## THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1850.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having yesterday adjourned over until Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HILLIARD moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McLANE then moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 109.

CAPTORS OF THE FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* (Mr. WINTHROP) announced the first business before the House to be the bill appropriating $100,000 for the benefit of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia.

Mr. THOMAS said that the event at Tripoli occurred forty-six years ago, and yet not until now the appropriation was asked. Why was it not paid long ago? From all the information in his possession, it was to be a mere act of liberality, an act of generosity, on the part of the House. He rose for the purpose of eliciting reasons why the bill should be passed.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, did not believe that those for whose benefit the bill was reported have a strictly legal claim to the amount. It was well known to the gentleman, and the whole House, that the American ship Philadelphia was taken by the Tripolitans, and moored under their castles, so as to be under the fire of a great many guns. Decatur conceived the bold idea of bringing out the Philadelphia by stratagem. Manning a little vessel, he went in, and, by the boldest and most gallant feat during any war, took possession of the Philadelphia, and would have been able to bring her out and make her a prize, but for the fact that the commanding officer gave orders to burn the ship. Although it is perfectly clear from the history of the transaction that he would have been able to bring out the vessel, he was controlled by the peremptory orders of the commander, (Commodore Preble,) and was obliged to burn her. Now, it is proposed to give to the representatives of the gallant men engaged in the expedition the sum of one hundred thousand dollars—a portion, and only a portion of the sum to which they would have been entitled if the vessel had been brought out. It was intended as a reward for gallantry—as a stimulus to our sailors and soldiers to perform similar acts of gallantry on occasions of similar character. A bill was passed heretofore by the Senate, and he was not certain that one had not passed the House. At the last session, however, one would have passed without opposition had it been reached in time. The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs gave a full history of the heroic transaction.

Mr. GREEN said his recollection of the facts out of which the bill had grown induced him to believe that it ought not to pass. He differed from the gentleman from Tennessee. Decatur was then a lieutenant, and did not conceive the idea of capturing the vessel; but his commanding officer gave orders to his lieutenant, his subaltern, to take a portion of the ship's crew and burn the Philadelphia. He was not the commanding officer.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee. He was a volunteer, and himself conceived the plan of bringing out the ship.

Mr. GREEN. And burnt it himself?

Mr. STANTON: He was ordered by the commander to burn it, instead of bringing it out. The idea originated with Decatur.

Mr. GREEN said that the idea of capturing the vessel might have originated with Decatur, but the vessel was burned in pursuance of the orders of the superior officer; and the question was raised, if the order had not been given, or if given had been disobeyed and the vessel captured, then the captors would have been entitled to prize-money. This is the whole ground on which the claim is predicated. If the vessel was not a true prize, and could not be procured as such, surely the men are not entitled to any remuneration whatever. The naval force was placed under the command of a superior officer. When an officer gives command we should not hold out inducements to deviate from it. When a command is given it must be executed, and the efficiency of the naval service requires that the commander be sustained. If this bill pass it will be an implied censure on the commanding officer, who caused the Philadelphia to be burned instead of making an effort to secure her as a prize. We look to that event with a great deal of pride, but ought not so to shape our legislation as to pass an implied censure on the officer who gave the orders. Decatur acted nobly, and the men the same. We have paid them according to the rules of the navy. They who advocate the bill seek by artifice in argument to place it on such a ground as to secure its passage.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that he had resorted to no artifice. He had plainly stated the true ground.

Mr. GREEN thought that the gentleman ought to have been satisfied with the qualification of the term artifice—"in argument." It was often indulged in, to make the worse appear the better question. The appropriation was not to pension Decatur; he is gone. You cannot benefit him, and add to his laurels. You cannot give a bounty to the men, for no prize was made. All the debt has been discharged to them. Congress are asked to pay their heirs and representatives one hundred thousand dollars, because Decatur did his duty as an officer of the navy, under the command of his superior officer in the Mediterranean sea. The gentleman (Mr. STANTON) admitted that there is no just claim. There is no justice, so far as the laws of the land are concerned. Half of the claim will go to the agents who prosecute it, and the other half to the representatives of those gallant men. If taxes are to be collected from the people, and given to those who merely carry out orders, then the whole duty of the Government is reversed.

Mr. STANTON said, that as to agents, he had not seen or heard of one who has the slightest interest in this claim. The only person who had addressed him on the subject is a lady, whom he had never seen. She wrote to him, and asked him to attend to the matter.

Mr. GREEN spoke in a general sense. But the true principle is this: are we to indulge in bestowments of bounties? Are we so exuberant in benevolence as to neglect action on a thousand meritorious cases, and refuse to do justice to those entitled to relief? We should first take up legal claims, pay our debts, relieve ourselves from the obligations of morals and law, and then, if we choose, indulge in benevolence, and deal out bounties in a constitutional way. We should be just before we are generous.

Mr. SACKETT said that the conduct of those who destroyed the Philadelphia was nothing more, in fact, than what they volunteered to do. They undertook to perform or execute an order issued by a commanding officer; they did so—gallantly, it is true. It was nothing, however, but their duty. The officers and seamen of the expedition never presented such a claim. It is their descendants, two generations removed from the actors, who claim this bounty. The bill was based on an erroneous principle, and he would not vote for it.

Mr. McMULLEN said the bill was so extraordinary in its character that he desired to record his vote against it. If it should be passed, the experience of every member should tell him that similar claims will be continually presented. He asked that the yeas and nays be taken on the bill.

Mr. THOMAS moved that the bill be laid on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. McLANE, of Maryland, who asked that the clerk might be allowed to read the original order given by Commodore Preble to Lieutenant Decatur. (It was read.) Mr. McL. said that he advocated the passage of this bill, but not as a gift and as a gratuity to the beneficiaries. The order of Commodore Preble to Lieutenant Decatur was to capture the frigate Philadelphia, which, at that time, was a vessel belonging to, and in possession of, the enemy; and that if it were necessary, to burn her in the harbor of Tripoli. The principle of law was too evident to be doubted by any one, namely, that when a vessel is captured by a commander, and that vessel, from any cause, or to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy, is sunk or otherwise destroyed by order of the commanding officer, the captors are as much entitled to their prize money as if the prize were brought into the United States. Where, then, is the distinction between this case and that of any other which may arise? This frigate Philadelphia was not, at the time she was captured, the property of the United States; she was the property of the Bey of Algiers; and being captured by Lieutenant Decatur and his party, and being destroyed by him under the express orders of his superior officer, where, then, was the reason in denying in this case the well-established principle of law?

