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tions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprise; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected, to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and probably reached Cuba by Thursday, where she was expected to be met by the "Germantown," the "Albany," and the "Vixen."

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

One experiences a sense of relief in passing from the disputatious halls of Congress to the Supreme Court room, where Justice presides with a serene dignity. Amid all the uproar of political conflicts; while calumny and invective dog the steps of the Executive and the Legislature; while a ribald press is forever assailing public men—neither age, service, nor reputation affording any immunity from its unscrupulous abuse—the Judges sit apart, like the statues of the ancient gods in their temple, imposing from the stillness of the scene, the solemn majesty of their attitude, and the unsullied purity of their ermine. This august tribunal is, in truth, the best safeguard of popular rights. It bridles the Legislature, and stands between Executive power and the rightful liberties of the citizens. Thus the natural reverence of men for justice and their instinctive moral promptings are enlisted in favor of the Judiciary, and hold up before its officers a shield against violence or contempt. How important that they should feel the dignity of their position, and realize in their conduct this popular conception of it! No men minister at a holier altar, and on no profession does the duty of keeping themselves "unspotted from the world" press with heavier weight.—*Corres. Newark Advertiser.*

### THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The Journal of Commerce states that the preparations which have been making in New York by the officers who are to be engaged in running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico are completed, except the purchase of clothing and provisions. For the transportation of the land party, escort over rivers, &c. four of Francis's metallic life-boats have been provided, each thirty feet in length, five broad, and divisible into five sections, in order that they may be carried on the backs of mules. They are now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and are named the Gila, Conde, and Colorado—the names of the rivers to be examined. The fourth will receive the name of the United States Commissioner. Each boat is provided with 600 feet of Manilla rope, to conduct them through rapids and canons. The latter are points in the river where it is compressed into a narrow channel, often between steep rocks, sometimes extending several miles, and where the stream is necessarily rapid, and much skill is required to navigate it. Besides these boats, there are forty-four tents, also carpenters' tools, blacksmithing apparatus, two thousand horseshoes, &c.

The expedition expects to set out about the middle of June, with a view to reach El Paso in November, at which time the duties of the Commission commence. JOHN R. BARTLETT, Esq., of New York, has been nominated for Commissioner. Next in authority is Bvt. Lieut. Col. MCCLELLAN, astronomer. The surveyor is Mr. GRAY. I. G. STRAIN, passed midshipman, will probably take command of the flotilla. Mr. S. was chief in command of a party which in 1848, under orders of the Commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, made a reconnoissance of the peninsula of Lower California. Accompanying the expedition will be an escort of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

It is suggested that at the termination of the survey the boats used by the Commission might be advantageously employed in the exploration of the Colorado, of which little is known, but is represented by Hon THOS. BUTLER KING, in his recent report, as without doubt passing through a fertile region.

### ANNEXATION IN CANADA.

The Parliament of Canada commenced its session at Toronto in the beginning of last week. Amongst the first business introduced was a notice of a motion to petition the QUEEN in behalf of Canadian independence. This motion having been called up for consideration on Friday, it was rejected by a vote of 7 in its favor and 57 against it. Lord ELGIN (the Governor) in his address on opening the Parliament, took occasion to say that the measure of annexation was unpopular in Canada. This vote clearly demonstrates the truth of what he said.

Accounts from CAPE HAYTIEN to the 2d instant state that three American ships of war were at Port au Prince, viz. the *Albany*, the *Germantown*, and the *Vixen*. The officers of these vessels had visited the Emperor at the Palace.

An ordinance has been issued which abolishes, from and after the 1st July, all the "monopoly rates and fixed prices," so as to allow every one to buy and sell on the best terms he can make for himself. The existence of these monopoly laws have been a source of much vexation to our merchants and traders.

THE ROSE THAT ALL ARE PRAISING.—The Utica Gazette, under the above significant head, describes the beauties of an enormous and productive Rose Tree. It says:

"We saw last evening, in the green-house of Ambrose G. Howard, Esq, of Whitestown, a white rose bush, which measures forty-two feet in length, and upon which there are now more than one thousand roses and buds just opening into bloom. There are more than seven hundred blossoms fully developed. It is a magnificent specimen, and we challenge the world to beat it."

