

some youth of Lynchburg, dressed in his sister's clothes. It was even so. Two of our spriestest belles, unable by reason of clerical interdiction to attend the ball, determined to have their own fun out of it, and accordingly dressed up their brother in a full suit of female gear, painted his cheeks, crowned him with a garland of flowers, instructed him in the mysterious art of managing his strange attire, and gave him a letter of introduction to one of the managers, put him into a hack and bid him God speed. The gallant manager, proud of his fair charge, displayed a marvellous energy in introducing her to everybody; the young lady-boy played his part so admirably that the Devil himself would never have suspected him, and the trick passed off so successfully that it is now universally and justly accounted the best thing that ever happened in Lynchburg.

Foreign News.

By late arrivals from Europe we have the following news.
THE EASTERN WAR.—The Cabinet courier despatched by France and England to Russia, declaring their ultimatum, had returned with the announcement that no reply would be made.

The result would be announced by the Queen to Parliament on the 27th. The message concluded with the declaration that the Queen relied upon the bravery of the army and navy in this emergency. The declaration of war appears in the London Gazette, of the 28th. On the same day, the Emperor Napoleon sent in a message to the French Legislature, stating that Russia had placed herself in a state of war with France.

The announcement of the Emperor Napoleon was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm.
The French government announces that it will not grant letters of marque to American vessels.

Admiral Napier's fleet was anchored off Kiel, at the mouth of the Baltic. It arrived there on the 27th.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says, 17,000 Russians crossed the Danube on the 23d and occupied Gedshed. Also, that 85,000 Russians crossed at Matchin without molestation.

All the warlike movements in England and France were hastened. A division of the Russian fleet had left Sebastopol to provision the Russian fortress on the Circassian coast.

A telegraph despatch dated Belgrade, states that on the 15th March, Gotschekoff wished to depart from his position on the Island opposite Tutak. His troops were already occupying the bridge. Of a sudden the Turks opened upon them a deadly fire with musketry and cannon. The consternation became awful.

Very soon the main twin arches of the bridge were cut in twain, when it gave way, precipitating over two thousand souls into the stream below, all of whom were drowned. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme. The Turks suffered no loss whatever.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland China mail had reached London with Calcutta dates of Feb. 18th, and Hong Kong of the 11th. Trade at Calcutta fair. Exchange declining.

Shanghai was in possession of the rebels. The Patriot army was wintering near Pekin. Exchange at Shanghai and Canton was falling.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.—The five articles of the tripartite treaty are as follows:—1st. France and England engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions. 2dly. The Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of her allies. 3dly. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territory after the war. 4thly. This treaty to remain open to the adhesion of the other powers of Europe. 5thly. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

THE WAR.—The Campaign along the Danube has begun in earnest. It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force. On the 23d ult., Gostshakoff crossed the Danube above Quiska, which place he occupied, capturing 11 guns and making some 200 prisoners. He also captured several small forts on the Turkish side of the river. Gen. Lulers with the main body of the Russians crossed from Galatz without much loss. Full 50,000 Russians are now on the right bank.

On the 23d Gen. Lulers commenced operations for the siege of Metchin. On the 23d, a large body of Russians attempted to cross near Oltzenza. A desperate battle ensued, in which the Russians were routed with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were also badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments. The Russians have now, however, effected a passage of the river at three points.

On the very day the Russians commenced crossing the river, Omar Pasha had intended to attack the Russian headquarters at Pajan. The plan of the attack was drawn up and the entire force put under the command of the French Colonel Drew, but the Russian movements disconcerted the plan.

The Russians were now abandoning their forts on the coast of the Black Sea. Soncham Kale had been burnt and plundered by the Circassians.

It was rumored that the Turks were preparing to attack Sebastopol.

Accounts from Greece were unfavorable. The Turkish Minister had left Athens and the Greek insurrection was reviving, but the Turks hold the fortress and have 8,000 troops in Epirus. Envoys were daily expected at Athens with the final commands of England and France. It was reported that several nobles had joined the insurrection.

