

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

Published by Cleveland & Pearce.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

Office, on Market Street.

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1850.

NUMBER 17.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Blanks! Blanks!!

An assortment of blanks of various kinds such as Warrants, Quit-Claims and Mortgages, Deeds, Subpenas, Summons, Executions, Attachments, and other Justice's blanks, constantly on hand at this office.

BANKING OFFICE

KINNEY & TRACY!

KINNEY & TRACY have opened an office for discount and deposits, on Front Street, four doors below the U. S. Hotel. Interest allowed on deposits, payable on demand. Gold, silver, and uncurrent notes bought and sold. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. May 13, 1850.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

East side of Market, one door from Front street
DUGAN & MACKOY,
Exchange Brokers,

LOAN money collect notes and drafts, buy and sell Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, receive money on deposit allowing interest on the same, payable on demand.
January 9, 1849.—240.

SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted at all times, to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland.
DUGAN & MACKOY,
Exchange Brokers,
East side of Market, one door from Front st.
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, '49.—284.

New Hat and Cap MANUFACTORY!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE
Portsmouth, Ohio

S. R. ROSS, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

Forwarder,
FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH OHIO

A full and complete assortment of Teas Sugars, Wines, Liqueurs, Nails, Iron, Coffee, Molasses, Powder, Cordage, &c., always on hand, at Eastern Wholesale prices.
Particular attention given to orders
Portsmouth, May 8, 1848. 17.

F. J. OAKES. A. W. BUSKIRK. OAKES & BUSKIRK, WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in
Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign
AND
Domestic Liqueurs.

NO. 6, Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Wish to be strictly attended to business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage here before extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged.
January 2, 1849.—339

A CARD.

A cessation of sickness and the completion of the bridge across the Scioto, indicate revival of business, the Proprietor of the

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
has made arrangements to supply the increasing wants of the travelling public.
The abundance of the markets will enable him, at all times, to keep his table well supplied, and those who patronize him may rely upon being well accommodated at the most reasonable rates.
A few more steady boarders, with or without lodging, will find it to their interest to make the Franklin House their home.
R. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.
Portsmouth, Aug. 21, 1849.—3071f.

WILLIAM McCOMB, MANUFACTURER OF Silk, Beaver, Brush and Tampico Hats.

One door west of the corner of Court and Second streets.

Summer Hats.

THE subscriber now has on hand and is finishing a superior quality of Hats of the latest styles and of every variety adapted to the season. Also,
Children's Hats and Caps,
of every variety of work & now on hand, all of which will be sold singly or by the dozen, on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory.
D. WOLFARD,
Front street, Portsmouth, April 29, '50.

R. LLOYD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings.

AM now receiving my Spring Stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings, together with a large and beautiful assortment of Carpet Bags and Satchels, which were selected with great care.
Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be bought west of the Mountains.
RICHARD LLOYD,
Six or seven Box Boor,
Portsmouth, March 13, 1850.—50.

ALWAYS on hand S. F. FLOUR, No 1 and 2. Warranted to be of good quality. C. A. M. DAMIRIN, December 10, 1849.—6.

Business Directory

GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS.
S. R. ROSS,
Front street, 5 doors below Market.
Oakes & Buskirk,
No. 6, Front street, above Market.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS & GROCERS.
Davis & Smith,
East side of Market street.
M'Dowell & Co.,
Corner of Front and Market streets.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. J. M. Shackelford,
Residence on Fourth above Court.
Dr. Wm. M'Dowell,
Office on Front, 3 doors above Market.
Dr. J. Corson,
Residence on Court, between 4th and 5th sts.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Edward W. Jordan,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.
W. A. Hutchins,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.

BANKERS.
P. Kinney & Co.,
Front, half way between Market & Jefferson
Dugan & Mackoy,
East side of Market, 1 door from Front street

INSURANCE COMPANIES
Portsmouth Insurance Company,
Front, in J. L. Ludwick & Son's Store.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Wm. Elden & Co.,
East side Market, between Front & Second
Ludwick & Son,
No. 66 Front, above Jefferson.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
J. L. M'VEY & Co.,
Front, 53 Flaxseed Row.
Shackelford & Crichston,
Front, below Jefferson.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
S. Wells,
Front, one door below Court.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.
John Clugston,
Front, one door above Kinney's.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.
J. B. & S. P. Nickels,
West side Market, between Front & Second

MERCHANT TAILORS.
A. C. Davis,
Front Street, below U. S. Hotel.
Miller & Elms,
Corner of Front and Jefferson.