If the principle was the same—if this was the case of the capture of an enemy's vessel, and the destruction of it by order of the commanding officer, (all of which was evident,) why not recognise the principle of law, and pass the bill?

Mr. HUBBARD asked permission to put a question.

Mr. THOMAS said that he had withdrawn the motion to lay the bill on the table, to enable the gentleman from Maryland to have the order read, and not to enable him to make a speech.

The SPEAKER said the motion to print had been withdrawn, and the Chair could recognise no private understanding between gentlemen.

Mr. HUBBARD said that this claim was not in the nature of reprisals, and that the officers, instead of capturing a vessel, had lost their own, and it was a part of the orders of the commanding officer that it should be burned. He renewed the motion to lay the bill upon the table.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the gentleman to withdraw the motion. The bill was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it was but right that one of its members should be heard.

Mr. HUBBARD. We have heard all about it.

The question was then taken, and the bill was laid upon the table—yeas 104, nays 58.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE SPEAKER—THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HOLMES made the following report, which he in part read to the House from the Clerk's desk, and Mr. VINTON read the concluding portion of it, namely:

The select committee appointed, in pursuance of a resolution of the House, to investigate the charges made by the Hon. PRESTON KING, a member of the House, against the Hon. HOWELL COBB, the Speaker of the House, have proceeded to execute the order of the House, and now beg leave to report: That they have taken the testimony of all such witnesses as either of the above-named gentlemen desired to be examined. They have also examined both of those gentlemen touching the subject-matter of the investigation; all of which testimony is submitted with this report. The charge made by Mr. KING is in these words: "I charge that the Journal of the House has been mutilated, by erasing a motion that I did make, and substituting, by interlineation, one that I did not make, on the Journal of the 13th instant. My motion was, to close debate on the California bill; these words are changed, and 'message' substituted."

The testimony shows that the motion of Mr. KING was submitted verbally, and that there was a great indistinctness on the minds of all as to the precise words used by him. Without waiting for the motion to be stated by the Chair, he moved to lay it on the table. Some conversation arising, the Speaker requested him to reduce his motion to writing. By a rule of the House, every motion must be reduced to writing before the question is put upon it, if the Speaker or any member require it. The object of this rule is to avoid mistake and misapprehension; and if the rule, in this instance, had been observed, all mistake and misapprehension would have been avoided. Instead, however, of reducing the motion to writing, and causing it to be read aloud by the clerk, before the question was stated by the Speaker, Mr. KING did what is done almost daily. He requested the clerk to write out his motion in the usual form. This was silently acquiesced in by the House. And, without waiting for the motion to be reduced to writing, or read, the question was put upon laying the motion on the table, which was carried in the affirmative. After the motion had been disposed of by a vote of the House, an assistant clerk reduced it to writing in the form set forth in the testimony. This he did in the form which he thought would accomplish Mr. KING's object. He did not show it to Mr. KING, nor did Mr. KING ask to see it. Here it is proper to state that Mr. KING understood his motion to apply exclusively to the bill offered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by the Hon. Mr. DOTY, for the admission of California as a State, which bill had been offered by him whilst the subject of the President's message transmitting to the House the *constitution* of California was under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. In other words, Mr. KING understood his motion to be, a motion to stop debate in committee on Mr. DOTY's bill; the Speaker, however, understood it to be a motion to stop debate on the California message, which would have the effect to close debate on the bill also, and bring the committee to a vote on it, as the first pending question or proposition incident to the message.

There was no communication on the subject between the Speaker and Mr. KING after the motion was reduced to writing, and neither was aware that it was understood differently by the other. As Mr. KING understood the motion, it was not in order, and could not have been entertained by the Chair; and the committee have no doubt that if the motion had been reduced to writing and read aloud, according to the rule, before the question was stated by the Chair, the Speaker would have declared it out of order. As the resolution was understood by the Speaker, it was in order, and was properly entertained by him. By an express rule of the House, it is made the duty of the Speaker to examine and *correct* the Journal before it is read to the House. It is then read to the House for correction by the House itself.

Immediately after the motion had been laid on the table, the Speaker directed the clerk who usually makes up the Journal to enter it in accordance with his understanding, as above explained. The Journal of that day was, however, made up by another clerk, who had not heard the directions given by the Speaker, and who made the entry in the form in which it appeared before the erasures. The entry thus made was that evening examined by the journalizing clerk, to whom the direction had been given, as aforesaid, by the Speaker; who, perceiving that it did not conform to the directions which he had received from the Speaker, caused the alterations to be made, so as to make it conform to those directions, which alterations now appear on the face of the Journal, and constitute the subject of this investigation. On the following morning, as is usual before the meeting of the House, the Journal was examined by the Speaker for correction, and these alterations, thus made as above described, were by him approved. The Journal, thus corrected, was publicly read to the House, and no objection was made to the entry.

In the opinion of the committee, this was not a mutilation of the Journal, but a proper correction of it, under the authority of the Speaker, in discharge of a duty imposed upon him by the rules of the House. In approving this correction he did his duty, and no more than his duty. Your committee, therefore, unanimously propose the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the foregoing report be adopted by the House, and be entered on the Journal, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

I. E. HOLMES, *Chairman*,
SAMUEL F. VINTON,
LINN BOYD,
JAMES DUANE DOTY,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
WILLIAM STRONG,
M. P. GENTRY,
W. A. RICHARDSON.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* then put the question, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. STRONG, the report and testimony were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYLY asked whether the resolution read "unanimously."

Mr. INGE. Certainly.

Mr. BAYLY moved to insert the word "unanimously."

