

POLITICAL.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Calhoun was invited by the Democratic Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July, to deliver an oration in this city. He returned the following answer:

PORT HILL, June, 12. Gentlemen.—I have been honored by your note of the 20th May, (received the 6th inst.) informing me that delegates of the Democratic Republican party, from the several wards of your city had selected me to deliver the oration at the approaching anniversary of Independence.

I acknowledge with gratitude the honor of being selected by so numerous and respectable a portion of my fellow citizens in a distant section of the Union on such an occasion, and am duly sensible of the obligation which it imposes; but the great distance and my numerous and indispensable engagements render it utterly impossible for me to accept.

Among other grounds to which you have alluded, you have referred to the part I have recently taken in the Senate as one of the causes of that favorable opinion towards me, which has led to the intended honor that I am reluctantly compelled to decline. Permit me to say, in taking the position to which you refer, there were difficulties of the most formidable character in the way, but had they been tenfold greater, they could not have deterred me from the course I took, so imperious was the sense of duty under which I acted. The currency was no new question with me. For many years it had been the subject of my reflection, and the source of deep solicitude, and I had made up my mind, when the time arrived, that would force it on the attention of the country and government, as to the part I would take if then on the stage of action.

The derangement to which our country is subject is not accidental. It is inherent in the system itself, and, in spite of every effort to correct it, will grow from bad to worse, till some great and radical change is effected. In the meantime, the community is destined to pass through scenes of difficulty and danger greater than any heretofore experienced, unless the people should be timely aroused to apply an efficient remedy to the growing disorders. I hold it almost impossible, that there should be any state of things more corrupting to morals, more dangerous to free institutions or more paralyzing to industry, than an uncertain, vacillating currency, under the control of private cupidity, such as ours is; and I am amazed, that the wealthy capitalists, whose property exists in stocks and securities, are not the first to see it and take the alarm. They ought to see that the gains from the irregular working of such a system must be but momentary and fallacious, and must be followed by a storm, if permitted to progress, which will scatter such acquisitions as leaves before a tornado. In taking my stand against the system, no partial or local considerations governed me. I stood up for what I honestly and sincerely believed to be the morality, the freedom and prosperity of the country, actuated by enmity to no class or section, but believing that I was acting the part of a true friend to all those who were profiting by it for the moment, as well as of those who for the time were its victims. Whether in this I was mistaken, I am content to leave to time and experience to decide. Thus far I have seen nothing to shake my opinion, but much to confirm it; much to animate me to perseverance in the course I have taken, till an effectual remedy is applied to this among the most dangerous evils that can befall the country.

For the very kind manner in which you have communicated the wishes of those you represent, you will please accept my sincere acknowledgements. I cannot but be highly gratified to learn, that many of my old friends in your great metropolis have not forgotten me, and I do assure you that few things would afford me more pleasure than would an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with them, as well as to form it with those more recent friends whose approbation I have been so fortunate as to gain, in the trying scenes through which I have more recently passed.

Though circumstances will not permit me to accept the honor proffered, and to be present at your celebration, it will not, I trust, be considered an intrusion to offer the following sentiment:

"Equality, in its broadest sense, of rights and privileges between citizens and citizens, pursuit and pursuit, and one portion of the country and another, the deep and solid foundation of our political fabric; preserve that, and all is safe—destroy it, and the whole would rush headlong to the dust."

To Richard J. Smith, Steven R. Harris, and C. H. Dougherty, Esqrs.

From the N. York Evening Post.

The following is an extract of a letter from James Buchanan, United States Senator from Pennsylvania addressed to a committee of the democratic members of the legislature of that State in reply to an invitation to a public dinner to be given in testimony of their high sense of his services in the cause of liberal principles:

"When Mr. Van Buren first recommended to Congress the adoption of the Independent Treasury, as the leading financial measure of his administration, I took my stand in its favor, from the firmest conviction that it was a just and necessary measure. Its true character was, at the first, misunderstood by many of the best and wisest democrats of the country, and it was misrepresented in such a manner by the satellites of the banking power as to cover it with a cloud of prejudice. This cloud has already been dissipated by public opinion, the sovereign arbiter of all political measures under our form of government; and viewed in the light of truth it now stands as a monument of the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of its distinguished author.