The whole French Army of 65,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The Russian ships, from Sebastopol, were reported to be near the Gulf of Perekop, off the Eastern coast of Crimea.—The allied fleets were still at Beycos Bay.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS ON THE BALTIC.—The fleet under Sir Charles Napier was

again under way for the purpose, as was supposed, of seizing upon the Island of Aland; Kleege Bay was named as the place of rendezvous.
The British ministers at Berlin had sent the announcement of the declaration of war to Sir Charles Napier, with instructions to commence hostilities.
The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic.—All the lighthouses and buoys have been reviewed and formidable fleets of gunboats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defence are being pulled down. New batteries are everywhere in course of erection, and two hundred additional gun-boats have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally superintending these preparations.
Considerable discontent prevails in Finland towards Russia, and some arrests had been made.

ENGLAND.—It was rumored that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign, but the Globe contradicts the report.
The London papers are full of proclamations regulating the details of the war.

In the House of Commons the Attorney General stated that England does not and cannot forego the right of search of neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

The bill to double the income tax had passed the House of commons.
L A TEST.

No battle had yet occurred on the Baltic. The Russian, anticipating an attack, were dismantling their fortressing on the island of Aland, off the coast of Finland. The fleet of Sir Charles Napier was still in Beycos Bay, a short distance below Copenhagen.

As soon as hostilities commence in the Baltic, the Emperor and the Russian Court will remove to Moscow. Navigation was open to St. Petersburg.

The allied fleets have entered the Black Sea to effect a movement in junction with Omar Pasha. They have steered for Varna.

The Russians were razing all the fortresses in the Dolmscha to the ground, while the Turks were falling back in good order upon the Wall of Trajan. The position of the Russians was exceedingly critical, and they were being called for reinforcements.

Another report says that the Turks have gained a victory over the Russians. The Turks have beaten Gen. Ushakoff in Bessarabia, and forced him to beat a rapid retreat.

The Turks have also crossed the Danube between Miropolis and Ratschuk. It is now rumored that Austria will make the Russians' passage of the Balkans a cause of war.

The English and French governments entirely reject the proposals of the Czar, founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—A despatch from Berlin states that negotiations between Austria and Prussia had resulted in their joining in the protocol signed at Vienna on the 3d of April between Great Britain, France and Austria.

Practical Democracy.
The Boston Times in a late number, gives us the following anecdote, and we pass it over to our readers with more gratification, inasmuch as it goes to prove that the charge of favoritism to his relations could not be laid at the door of the President.

"One day last week, a number of worthy and substantial farmers and drovers who had been attending the Cambridge Cattle Market, congregated in the temporary depot at Porter's station, and conversation turned on politics. Some of the assembly were whigs or freeholders, and the way the Nebraska bill, the President, Judge Douglas, etc., were handled was a caution to the friends of non-intervention.

Presently, a sturdy looking farmer, with a clear pair of eyes and an honest face, put a question to the most violent of the declaimers—an out-and-out abolitionist—which immediately attracted the attention of whole company to himself. The conversation then proceeded, but had not progressed very far before the sophistries of the abolitionist were exposed and refuted by the plain common sense arguments of the farmer. This was acknowledged on all sides, except, of course, by his opponent; and, satisfied with his victory, the farmer modestly retired from the place, leaving the company at liberty to scan his arguments and guess about himself at their leisure. "He talked like a book," said one. "Yes—I hardly thought he was so well posted up," remarked another. "He looked rough but talked like a lawyer," observed the third. "But who is he?" was the question generally put. At this moment, Murray, the depot master, who had been quietly listening to their speculations, stepped forward and, in his quiet and peculiar way, said:—

"Gentlemen, that is Mr. Henry Pierce of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire—brother of the President of the United States. And that was true. We learn that Mr. Pierce regularly attends the Cambridge Cattle market every week, with the products of his farm in New Hampshire, and is everywhere esteemed as an honest high minded, intelligent and patriotic American citizen. What an interesting spectacle does this present? Here was the brother of the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest nations on the face of the globe—a person qualified to fill many responsible posts, yielding handsome pecuniary emoluments—pursuing the hard and humble, but ennobling calling of an American farmer, while a word from his brother in office could place him where his purse might be easily and lawfully garnered with the glittering cash of the public treasury. This among one of the many instances of the single heartedness and unselfishness of the President of the United States—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

EXTENT OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—A report made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior shows that the public domain of the United States consists of 1,391,480,320 acres, or 220,704,699 acres less than exhibited in a former report. This discrepancy occurs in consequence of the extent of the public lands in Oregon, Nebraska and the Indian territories being ascertained to be less than was supposed.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APR. 23, 1854

Equal Rights and Equal Laws!