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* said that it had been adopted by the unanimous vote of the House.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

The following papers were to-day presented under the rule, viz:

By Mr. SPRAGUE: The petition of O. C. Comstock and other citizens of Michigan, for the publication of agricultural tracts. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, the petition of R. W. Cole and others, for a mail route in Kent and Ionia counties, Michigan.

Also, the petition of E. N. Bartlett and other teachers and students of the Olivet Institute, Eaton county, Michigan, for cheap postage.

Also, the petition of H. Dale and other citizens of Schoolcraft, Michigan, for cheap postage. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, the petition of A. J. Sheldon and other citizens of Michigan, for an appropriation to improve the harbor at the mouth of Kallamazoo river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN: The petition of Benaiah B. Titcomb, of Northburyport, Mass., for a new certificate of register of brig "Boundary."

By Mr. FOWLER: The petition of Nathaniel Whitman and seventy-five other citizens of East Bridgewater, Mass., praying for the reduction of postage on prepaid letters to two cents. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REED: Petition of Ebenezer McLane and others, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, praying the establishment of an agricultural bureau. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

### Death of Midshipman Bayard.

We learn, (says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*,) with much regret, that Charles Carroll Bayard, a passed midshipman in the United States navy, and the son of a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, died at Naples on the 22d of February last, in the 22d year of his age. He was a young man of rare virtues and brilliant promise. We sincerely condole with his bereaved relatives and friends. His death was occasioned by a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, while he was standing in company with other officers on the side of the mountain. The eruption alluded to was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, moreover, remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preceded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire. A guide, who was on the mountain at the time, says:

"In the middle of the mountain towards Somma, in an instant, a grotto was formed full of stalactites of salt and marine salt. I was about to gather some portion of it when the grotto began to open as if under the influence of an earthquake, and as I fled, I found that my clothes were burned upon my back. Had I not quickened my speed, my life would have been sacrificed, for, in the same moment, there issued forth a current of lava forty palms in breadth—whence, as also from the crater, were thrown up bombs and lightnings. In ten minutes, the lava extended to the foot of Somma, forming a most wonderful and beautiful scene."

BIG BRICK.—We learn, says the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph*, that there has been introduced, at Pottsville, a new building material—a kind of large brick, fifteen by thirty inches in dimensions, of a handsome buff color, which can be made into any shape desired. The *Miners' Journal* says they can be worked up into beautiful block fronts for buildings, or used for basements, or any other ornamental work about buildings.


# THE REPUBLIC.

## WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1850.


### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

WILLIAM J. B. WHITE, to be Deputy Postmaster at Philadelphia.

WILLIAM T. TURNELL, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bahia, in Brazil.

### Congress.

The *Senate* did not sit yesterday.

The *House of Representatives*, after debate, laid on the table a bill granting indemnity to the captors of the frigate Philadelphia; after which a report was made by the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Speaker, who was exonerated from all blame in the matter referred to, and the report was sanctioned by a unanimous vote of the House. And then the House adjourned till Monday.

### Connecticut.

The annual election of the State of Connecticut takes place on Monday next. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a Senator to fill the vacancy occurring on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of Mr. BALDWIN's term, and the interest created by this circumstance has imparted an unusual degree of activity to the canvass, and a large vote will probably be polled. There is a handsome Whig majority in the State, and nothing but a coalition of the Abolitionists with the Locofocos, similar to that which took place last year, can throw the power into the hands of the opponents of the Administration. In a fair contest between the two parties, a full vote will always secure a Whig victory. But the other side have the advantage in Connecticut, as in the other northern States, in their greater perfection and efficiency of organization and discipline. Every movement looking to the formation of a third party, on any ground, works injury to the Whigs. Whether on the pretence of a moral reform, or with a view to slavery agitation, the Locofocos manage to avail themselves of every excitement that can be brought into the elections. Members of that party who engage in these movements can be made to vote in obedience to their original political attachments, when the time comes; while the Whigs, more independent and intractable, defy party restraints, and cling to their new associations. It is in view of these facts that we have some apprehensions about the result in Connecticut. There the Democrats have selected as their candidate for Governor Col. SEYMOUR, who served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and who is a very popular and estimable man. We deem his election not at all improbable, but incline to the opinion that the Legislature will be of the right complexion.

One of the disreputable artifices of the Opposition press, constantly practised by the *Union*, is to copy articles from papers professing to be neutral, but with decided tendencies towards Locofocoism, and ascribe them to a friendly source. An instance occurs in that paper yesterday. It copies an extract of a letter in the *New York Sun*, and declares that paper to have been an original advocate of the election of General TAYLOR, and now a supporter of his Administration. Neither branch of this statement is true. The *Sun* claims to be neutral, and disclaims all party sympathies and associations, but its editors are Democrats, and its Washington correspondent is a bitter enemy of the Administration, constantly assailing it in the *Sun* and other journals in the strongest terms of hostility and denunciation. Every day the *Union* contains exhibitions of a malignant spirit, prompting to the grossest injustice towards General TAYLOR, that we permit to pass without notice, believing its habit of slander and detraction to be incurable. But instances especially flagrant and outrageous, such as the one under consideration, we shall continue to expose and rebuke.

### The Mormons.

We notice in the papers of Philadelphia that J. L. KANE, esq., delivered a lecture on Tuesday last before the Historical Society of that city, on which occasion he reviewed the history of the Mormon people, from the period of their ejection from Nauvoo to the time of their settlement in Deseret. Mr. KANE has himself visited the Mormons in their new home, and, therefore, in the descriptive portion of his lecture, speaks from personal observation.