"Its final success, and that at no distant day, seems inevitable. Another bank of the United States is repudiated, at least for the present, by the leading members of that party who were formerly its devoted friends. What then are the alternatives for the safe keeping of the public money? Does any man now seriously believe that for this purpose, the people will again re-

store the league of affiliated state banks, and pour the public treasure into their vaults; and thus again convert it into an engine of ruinous expansions and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures? Shall we place our money under the custody of corporations which in the day of trial, when we shall most require its use to sustain the honor and interest of the country, may again convert it into irredeemable bank paper?

"Above all, shall we, who profess to be the friends of State rights and the liberties of the people, bind together by the bonds of mutual interests, the eight hundred banks of the country and the chief executive magistrate; and thus place under his control, instruments of corrupting influence throughout every State of the Union, of more extensive power than was ever wielded by the bank of the United States. If the democracy of the country be not willing thus to put themselves in subjection to the banks, the only remaining alternative is the Independent Treasury. This measure is so simple in itself and so conformable to the letter and spirit of the constitution, that it could not fail, when freed from the merits of prejudice to command the approbation of the people. By its adoption we merely propose the practice which prevailed for some time after the origin of the federal government, and entrust the safekeeping of the public money to agents responsible to the government of the people, instead of banking corporations, responsible officers; why, then, between the time of its collection and disbursement should it be confided to irresponsible banks? This is the sole question.

By depriving the banks of the custody of the public money, you will not injure any one of them which is conducted on sound and safe principles. It is true that the establishment of the Independent Treasury, besides diminishing their profits in a small degree by taking from them the use of the people's money to which they have no just claim, may require them to keep in their vaults a somewhat larger amount of gold and silver than heretofore; but this will be one of the largest incidental advantages of the system. This required increase of the precious metals will however, I fear, prove wholly inadequate to restrict the banks within those safe limits which will secure to the public a paper circulation at all times convertible into gold and silver. I merely throw out these hasty hints on the great subject to which you have thought proper to advert, and which is making such rapid advances in the public favor."

From the Ozark (M Standard).

THOMAS H. BENTON.

Extract from the reply of Mr. Benton to the letter of the citizens of Springfield, inviting him to a public dinner.

SPRINGFIELD, June 1, 1839.

Congress can save the Government by establishing the Independent Treasury System. This latter measure is now a permanent object of the administration, and is called for by the strongest reasons of policy and necessity. Hard money payments to and from the Federal Government, and the keeping of its own money by its own agents, (which are two essential features of the Independent Treasury) save the Federal Government from bankruptcy every time the local banks shut up or blow up; also to prevent such banks from expanding their currency upon the credit of the Federal Government; also to keep up a sufficient quantity of gold and silver in the United States to make it safe not to have any banks at all, and to prevent an exclusive circulation of paper money; also to prevent the resuscitation of a National Bank. The Democracy of the Union are now nearly united in support of this great measure, and, if not established soon, the next explosion of the paper system will do the business. Look upon the establishment of the Independent Treasury System as an event which, sooner or later, must take place; but it may be that another "suspension" must be added to the argument before it can be carried.

From the Globe.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Editor: The following resolutions passed at the recent session of the Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire:

Resolved.—That the relation of master and slave, as established by law within the jurisdiction of any of the States, is an institution for which the State, within which it exists neither this Legislature, nor the Legislature of any other State, can rightfully interfere.

Resolved.—That the adoption and prosecution of measures by individuals residing within one State, with the avowed design of overthrowing the institutions of another State, by sending emissaries, scattering documents, pamphlets or papers, within that State, against the declared will of the same, is a disregard of that comity, and mutual respect, which should ever be cultivated among the States.

Resolved.—That Congress ought not to interdict the slave trade between the States, or to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States.

Resolved.—That the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by which all memorials relating to the abolition of slavery, upon the presentation of the same, were ordered to lie on the table, without any further action thereon, was not an infringement of the right of petition.

Resolved.—That the immediate abolition of slavery, by whatever means effected, without expatriation of the slaves, would be productive of calamities moral and political, such as should be deprecated by every friend of humanity.

As a son of the Granite State, I feel proud to lay them before the country, through the columns of the Globe; and invite to them the special attention of the South. A. B.

Fragrant Odour for Sick-Rooms.—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained in town, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agreeable balsamic perfume throughout the atmosphere of sick-rooms, or other confined apartments.

Miscellaneous.

(By Request.)

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

"THE PRESIDENCY OF THE BAN OF THE STATE."

