Edgefield Advertiser.

Paris letter in the N. Y. Express says: A Lady Montijo has left Paris for Spain. She was extremely desirous of remaining and living in the reflection of her daughter's grandeur, but Louis Napoleon, who shares the general prejudice against step-mothers, gave her plainly to understand that because he had married Eugenie she must not suppose that he had married all her family. She was allowed to linger a week, to have of the costume of the Tuilleries, and to see her movements chronicled in the Pays. She has at last left us, and the telegraph mentions her arrival at Orleans, on her way to the Peninsula.

You have quack dentists in New York, of course, as we have them in Paris, but I doubt whether you can boast of such a tremendous operation as M. Duchesne, to whom I have already alluded in your columns. This gentleman rides about town in a highly illuminated wagon with a roof to it. Upon the roof, and in the costume of the middle class, are a man dressed in the costume of the middle class, and armed with a pair of cymbals and a bass drum. The dentist stands in front, with a helmet and feather, and surrounded with the instruments of his profession. He stops in some frequented place, collects a crowd by means of the cymbal, and then invites the afflicted to apply at once for extraction and relief.

A notice on the side of the wagon reads thus:—"5,000 francs if I miss a tooth." This is surrounded by a halo of noble teeth, the roots of which are painted to resemble rusty iron, and are of various sizes and shapes, and are of various colors, as if they were long since accustomed myself to be surprised at nothing, I am never astonished to see a line formed by the victims of the tooth ache, taking their turn at having the rebellious nerve eradicated. This line sometimes extends twice around the wagon.—Each sufferer pays a franc, and leaves his tooth behind him. I have always supposed it required as much reflection to have a tooth put in, as to have a servant. But the French do not think so. A man of servitude passes M. Duchesne's equipage, remembers a sore spot in her upper jaw, feels in her pocket for a franc, and joins the tail end of the line. Each applicant mounts on the seat with M. Duchesne who demands the coin before proceeding. The head is then inclined backwards, the mouth opened, the tweezers inserted and the tooth snatched from its gory bed. It is held up in the air an instant for the admiration of the multitude, and at each extraction the drum gives a bang of triumph.

From the London Times March 22. The Turkish Question. The opinions we have expressed on the present condition and future prospects of the Ottoman Empire do not coincide with the views entertained by Lord John Russell and his colleagues in the House of Commons. They differ from the course of policy which this country has pursued in former times and on several occasions, and they are entirely at variance with the system which a large numerical proportion of the London press is attempting, not very brilliantly or successfully, to defend. The reason of this difference of opinion is a very simple one. We look at this case with no prepossessions, and no predisposition to delude ourselves and our readers as to the real state of it. It may be very well to argue that the Ottoman Empire ought to be inviolable and independent; that it is a great State, whose disappearance must cause a formidable perturbation in Europe, and that it is probably never nearer utter ruin at this moment than it was after the battle of Nezhib in 1829. But we have to deal with the facts as they are. We have no power to alter them; we have no art to convert impotence into vigor or decrepitude into youth. Diplomacy may suspend the blow from without which will one day shatter the hollow trunk, but it is already sapless, leafless, and decayed, and we must venture to say that it implies some penalty of recondemnation in modern statesmen that, when they have to deal with a question which involves the civilization of great provinces, the restoration of Christianity itself to that supremacy which it once enjoyed in all parts of Europe, and the progressive welfare of millions of human beings, the only expedient on which they can agree is to dress up a Turk's head in a turban, and agree to treat it as if it were still a symbol of force and empire.

The danger does not even now arise from the aggressive propensities of the northern courts, half as much as from the defenceless condition of those which would hardly be able to resist with effect any resolute antagonist. At this moment the ships of war which constitute the Turkish fleet are laid up in winter quarters and unmanned. Between Constantinople and Moldavia there is no Turkish force that could resist with success the march of a hostile column, and the slender military resources of the Turkish Government have just been wasted and impaired by the absurd campaign against Montenegro. For years past the Turkish Ministers have employed their precarious tenure of office in enriching themselves by the plunder of the State. The last great reformer—the Grand Vizier Relschid Pasha—was dismissed from office for peculation, and the examination which has taken place in his affairs discloses an amount of corruption and robbery unequalled even in the annals of Turkey.—As the natural result of such maladministration, the treasury is empty, and the present advisers of the Sultan have effectually destroyed the possibility of an appeal to foreign credit, and are of course well known at St. Petersburg and Vienna, and if the northern courts were disposed to press their advantage, the facilities at their disposal are complete. But, though we are satisfied that nothing can exceed the weakness of the Turkish power, we still believe that it is not the wish either of the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Austria to rush matters to extremities.

A Mrs. Rich of Kittland, Ohio, was taken in some kind of a fit recently, and the "spirits" decided that she was in for a trance of two weeks. Her friends refused to give her any food or medicine, notwithstanding that she once became conscious, and stated that she must have some medicine or she should die. She died at the end of five or six days, and was kept down to the close of the fortnight, her friends supposing that she had emerged from the trance. They ought either to be indicted for manslaughter, or placed in straight-jackets.

The New York Mirror, in an article on Abolitionists, having used the sentence, "we have yet to learn that an abolitionist is a gentleman," received next day the following note:

To the Editor of the Evening Mirror: Dear Sir—The above paragraph I cut from your paper of yesterday. It is either a sentiment believed by you, or an unwarranted slander upon a whole class of your fellow-citizens, induced by the sin, real or fancied, of one. If the former, your self-respect would forbid you from advertising for me, for I am an Abolitionist—if the latter, why do you respect for me to let the remark go uncorrected, please make up the bill of T. S. Berry & Co., to date, forward it for payment, and discontinue the advertisement. Respectfully,

T. S. BERRY, 297 Broadway.

The Mirror replies as follows: As the above communication is addressed to the editor of the Mirror, and not marked private, we are obliged to grant it the writer desires the full benefit of public avowal of himself as an "Abolitionist." Instead of retracting the expression quoted from the Mirror, we unhesitatingly re-assert the