



CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855.

We are indebted to the packet steamers Gen and the S. W. Downs for late favors.

Col. Hunt, M. C., will please accept our thanks for public documents.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Nauman & Strauss, which can be found by referring to our advertising columns. These gentlemen have just opened a beautiful selection of fine gold watches, and other rich jewelry; besides which, an assortment of standard and miscellaneous books and fancy articles. The entire stock of the establishment has been selected with commendable taste, and the gentlemen proprietors are extremely polite and agreeable, and we make no hesitancy in expressing our belief, that all who may favor these young gentlemen with a call, will receive courteous attention, fair dealing, and go away rejoicing.

We visited the Hall of the Historic Association a day or two since, and we were surprised as well as gratified to find that such important improvements had been made in the interior arrangements of the building. The dress circle, parquette and private boxes are admirably arranged, and offer every facility for comfort and ease to the audience. The stage has also been remodelled and its dimensions extended. The painting and decorations of the circle and properties are fine specimens of artistic taste. In fact, good judgment has been exercised in the entire arrangement of the Hall.

THE PATRIOT

Is presented to the public this week with an enlargement of its size, and other important alterations in its general appearance. Our paper has now reached its tenth number, and, although we have heretofore held a silent tongue in regard to its private and pecuniary affairs and prospects, believing that it was our duty to proceed faithfully and fearlessly to the advocacy of those great principles in which it was our choice to adopt in the commencement of our enterprise, we are happy at this time to be enabled to announce to our patrons that, by their liberal support, our efforts are receiving constant encouragement, and that it shall be our constant aim to make the Patriot an interesting journal. Our efforts shall be strained to make it a correct chronicler of the news of the day, both of a political and miscellaneous character. In fact, we shall strive to have the contents of our paper so arranged and so varied, that all may find it an interesting and instructive sheet.

The moderate terms of subscription—only three dollars—altogether with the respectable size of our paper, and the very large amount of original and selected matter furnished with it, will, we trust, be sufficient inducements for all who wish to read a good newspaper, to subscribe for the Patriot.

We wish to intimate to our Old Foggy brethren that we would at any time take great pleasure in registering any of their respective names (accompanied with the consideration, of course) on our subscription list. We make this announcement for the purpose of correcting an opinion that has doubtless gained existence in the minds of that portion of our fellow-citizens, usually termed Old Fogies—viz: that the Patriot would not (ahem!) receive their patronage.

We shall continue strenuously to advocate the advancement of American men and measures. We shall not stop to ask whether this man has been a Democrat, or has that been a Whig; but only "is" he an American, and has he pledged himself to the support of American doctrines.

Sink or swim, our course is marked; we understand our position towards that party who style themselves Democratic, perfectly well, and we also feel ourselves ardently attached and identified with that great modern American reform party that has, as if by magic, insinuated itself into the popular mind of the American people. And we entertain every assurance that the period is fast approaching when that party will rule the destinies of a free people, and that all political knaves, whether native or foreign, will be taught to know and feel the great strength of Young America.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, the slaves Washington, belonging to Daniel Holloway, and John, belonging to Mrs. Ann S. Turner, were tried at St. Francisville, before Justices Hinch and Lee, and the required jury of freeholders, for the murder of young Peter Mayes, on the 2d inst. Washington was found guilty, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 9th of March next. John was acquitted.

Since the opening of hostilities up to the end of the year, the total number of Russian prizes captured by the British cruisers has been ninety-two.

A grand review of the Anglo-French Baltic fleet is expected to come off, outside Portsmouth, England, the first week in March. The Queen and Prince Albert will attend, and the Emperor and Empress of the French are also expected to be present.

W. H. Russell, the special Crimea correspondent of the London Times, has sold a volume describing the event before Sevastopol to Murray, the publisher, for 1000 guineas.

Catherine Hayes, the singer, has provoked a furor in Sydney equal to that caused by (or for) Jenny Lind in London and America. One guinea is the lowest price of admission to one of her concerts.