A New Phase of an Old Affair.

Several towns and cities in the country (north of Virginia,) have been taken by surprise at their recent elections, by the success of a ticket, the existence of which apparently, no person knew anything about. The mystery connected with these transactions, and the secrecy with which they have been conducted, have gained for the participants therein, the name of "Know-Nothings." The object of this hidden organization, and its manners of operation was for some time unknown, but at last the cat has been let out of the bag. The object is a revival of the exploded and ridiculous doctrines of the defunct Native American party, and its manner of operation, by means of a secret organization.

This is the first secret political society that we have any knowledge of, ever formed in this country, and is antagonistic to the principles of this government, so peculiar for the free and public discussion of all political questions. In the United States, where all are permitted to think and speak as they please upon public subjects, there is no necessity for secret associations, especially if the object of that association are worthy of support, and we confidently expect to see this new organization scouted and opposed by every good citizen.

The Native American party sprang into existence some ten years ago, at a time of great excitement, produced almost entirely by themselves, and organized under a name and banner dear to the heart of every American; and under the prestige of its glorious name and surface principles, it bid fair to become a formidable party. It was soon, however ascertained to be the offspring of a bigotry and persecuting spirit that would have done credit to the projectors of the mass sacre of St. Bartholomew, and as such, was discarded by all true republicans.

It were not "natives" that first made the Western Hemisphere bloom like a rose—it was not all "native blood" that was shed in making these United States free and independent, neither are they all "native born" whose eloquence resounds through our national halls at Washington. The most "native" of us are descendants of foreigners, and foreigners have contributed as much in proportion to their numbers, towards the welfare of this country as "natives." In what condition would the American army have been to meet the veterans of the mother country, had it not been for Scutchen?—Who fought more bravely than Kosciuszko? To make invidious distinctions against such men, their worthy descendants and countrymen, is unwise, unjust, un-American, and unbecoming any but an egotist and a bigot.

We confidently look to see this "Know-Nothing" party soon No-Where!

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This magazine for May has already been received. It is a perfect Spring number—containing everything that a lady may desire to complete her Spring toilet. The latest and most beautiful fashions—Undersleeves, Mantillas, Bonnets, Dresses and diagrams, Night Dresses, Recipes, Working Patterns of Crochet, &c., Embroideries, &c. For gentlemen—Farm Houses, New Revelations of an Old Country, Cottage Furniture, &c. For Juveniles—Drawing Copies, Watch Pockets and Slippers, and good reading for everybody.

This number will be sent to any person upon forwarding 25 cents to L. A. Gody, Philadelphia.

EMIGRANTS.—Three wagons containing as many families, passed through this place last week, for the West. They were from Barbours county, and were going to Iowa. The men were sturdy-looking tillers of the soil; their wives fine matronly looking women that would make any man's home attractive, while the children, of which there were a goodly number, were the picture of health and sprightliness. It is such material as this that has made the great west what it is.

TAX COURT.—This court has been in session during the past week, Judge Camden on the bench. We cannot give our readers a report of its proceedings for the reasons that we have not the time to regularly attend its sessions, and the clerk charges us ten cents for every case examined, if we look over his record to obtain for publication, any of the proceedings of the Court. So our readers will please not attach all the blame of their not receiving the proceedings of the Circuit Court to us.

Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this or any county or town in the State, should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that Office.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The following information, which was obtained from the Post Office Department by the Howard county Gazette, will be interesting to postmasters and others. It will be seen that persons living in this county are entitled to receive the Register free of postage, although they receive it at an office located in another county. The postmaster gets ten cents and four mills per annum for his trouble, or two mills for every single copy he delivers—to be paid at the Department.

1st. You ask whether a subscriber to a weekly newspaper, residing in the county in which said paper is published, is entitled to receive such paper from the nearest post office in an adjoining county, free of postage? I answer in the affirmative. He is, provided such paper, is printed as well as published in the aforesaid county; and also, provided that the office is that at which such subscriber usually receives his other mail matter.—See sec. 2d of the act of 1852, which says: "Publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the counties where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage."

2d. You ask are not postmasters who distribute such papers, entitled to a certain amount, and what that amount is? I answer that postmasters are entitled to two mills for the delivery of each paper of this description to actual subscribers.