This important and highly responsible office, vacated by the death of the lamented Judge Colcock, is to be filled at the next session of the Legislature. Already it has excited some interest in South Carolina, and several gentlemen, high in the confidence of the State, have been brought forward as candidates. The object of this article, without the slightest disparagement of Colonel Elmore, and Messrs. Furman and Rose, is to present the claims of Col. Arthur P. Hayne.

If arduous and gallant services in the defence of his country, in some of her hottest battles and proudest victories, he may claim to merit, or the gratitude of his fellow citizens, Col. Hayne is not to be postponed to any one who is likely to aspire to the office. Immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, he entered the Army with all those feelings of indignation which then glowed in the bosom of every American, at the outrage offered to the flag and honor of his country. He continued to serve through the whole of "the last War," and did not lay down his sword until the violated rights of his country had been nobly avenged. For his "distinguished and gallant conduct" in the victory of Sackett's Harbor—a victory in which General Brown said "he had never seen in the whole course of his service, a nobler display of determined valor"—he was promoted to the command of a squadron of Cavalry with the rank of Major. At the storming of Pensacola, "he was one of the first who seized possession of the enemy's battery, amidst a destructive fire from the houses on both sides, and the Spanish battery directly in front." The battle field, on which was so gloriously achieved the memorable victory of "the eighth of January" at New Orleans, was selected by Col. Hayne. In this battle, as well as that on the twenty third of December, General Jackson says that "Col. Hayne was every where that duty or danger called." At the conclusion of the war with England, he returned his military commission to the Government; but contrary to his wishes, he was retained in the army as Adjutant General to the northern division. And in the second Florida campaign, in 1818, he was placed at the head of the Tennessee Volunteers, and in organizing a Brigade staff and moving to the scene of action, Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, said he "had handsomely surmounted every obstacle by superior intelligence, aided by patriotism and the pride and spirit of veterans."

Col. Hayne is a man of business and system, and has had very considerable commercial and financial experience. He was brought up a merchant—for many years served as a Director of the Bank of the State, and had the disbursement of very large sums of money during the war. In 1830 he was sent abroad by General Jackson; and as agent of Naval Affairs to our Ships of War in Europe, he was daily and constantly in the habit of corresponding with the House of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., and other large bankers. He continued in this highly responsible station for five years, and during this time he disbursed more than a million of dollars.—On his return home, his accounts were all promptly settled, and the mission to Belgium tendered him by the President, which he declined.

In private life, Col. Hayne's character is pure and spotless.—distinguished alike for his kind and amiable manner, and for his high and cautious sense of honor, stern integrity and unflinching firmness in the discharge of every duty and relation of life. He is a native of this State, resides in Charleston, and is well acquainted with the business, and business men of the City,—which is no small recommendation for an officer who is to preside over a Bank, doing all of its business in Charleston.

It will be thus seen that Col. Hayne is eminently qualified by education, systematic and industrious habits, moral firmness, kind manners, stern integrity, great political experience in finance, high talents, and an enlightened and extended view of commerce, to preside over one of the most important institutions of the State. His claims as a gallant and distinguished officer in the last war with England, are of no ordinary character. Perhaps no one in South Carolina has perilled his person oftener in battle, or rendered more important military services to his country during the war, than Col. Hayne. He has never before held, or sought an office from the State—a State which gave him birth, and whose chivalry and gallantry he has done so much to sustain.

It is believed that such services, when united with high personal qualifications, will not be altogether forgotten in bestowing an office, by those who value patriotism in the UPPER COUNTRY.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 15.

Yesterday morning, a little after 4 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded by our citizens, and when discovered, it was found to proceed from the lower part of a two and half story frame building, No. 60 King-st., the upper story of which was occupied by a family, and the shop by a Mr. Heineman, (who did not lodge there) as a Dry Goods and Fancy Store. When the front door was broken in, the interior of the building was filled with smoke, the flames instantly bursting out through the doors and windows.

The fire was however soon got under, after having destroyed the greater part of the shop goods. A few minutes later, and there would no doubt, have been an extensive conflagration, as the premises are situated in the midst of old wooden buildings, the street very narrow, and the wind at the time blowing fresh. Strong suspicions are entertained that it was the act of an incendiary.

We learn that the stock on hand was insured for about \$4,000, which is considered more than sufficient to cover the loss.