BOOTS & SHOES.
M. Kehoe,
Front, two doors below Jefferson.

HATS AND CAPS.
D. Wolfard,
Front street, one door below Franklin House

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
J. M. Teagarden,
Over No. 3, Jefferson street.

JOB PRINTING

At the
INQUIRER OFFICE.
HAVING recently procured an Extensive and Splendid Assortment of
FANCY AND JOB TYPE.

We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of SHOW BILLS, BALL TICKETS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.

With a new and beautiful font of
Type,
And also one of Secretary Type,
we are prepared to execute all kinds of Legal and Business Blanks.

We shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Land conveyances, Bills of Lading, Promissory notes, &c., got up after the most approved forms, which we will sell by the single sheet or quire, at prices, for the most part, as low as they can be procured in Cincinnati. Having been at considerable expense, from a desire to have the above named kinds of work executed as well in our town as they can be in larger places, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. H. MURRAY & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stoves, Grates, Castings and Hollow-ware,
Manufacturers of
Copper, Zinc, Sheet-iron, and Tin-ware,
WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
Portsmouth, Ohio.

We invite Country merchants, Furnace men, and citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and despatch.
Portsmouth, Sept. 18, '49.—241f.

JNO. McDOWELL JR.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
NEW ORLEANS.

Land Office Agency.
PERSONS wishing to enter land at the Land Office in Chillicothe, O., can have tended to, and save both time and money by calling on
DUGAN & MACKOY,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Exchange,
Portsmouth, Nov. 27, '49.—241f.

CINCINNATI HOTEL.
ISAAC MARCHANT. D. T. MORRIS.

MARCHANT & MORRIS,
Proprietors.

SUCCESSORS to G. W. H. EVANS, corner of Broadway and Front streets, immediately opposite the steamboat landing, and opposite the Railroad Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
If the house having undergone a thorough repair, the proprietors are prepared and determined to accommodate the traveling public in a satisfactory manner. 27 April '50.—4

RICE—A prime article by Pierce or Laid. S. R. ROSS,
July 15, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

A Chip from a Sailor's Log.

It was a dead calm—not a breath of air—the sails flapped idly against the masts; the helm had lost its power, and the ship turned her head how and where she liked. The heat was intense, so much so, that the chief mate had told the boatwain to keep the watch out of the sun; but the watch below found it too warm to sleep, and were tormented with thirst, which they could not gratify till the water was served out. They had drunk all of the previous day's allowance; and now that their scuttie butt was dry, there was nothing left for them but endurance. Some of the seamen had congregated on the top gallant forecastle, where they gazed on the clear blue water with longing eyes.

"How cool and clear it looks," said a tall, powerful young seaman; "I don't think there are many sharks about: what do you say for a bath, lads?"

"That for the sharks!" burst almost simultaneously from the parched lips of the group: "we'll have a jolly good bath when the second mate goes into dinner." In about half an hour the dinner bell rang. The boatwain took charge of the deck; some twenty sailors were now stripped, except a pair of light duck trousers; among the rest was a tall, powerful, coast-of-Africa nigger of the name of Leigh: they used to joke him, and call him Sambo.

"You no swim to-day, Ned?" said he, addressing me. "Fear of shark heh? Shark nebbel lie. Suppose I meet shark in water, I swim far from him—him run like deebell." I was tempted, and, like the rest, was soon ready. In quick succession we jumped off the spirit-rail yard, the black leading. We had scarcely been in the water five minutes, when some voice in-board cried out, "A shark! a shark!" In an instant every one of the swimmers came tumbling up the ship's sides, half mad with fright, the gleam black among the rest. It was a false alarm. We felt angry with ourselves for being frightened, angry with those who had frightened us, and furious with those who had laughed at us. In another moment we were all again in the water, the black and myself swimming some distance from the ship. For two successive voyages there had been a sort of rivalry between us; each fancied that he was the best swimmer, and we were now testing our speed.