Much has been said for and against this people; and the unprejudiced and well-balanced mind is at times at a loss to determine whether they have been traduced or not. Upon the maxim, however, that communities, as well as an individual, are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, we have hitherto refrained from condemning the Mormon people, and shall continue to do so, except upon strong proof of their criminality. One circumstance which weighs in their favor is, that the charges made against them, when not proceeding from parties directly interested in decrying them, have generally been anonymous. We with more confidence, therefore, take hold of any responsible and disinterested evidence which we find for or against them; and of such a character we judge Mr. KANE's lecture to be. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following synopsis of Mr. K.'s discourse:

"The lecturer, in a journey westward, arrived at their capital the day after the dispersion of its inhabitants, and well described the melancholy aspect of the deserted street—the desolate mansion, the untenanted workshop. He journeyed onwards, and came up with bands of frightened fugitives; he mingled among them—observed their admirable discipline in the conduct of their march—their tenderness to the sick—the devoted care with which, by compass, chain and well-known landmark, they ascertained and registered for future recognition the burial-place of their dead. The description of the hardships this people have endured, as given by the speaker, was well calculated to win a feeling of sympathy—a sentiment he took care to improve by testifying, in the most unqualified manner, as to the faithfulness, affection and devotion of the Mormon women in their relations of daughters, sisters and wives.

"Mr. KANE's opportunities of observation were, we think, as commented on by him, well calculated to remove in the minds of his hearers the prejudice existing against this people. Their hospitality to California emigrants, and unvarying kindness to all who sought shelter and protection at their hands, were facts of which the prints bore constant proof; and that their enterprise, and sagacity, and industry, were elements which composed their character, and were fast elevating them into the condition of a great and thriving race; and that they had already assumed a position which entitled them to admission into the Union. Some of Mr. KANE's descriptions were very felicitous; we regret we are unable to give them in their very words—a circumstance indispensable to a just appreciation of their merits.

"In conclusion, the lecturer held this language:

"'I have given you, in terms, the opinion my four years' experience has enabled me to form of the Mormons, preferring to force you to deduce it for yourselves from the facts. But I will add, that I have not yet heard the single charge against them as a community—against their habitual purity of life, their willing integrity, their toleration of religious differences of opinion, their regard for the laws, of their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live—that I do not from my own observation, or upon the testimony of others, know to be unfounded.'

"The discourse, throughout, was deeply interesting, and was listened to with the closest attention."

DEDICATION OF MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—The "authorized edition" of Mr. Webster's recent speech in the Senate, published in this city, has a dedication to the people of Massachusetts, in the following words:

DEDICATION.
*With the highest respect, and the deepest sense of obligation, I dedicate this speech to the*
PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"His ego gratiora dictu alia esse scio; sed me VERA PRO GRATIS loqui, etsi meum ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogit. Vellem, equidem vobis placere; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicumque erga me animo futuri est is."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

*Washington*, March 18, 1850.

"Other things, I am aware, would be more agreeable to utter than these. But necessity, if not my own inclination, compels me to say what is *true* rather than what is *agreeable*. I should be happy to gain your approbation, but still more so to promote your welfare, whatever feelings you may entertain towards me in future."

THE CHOLERA.—This disease, as we learn from the Vicksburg *Whig*, has manifested itself in the neighborhood of Deer Creek, Mississippi, and has prevailed for some time in most of the river localities between Vicksburg and New Orleans.

AMERICANS IN HAVANA were so numerous at the latest accounts, that the hotels could scarcely accommodate them.

### From Mexico.

By the arrival of the United States steamer Water-Witch at Pensacola, we have advices from Vera Cruz to 27th February.

Mr. Thomas P. Levy has obtained from the Mexican Congress an act giving him the exclusive privilege of running a line of steamers from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, Alvarado and San Juan, on this side, and from the port of Huatalco, on the Pacific. A road of easy grade can be cheaply constructed, by which communication between the Atlantic and Pacific will be greatly facilitated.

Mr. Levy will arrive in New York in April next, for the purpose of contracting for the construction of four steam vessels, under his new contract, and thus establish a new line between here and San Francisco. The new line will reduce the time between here and San Francisco about twelve days. Mr. Levy states that when the arrangements are completed, passengers can pass from New York to the Pacific in eight days.

The *Monitor*, speaking in regard to the reported return to Mexico of Santa Anna, says that he will not come back. It says that he is about to settle in Venezuela. He has become disgusted with Jamaica; and as he does not well understand English, he cannot find much pleasure among the inhabitants, and has decided to make Venezuela his future home, where the language and customs are familiar to him.

Some time since, after the close of the war, the Mexican government employed a few bands of daring Americans to hunt and destroy the Indians on the frontiers, who caused great suffering among the people. The pusillanimous character of the Mexicans was so well known to the Indians, that Mexican soldiers were of no use whatever in preventing their depredations; so the government employed Americans, giving a reward for every red-skin killed. The Mexican papers complain bitterly of recent outrages committed in the mineral district of Jesus Maria, State of Chihuahua, by a band of these American adventurers under the command of John Glanton. They entered the town and took possession of it, committed horrible outrages on the inhabitants, and robbed them of all they possessed. Finally, they were driven from the town, and a force of Mexican soldiers sent for, for future protection. The papers think that it is enough to have the Indians murdering and pillaging their villages gratis, without paying a parcel of unmitigated Yankees to do the same.

[*New York Sun.*

### From Peru.

We have received files of the Lima *Comercio* to December 31st.

The presidential canvass was being conducted with considerable spirit. The principal candidates are Gen. Echerrique, Gen. Vevanco, and Gen. Iquain. The former is accused of favoring the Bolivian interest, and of not being a native of Peru.

Much excitement was produced against the Senate by its determination to hold over without submitting to a new election. This is declared to be a violation of the second article of the constitution, which says that half of the Senators must be elected each four years.

On the 22d of December the regular session of Congress closed, and an extra session commenced. The president in his message describes his position among the contending factions as one of extreme difficulty, but hopes that with the aid of Congress he will be able to maintain peace and order.

By a recent law foreign manufactured imported products, similar to those produced in Peru, are to pay a duty of nine-tenths the price for which the domestic article sells. The *Comercio* argues then that if a person should want a carriage like one which should cost in Peru $1,500, and should have to pay $1,350 duty, the consequence would be that he would have no carriage, and the government would get no revenue.

There had been several disturbances in Arequipa, between the friends of the rival candidates for the Presidency. The poniard was freely used.