As the matter will undergo a rigid investigation by the police, we forbear to say more on the subject.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Journals of our State Legislature (as examined in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives) begin 20th Sept. 1692, and end Dec. 1838; and they are complete for these 146 years, except for the following years, viz: 1721—22, 1731, 1728—29, 30—31—32, 1777—78—79—80—81, in all 12 years, during which no entry of Legislative Proceedings (in the House of Representatives) can be found. In 1721—22, 1731—32, 1777—78—79—80, Laws were ordered and therefore the Legislature did meet. In 1728—29—30 no Laws can be found, yet on the 10th Jan. 1729, (as appears from an imperfect Document,) there was a dispute between the Governor and the Provincial Assembly as to the right of electing a Clerk of the House. In 1781 no Legislature met, as is probable from the fact that no Laws of that year can be found, and as is certain from a reference in the Journal of 1782 to an Ordinance proposed "by the late General Assembly in Feb. 1780."

The chasm most regretted is that between 20th Oct. 1776 (when the Legislature adjourned to meet "at 6 o'clock on Sunday Evening,") and the 8th Jan. 1782 when the Jacksonville Assembly convened. An effort ought to be made to recover the lost Journals, and any information on the subject (through the Charleston Newspapers,) will oblige and gratify.

"JONATHAN OLD BUCK."

From the Savannah Georgian.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this city, on Saturday, June 23d, 1839.

"Since the promulgation of the treaty, our camp has been visited every day by large parties of Indians. On the 16th Ap-pi-ack-a, or Sam Jones, made his appearance, attended by 15 or 20 warriors and a negro. He desired a recapitulation of the terms of the treaty, and professed himself pleased. He laid down the law to the Indians and ordered them to understand and to obey it. The high opinion entertained of the influence of this Chief is fully warranted, by the deference paid him by his people, and even by Chitto-Tustingee" who was present.

Sam Jones sent to inform me, yesterday that he had sent to the Big Cypress Swamp for Co-cochee, and thought he would bring him to terms. It may be important to inform you that by the computation of Sam Jones, there are 261 Micassuky Warriors now in Florida, and that they and the Seminoles, are scattered in different directions, and that the main camp, lies at the head of this river, (New) which Sam Jones informed me could at any moment turn out 300 warriors, an assertion warranted by the number we have already seen and heard of. He said moreover, that the treaty had met with some opposition, and it would be sometime before the Indians who inhabited the swamp could hear of it.

"Chitto. Tustingee, is the Chief whom Sam Jones sent to treat with Gen. Macomb.

TALLAHASSEE, July 11.

The Indians.—We learn upon good authority, that an Indian negro had been captured, and brought into Fort Andrews, whose disclosures with regard to the Indians are any thing but favorable towards their abiding the recurrence. This negro states, that he has lately been with three different parties of Indians, consisting in number of from 50 to 200, and that they are all busily engaged in cultivating large crops of corn; and he has heard them say distinctly, that they would not make peace with the white people, but as soon as they had gathered the crops, intended to continue hostilities more fiercely than ever.—Of this we can entertain not the shadow of a doubt. Some of the Indians in East Florida may abide the truce; but that the main body of them will, we have never believed, and especially that portion west of the Suwannee. Hostilities from a large portion of the Indians may be looked for every day; and preparations for defence should be made accordingly. Let not our friends in the country, put confidence in Indian hostilities having ceased.—Star.

From the St. Louis Bulletin.

MASTODON BONES.

The following communication from the proprietor of the St. Louis Museum, relative to the bones which he recently exhumed, will be read with deep interest by every votary of science. When we beheld for the first time, the more than mammoth relics of this once giant of the forest, we were lost in awe and wonder. When imagination recurs to the period when this mighty animal moved on, the supreme and uncontrolled monarch of the wild and the forest, fancy itself is lost in contemplation; and we can scarcely believe that a monster, so vast and enormous in all its proportions, as these relics indicate, ever could or did exist. Century on century, and cycle on cycle, have run their allotted time; generation after generation have sunk into the tomb; empires have arisen flourished and fallen into oblivion; the Caesars and Caliphs have thundered forth their edicts and all have passed away; but here, during the whole lapse of years and centuries, these bones have laid undisturbed in their beds of rock, and many of them can be seen as sound and perfect as they were thousand of years ago.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