### THE EXPEDITION TOCU BA.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American has the following remarks in relation to the clandestine expedition which is supposed to have recently sailed from the United States with the object of subjugating the Island of Cuba—remarks which we adopt in their full force, as being applicable to any such expedition, fitted out for the invasion of *any* country with which the United States are at peace:

"This expedition has been started in violation of 'the faith of treaties with Spain; in flagrant outrage 'of national integrity, and in direct contravention of 'the President's message, warning all American citi-'zens not to engage in such an enterprise. It has, 'therefore, been undertaken in direct opposition to 'the views of the Administration, and for purposes 'of personal plunder. Can such objects be sus-'tained? I think not. If a handful of adventurous 'desperadoes may claim the protection of this Gov-'ernment under all circumstances, into what untold 'embarrassments may we not be driven? No pre-'tence of a popular cause can save this depredation 'from deserved odium. Men have leagued together, 'and principally foreigners, to make an invasion 'on the territory of a friendly neighbor. They have 'thereby incurred the danger of a rash act, and must 'answer for all its penalties, having divested them-'selves of the character, attributes, and responsi-'bilities of American citizens.

"It will not be pretended, surely, that this is an '*American* movement, since it violates both law 'and treaty. This Government can have no con-'nexion with such a plundering project, and if 'bands of desperadoes and freebooters have enlisted 'for fortune, they have also enlisted for its hazards. 'They have made their own fate, and must meet 'the consequences."

When a project was on foot last summer to invade the island of Cuba, for the purpose of revolutionizing its government, the PRESIDENT of the United States, in the performance of a high duty, issued his proclamation warning all citizens of the United States who should connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations, that they would subject themselves to the heavy penalties of the law, and would forfeit all claims to the protection of their country. The civil and military officers of the United States were enjoined to use all lawful means within their power to suppress the expedition—and it was suppressed.

The renewed attempt which is now going on has been adroitly conducted in view of eluding the vigilance of the Government; but it involves the same violation of the law and of our treaty obligations as did the other, and it is equally imperative now, as on the previous occasion, for the Executive to use all constitutional means to suppress this desperate enterprise, to enforce the laws, and to maintain intact our good faith to the Government of Spain. There would be an end to all confidence among nations; all assurances of amity and peace would lose their force, and treaties would become nullities, if Governments claiming to be civilized, and to rank among honorable communities, should connive at aggressive movements, undertaken by their citizens against a friendly Power, or should fail to employ every lawful effort to suppress such movements.

The act of 1818, April 20th, in reference to this subject, is very precise and very stringent. The sixth section declares "that if any person shall, 'within the territory or jurisdiction of the United 'states, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare 'the means for, any military expedition or enter-'prise to be carried on from thence against the ter-'ritory or dominions of any foreign prince or 'state, or of any colony, district, or people, with 'whom the United States are at peace, every per-'son so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high 'misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding 'three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more 'than three years." For the enforcement of this and of the other sections of the act, the President is authorized and empowered to employ the land or naval forces, or the militia, whenever there shall be occasion. In the present case, the expedition, in whole or in part, may have left our shores. The reports are various. But the neutrality of our flag is under the cognizance of the Government in every sea, and in all parts of the world.

The President has a plain duty to perform, and no one need doubt that he will perform it to the full. "So long as the act of Congress of the 20th 'of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the 'law of nations and the policy of WASHINGTON 'himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold 'it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to 'obey its injunctions." Such is the language of President TAYLOR's first message to Congress, and the purpose which it announces is not likely to be varied from or relaxed.—*Republic of yesterday.*

DEMOCRACY BOILED DOWN.—In a late number of the Holmes county (Ohio) Farmer, a Loco paper published in the county of Holmes, where Locos grow "spontaneously," a writer advocates the adoption of the following sentiments in the revised constitution:

1st. No person shall own over 400 acres of land lying in this State.