"Well done, Ned!" cried some of the sailors from the forecastle. "Go it, Sambo!" cried some others. We were both straining our utmost, excited by the cheers of our respective partisans. Suddenly the voice of the boatwain was heard shouting, "A shark! a shark! Come back for God's sake!" "Lay aft, and lower the cutter down," then came faintly on our ear. The race instantly ceased. As yet, we only half believed what we heard, our recent fright being still fresh in our memories.

"I did swim, and that desparately; the water foamed past me. I soon breasted the black, but could not head him. We both strained every nerve to be first, for we each fancied the last man would be taken. Yet we scarcely seemed to move; the ship appeared as far as ever from us. We were both powerful swimmers, and both of us swam in the French way called *a brassé*, or hand over hand in English. There was something the matter with the boat's falls, and they could not lower her.

"He sees you now!" was shouted; "he is after you!" Oh the agony of that moment! I thought of everything at the same instant, at least so it seemed to me then. Scenes long forgotten rushed through my brain with the rapidity of lightning, yet in the midst of this I was striking out madly for the ship. Each moment I fancied I could feel the pilot-fish touching me, and I almost screamed with agony. We were now not ten yards from the ship; fifty ropes were thrown to us; but as if by mutual instinct, we swam for the same.

"Hurry! they are saved—they are alongside!" was shouted by the eager crew. We both grasped the rope at the same time; a slight struggle ensued; I had the highest hold. Regardless of everything but my own safety, I placed my feet on the black's shoulders, scrambled up the side, and fell exhausted on the deck. The negro followed roaring with pain, for the shark had taken away part of his heel. Since then, I have never bathed at sea; nor, I believe, has Sambo been ever heard again to assert that he would swim after a shark if he met one in the water.—Chambers's Journal.

Letters to Country Girls.

NUMBER—I FORGET WHAT.

Dear Girls:—It is a long time since I have written to you, and all this time you have been making your dresses just as you used to do, with a long straight seam under the arm. No, it is not straight, but in the form of an inclined plain, or what carpenters call a bevel, and presses your sides into the shape of a funnel. You have all heard about the Greek Slave, and know it is a marble statue to show a most perfect and beautiful form, and I wish you could all see it. The outside of the sides are two hollow curves as graceful as the undulation between two waves, or the bend in a willow wand. Every one has a shape more or less like this, according as she is more or less beautiful, graceful and natural; and it is not singular that after the Creator has given you a form of beauty—of undulating outlines and graceful, sweeping curves, you should set yourselves deliberately to work to manufacture yourselves into sharp angles and straight, stiff outlines, with no more pretensions to grace than the sides of an old Dutch churn? This you nearly all do, and you do it by the shape of that seam under your arm. You sew it in a regular slope from the armpit to the bottom of the waist, and that is as long as it can possibly be made. This makes the smallest part of your body bow your ribs—that is, you squeeze in the muscles and flesh where there are no bones

to resist the force, and so crowd your liver until it cannot act; and you grow yellow, bilious, nervous—ugly as sin, even in your faces. It is very strange you can be so foolish—that any one would deliberately ruin her own health for the privilege of looking ugly. It does make me nervous to see a woman on the street, with this tight piece below her ribs; and her wag waggling, like the limbs of a supple Jack. I have grown so desparately disgusted at this way of making dresses by seeing greatly ugly, ignorant, vulgar girls waddling among the poles and wash-tubs, with their apron strings drawn round below their ribs and tied until they looked like a wool-bag tied with a cord in the centre. It is very strange that any one having pretensions to gentility—to say nothing of good sense—would be caught dressed in a way that proclaims to every one her ignorance of the laws of physiology—of the rules of grace and symmetry, and of all taste for the painting and statuary of Greece and Rome. I never see a woman dressed so but the first thought is: "Wonder if that woman can read!" It is a sign of ignorance, and nothing else can be plead in extenuation of such folly. J. G. S.

than by a company struggling for a consummation of its enterprise.