In various parts of this vast continent, remains of the Mastodon have been occasionally discovered; but so far, no complete skeleton as yet has been found; the upper part of the head, all above the level of the zygomatic process being decayed; and it has been given up by every scientific man, that any part of the summit of the head could be found. One of the most intelligent writers on this subject expresses himself as follows:

"There are several circumstances leading us almost to despair of ever procuring the upper part of the skull, which, on account of its comparative thinness and weakness, as well as of the fact of its being always found much nearer the surface, must be among the first parts to decay, and be irrecoverably lost. No specimen has yet been obtained more perfect than the one in the Philadelphia Museum, and this has no part of the skull above the

zygomatic arches; in this, as in all the individuals discovered, the top of the head was so far decayed and destroyed as to prevent the least idea being formed as to its figure or elevation."

An entire head never having as yet been found, I think the scientific world will hail the announcement with pleasure when I inform them that I have recently obtained a uncommonly large, entire head of the Mastodon, together with a great many bones. The circumstances attending the discovery are these—

A few weeks since receiving information from a friend that many large bones were found on the property of Captain Palmer & Co, about 22 miles from St. Louis, I immediately proceeded to the spot and through the politeness and cheering encouragements of Captain Palmer, commenced operations which proved more successful than my most sanguine anticipations. As I intend, at some future period to give a minute description of it, I shall at present merely notice those parts which are most interesting to the scientific. The outside formation and the peculiar construction of the upper part of the head is different from any quadruped in Natural History that I am acquainted with. It is composed of small cells about three quarters of an inch square and about three inches deep, covered by a thin cranium; attached to the upper jaw is a snout which projects about eighteen inches over the lower jaw and which has never been described before.

The position of the tusks in the head, has been a subject of discussion amongst Naturalists, and they have been placed in the same manner as those of the Elephant. It gives me pleasure to state, that I can now settle this question—for in the head, I have discovered I have found a tusk firmly implanted in the socket, and had it conveyed with great care to my Museum, but owing to the ignorance and carelessness of a laborer in carrying it up stairs, it was broken off, but its position can be proved by a number of gentlemen of the highest respectability. The tusks are not situated in the same position as those of the Elephant, or yet the Moose, as was supposed by some. They diverge outwards from the head with the convexity forward, and the point running backwards in the same plane with the head; the tusk found in the head, measures ten feet one inch, from the base to the tip, following the outside of the curvature, and two feet in circumference near the socket. The other tusk measures only 9 feet—part of the root is wanting. When placed in the head in their original position, the distance from tip to tip, measures 16 feet. I may add, that it required two stout men to carry the largest, tusk, and two yoke of oxen to carry the head and tusks, from the place of disinterment to the Museum.

Besides the Mastodon head, I have found near the same place, several highly interesting remains of antediluvian. It is the head of a nondescript animal, which appears to have been superior in size to the largest elephant, and which resembles somewhat the Mastodon in the hind part of the head, but the front part is entirely different; and until it is recognized or proved to have been previously discovered, I shall name it Koch's Missouriian, in honor of the it was State discovered in, & intended in a very short time, to give a minute description of it, as well as a great many relics not mentioned; the situation in which they are found, and I shall give my views as to their probable cause of destruction. Yours, &c.

A. KOCH.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.—We have heard that Morus Multicaulis leaves made good greens, good provender for cattle, &c., but it has been left to Augusta to make the discovery, that it also makes good Tea.

In fact we were shown a sample the other day put up in paper which we pronounced, on the smell, fine Hyson Tea, but imagine our surprise, on making the enquiry (as good Teas are scarce in this market) where it could be obtained, when we were informed that instead of Hyson, it was prepared Morus Multicaulis!! There was just about enough for a drawing, so that we could not obtain a supply for trial; we learn however, from the individual who did make the experiment, that it made good tea, and that if properly prepared, he thinks good judges could not detect the difference between it and the best Hyson. The way it was prepared was as follows; the leaves were in the first place cut into thin strips, then rolled up and put away in the shade to dry, and after remaining in that situation some five or six days, they were placed in the sun for a few hours.—If the morus will make good Tea, good-by to the silk fever, which at the present time is raging—good-by to our China trade, and an independent fortune to our Morus Multicaulis planters, for their wildest calculations will be more than realized. We hope if any further discoveries are made in this new branch, they will be communicated to us, and if they should succeed, those who make a fortune will recollect who gave them the first idea.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

Go TO CHURCH.—There is no one thing which helps to establish a young man's character and standing in society more than a steady attendance at church, and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church as an example of a parent who loves his children, and watches over their best interests. Lounging in streets and bar-rooms on the Sabbath is abominable and deserves severe censure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin one's body and soul. Many a young man can date the commencement of his dissipation which made him a burden to himself and friends and an object of pity in the sight of his enemies to his Sunday debauchery. Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is to young people generally an idle day, therefore if it be not properly kept it were better struck out of existence.