At Tacua similar scenes were enacted, when Gen. Pezet, alarmed by the state of affairs, assembled the citizens, and took measures to suppress any attempt against public order. These measures were successful.

The Peruvian Congress has imposed a duty of 90 per cent. on pianos, because they manufacture better ones in Peru. Rather a singular reason, we should think.

There is not much news from Bolivia. It was rumored that Ballivian had succeeded in effecting a revolution against Belzu in the South, through the resistance of Ginares. The report, however, was false. The latest report was that Ballivian was in Valparaiso.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DEATH OF GOV. ARMSTRONG.—The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong died very suddenly at his residence in this city last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. We learn from the *Atlas*, that he had been in good health during the day, and was out on business in the afternoon, returning home about 6. He would have been 66 years of age in April next. Governor Armstrong was one of the oldest printers in the State, and laid the foundation of his liberal fortune by printing editions of the Bible. He was for several years Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Within a few years he visited Europe. Both in public and private life he was an estimable man.

[*Boston Transcript, 27th.*

NEWSPAPER PRESSES.—Messrs. Hoe & Co. have lately invented for the Philadelphia *Ledger* a new press, on which that paper is printed. The type are adjusted around a large cylinder, at every revolution of which four small cylinders connected with it give off four impressions of the paper. They are now building, for the New York *Sun*, a press with eight of the small cylinders, which will give off eight impressions at a revolution, and at a low speed will produce twenty thousand impressions in an hour. The machinery delivers the sheets, but it requires a person at each cylinder to put them in.

### Land Titles in California.

*To the Editors of the Republic:*

GENTLEMEN: I wish to call attention to a portion of that branch of Mr. T. BUTLER KING's report, published in your paper of this morning, entitled "THE PUBLIC DOMAIN," and to make a few remarks thereupon. The portion I refer to is as follows:

"The extent and value of the public lands, suitable for agricultural purposes in California cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy until some very important preliminary questions shall have been settled.

"It is not known whether the Jesuits who founded the mission, or their successors, the Franciscans, ever did, or do now hold any title from the Spanish crown to the lands which they occupied. Nor has any investigation been made to ascertain how far those titles, if they ever existed, have been invalidated by the acts of the priests, or the decrees of the Mexican government.

"A superficial view of the matter would be very apt to lead to the supposition that the Jesuits, so celebrated for wisdom and cunning, would not fail to secure that which, at that time, would probably have been obtained by merely asking for it—a royal decree, granting to them all the lands they might require in that remote country for ecclesiastical purposes. There have been some intimations to that effect, but nothing is distinctly known. These missions embrace within their limits some of the most valuable lands in the Territory, and it is very important that it should be ascertained whether they belong to the Government, or may be justly claimed by individuals.

"Most of the land fit for cultivation, south of latitude 39°, and west of the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, is claimed under what purport to be, grants from the Mexican government.

"On most of these grants the minerals and metals are reserved to the Government—conditions were coupled with many of them which have not been complied with. In others, the boundaries described embrace two or three times as much land as the grant conveys.

"The Mexican law required all grants made by the provisional government, with few exceptions, to be confirmed by the supreme government. The great distance which separated them, and the unfrequent or difficult means of communication, made a compliance with the law so expensive and tardy, that it came to be almost disregarded."

There are as many errors in the above paragraphs as there are propositions.

*First.* Mr. KING is entirely in error in supposing that the missions of Upper California (of which, I suppose, his report is intended to treat) were founded by the Jesuits. That order never had an establishment in Upper California. The missions there were exclusively under the charge of the Franciscans.

*Second.* He is entirely mistaken in supposing that "it is not known" whether the missionaries "ever 'did, or do now hold any title from the Spanish 'crown to the lands which they occupied." It is known whether they did or not, and the whole subject understood.

*Third.* He is entirely wrong in saying, "nor has 'any investigation been made to ascertain how far 'those titles, if they ever existed, have been invali'dated by the acts of the priests, or the decrees of 'the Mexican government." An investigation has been made which will meet every point that he suggests, though the points themselves are certainly not very logically stated.

*Fourth.* The "supposition" which he founds on the "celebrated wisdom and cunning" of the Jesuits is erroneous, because, as above shown, the Jesuits had nothing to do with the matter. The Jesuit order was abolished throughout New Spain, anterior to the date of any settlements in Upper California.

*Fifth.* It is a mistake that though "there have been some intimations" of ecclesiastical titles, "*nothing is distinctly known.*" A great deal is "distinctly known;" indeed I believe I may say every thing is "distinctly known" that can have a bearing upon the question.

*Sixth.* It is an imputation most seriously and injuriously erroneous, the statement that "most of the 'land fit for cultivation south of latitude 39° and 'west of the valley of the Sacramento and San Joa'quin is claimed under what *purport* to be grants 'from the Mexican government." This is doubly erroneous; erroneous, and deeply injurious and unjust, in the intimation that the grants are not what they "purport" to be—and erroneous in the supposition that they purport to be "from the Mexican government." I can say, from the best possible opportunity of knowing the facts, that the bulk of the land grants in California are no otherwise than they purport to be, and that very few are from the Mexican government. They are from the local government, in pursuance of law given by the Mexican government. I think, also, when the country shall be surveyed, there will be found a great deal of "land fit for cultivation" still vacant "south of 39° and west of the Sacramento and Joaquin."

*Seventh.* I think Mr. King must be in error in the statement, that "on *most* of these grants the *minerals and metals are reserved to the Government.*" The grants are generally on the same model, and I think it cannot be accurate to say that "*most of them*" contain any reservation that is not common to all; and I am quite sure that such would be the case as to a reservation of the kind Mr. King speaks of, if there were any such thing.

*Eighth.* Mr. King makes a great mistake in supposing that "the Mexican law required all grants 'made by the provisional government, with few ex'ceptions, to be confirmed by the supreme govern'ment." If Mr. King means, as I suppose he does, by the term "*provisional government,*" the established territorial (afterwards departmental) government of California, he is entirely in error in supposing all its grants, "with few exceptions," required confirmation by the central government. The authority of the local government was to make grants in absolute ownership, except in a few specified cases, where the supreme government reserved the right of confirming. Mr. King's examination of the whole subject must have been very slight, or his information very erroneous.