Napoleon has sent out invitations to all the crowned heads in Europe (the Czar excepted) to attend at the opening of the French Exhibition on May-day. The Emperor of Austria is said to have already accepted the invitation.

THE FALL CANVASS.

The signs of the times already begin to indicate some little agitation in the anticipation of the approaching State elections which are to take place in November next.

The Old Foggy game-keepers at the Capitol are making a general shuffling—the multitude of anxious expectants being placed in the common "pack"—and so soon as they are all finely "mixed," which will be about the last days of the session, the honorable Representative from Livingston will make a judicious "cut," and then the "deal" will be made.

To whom the lucky cards will fall, is as yet of course unknown. The Hon. J. M. Sandige, of Bossier, and the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, we think can be regarded as the most prominent candidate for the Governorial chair. Many others, and with less chance of success, perhaps, have been spoken of. Col. Sandige is a gentleman of ability, well fitted for so dignified a position as that of Governor, and would, beyond the shadow of a doubt, make a better ruler than any other Old Foggy in the State.

For the second office in honor and dignity—if not in pay—that of Lieutenant-Governor, there are several gentlemen whose claims have been advanced.

We do not think ourselves far in error in expressing our belief, that the very worthy Representative from St. Helena, our especial friend Hatch, does not occupy a middle-ground position in connection with his chances of receiving the nomination by his party for this office. In fact, we think that he can be considered as occupying a front rank. However, we should not be surprised at all to see his claims warm in competition with those of a certain very active and popular young Senator from a Ouachita District. Doubtless this matter can be amicably adjusted when it is positively known who is to be the candidate for Governor. If Col. Sandige is to be the man, we think it would be deemed bad policy to select a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor from North Louisiana; in the which event, Mr. Hatch would doubtless receive the nomination.

Mr. Hatch is a politician of considerable talent and activity—a clever, sociable gentleman, and is very highly esteemed by his numerous friends, especially in the Florida parishes.

For the office of Attorney General, we have never heard the name of but one individual mentioned. We presume that Mr. Lacey is to be the man. He is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, a flowery stump-orator, and so much has his talents been applauded, that he has won for himself the title of "Young Demosthenes." Mr. Lacey was elected two years ago to the State Senate from the parishes of Livingston and East Baton Rouge, and subsequent to his election, he removed to New Orleans, for reasons best known to himself. At the commencement of the present session, Mr. Lacey contended for his right to remain in his seat in the Senate, the curses and epithets of his own "dear" constituency to the contrary notwithstanding. Should Mr. Lacey be chosen as the candidate for the office, we do not think that his majority in the parish of East Baton Rouge would require more than a dozen tellers to recapitulate it.

For the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Superintendent of Public Schools, we presume that the Old Foggy rule so long cherished, will continue to be exercised, and Maj. Herron and Col. Marks, will be sustained in their endeavors to hold on to what they have.

The Old Fogies are particularly busy, and they seem determined to make one grand effort to appropriate the loaves and fishes to suit their own inclinations. The conquerors in so many struggles, they have grown fat on the spoils, and right doggedly will they attempt to maintain their power. Their position and efforts at this time are not unlike old age led by a whine, inducing dotage to think it still has strength, and blinding it to a sense of its own weakness.

Big with pride and weakness, Old Fogysm is destined to fall—"like Lucifer, never to hope again."

As to the candidates that the American party may place before the people, of course there is yet much doubt. Whoever they may be, whether they have been Whigs or whether they have been Democrats, matters not a jot. If they use good and true American doctrines, they shall receive our cordial support.

Dorothy Wordsworth, the only sister of Wm. Wordsworth, the poet, died at Rydal Mount, in Westmoreland, on the 25th of January, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born on Christmas Day, 1771, and from girlhood (though not from childhood) was the constant and chosen associate of her illustrious brother. Wordsworth was as fond of his sister as Chas. Lamb was of his sister. Mary Lamb lived single, so did Dorothy Wordsworth. Both had poetic tastes and sensibilities, both were fond of poetry, and both suggested subjects to their respective brothers which have had a beneficial effect upon our literature.