3d. You ask, is not that sum paid by the Post Office Department? It is, provided the papers are properly entered upon the transcript, as required by the instructions of the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The site of the office at French town, Lewis county, Va., is changed. Joseph Groves appointed postmaster vice, Samuel T. Tolbert, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS.—Wm. L. Stolaker, postmaster at Ke Kalb, Gilmer county, Va., vice David D. Wilson resigned, Robert W. Lowther, postmaster at Oxford, Ritchie county, Va., vice John Shannon resigned. Marquis G. Patton, postmaster at West Milford, Harrison county, Va., vice Eppa T. Bartlett.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—We return our thanks for the back number of this magazine accompanying the May number. The Repository is certainly worthy the patronage of all lovers of chaste literature.

A RUSSIAN MIRACLE.—The Russian papers gravely relate a miraculous appearance of the Blessed Virgin, during one of the recent conflicts on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey. She is said to have been seen by the combatants on both sides, in the attitude of blessing the Russian soldiers.

The consequence was, that they were inspired with supernatural and irresistible valor; and that, (still more wonderful) a number of infidel Moslems were converted to "the orthodox faith."

The blessings of the Blessed Virgin can't be worth much, as the Russians have almost invariably been badly licked.

We have frequently published articles on the benefit of advertising. We now give our readers one on the best way of doing it, and commend it to those who have been dissatisfied with the advertising experience: if any such exist. The article is from the Fairmont Republican:

Advertising Again.
Last week we took occasion to say something on the importance of advertising.—This week we will offer something as to the best plan of doing so. Something, by the way, which does not seem entirely understood by many who advertise a good deal. In the first place at least half the advertisements one sees in a paper are made too long. This is no great reason for complaint on the printers part, to be sure, for we charge by the square, and the longer the advertisement, the more, of course, our bill for its insertion. Neither is it a matter of particular advantage for us to fill our columns up with such long advertisements, for each one crowds out one or more shorter ones, that would make the matter of length or brevity is thus made indifferent to the printer, it is not so to either readers or advertisers. These last want their advertisements to be read. By making them too long they defeat this purpose, in nine cases out of ten, because people will not bother over ten, lengthy advertisements, any more than a man on a journey would stop at the mile posts along his road to read the country's history, if that of every mile were carved upon the stone at its end. The number of miles past or before the traveller he would read at a glance, if so inscribed to catch his eye at once. With nothing else on the stone or finger board he would think the distance inscription enough; for this would be all he desired to know.—These sought for facts would alone be read, if put at the beginning, middle, or end of an hour's reading of other matter provided these facts were by any means so distinguished as to be got right at without wasting time to pick them out from the other and uncared for matter. If not, except in a case of extreme doubt, not one traveller in fifty would be likely to stop to read a word; but would give just the information he wanted. So with the readers of advertisements. Those who look at them all, mostly look to find some particular thing advertised, and do not like to pore, by the half hour, over bungling attempts to thank the community for past favors, or to ask a continuance of the same, before they can find out whether you can supply them with a keg of nails, a sum of ten or a pair of boots. If you have anything to sell, say so at once, in and the fewest words. If six, or at most a dozen lines, will not state all you can offer, cut it all off at that and put the rest in another column. Don't fool away time and money in telling the public how much you are obliged to them (or if) for past patronage, and how much you desire its continuance. You are under no obli-

gation for patronage. If the community has been buying your wares it has been because they were wanted by those who purchased, more than they wanted the money given you for them.

All they want of you, is the benefit they can derive from your wares or services. All they want of your advertisement is to know wherein or wherewith you are prepared to serve them. Therefore, cut your advertisement down to a point before you stick it in the paper.—State at once your business—your place your business—and what advantages, if any, you can give over your competitors.

To avoid the very error we have pointed out—too great length—we close here for the present, and will finish next week.

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA ACADEMY.—The Clarksburg Register gives a very favorable account of the Northwestern Virginia Academy, as exhibited in the late examination of the students. The Rev. Alexander Martin, who has for nearly three years past, been principal of that valuable institution, at the close of the late session, tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Board of Trustees. Mr. Martin, it is known, consented to occupy the position he has filled with so much ability, usefulness and satisfaction to the friends of the Academy, on the condition that he should be at liberty to resign it whenever a suitable successor could be procured. The Trustees secured the services as principal of Rev. R. A. Arthur, who has acquired an enviable reputation as an accomplished and successful teacher. The Board of Trustees have, we think, been peculiarly fortunate in procuring a succession of so excellent teachers for their flourishing institution.—Kanawha Republican.