2d. *No professor of religion shall hold any office except in the church.*

This is the last specimen of progressive Democracy which has, as yet, come to the ears of the public. What next?—*Ohio State Journal.*

The steamship "City of Glasgow" left New York on Saturday on her return trip to Glasgow with one hundred and nine passengers. On Thursday last Capt. MATTHEWS, her commander, gave a handsome entertainment to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. A number of toasts were given and speeches made. In reply to a toast, the British Vice Consul said:

"It was with vivid interest that the growing competition in steam navigation was beheld by the intelligence of this country and England. Steam was producing powerful results. Hitherto the Cunard steamers had been successful, because there had been no opposition. The public were now interested in the American line, in the great enterprise of Mr. Collins. [Cheers.] It merited the most complete success. Mr. Collins had started against great odds, against the Cunard line, against the City of Glasgow; but the public would reap the benefit in the end, while all parties would be satisfied. He gave: "Success to the line of Mr. Collins." [Great cheering.]

### OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

One of the Editors of the New Orleans "Crescent," on a visit to Concordia parish, writes the following:

VIDALIA, MAY 8, 1850.

An eye-witness alone can realize the extent of the destruction caused by the present flood. More than two-thirds of the four parishes comprising the old Concordia district, viz. Concordia, Tensas, Madison, and Carroll, are under water. The only portions of dry land are along the bank of the Mississippi where the levees still stand; but all the back country is inundated. Within a few years a dense population has settled on the high lands bordering on the numerous bayous in the interior. These have all been driven out. In this parish alone it is estimated that at least thirty thousand head of cattle have been drowned, and in like proportion in the other parishes. In Point Coupée the destruction is equally great.

The water is falling here very slightly, but, in consequence of the crevasse at St. Joseph's, it is rising in the swamp. It is now settled that the water will not fall in time to *plant cotton*. The plant is very small and backward for the season. The deficiency in the four parishes will be at least one hundred and fifty thousand bales. The country, from the mouth of Red river to the Arkansas line, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, is the heart of the cotton region. It will not produce one-fourth of a crop, even under the most favorable circumstances, because not a fourth of the land can be cultivated.

### THE MISCHIEF OF NEEDLESS AGITATION.

There is on record, and is to be found copied in Southey's "Common-Place Book," a speech of the English Lord Keeper FINCH, on opening the session of Parliament in the year 1675, containing passages as worthy of attention now as they were at the time when they were delivered; and (substituting for the term "Lord and Sovereign" that of "the Sovereign People") quite as applicable to the actual state of things in this country as they ever could be to any supposable state of things in any country, at any time, past, present, or future:

"We are newly gotten out of an expensive war," 'said he, "and gotten out of it upon terms more hon-'orable than ever. The whole world is now in peace 'with us, all ports are open to us, and we exercise 'a free and uninterrupted traffic through the ocean. 'Our Constitution seems to be so vigorous and so 'strong that nothing can disorder it but ourselves. 'No influence of the stars, no configurations of the 'heavens are to be feared, so long as these two 'houses stand in a good disposition to each other, 'and both of them in a happy conjunction with 'their Lord and Sovereign. Why should we doubt 'it? Never was discord more unseasonable. A 'difference in matters of the Church would gratify 'the enemies of our religion, and do them more 'service than the best of their auxiliaries. A dif-'ference in matters of State would gratify our ene-'mies too, the enemies of our peace, the enemies 'of this Parliament; even all those, both at home 'and abroad, that hope to see, and practise to bring 'about, new changes and revolutions in the Gov-'ernment. They understand well enough that the 'best health may be destroyed by too much care of 'it; an anxious scrupulous care, a care that is al-'ways tampering, a care that labors so long to 'purge all ill humors out of the body, that at last it 'leaves neither good blood nor spirits behind. In 'like manner there are two symptoms which are 'dangerous in every state, and of which the his-'torian hath long since given us warning. One is 'where men do *quieta movere*, when they stir 'those things or questions which are and ought to 'be, in peace; and like unskilful architects think to 'mend the building, by removing all the materials 'which are not placed as they would have them. 'Another is '*cum res parvæ magnis motibus 'aguntur*,' when things that are not of the greatest 'moment are agitated with the greatest heat, and as 'much weight is laid upon a new and not always 'very necessary proposition, as if the whole sum 'of affairs depended upon it. Who doth not see 'that there are in all Governments difficulties more 'than enough, though they meet with no intestine 'divisions; difficulties of such a nature that the 'united endeavors of the State can hardly struggle 'with? But, after all is done that can be, they will 'still remain insuperable. This is that which 'makes the crowns of princes, when they are worn 'by the clearest and the noblest tile, and supported 'with the mightiest aids, yet at the best but wreaths 'of glorious thorns. He that would go about to 'add to the cares and solicitudes of his prince, 'does what in him lies to make those thorns pierce 'deeper, and sit closer to the royal diadem than 'ever they did before. No zeal can excuse it; for 'as there may be a religious zeal, a zeal for God, 'which is not according to knowledge, so there 'may be a State zeal, a zeal for the public, which 'is not according to prudence; at least not accord-'ing to the degree of prudence which the same 'men have when they are not under transport of 'such a fervent passion."—*Parliamentary History, vol. 4, p. 676–'7.*

### THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The gain of a Whig member in the election district composed of Fayette, Nicholas, and Raleigh counties, reduces the Democratic majority on joint ballot, (as we last estimated it) from 36 to 34; and the nett Democratic gain since last year is *five*, the Democrats having gained *fourteen* members in all, and the Whigs *nine*. Such an extensive swapping of counties between the two parties proves that the Whigs came out losers by their *own laches*. They ought to have kept all the positions they held last year, and their nine actual gains, with a little more exertion in certain counties, some of which they *almost* redeemed, and others they failed to contest, would have given them the State. It is easy to show this very conclusively.

The following counties might have had Whig delegates in seats which will be occupied next winter by Democrats:

Accomac (1); Essex, Gloucester, Hanover, King George, Norfolk county (2); Petersburg, Charlotte, Culpeper, Nottoway, Patrick, Berkeley (1); Frederick (1); Morgan, Cabell and Wayne, Floyd, Marshall, Mason and Jackson, Monroe, Montgomery and Pulaski, Smythe, Taylor, Wood, Ritchie and Wirt—total 24, equivalent to a difference of 48, if Whigs were elected instead of Democrats.

Now we think it can scarcely be denied that the Whigs, with proper exertions, could elect all these *twenty four* members. They have now in the House of Delegates *fifty-five* members, of whom only *three* were elected by divisions amongst the Democrats; *fifty-two*, therefore, they ought certainly to retain. These, with the above *twenty-four*, would give them *seventy-seven* members in the House, or a majority of *nineteen* in that body. The present Democratic majority in the Senate is *ten*; so that the changes we have mentioned as being perfectly practicable, with the requisite activity and organization on the part of the Whigs, would give a Whig majority of *nine* on joint ballot. But the Democrats have more than their proper strength in the Senate. We ought, without doubt, to have Whig Senators in the Buckingham, Frederick, Berkeley and Wheeling districts; and besides these, the Spottsylvania, Fauquier, Harrison and Goochland district are fields for very close and doubtful contests.

We have long maintained that the Whig party could carry the Legislature if they would only believe so; and we hope this *ex post facto* arithmetic may serve a useful purpose in convincing them of what it is in their power to do hereafter.

[*Richmond Times.*

LONG SPEECHES.—The Presbyterian, in speaking of the impropriety of long speeches at the anniversaries, tells the following anecdote:

"At a religious anniversary in England, a few years ago, a very excellent but eccentric clergyman was called on to close the meeting with prayer, and as the exercises had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and many of the audience had already left the house from excessive fatigue, he was requested to offer a short prayer, which he did in the words following:

"O Lord, forgive the tediousness of the speakers, and the weariness of the hearers, Amen."

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamships contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery, at this port. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find that there is here invested, or is in progress of investment, an aggregate capital of $4,950,000, equal to nearly *five millions of dollars*. New York's ocean steam marine will soon furrow every ocean. According to our figures, something like thirty-five have already been built or contracted for.

[*New York Journal of Commerce.*

COMBUSTION.—An ordinary candle consumes as much air while burning as a man in health while breathing. The same may be said with regard to gas, oil lamps, &c., bearing a proportion to the amount of light evolved. One hour after the gas of London has been lighted, the air is deoxydized as much as if five hundred thousand had been added to its population. During the combustion of oil, tallow, gas, &c. water is produced. In cold weather we see it condensed on the windows of ill-ventilated shops. By the burning of gas in London during twenty-four hours, more water is produced than would supply a ship laden with emigrants on a voyage from London to Adelaide.