Although the proposed road can be constructed, at a cost almost minimum, yet before its actual cost will be should be secured by those stockholders who have the first burden, and liberally subscribe to the stock, have their interests so committed, that they cannot recede. And although liberal subscriptions have already been made, it is clear that more money must be secured before it is safe to undertake the work.

With the present subscriptions your committee would recommend that minute surveys be made at the early convenience of the Directors, and that in case a sum sufficient can be raised to complete the road to Jackson, that the work be put under contract at once, and prosecuted vigorously to a conclusion. Signed,
J. DILLE,
J. RIGGS,
JACOB WESTFALL,
L. P. N. SMITH,
Committee.

Said committee also, appended the following resolutions:
Resolved, That a committee of six persons, three from Scioto and three from Jackson counties, be appointed to solicit further subscriptions of the stock in said counties, and that said committees be directed to proceed at an early day to the discharge of this duty. And after the organization of the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was further
Resolved, That as soon as practicable, the Board will proceed to locate and put under contract, a portion of the S. & H. V. R., commencing at Portsmouth.

Report on the Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE S. & H. V. R.,
Portsmouth, O., July 13, 1850.
At a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held this day, agreeable to notice, a report was submitted by the President & Directors—of which—and of the proceedings thereon, the following is an abstract:

The charter of the company (obtained Feb. 20, 1849) made the following points, viz: Picketon, Chillicothe, Circleville, Amanda, Lancaster and Newark. Owing partly to this fact, and to the ambiguity of the act authorizing county subscriptions, (March 15, 1849) and to an amendment applicable to Fairfield county (March 24, 1849) the company failed to obtain the subscription of any of the counties last fall, (notwithstanding Ross, Pickaway and Fairfield, gave considerable majorities in its favor.)

In accordance with an order of the Board of Directors, passed at Circleville last fall, application was made to the last Legislature for the privilege of running the road through any part of Jackson county, and to thence, a bill (No. 163 herewith) was drafted and presented, defining clearly the manner of proceeding in the matter of county subscriptions. But this bill, either by design, or through inadvertence, was so changed before its passage, as to render its amendment, or partial repeal, absolutely necessary, before the company can avail itself of any aid from county subscriptions. Thus it is, that from circumstances beyond their control, all the labors of the Directors, have thus far, resulted in little more than preparing for a beginning. A history of all that it has been possible for them to accomplish, may be stated in a few words.

Shortly after the passage of the charter, books were opened for subscription, at this place, Chillicothe and Circleville. We obtained, by a vote almost unanimous by this town, their corporate subscription, for one hundred thousand dollars, and of individual subscriptions, by our own citizens, nearly forty thousand dollars, and by the citizens of Ross county, upwards of twenty thousand dollars, we have also recently obtained by the citizens of Jackson county, subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$8,000 (and additions we are assured are being made.) We have also a subscription circulating among the owners of Furnaces and Furnace lands, by which we confidently hope to add some \$30,000. On the whole, our reliable present subscription, may perhaps be safely estimated at \$160,000, and to this may safely be added at least 20,000 more.

The recent vote in this county on the question of subscribing \$100,000 was carried by an overwhelming majority, (97) and our commissioners have made the subscription, but as before remarked, this is not available without an alteration of the law.

The counties of Ross, Jackson, Pickaway and Fairfield, will be required to vote on the same question at the fall election, unless it shall be thought advisable, first to obtain the necessary alteration of the law.

The Directors have recently caused a survey and estimate to be made of the route from Portsmouth to the Town of Jackson, which is found to be far more favorable than was anticipated, varying very little from the estimate made last autumn up the Scioto valley, amounting to less than half the cost, of the average of all the western railroads.

The Jackson route would open an entirely new trade of incalculable amount, passing if continued to Lancaster (by a branch) in that direction, for some forty or fifty miles through the very best of the Iron and Coal region of Ohio. Securing the business at once of seven furnaces now in operation, making an average of 2,000 tons of metal each, annually, and would no doubt induce the speedy erection of more than as many more, and the number would undoubtedly continue to increase, in an equal ratio with the further extension of the road.

The right of way has been obtained, with scarcely an exception, for the whole line to the Town of Jackson.