Mr. Arthur has left our city and taken his place as the principal of the above institution, and we prophesy for it an enviable career of usefulness and honor. Mr. A. is thoroughly educated, and well adapted in manner and character, to impress a high character of intelligence, dignity and virtue upon his pupils. We hope to see that institution the most flourishing in Virginia. We are sure it will deserve to be.—Wheeling Gaz.

SCENE ON BOARD THE SHIP UNDERWRITER.—We announced yesterday that the passengers of the ship Underwriter which went ashore below New York on Tuesday morning, had all been rescued. They numbered 640 and suffered severely during the gale. The N. Y. Times says: "Among the sufferers, the great majority were females, whose cries for water, whose moanings and appeals for help were heart-rending. But all this was as nothing when compared with what transpired when the vessel struck. Those who were out of their berths ran about wildly, some striving to reach the deck and grasping at anything which they imagined would aid them in the water.—Those who were in the berths, although before she struck they could not have been induced to move to help themselves, now sprang from their beds, almost naked, shrieking, tearing their hair, and calling frantically for those most dear to them.

All were impressed with the belief that the vessel was about to sink, and they would be lost. Prayers, as fervent and as heartfelt as ever were addressed to the Throne of Grace, were now offered up by a portion of those who deemed all attempts to save themselves useless. Others were frantic, and amid their cries for help, used expressions terrible, in view of the danger that surrounded them. But the vessel did not go down, and after a time they became exhausted by their excitement, and comparative quietness was the consequence, and they were finally rescued.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—By way of San Francisco, we have dates from Hong Kong to Jan. 20. The British ship of war Hermes had had several engagements on the coasts with pirates.—On the 25th of November, she captured 22 pirate junks, 19 of which were filled with guns, spears, powder and stink-pots. All these vessels were immediately set on fire and destroyed. Subsequently several severe fights occurred between the pirates and the Hermes, but the latter came off victorious, and in ten days demolished a formidable fleet of 40 junks, manned with 1200 men, and carrying one hundred and fifty-five guns, forty-eight of which were twelve pounders, and seventeen eighteen pounders.

The China Mail says that notwithstanding the revolution, the exports of tea were several millions of pounds more this year than last, while the total export of silk has been more than double that of any previous half year—the disturbances being now found to augment the stock of "Thysams" (silk) offered for sale.

At the end of October the rebels were only six miles from Peking, and every bridge they crossed was immediately destroyed by them, so that there was no turning back. The government had removed the capital to Moukden.

There was a large gathering of unruly spirits at Canton, and a fight was daily expected to take place between them and the Mandarin soldiery.

The British Envoy had notified English residents in China to abstain from all acts calculated to create even a suspicion in the minds of the Chinese that they have violated a strict neutrality.

Sir George further says, he will, if necessary requires it, unhesitatingly pass any ordinance for the deportation of any British subjects who may be convicted of trafficking in munitions of war with either of the belligerent parties.

Nanking presents more the appearance of a vast camp than a city—the houses within the walls have not been destroyed, but bear traces of having been violently broken open. The disposition of the Kwang-se revolutionists towards foreigners is decidedly friendly—the term "brother" being universally applied by them in addressing them.

THE CARNIVAL AT RIO JANEIRO.—In the capital of Brazil, the carnival is compressed into three days, and the amusement consists in throwing wax balls filled with water upon every one you can. To vary this lighter fun, buckets or tubs full of water are also used, and many persons go about with large syringes, holding half a gallon. The fun consists in soaking thoroughly every one you can.

A SINGULAR SPRING.—In Catawba, Botetourt county, there is said to be a spring that ebbs and flows with the tides of the ocean. It is situated at the head of a ravine which is flanked by two parallel ridges terminating in a mountain of considerable elevation. A hunter of the neighborhood has the honor of its discovery.