Mr. Wallace, of Philadelphia, who has just returned from Laguayra, has succeeded in making a contract with the Venezuelan government for a lease of 41 islands on the coast of Venezuela, which are said to be the richest deposits of guano in the world.

By order of the Government, Mr. James Jarvis, of the Gosport Navy Yard, is in Washington, exhibiting the results of various experiments in regard to the "Teredo" or marine worm, so destructive to vessels in southern sections of our country—the effects of their operations on different paints, wood and metals. Mr. J. thinks that three coats of good white zinc paint would effectually check their devastations.

Louisiana Usury Laws—Railroads.

[Baton Rouge Correspondence.]

The repeal of the Usury Laws has been the prominent matter before the lower House for the last week. A resolution was passed to hold evening sessions, and this bill—the repeal of the Usury Laws—was the special order for every evening session till disposed of. The debate was protracted, and much gas was expended by the windy disputants. The laws regulating the rate of interest in our State, in that they are so universally evaded and abused, are worthless, and stand as dead letters on our statute books. That money is property, and that its value in the market should be the governing principle, cannot be disputed. A man should be allowed to get as much for it as it will command. The objection against the repeal is that money lenders will charge too much interest. They would charge no more than they do now, and the removal of all restrictions would draw more capital into the market. Besides, the borrower is a free agent, and if he consents to pay high interest, he does so under the conviction that he will be benefited in the transaction. The establishment of these laws against usury is the same thing in effect as to distrust the capacity of the borrower, and strongly intimates that the State is the universal guardian to this class of persons. The bill to repeal was lost by a small majority in the House, and the law remains as it was. It is said that a bill will be introduced to do away with the whole fabric of the tacit mortgage system. If such a law is passed, the structure of our laws protecting the rights and privileges of minors and married women will be shaken to its very centre.

The report of the committee appointed to examine and report on the condition of the railroads, in which the State is interested, give a flattering account of the progression of the work on the New Orleans and Jackson road. The cars will by the first of January next, be running from New Orleans to Jackson.

PROTECTION TO THE AMERICAN LABORER.

This sentiment, just and proper as it is, is evidently growing in popular favor. A late number of the Memphis (Tenn.) Weekly American, thus concludes an article in which it very ably exposes the absurdity and inconsistency of the New York Tribune, in advocating the importation of cheap workmen and the exclusion of cheap goods:

"The Tribune's position is a very strange one. It would see American mechanics, artisans, laborers, well paid and well off—but at the same time it encourages the loopest immigration. It would flood all our channels of labor, trade, work, with foreigners, and yet promote home hands and heads 'by all practical means.' Such a doctrine is no doctrine at all—it is an absurdity, an impossibility. We are for supporting American mechanics, laborers, artisans, first and before all others; and this from principle, duty and conscience. It is the first letter of justice, patriotism, right and humanity to do it. The Tribune from long practice, may be able to avoid or dodge all these considerations. Most people have not a like unfortunate and unprincipled facility."

THE APOSTATE AMERICANS WHO VOTED FOR SEWARD.

J. W. Bryce, Esq., a distinguished Native American, addressed a letter on Saturday last to the New York Herald, in the course of which he says:

"Permit me to say, after a careful perusal of your able editorial in this morning's Herald on the subject of Mr. Seward's rejection, that if the efforts of the American party fail to defeat him, it will not be through any serious defect in their ranks, but through the treachery of individuals. For instance, in looking over the names of those present at the recent Legislative caucus I find that of Mr. Stuyvesant of this city, a member of the Order of United Americans, who received the support of the American party, among whom he could not have got fifty votes had it been known he would support Mr. Seward for the Senate.