I desire to say this much, at present, Messrs. Editors, because I think it would be unfortunate for the impressions calculated to be made by Mr. King's views to be generally received even for a short time. I am prevented from going more into detail, and explaining exactly what the facts are, because the Report, which it is my duty to make on this subject to the Government, is not yet presented, or quite completed; and I do not think it would be proper to anticipate any portion of it by a publication. Afterward, however, I shall feel at liberty, and, with your leave, will take occasion to examine the whole of that branch of Mr. King's paper.

Respectfully yours,
WM. CAREY JONES.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1850.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES AND THEIR PROGRESS.—We were shown yesterday specimens of wrapping and newspaper from the Rock Island factory, near Columbus, Georgia, and, to our surprise and gratification, found them of a very superior quality, even, strong, and the newspaper of very perfect color, the whole exhibiting a thorough acquaintance with the business, perfection of machinery, and care in the manufacture. Good judges pronounced it superior to much of the paper manufactured at the North.

We understand that this factory has but recently commenced operations, with a cash capital of forty thousand dollars, paid in. They are turning out about one thousand pounds of paper per day, but will soon work off from twenty-five hundred to three thousand pounds. The stock is all procured in the South, and the most of it in the region around Columbus. We are gratified to learn, too, that the factory finds a ready market at home for all the paper that they make. The affairs of the company are conducted by R. L. Mott, esq., of Columbus, who is the acting president, and D. Adams, esq., secretary, a worthy son of New England.

There are two paper-mills in Georgia, but none anywhere South on so extensive a scale as this.

[*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

RATE OF INTEREST IN OHIO.—By a law passed at the recent session of the Ohio Legislature, parties to any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing, for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein, for interest recoverable upon the amount of such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per centum yearly. Banks can receive no greater rate of interest than is specified in their charters; or if no rate is specified, then only six per cent. is to be charged. Upon all judgments or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument, interest shall be computed till payment at the rate specified in such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, not exceeding ten per centum, or in case no rate of interest be specified, at six per centum.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

WHEAT.—The Centreville (Md.) *Times* says that the growing wheat in that vicinity looks well, and also learns that it looks remarkably fine in other portions of the country.

### From Mexico.

We received, yesterday, papers from the city of Mexico to the 23d ult.

We learn from the *Monitor* of the 22d, that on the 13th a revolutionary movement in favor of Santa Anna was to have been commenced in the State of Jalisco. The conspiracy was discovered through one of the parties to it, who acknowledged the facts. Esquerro, Bosque, Peralta, and two Washingtons were arrested. In the house of the latter were found twenty pair of pistols, and a draft for $3,750, rather a small capital for a revolution we should think. Diaz Noriega Igual, a companion of the notorious Padre Jarauta, and Traconis, were supposed to be at the head of the plot.

The *Monitor* complains bitterly of the conduct of the Americans settled on the Rio Grande. It says that the Government should call on the United States to repress the excesses of those who, notwithstanding their railroads, telegraphs and steamboats, are very troublesome neighbors, notwithstanding that they continually prate of justice and liberty.

On the 20th inst. General Valentin Canalizo died of a pulmonary attack.

The State of Mexico has imposed a tax of a shilling per month on each inhabitant of the State. It is intended to raise the whole revenue of the State in this manner.

Señors Echeverria, Yañez and Navarro had been appointed a committee on the regulation of the public credit.

Señor Niorgica is about to resign as Governor of Puebla, and will be succeeded by Señor Baltasar Furlong, who rendered important services during the American invasion.

Congress has established a department to take especial cognisance of every thing relating to agriculture, commerce, mining, colonization and roads.

The Indians continue their ravages in Durango. They have lately committed a great many murders.

The cholera is raging in Michoacan.

[*N. O. Picayune, 19th.*

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* learns from the best authority that the statements recently brought out, by some of the passengers from the Isthmus, in relation to the operations on the Panama railroad, are not well founded.

The work is in no sense suspended or discontinued; on the contrary, Mr. Totten, one of the principal contractors, who left this city on the 17th of January last, in pursuance of his original plan, left Chagres for Carthagena on the 29th of February, for the purpose of bringing to the Isthmus the native labor with which he constructed the Carthagena canal.

At the latest advices, Mr. Totten was in perfect health, and his partner, Mr. Trautwine, was actively engaged in the preliminary arrangements necessary to commence the work.

Owing, however, to the immense concourse of passengers on the Chagres river, and the expense and difficulty of transporting materials and provisions up that stream, and the present high prices paid for navigating it in canoes, the directors have modified their original plan of operations, by commencing the work at Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, where provisions may, at all times, be cheaply procured, instead of Gorgona, which is some thirty miles up the river.

And this circumstance may very possibly have given rise to the rumor, coming from the river, that the work was suspended.

The return of Mr. Totten from Carthagena was soon expected, when the first operations in construction will be commenced at Navy Bay, with native labor and such troops as the government of New Grenada may furnish, under their contract with the company.

Since writing the above, we have received the following communication from a gentleman just arrived from the Isthmus:

"I see it stated in the papers that the contractors have given up, and that the work would probably be a failure. Such is not the case. Permit me to state a few facts for the benefit of all concerned. Since January I have been frequently with Messrs. Totten & Trautwine, both at Chagres and Gorgona. At the latter place they are putting up the buildings necessary for themselves and all in their employ. I saw Mr. Totten just before he embarked for Carthagena. He was perfectly well. Some of the engineers in their employ have been sick with the isthmus fever, which is not near as bad at Gorgona as at Chagres. As for laborers, General Hernan offered them five hundred men from the province of Chirigni, at $5 per month and found. Mr. Totten has gone to press the government of New Grenada to fulfil the contract, viz: to put on the road three hundred sappers and miners, as they are ready to break ground, but of course wish the government to do their part. Messrs. T. & T. well know what they have undertaken, and will carry it through. I am in no way connected with the company, but think the public should know the truth."