He had killed a deer on the spot, and was proceeding to skin, when the spring, which till this moment had been invisible, came pouring forth a torrent at his feet. Not knowing what should next take place, he left his game and fled with all speed to the nearest settler. In the course of a few hours—or, perhaps a day—they ventured back—found the spring dry, but before their departure, saw it again flow and gradually abate until it was no longer seen. Since that time, its regular ebbs and flows have been witnessed by hundreds.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

Mrs. STOWE IN TROUBLE.—At a late meeting of what they call in that State, "the Massachusetts Council of Colored Americans," the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That when Mrs. Stowe promised the colored people of this country a large donation from the funds collected from her friends and ours, in Europe, for the establishment of a school adapted to our wants, we rejoice in the hope of great and lasting good to our race from that noble enterprise.

Resolved, That her late refusal to make that contribution in aid of our elevation, has filled us with unfeigned regret and mortification, and compels us to believe that she has been acted upon by other influences than the dictates of her own good heart.

Let her act honestly with your colored "brethren and sisters," Madam Stowe.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Convention is to be held here on the 15th. On the outside of this paper, we said that the people of this county would agree to have the Convention on the 12th, the day suggested in Morgantown, or any other day that might be fixed upon in the other counties interested; and so they would. But we have since learned, that the 15th of June has already been fixed upon in the river counties, and as none of the others have yet appointed delegates, the citizens of this place think it best to have it understood that the Convention is to be held on Thursday, the 15th of June.

Fairmont Virginian.
What's the object of this Convention, brother Drinkard?

BUFFALOES.—As an item of news we give an account, as related to us by Col. Vaughan, of the number of buffaloes killed annually within the bounds of his agency, where the American Fur Company are operating and trading with the Indians. He says he has taken some pains to ascertain, and from the best information he can get, he intimates that the number will not fall short of four hundred thousand. He says that not less than 160,000 robes have been shipped by the two companies trading within his agency, within the last year. 150,000 are destroyed, and a number of the hides are used by the Indians to make their lodges. Large numbers of the buffaloes freeze or starve to death in winter, in the snow banks which for months are found in drifts of from five to ten feet in depth, and numbers of them are drowned in crossing the Missouri in large herds, by crowding upon one another.

MASON AND DIXON LINE.—"What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line?" asked a bright blue eyed girl of twelve years of age, when sitting at her father's table a few evenings ago.

The answer was—
"It is a phrase usually employed to describe the boundary between the Slave and the free States."

"But why do they describe it in this way?" she inquired.

The answer may be worth giving to some of our readers.
"In the seventh century, James II, of England, then the Duke of York, gave certain lands to Lord Baltimore and Wm. Penn, and a difficulty soon sprang up as to the proper owner of these lands on the Delaware. Again and again was the affair carried into the courts, till in the year 1760, when George III, came to the crown, the Lord Chancellor of England made a decision; but new difficulties sprang up in drawing the boundary lines. The Commissioners finally employed Messieurs Mason and Dixon, who had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, where they had been to observe the transit of the Venus. They succeeded in establishing the line between Delaware and Maryland, which has ever since been called "Mason and Dixon's line."

Watchman and Reflector.
FILMORE ON MANIFEST DESTINY.—The Ex-President Filmore visited Vicksburg on the 21th of March, and was enthusiastically received by men of all parties. He was escorted to his lodgings and welcomed to the city by the Mayor. The Vicksburg Sentinel says, "he spoke of this portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the Republic; not indeed the Republic with its present limits, for Canada," said he with a glow of feeling and kindling of the eye, we were glad to mark "is knocking for admittance; and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

Now what will our whig friends in Virginia say to this? They have always mocked at the pretensions of the manifest destiny men, and yet Mr. Filmore has always been their idol, and they have sworn by his name. He has left them and gone over to the enemy, will they still hug him to their hearts? Or will they visit upon him the same punishment which they so lavishly bestowed upon others? We care not which they do, but we are anxious to know what they think of this matter. We trust they may gratify our reasonable curiosity.—Richmond Enquirer.

A PETRIFFIED MAN.—The Baltimore Argus says one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in that city can now be seen at Carrol Hall. It is the body of a man found on the Island of Ichoabo, imbedded in guano, and which is now completely petrified and turned into stone. It is supposed to have lain there one hundred years.

CUBA IN PARLIAMENT.—An interesting debate in Parliament upon the war message, and a discussion upon the relations of Great Britain and the United States to Cuba, are the chief points of interest in news from Great Britain. In the course of the Cuban discussion, a Mr. Balie made this remark:

"Most assuredly, unless she (Spain) gilled her engagements with us, and took care that Cuba should no longer be the grand and indeed the sole seat of the slave trade, which she had undertaken to suppress, she could not fairly complain if England took no measures to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the Americans."