HANGING TOGETHER AND SEPARATELY.—"We must be unanimous," said Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," answered Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all *hang separately.*"

### THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on Sunday, says:

"There is the greatest activity here in certain places in fitting out men and vessels for Cuba. There is no lack of means for the purpose; and I have full assurance that money has been supplied from the island itself in large amounts to secure the object desired. If the news should be favorable to the revolutionists, there will be a demonstration made that will astonish the public as to the extent of the plot. Much is known in this city which can only be developed under certain circumstances—every person engaged in the business being sworn to secresy."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA "LEDGER" OF MONDAY.

GENERAL LOPEZ.—The *document* (!) published in one of the newspapers as the *Proclamation of General* NARCISSUS LOPEZ *to his troops going to invade Cuba* says: "Citi-'zens of the Great Republic: You are going to give to Cuba 'that freedom, &c., and eventually to add another star to 'the banner which already moves, to the admiration of the 'whole world, over the land of the free and the home of the 'brave."

Indeed! "Citizens of the Great Republic!" That means *us*. Now, in sober seriousness, we must protest against the honor thus offered to us by General NARCISSUS LOPEZ, or any other captain of banditti. The United States and Spain are at peace under treaties, and treaties have some moral force with honest Governments and nations. If the Cubans want liberty they can fight for it, as we did; and if they declare war against Spain, we can aid them, as the French aided us. But, while our own relations with Spain are peaceful, and our laws forbid military expeditions against its authority, we know not by what right this Gen. LOPEZ, who is a Peruvian, and not a Cuban, undertakes to *fellow-citizen* any of our people into pirates. We rejoice when any nation recovers its liberty, or any colony throws off an oppressive *mother* yoke and becomes a nation. But we have no desire to see our *fellow-citizens* going about the world as buccaneers, carrying *liberty* to other communities in the shape of picking their pockets and cutting their throats. The American flag should not be perverted to such purposes. If any of this General's Yankee *fellow citizens* get caught by Spanish authority, they must not plead their *citizenship* against Spanish hemp. As they brew, so must they bake.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 13.

The expedition for the capture of this island is probably at this moment concentrated at its point of rendezvous, if it is not actually afloat on the ocean, on its way to "the Queen of the Antilles," and but a short period will now elapse before we shall know its fate.

There certainly has been a great deal of tact and good management displayed in collecting, organizing, and dispatching this force from the United States, without attracting public attention, or doing any thing which made them subject to legal proceedings on the part of the Government. Nearly the whole of the force have been obtained in the interior, and have embarked as emigrants for California, the vessels clearing for Chagres, with no outward appearance inconsistent with their apparent character or destination.

Very exaggerated reports have been circulated as to the number engaged in the enterprise, which have been represented as high as ten or twelve thousand men, but if any one will for a moment reflect on all the extensive arrangements necessary for transporting such a large body of men, for vessels, provisions, water, stores, and equipments, and the enormous outlay, even on the most economical plan, it will at once be seen how improbable it is that any thing like that number are engaged in the undertaking. We were ourselves, however, from information we had on the subject, induced to believe that there were from four to five thousand, but it is now stated, and we believe with correctness, that the actual force is less than three thousand men. The material, however, of which this force is composed is probably equal, if not superior, to any similar number of men that were ever embarked for a desperate military *coup de main*. A very considerable portion of them are the *elite* of the volunteers who served in Mexico, and who, of course, have had much experience, and possess no little degree of discipline and military knowledge. As a whole, the entire body are probably even much superior to the volunteers in the Mexican war.

Much speculation, of course, will exist as to the probable chances of success to this enterprise, but no correct opinion can be formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with it, and particularly what will be the nature of their reception in the island, by the army and the white population.

Our own opinion is that too much dependence is placed upon the reported extensive infidelity among the Spanish troops and the general disaffection of the whole population. If the invaders are joined by any considerable portion of the Spanish army, and the inhabitants generally afford them "aid and comfort," they will no doubt succeed, but if the troops remain faithful, and the population generally do not join them, then they are inevitably "doomed." The whole question as to success or defeat, we think, is narrowed down to this.