Go TO CHURCH!—If you are a young man just entered upon business, it will establish your credit. What capitalists would not sooner entrust a new beginner, who, instead of dissipating his time, his character and his money, in dissolute company, attended to his business on business days, and on Sabbath appeared in the house of God. Go to church! with a contrite heart, and bending a knee at the throne of your

Maker, pour out a sincere thank-offering for the mercies of the past week.—Ball Patriot.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1839.

We are requested to state, that the examination of the students of the Male Academy, of this place, will commence this morning at 8 o'clock, and will close to-morrow evening. An exhibition by the young gentlemen of the Academy, will take place in the Court-House, to-morrow night. The public are invited to attend.

We have received the first number of the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.—The inaugural is well written, and the typographical execution is neat.

Laughable Blunder.—Last week, in the first proof of our paper, one of our editorials commenced thus—A New York Whig editor is furious, &c.

Now there are many hoggish editors in the United States, but we had not so written. We referred our devil to the copy, which read thus—A New York Whig editor is furious, &c. Many of the blunders of printers are ridiculous enough, others are very provoking, and are sometimes of a grave character. Let no man say that he would not commit them. The great wonder is, that errors are not more frequently made, when we take into view, the unavoidable hurry in which matters are frequently done in a printing office.

ERRATA.—In the 54th line of the first column of the Rev. W. B. Johnson's Discourse, published in our last, for "divine," read "derived."

In the 58th line omit the word "all." In the 61st & 62nd lines for "reviewed," read "revived."

Resolutions in favor of the Independent Treasury, have been passed in the Legislature of New Hampshire.

The people of Susquehanna County, Pa. lately passed strong resolutions against abolition lecturers.

South America.—General Santa Cruz recently published a pamphlet, concerning his resignation as President of Bolivia, and Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

Mexico.—Official information has been received of the capitulation of Tuspan, to the Government forces. The articles were signed by General Urrea, who will continue in his office, on condition that he use all his power to induce all persons arrayed against the Government, to lay down their arms. The Federal insurrection is thought to be at an end.

May in England.—Snow fell in several places in England, on the morning and evening of the 14th of May. The weather was very cold. The Manchester Guardian says, such weather has not been experienced in that country, since 1809.

Rapid Travelling.—The distance between Albany, and Auburn 192 miles, is now travelled in one day, on the rail road.

Mr. Clayton the Aeronaut.—On the 4th of July, Mr. Clayton made his 20th ascension in a balloon, at the city of Cincinnati.

The following toast was offered at a celebration of the Fourth, in Virginia.

The next President—Poor Kinderhook will soon live out his day, Shake off his wicked coil, and yield himself to Clay.

The subjoined toast was given by Mr. J. M. Zimmerman, at a dinner on the 4th or July, in Montgomery Co. Ala.

"The motto of the U. States, E Pluribus Unum.—So fitly chosen, so advantageously adhered to; with some slight alterations, (E duobus unum) may it be speedily adopted by many in our new and flourishing settlements!"

The above is one of the most patriotic and gallant toasts which we have seen.—E duobus unum. What a beautiful motto! Let two become one! Let 'twain become one flesh! What a delicate recommendation of marriage! The old maids of Alabama should raise Mr. Z. a statue.

A gay Lothario.—An exchange paper says, Mr. Eli Buck advertises in the Scholastic Advocate, a caution against one David Sandy, who has run away with his three daughters!

This Mr. Sandy must be a perfect Adonis to take captive the hearts of three pretty girls at once! In our section, a bachelor thinks that he has performed a wonderful achievement, to gain the heart of even one lady. It is highly probable that Mr. Sandy stole these girls for himself, and friends.

Nuisance Extraordinary.—It is said that a Grand Jury in North Carolina lately presented Mr. Van Buren as a nuisance. Query:—Are not many other public men (a large portion of the corps-editorial included) grievous nuisances, and should they not be speedily abated!