To which Sir Jas. Graham officially responded: "That though he could not at all concur in the proposition that, by way of collateral argument, we were to hand over Cuba to the United States, the endeavors of our cruisers, both on the coast of Cuba and on the coast of Africa, should be, if possible, augmented, and every means used for securing the real co-operation of the authorities of Cuba." [Hoars.]

Mr. Cobden took up the defense of the colleague, and made the following emphatic declaration: "Without saying one word about the expediency of giving Cuba to the United States, or assisting that country to take possession of the island, he thought it would be greatly for the interest of humanity, if the United States, or any other power that would altogether discountenance the slave trade, should possess it." [Cheers.]

Such language as this is significant of a great change of sentiment in the English mind in reference to the policy of any interference between the United States and Spain in reference to the acquisition of Cuba.

THE PAINTING OFFICE SCHOOL.—Mr. Winthrop, in his recent lecture before the Mechanics' Association, made this remark in regard to a printing office as a school: "There is an atmosphere in a printing office, which, somehow or other, puts notions into a boy's head, to do a certain thing, which is apt to make quick blood run quicker, and impulsive hearts run higher, and active brains work harder, until, those who were only intended to set up type for other people's thoughts, are suddenly found insisting on having other people to set up types for their own thoughts!" [Cheers.]

THE CAMEL IN AMERICA.—The committee on Commerce in the New York Senate have reported in favor of incorporating the American Camel Company. The purpose of the association is to introduce the Asiatic camel into the United States for the various purposes of transportation. The capital stock is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars.

A. J. Hibbard recently obtained a verdict of \$1,000 against the New York and Erie Railroad Company for being ejected from the cars on refusing a second time to show his ticket to the conductor. The plaintiff contended that conductors have no right to repeatedly demand of passengers to show their tickets. The verdict has, of course, been appealed from, and case carried to a higher Court.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.—The debt of Utah Territory amounts to \$12,431, but the amount of taxes due and uncollected is \$16,986. The Legislature, to procure a supply of fuel for the Saints, offers a reward of \$1000 to any resident who will discover a good coal mine not less than a foot and a half thick, and within fifty miles of the Capital. The Legislature has also enacted a law that no decision of a court, at any trial, shall be held as a precedent on any other trial. The Saints have adopted a new alphabet, having 38 letters in it, which are intended to represent as many sounds. It will be used in the schools as soon as they can get type for it, though it is not intended to abolish immediately the old alphabet.

MONONGAHELA AND RAVENSWOOD RAILROAD.—A charter for this road was granted at the last session of the Virginia legislature, and it is expected, we see it stated, that it will be constructed with the aid of Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Monongahela, to the Ohio river, 40 miles below Parkersburg, and at Pomory, on the Ohio side, connecting with Cincinnati in a direct line, and also with the Kentucky lines, entering at the mouth of Big Sandy. From the mouth of Hughes river, on the Northwestern (Parkersburg) Railroad, to Ravenswood, on the Ohio, the distance is said to be only 41 or 42 miles. The Philadelphia connection is to be made by striking the Pennsylvania Central road at Latrobe.

PUBLIC LADIES.—Mrs. Swisshelm, the Lady editor of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, in her last issue, says, with her characteristic candor and simplicity: "Indisposition which has kept us in our room prevented our hearing or seeing Miss Brown while she was in Pittsburg, and a sudden influx of domestic cares prevented our doing the usual amount of editorial work last week."

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—A gentleman who came down from Fetterman on Thursday night, informs us that a fire occurred there that night which destroyed three dwelling houses and two stores, and that a building containing some fifty barrels of powder barely escaped destruction.

THE LAST CUBAN DIFFICULTY.—The Washington Union announces, editorially, a fact, which before was only published as a report. This is that a recent violent article in relation to the President's message about the Black Warrior difficulty, published in the Havana Diario, an official journal, was treated with indignity by the American consul there, who called upon the Captain General to know if it was sanctioned by him. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, the consul laid the matter before the Captain of A. U. S. vessels, then in port, who, in consequence, refused to give the Spanish flag the usual salute.

WATSON WEBB'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.—It is said, in the purpose of selling the stock of the Guyanotte Land, Coal and Iron Company of Western Virginia, that among the London fancy stockjobbers