"Much as such a result is to be deprecated in its effect upon the party in other States, the election of Mr. Seward will at least benefit us in New York, by enabling us to perjure our ranks of traitors and tricksters, who join an organization with the premeditated design of betraying it, and assume an obligation with an *arrive pensee* to break it in spirit, if not in the letter. I could almost consent to Mr. Seward's election if it would rid us of such men as Littlejohn, Stuyvesant and other small satellites, sending them to the congenial atmosphere of the Utica and Syracuse cabal.

Your's respectfully, J. W. BRYCE."

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "Notwithstanding the late depressing news from Cuba, the Fillibusters do not give it up so. With the fate of Lopez before their eyes, they mean to get Cuba, without the consent of the Cubans, if necessary. The Junta at New York have made arrangements to buy the steamer United States, which formerly ran to Navy Bay, and expect to have another one before long."

MEDALS FROM FRANCE FOR AMERICANS.—In July last, it will be remembered, the French steamer Chimere put into Norfolk, having a great many of her crew suffering from yellow fever, where every attention was paid to the patients by the chief surgeon of the naval hospital, Dr. T. Williams, and also Dr. James Harrison. The French government having been made aware of their praiseworthy conduct, by a decree of January 7th, Dr. Williams has been rewarded with a gold medal of the largest size, and Dr. Harrison with another gold medal of honor of first class.

The City Council of Philadelphia has followed the example of Boston and New York, and appropriated thirty-six thousand dollars for the erection in that city of a fire and police alarm telegraph. This is a capital movement, and we hope to see the City Council of New Orleans, when the city treasury is replenished, establish the alarm telegraph here.

The last advices from the Crimea state that Brevet Maj. McDonald, of the 88th regiment, was frozen to death in the trenches before Sevastopol.

Louisiana Legislature.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE—Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Senators answered to their names. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Guion. Journal read and approved.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEES.—Mr. Boatner, on behalf of the Committee on Claims, reported on the petition of W. C. Roberts, by bill, and on motion of Mr. Griffin, the same was read its several times and passed.

Mr. Laverigne, on behalf of joint committee to examine the affairs of the N. O. and Canal Navigation Company, made a report by bill, which was on motion, passed.

Mr. Lacy, on behalf of Judiciary Committee, reported favorably an act to emancipate Elijah W. Groves, of the Parish of Madison, which on motion of Mr. Scott, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Lacey, the Senate took up the bill relative to the fee bill, and after some amendments passed.

On motion of Mr. Ryan, the Senate took up and passed the bill to authorize Major Eubanks to adopt Dixon Lyons, and change his name.

According to notice Mr. Kitridge moved to reconsider the vote to authorize the subscription by the State to 250 copies of Honnan's Digest, which was amended by inserting 100 in lieu of 250 copies, and passed.

Mr. Lacoste introduced an act to incorporate the South-eastern Railroad Company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ryan introduced an act to incorporate the Louisiana Central Stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Munday introduced an act to authorize Dosette Lyons, wife of John Rist, to adopt Louisa Rist, and change her name.

On motion of Mr. Ryan, the Senate went into executive session and sat with closed doors, when on opening the Senate was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE—House met, the Speaker in the chair.

The roll was called and 66 members answered to their names.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Slosson. Mr. Davidson introduced an act relative to the establishment of a semi-weekly mail route from Baton Rouge to a point of the Northern Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Richardson introduced a resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure an appropriation for the construction of suitable military works, on the south-west coast of the State of Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution, declaring a certain act relative to the improvement of the Bayou Lafourche, to be laid lower of the land.

Ordered to lay over one day: Mr. Simmes presented the petition of a portion of the citizens of Point Coupee. Referred.

Mr. Davidson on behalf of the committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on several acts for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Morrison, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, presented the petition of a portion of the citizens of Morehouse Parish, to authorize Henri Becham to construct a Plank Road. Mr. Simmes, on behalf of the committee on public lands, made a report which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dirmeyer introduced an act to incorporate the Barbers Benevolent Society in the city of New Orleans. Referred.