MRS. HOWARD has claimed the guardianship of her children, and the court, we learn, has awarded her right. The property they will inherit from the late Captain Howard will amount, it is estimated, to nearly $40,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Mrs. Howard is decidedly a "heroine." We mentioned a day or two since that she had abducted her children from this neighborhood. We have have since learned further particulars of the circumstances. According to our information, she gained access to the little girl, who was at a convent, by pledging her word that she would use no illegal or forcible means to get possession of the child. The guardian of the children was not at home when the application was made at his residence, but under this solemn promise his lady consented to accompany Mrs. Howard to the convent. When they had arrived there, the lady superior, by request, brought forward the child, when the mother, seizing it, threw aside her shawl, and exposed a belt of pistols, declaring her intention to carry off her child at all hazards, and saying, "*I have killed one woman, and I can kill others if I am opposed!*" The ladies, struck with consternation, made no resistance, and soon after Mrs. Howard, with her child, entered a carriage and departed.

Returning to the house of the guardian, Mrs. Howard and her male friend—who seemed to be a passive spectator of what was going on—met with the little boy, when he too was taken possession of, and carried off.

Howard was divorced from his wife in 1846, in Kentucky, at which time the court decreed to him the guardianship of his children. The mother afterwards obtained them by stratagem, but finally relinquished the boy to his father by the payment of five hundred dollars. The girl was more recently obtained from her, we are told, in a similar manner.—*St. Louis Union.*

CAUGHT.—Henry, a slave, the property of Mr. A. B. Luce, of this city, was yesterday recognised as cook on board the brig General Jones, from Boston. He was accordingly arrested and returned to his owner. The negro has been away about four months, during which time he has visited New York and Boston. He is of very light complexion, and passed himself off as a French cook. His return to Savannah can only be accounted for by his desire to carry off some of his comrades or relations. When arrested he affected to have no knowledge whatever of his master. We are informed that the captain of the vessel was entirely unacquainted with the fact of the man's being a slave, and that this is his first visit to this port.

[*Savannah Georgian, 25th.*

STONE MOUNTAIN FACTORY.—A meeting was held at the Stone Mountain on the 18th instant, for the purpose of organizing a manufacturing company. This is a judicious movement, and we trust it will be crowned with success. We shall hail with joy the day when the entire Cherokee country is dotted over with manufacturing establishments. It has the necessary water-power, and it is a high and healthy country, a very important consideration with operatives. There are hundreds of poor people in the mountain counties, as indeed there are in other sections of the State, who are now idle, that could earn an honest livelihood by working in factories. While obtaining a support by their own industry, they would be adding much to the wealth and greatness of the State.

[*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

AT HAVANA, some three weeks since, the public treasury was cheated out of the sum of $20,000, paid on a forged order. It appears that one of the clerks in the Admiralty office obtained, through his position there, information that an order for the above sum from the War Department in Spain upon the treasury of Cuba would be transmitted to the Admiralty by some future vessel, and the treasury received similar advice. Availing himself of this information, he forged an order upon it to the same effect, and forged also the signatures of several officials, through whose hands it would have passed if genuine. The rogue immediately after obtaining the money made his escape by a vessel to Key West.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The passenger train on the Central railroad was thrown from the track near the first station, on Friday evening last, by the displacement of the switch by some evil-minded scoundrel; and Mr. Patrick Cotter, a train hand, was seriously but not dangerously injured. Mr. Carr of Scriven county, who was standing on the platform at the time, had his foot badly jammed. The train was some three hours behind the regular time, having been detained by the washing away of a culvert, near the seventy mile station; and arrived at No. 1, at about 11 o'clock, p. m. A train passed between 7 and 8 p. m. and left all right, and the switch was also examined at 8 p. m. by the inspector and found in its usual position.

[*Savannah Republican, 25th.*

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Monday morning, in three days, from Havana. She had two hundred and twenty-seven passengers to Charleston, of whom one hundred and twelve were connected with the Italian opera troupe.

### Resources of Science and Wealth.

GENTLEMEN: On a recent visit to Fort Washington, my attention was less directed to the heavy cannon, strong walls, and extensive barracks, designed for the defence of our nation, than to the exhaustless deposites by the hand of our Creator for illustrating His works, and rendering fruitful the industry of the husbandman. The "*marl beds*" in the immediate vicinity of that military station are alike rich for science and for wealth. Some forty different kinds of fossils have been obtained from those beds, furnishing important aid to the researches of the geologist, not confined to that deposite, or to our country or our continent. They render some important aid in unfolding to us the laws of the Divine economy as connected with His boundless universe. By such deposites, and various others, Baron Cuvier, aided by thousands of others following in his footsteps, ascertained that the analogy extending through the created universe, whether under a telescopic or microscopic view of its parts, was so extensive, so minute, and so complete, as to be able, by the tooth of a quadruped or the scale of a fish, to determine the general structure of the whole animal.

However interesting this deposite may be to the geologist, it is not less so to the farmer. The rich fertilizing properties, and the exhaustless abundance of fossil and earthy matter in these marl beds, with its easy access to the Potomac river, probably present an object of profitable enterprise in removing it, for increasing the fertility of the farm and encouraging the industry of the farmer, both at the South and the North, in the Carolinas and New England.

In aid of my rambles among the marl beds surrounding Fort Washington, I came in contact, immediately on my arrival, with another article—always received as a good currency every where, and in this case serving my purposes far better than California gold dust, or even the purest mint drops—POLITENESS. The officers in command of the fort are Col. George Nauman and Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis, both of whom manifested much more than a willingness, an evident pleasure in aiding the objects of my visit. I was favored with the company and the aid of each in my examination of different deposites, and received from each an unsolicited offer to make further collections, for which some fifty men under their command, in aid of all such objects, will cheerfully and gladly "obey orders." It is hardly necessary to observe that instruments of substantial knowledge procured from such an exhaustless depository by such agencies, may add greatly to the cause of science; at the same time affording proof that the munitions of war may extend the instruments and the blessings of peace.