The citizens of that county, duly appreciate the advantages to result from it, and are accordingly very friendly to the road, and many of them have become subscribers to the stock. By order of the Directors,
J. V. ROBINSON, Pres't.

Portsmouth, July 13, 1850.
And the same having been read, it was, on motion Resolved that the same be submitted to a committee to report thereon, whereupon the said committee reported as follows:
The report, estimates and profile presented by John W. Webb, Esq., Engineer, of the explorations made by him, exhibit two very feasible and cheap lines of railway, on the routes contemplated by the terms and provisions of the charter and the amendments. These estimates are based upon a mere experimental survey, and the committee are inclined to believe that a careful examination will very materially reduce the low estimates. To this conclusion the committee have been led by information derived from other sources than the reports, and especially from that of the engineer himself.

Considering the importance of connecting this road with the mineral region of Jackson county, your committee hesitate not to recommend that route, provided the means can be raised to insure its construction. Such means should be secured before the company is committed to any route, as it is always much easier to secure subscription of the stock by a company struggling for existence

than by a company struggling for a consummation of its enterprise.

Although the proposed road can be constructed, at a cost almost minimum, yet before its actual cost will be should be secured by those stockholders who have the first burden, and liberally subscribe to the stock, have their interests so committed, that they cannot recede. And although liberal subscriptions have already been made, it is clear that more money must be secured before it is safe to undertake the work.

With the present subscriptions your committee would recommend that minute surveys be made at the early convenience of the Directors, and that in case a sum sufficient can be raised to complete the road to Jackson, that the work be put under contract at once, and prosecuted vigorously to a conclusion. Signed,
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JACOB WESTFALL,
L. P. N. SMITH,
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Said committee also, appended the following resolutions:
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On motion, it was further
Resolved, That as soon as practicable, the Board will proceed to locate and put under contract, a portion of the S. & H. V. R., commencing at Portsmouth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

HOUSE.—Mr. Olds asked leave to offer resolutions, the Senate concurring, that the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, adjourn their respective Houses on Monday the 28th of August, and that the next session commence on the 1st Monday in November next.

The Speaker said, the resolutions must be acted on separately.
Mr. Olds replied, that he did not want to adjourn on the 28th of August, unless there should be a session commencing in November.

The Speaker said, the gentleman might attain his object by modifying his resolution proposing to take a recess.
Mr. Preston King, reminded the Speaker that a motion was pending to suspend the rules to take the business on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and Executive communications were then laid before the House.
The Senate resolution passed with a view that the two committees of Public Buildings of both Houses, shall sit jointly.

Mr. Houston explained that the object was to deliberate on the enlargement of the Capitol, for the better accommodation of the Senate and House, Library and Supreme Court.

The resolution was finally adopted.
Several Senate amendments to private bills, were concurred in.
The bill for the establishment of a branch mint at New York, was referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

After some further proceedings, the House adjourned.
SENATE.—Mr. Webster's resignation was laid before the Senate by the President.

Mr. Houston presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Texas, asserting the right of Texas to all the territory claimed by her, and condemning the acts of the Federal officers in preventing the exercise of her right of jurisdiction, and declaring their determination to resist all such interference at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Mr. H. said he was confident that the resolutions were made in good faith, and that they would be made good.

The omnibus bill was then taken up.
Mr. Foote submitted an amendment, providing that the State of California shall not exercise jurisdiction over any territory south of the line of 35° 30' minutes, until after the question of establishing the territorial governments south of that line, shall be submitted to the people.

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He commenced by expressing his firm conviction that the Union was in danger, as was evidenced by the solemn resolves of the several legislatures in favor of extreme sectional measures in case of the admission of California, the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was opposed to admitting New Mexico as a State, declaring his conviction that she was not in a state of maturity, essential to a State, and ought not to be admitted at the present time.

Mr. Mason called on Mr. Clay, to say whether he knew of any consultation held between southern Senators, and Senators from free States.
Mr. Clay—No. But will the Senator say that southern Senators opposed to the bill, have not frequent consultations among themselves.
Mr. Mason—We have had frequent consultations in reference to matters affecting the honor, dignity and safety of the south.