Moved by Mr. Oliver that the act to regulate the interest on all pecuniary obligations be taken up.

Moved to lay the bill on the table, carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The original bill repealing all laws establishing a conventional interest in this State, was then taken up, and on motion laid on the table by a decisive vote.

Mr. Davidson reported an act relative to the sessions of the Supreme Court.

A message was received from the Senate. Mr. Morrison introduced an act for the incorporation of the town of Monroe. Passed.

Bills were introduced by Messrs. Phillips, Beecher, Jacques, James, Robertson, Morrison, Kearney and McWhorter.

Mr. Wemple on behalf of the committee on Parochial affairs reported favorably on an act to construct a draw-bridge across the Bayou Lafourche.

An act relative to the mode of acquiring and forfeiting a domicile, was taken up and passed.

An act to regulate and define the duties of clerks of District Courts generally. Passed.

Mr. Campbell asked and obtained a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce two resolutions, the first requesting the State Engineer to report relative to the work on the falls in Red river, near Alexandria. The second that no bill be printed unless it is specially ordered by the House. Passed.

An act to regulate and define costs and fees generally, was taken up and read section by section. Passed.

On motion the House adjourned until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Boston Traveler says, that during the forenoon of the 8th inst., when shocks of earthquakes were felt in Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, telegraph lines in different sections of the country "were more or less disturbed by extraneous electric currents, similar to those that uniformly accompany manifestations of the Aurora Borealis, but the disturbance was slight compared with that which accompanied the eruption of Manna Loa, a volcano on one of the Sandwich Islands, in February 1852, at which time every telegraph line throughout the country, from Halifax to New Orleans and from New York to St. Louis, was rendered completely inoperative.

A. J. Randalson.

In the early part of the present session of the Legislature, Mr. Hardesty introduced a resolution announcing the death of Mr. Randalson, late a member of the House of Representatives from this parish, providing for the testimonials of regard accompanying the same. Mr. Hardesty on the occasion made the following remarks—Messrs. Hatch, of St. Helena, and McCormick, of New Orleans, following:

In making this melancholy announcement to the House, I do so, with all those feelings which are the natural consequence of Legislative association, independently of those of attachment and personal regard as an associate and friend at home. In this respect, few men had more—or more sincere friends. And the estimation in which he was held by his constituents was evidenced by the unprecedented majority with which he was elected to the House.

As long as he was able to attend to his duties in this House, he was assiduous in the discharge of them; and bid fair, from the position he had acquired here to be useful to his constituents and the State. But it is known, that during the session, he was only able to devote a portion of his time to our deliberations, and was finally compelled to retire altogether from the House—until death closed the scene. There are those of us here who will long hold him in our esteem, as one worthy, in all respects, of our regard and remembrance.

Mr. Hatch—Contiguity of representation upon this floor would render it peculiarly proper that I should second these resolutions, were I not impelled to do so by far higher and more interesting considerations, resulting from personal intercourse, and private friendship.

Since the close of the late session of this body, death has been in our midst. The lamented Randalson has been followed "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," by our esteemed colleagues Jones and Baker, all endeared to us by the sweet amenities that always flow from generous and noble natures, and as the shadows of their departed presence seem to linger with admonishing solemnity about their wonted places, it may not be unbecoming in us to carry a moment beside the dark portals through which we are all hastening—which are at best dimly lighted by Faith and Hope—to make those commemorative offerings which a knowledge of their virtues prompt, and to ponder on these direful lessons of mortality.

Adolphus James Randalson was born in the Parish of West Feliciana in November, 1822, and was reared and educated in the Parish he so well represented on this floor at the time of his death, and one of the best evidences of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, was the large majority by which he was elected.