I can, however, best illustrate this subject by the words of the commandant himself; and hence give the following extract of a letter received from his hand:

FORT WASHINGTON, (Md.,) Oct. 8, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and obliging letter, dated the 5th instant, with some specimens of mineralogy, and some papers relating to the promotion of the cause of education in all countries of the world, which you have so much at heart, were placed in my hands by Lieut. Davis on the day before yesterday.

You do me no more than justice in supposing that I take a deep interest in any great scheme for the dissemination of scientific knowledge, accurate information, and education; and you may be assured that it will be my highest pleasure, as it has always been, to contribute all in my power towards the promotion of an object at once so useful and so noble.

I shall, at your request, and very cheerfully, endeavor to furnish specimens of the fossils, &c., which are to be found in this neighborhood, to the collection which you say is already commenced at the City Hall, Washington, D. C., to which I wish every imaginable success. I shall, in addition, and at your suggestion, furnish some also to the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., and other institutions, should I be successful in my researches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant and friend,
GEO. NAUMAN.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK, esq., Washington, D. C.

I am unwilling to omit, though in danger of trespassing upon your kindness, the mention of a curious incident, at least, connected with our search after fossils. Lieut. Davis, while vigorously plying the pick for making rather an unceremonious draught upon the deposites, found in a shell or fossil rock, to the depth of some five or six inches, several pieces of wrought iron, in the form of an eye staple, about seven inches long, broken about an inch from the eye; two rivets, some two inches long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter; with four or five other pieces, of different shapes, but evidently wrought by the hammer and anvil, but when, by whom, or for what purpose, I will leave for others to determine for themselves; and will only add, that I am, most truly, your friend.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

A SPIRITED GIRL.—A daughter of Mr. Alcy Slice, of Lexington District, Dutch Fork, one day last week discovered a large grey eagle preying on her father's pigs, and, in attempting to drive him off, the bird made battle, when she succeeded in capturing him without any assistance. She dragged him into the yard where he was secured, and found to measure over seven feet from tip to tip of his wings. She received a severe wound in her hand. The eagle is now confined in her father's yard.

[*Columbia South Carolinian.*

FAITHLESSNESS OF A BRIDEGROOM.—The Oswego *Daily Times* says that in the Schenectady and Troy cars, last week, sat an aged man with what appeared to be his grand-daughter by his side. They were poorly clad, forlorn-looking people, and attracted the eyes of the passengers by a certain restless, suspicious aspect, which betrayed something novel about them. The train arrived at Utica, and when it was about to proceed west, the old man seated himself in the cars, after a brief consultation with the maiden, but her trunk was taken from the baggage train and carried into the lock-up room. She, poor thing, was seen in tears, and of course in deep distress. Some humane bachelors, such as the legislature propose to tax, were moved at her forlorn appearance, and inquired the cause of such grief. It was ascertained from a gentleman who left Buffalo a few days previous, and confirmed by herself, that they were a *runaway couple*, fugitive lovers who had been on their bridal tour as far as Troy, and becoming short of funds, he wisely determined at once to retrace his steps to Buffalo. The heartless husband had provided himself with a through ticket, but his bride was furnished with one only as far as Utica. The conductor refused to permit her to go on, but he went off with the train perfectly unconcerned. Upon consultation, a pass was furnished the disconsolate bride, and in a few hours she was rejoicingly following her venerable, but faithless husband.

REAL ESTATE IN CINCINNATI.—The property of George Lucky, which was subdivided and offered for sale a few days past, appears to have attracted much attention, and brought together a large number of buyers. Competition was spirited, and one hundred and thirty-seven lots were sold at $40,000, at an average price of $5 50 to $21 75 per front foot. As the depths of these lots do not exceed one hundred and fifty feet, the prices brought are, it will be seen, much higher than was anticipated. A year and a half since, the property would scarcely have brought $1,000 per acre. Some of the higher-priced lots have since the sale been sold at an advance.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TEXAS CLARET.—An excellent claret is now manufactured in Texas, from the Mustang grape. As many as five barrels have been made upon a single plantation. The spontaneous production of this grape in Texas exceeds all belief. Thousands of hogsheads of wine, nowise inferior to French claret, could be manufactured every year from this hardy native grape.

MILLIONS OF PIGEONS ROOSTING.—Letters from Indiana complain that some of the pigeon-roosts cover the forests for miles, destroying the timber. A letter from Laurel says:

"I am completely worn down. The pigeons are roosting all through our woods, and the roost extends for miles. Our neighbors and ourselves have for several nights had to build large fires and keep up reports of fire-arms to scare them off. While I write, within a quarter of a mile there are thirty guns firing. The pigeons came in such large quantities as to destroy a great deal of timber, break limbs off large trees, and even tear up some by the roots. The woods are covered with dead pigeons, and the hogs are getting fat on them. Our old friend Hendrick killed fifty at four shots."

THE UNITY OF THE RACE DENIED.—At the late session of the scientific association in Charleston, Professor Agassiz, the learned naturalist, contended that the different races of men were descended from different stocks, and did not all spring from Adam, according to the received interpretation of the Mosaic history. The Rev. Drs. Bachman and Smyth replied with much earnestness, and the Professor's views excited a strong sensation. He regards the race as endowed with one common nature, derived from the Creator, to whom they are alike responsible here and hereafter, but insists that the Bible incidentally authorizes his hypothesis of divers human origins.

AN ALARMING CHANGE.—The editor of the *Chronicle*, by virtue of his *extraordinary sagacity*, has discovered that there has been a decided change in the distribution of the "spoils" at Columbus of late. He says: "The *balance of power* has departed from the hands of the Free-Soilers in the Legislature, and now rests snugly with the Taylor Whigs." If he would but exercise a little discernment, he would be able to perceive that great revolutions in political power are going on nearer at home. He would but tell the truth, if he should inform his readers that the people are fast becoming dissatisfied with the boasted Free-Soil hobby, by which they have been so egregiously gulled, and are abandoning it by hundreds in disgust. Speak out, neighbor—don't be timid.—*Trumbull (Ohio) Whig.*