Mr. Clay—Yes, no doubt of it; and others have had many consultations with reference to the honor, dignity, and safety of the Union!
[Great applause in the Galleries, which was checked with much difficulty by the officers of the Senate.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.
HOUSE.—Mr. Featherstone introduced a bill for the regulation of the payment of interest on claims against the U. States, and preventing those engaged in late departments from acting as claim agents, against the government, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

30, until the question of establishing a territorial government for that territory is submitted to the people.

Several amendments were offered and rejected, after a spirited debate between Messrs. Foote and Yulee, further consideration of the bill postponed till to-morrow.

Several Senators gave notice of amendments. Senate adjourned.
Mr. Clay stated at the close of his speech yesterday, on the compromise bill, that its fate was now in the hands of 5 or 6 Senators, whose votes were not certain on either side. He concluded with an eloquent appeal in favor of peace and harmony.

NORFOLK, July 21.
The U. S. steamer Vixen from Havana arrived here yesterday. All the American prisoners have been released, and were placed on the U. S. sloop of war Albany, to be taken to Pensacola.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA.
BOSTON, July 23.—S. P. M.

The Asia from Liverpool on the 11th inst. via Halifax, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

Denmark and Prussia.—Great fears are now entertained of a war between Denmark and Prussia, several vessels were anchored near the island to support Denmark, if she needs help.
RUSSIA.—Two great battles have taken place between the Russians and Circassians in which both parties sustained immense loss.
Portugal.—Nothing doing of interest.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW RICHMOND, O.
NEW RICHMOND, July 24.

The distillery of Beck and Fowick, with several other buildings and a large amount of grain, were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the second story. Loss estimated at fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. No insurance.

ROME.—Col. Webb, in a recent letter, pays a high compliment to Maj. Cass, for the manner in which he discharges his duties. The Pope, the Colonel says, gives Major Cass the credit of preserving St. Peter's, in the following manner, from the fury of the mob:
Maj. Cass reached Rome after the flight of the Pope and his Court. He was, consequently, the only representative of a foreign Government in Rome, at a period when several of the leaders of the Revolution, finding that further resistance to the French was impracticable, resolved to destroy the monuments of Rome, and leave for their conquerors but a barren victory. Major Cass was aroused from his bed at two o'clock one night, and informed that several of the leaders then in conclave, had just given orders to undermine and blow up St. Peter's, the proudest monument of human skill the world has ever seen. Without loss of time he presented himself before the assembled Vandals, and by appeals, remonstrances and threats, in the name of his country and in behalf of the civilized world, he compelled them to abandon their purpose. His services have been duly appreciated by the Pope, and at his request, for the first time in the history of Rome, Protestant worship is now permitted in the eternal city.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The acts and speeches which marked the closing scenes of Gen. Taylor's life will doubtless be gathered up and treasured in the memory of his countrymen. The following anecdote is related of him, and whether truly reported or not, is certainly characteristic. The New York Mirror says:
It is but a few days since, when a delegation waited upon him to remonstrate against his liberal position on the slavery question, and to talk of *disunion* as the inevitable consequence of the admission of California as a free State, that he uttered these memorable words: "Gentlemen," said the President, "if ever the flag of *Disunion* is raised within the borders of the United States while I occupy the Chair, I will plant the stars and stripes alongside of it, and with my own hand strike it down, if not a soul comes to my aid south of Mason and Dixon's line!"

The following provisions of the Constitution possess unusual interest at the present moment:—

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

By the act of Congress, approved March 1st, 1792, it is provided:
That in case of a removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate protempore, and in case there should be no President of the Senate, then 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.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.
Late dates from Texas say that the Indians are gathering forces for a descent upon the settlements of the Rio Grande. They surrounded a party of Rangers at St. Antonio Wells, and took thirty horses and mules. The U. S. troops marched to the relief of the Rangers. Companies of organized and mounted men have been formed for the protection of Brownsville.

GREAT FIRE IN HUDSON.—A dispatch in the N. Y. Tribune, states that a fire occurred in Hudson, on the morning of the 13th inst., which destroyed about twenty buildings. Loss, about \$50,000. About \$50,000 insured.