In the social relations of life, he was cheerful, gentle and high-toned—a devoted husband, a fond father and a sincere friend. With a mind originally strong, yet polished and cultivated by education, he possessed withal those high intuitions, which is perhaps peculiar to the American character, that neither accepts an error because sanctioned by long use and great names, nor rejects a truth though emanating from the humblest source. It was this high mental endowment that enabled him to take a high position in the medical profession to which he has devoted himself, but the practice of which declining health compelled him to abandon, a profession which, in Louisiana, numbers those not unjustly distinguished both at home and abroad.

When the late war with Mexico called the young men of America to arms, he was one of the first to obey the call, and served in that war with distinction and usefulness. Though he had but just entered political life, the possession of high qualities of mind, united to a kindly nature, clearly indicated a career of distinguished usefulness and honor.

But storied urn nor animated bust Can to his mansion call the fleeting breath Nor honors vain provoke the silent dust, Nor friendship soothe the dull, cold ear of death."

And as the true manifestation of the friendship and admiration which a knowledge of his character inspired, I can only offer this humble tribute to his memory, and drop a single flower upon his grave. Would that I could do more. Would that I could pour the balm of consolation into the bereaved hearts of his wife and kindred by whom he was so tenderly cherished, but there is a grief which must be left to the silent sacredness of tears; yet when memory calls forth those gems of affection from the unburied heart, they may remember there are others who deeply sympathize with their sorrow and that— "Friendship also mourns beside his tomb."

Mr. McCormick—It is not possible for me with my feeble powers of speech, to do justice to my own feelings in regard to the death of our friend. But unprepared as I am, I cannot allow the occasion to pass, without offering the same tribute which many an overflowing heart in this House feels to-day.

When I left Baton Rouge, I did not know the common courtesies which are due from one gentleman to another had gained for me so sincere a friend in so short a time!

After the adjournment of the Legislature last spring, he started in high hopes to a more congenial clime for those who labor under such a malady as that which carried him off. But, on his arrival in New Orleans he was found too feeble to go farther south, and remained several weeks; during which time, by his own special request, I was daily in attendance upon him, and although I rendered with other friends, all the aid that medicine and consolation could give. I soon found that as he desired to breathe his last at the Parish of East Feliciana, from which he had been sent by the people with so much honor. I conveyed him in an ambulance to the Mississippi river and as I pressed his semi-deathly cold hand, I could but shed a tear for him I knew I would never see more.

I was correct in my conclusions. While in sight of the home which gave him berth, his last breath, like De Soto, was mingled with the breezes which floated over the bosom of the great Mississippi.

And all that promised fair Has sought the grave, to sleep forever there.

That the demonstrations of this sympathizing house to-day, may be some consolation to those dear relations, in smoothing the rugged path of death, is my sincere wish.

Brigham Young is building two large and beautiful houses, adjoining that which he occupies now in Salt Lake city, to accommodate his increasing family. He now rejoices in between fifty and sixty wives, and from forty to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mormon apostles, has between sixty and seventy converts.

SPREAD OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.—No one who has closely observed the times, for several years past, can fail to have been convinced that something was necessary to protect the country from the machination of demagogues and more party leaders who were more intent upon their own advancement than the good of their country. Party, before the country, has been the practical watchword of demagogues, and has been actuated by a desire of self-promotion and of agitation for selfish ends, rather than to see the Union preserved by respecting the rights of all sections.

To put down agitation, "to crush out" the agitators, to bring back the rule of law and order, to push forward the country in her career of prosperity, and to guard against the dangerous and radical tendencies of the future, element that has for some time been so rapidly sapling the foundations of our institutions, this is the mission of the great American party. These are its aims, and because it is actuated by such motives, it is rapidly spreading over the country, from Maine to California, and now embraces within its folds much of the patriotism and conservatism of the country. The people have risen in their might to push down politicians and political demagogues, it does not take the eye of a prophet, to see this movement will sweep over the whole country with such resistless power, as to break up and utterly annihilate all those organizations that are banded together to secure mere party success. God speed it in its patriotic work. Raleigh Star.

MORE ANTI-KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The following letter from the Mayor of New York to the Vice Consul of Sardinia, will doubtless be read with much pain and regret by the anti-Know-Notthings.

What a pity that Mayor Wood, of New York has become so good a native since his election! If he continues the practice of preventing the landing of the paupers and criminals at New York, and thus destroys the prospects of the foreign or administration party in that State, it will soon be read out of the party:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

"C. FABRICOTTI, Vice-Consul of Sardinia, Sir: On the 18th December, 1854, the Sardinian frigate Des Geney's, commanded by the Chivalier Mantica, sailed from Genoa for this port, having on board over sixty persons intended to be landed on arrival, who are represented by competent authority, through our Department of State at Washington, to have been objectionable or dangerous citizens, some of whom had been in prison at Turin and elsewhere. There is no doubt that the emigrants alluded to are intended to be cast upon our shores, others have been under similar circumstances to find their way into our prisons and almshouses, to become a burden or a pest upon the hospitable but much abused land. It is a duty, as the Chief Magistrate of this city, inform you, the Representative of the Sardinian Government here if the representations in this case be true, these outcasts from your country shall not be permitted a landing at this port; and it is the object of this letter to advise you, as you will probably have immediate communication with the commander of the frigate, that I propose to institute an inquiry on board the vessel as to the past and present circumstances and condition of each of these persons before they can come ashore; and all who have been convicts or paupers, or who it is reasonable to suppose are dangerous citizens, will be excluded entirely; and for the remainder bonds will be given that they will not become a charge upon this country.

"Upon the arrival of the Des Geney's I shall be pleased to confer with you or the commander as to the mode of conducting the proper examination.

"Yours, respectfully,

"FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

THE LOST SAVED.—Several years ago the New York Evangelist, we were crossing the Atlantic Ocean. One afternoon the passengers were sitting in the cabin, when we saw a cry, the most fearful that ever rang through the ship. "A man overboard!" We flew to the deck, and there saw struggling in the water a cabin boy, who a few moments before had gone out on the bowsprit to bring a sea-bag, and had been swept off by a powerful wave. He saw it coming and tried to hold on, but his arms were too weak for a mighty billow. The wind was blowing quite a gale, the sea ran high, and the waves were roaring. The ship flew before the blast, the boy every instant drifting farther from us. The whole ship's company, four hundred persons were gathered on deck, women crying, and in consternation, that they could not snatch him from a watery grave. The captain ran through the cabin, ordering boats to be put down, and the ship to be about. The mate and a couple of stout men sprang into the boat, and it was lowered. In an instant she touched the sea, and with a swift stroke with the oars the sea drove her through the water. It was a miracle for life.

The boy by this time had drifted perhaps half a mile astern. We saw him afar off mere speck upon the waters, altogether lost sight, and now tossed into view by a wave. The boat grew smaller in the distance. As she fell with the waves, it sometimes sank out of view. Never shall we forget the anxiety with which we followed the boat. It seemed to approach the distant point a motion was made, as if the men were about to do something in the water, as if they were turning its head towards the ship. And yet we could not see distinctly whether the boat was being picked up or sunk. The boat came to the side and was hoisted up by the side of the ship, with the hearty pulls of almost all hands. Yet not quite sure of the result, we saw the mate step upon the deck, wrap his strong arms a wet, shivering, dead boy. Never did we experience a feeling of relief as at that moment. A murmur of approbation and joy, though unexpressed, ran through the ship. It was like that which runs through the heart when a human soul shipwrecked, and about to perish, is secured and brought back to God.

Every man is somewhat in the situation that boy, struggling like a strong swimmer in the sea of life. And when one is saved from the billows which threaten to engulf him, he goes up from those on high, who are spectators of the scene, a shout like the sound of waters.

A resolution has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, directing the appointment of a select committee to investigate whether election or bribery has been resorted to for securing the election of a United States Senator for the State. There was only one negative vote in both Houses.

The Mexican Bear Woman is now in New Orleans.