It must also be recollected that the expedition has to incur all the perils and risks of being able to effect a *landing* against the strong *naval* force which the Spaniards have collected. And here again, we understand, calculations are made upon treason, for it is asserted that at least a portion of the naval force will join the invaders and assist in their protection and descent on the Island. We do not see how any extensive arrangements could have been made for the Spanish troops to join the invaders, without the fact becoming known to the authorities of the island, and we therefore presume the belief that they will do so, must depend more upon the *opinion* of parties than on any actual arrangements on the subject, particularly as it is well known the jealousies of the local authorities have been for a long time aroused on the subject, and they naturally will have been on the *qui vive* as to all attempts to corrupt the army.

Even if the invading force succeed in landing and seizing a city, we do not see that they would be any better off, as they would not be in force to advance into the country, or to undertake *offensive* operations, and their supplies and reinforcements would be cut off by a blockading force. If they succeed at all, it must be by *coup de main*, and under the *prestige* of early and great success on landing, but if they do not have this, and the army remains loyal, their fate cannot be doubtful. To "go ahead" and "keep moving" is their only chance—inaction and delay will be ruin to their hopes.

We close with the opinion which we have previously expressed—if the troops and residents are anxious or willing to throw off their present rulers, and only want a foreign force as a nucleus around which to rally, then every thing will go on prosperously with the present attempt, but if not—*not.*

### FROM THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

The steamer Lamartine arrived night before last from the Upper Mississippi. We learn from the officers on board that the L. has ascended, during her present trip, the great Father of Waters a few miles further up than a steamer had ever gone before. She went to Steel's Landing, situated immediately at the foot of the last descent in the great falls, a distance of seven miles and a half above the town of St. Paul, and directly in what is termed the Caldron. The L. was on a pleasure excursion from St. Paul, with a large party on board, and the scene is described to us, by one who was present, as one of the most sublime and beautiful ever witnessed. When the boat had reached the highest point to which her powerful engines would carry her against the whirlpool of a current, a four-inch hawser was made fast to a cliff of rocks, and, by means of the capstan, a few more lengths were gained towards the attainment of a feat never performed before, and for several moments the beautiful little steamer was forced up the billows of the mighty cataract, where boat, barque, or birch canoe had never floated before. The descent is described as being like the flight of an arrow, and with which tiller wheels and steam had but little to do. However, it was safe, and highly amusing to the gay party assembled on board. Besides the reputation, Capt. MARSH has obtained the premium of $200, offered by the citizens of that vicinity to any steamboat that would ascend to Steel's Landing. He more than won the prize, which was promptly paid, and perhaps it will be many years before the hoarse voice of old St. Anthony is again hushed by the shrill whistle of a steam engine, right under his nose.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ACKNOWLEDGING THE FACT.—The old proverb that "many a true word is spoken in jest," was forcibly illustrated a few Sundays since. A Free Church minister in Glasgow, gave out as the morning lesson the 4th section of the 19th Psalm; and while the congregation were looking out the "portion" in their Bibles, the Dr. took out his mull, and seizing a hasty pinch with finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff; he then began the lesson: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust!" The titter that ran round the church, and the confusion of the poor priest showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature, declined answering a speech of a member, who was remarkable for nothing but his frothy and pugnacious impudence and conceit-thus: "Mr. Speaker, I cant reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing."

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

GEORGE FOLSOM, of New York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands.

JOHN SUMMERS SMITH, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Malaga, in Spain.

GEORGE MOUNTFORT, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Candia.

POSTMASTERS.

CHARLES T. MADDOX, to be Postmaster at Baltimore, Maryland.

WILLIAM M. BLACKFORD, to be Postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia.

FREDERICK W. SMITH, to be Postmaster at Houston, Texas.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

THOMAS S. HALL, for the eastern district of Virginia.

CHARLES BINGHAM, for the southern district of Alabama.

WILLIAM MCQUISTON, for the northern district of Mississippi.

HENRY F. TALLMADGE, for the southern district of New York.

ANTHONY E. ROBERTS, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES H. KNOX, for the district of Michigan.

ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM H. CAPERTON, for the district of Kentucky.

The admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State, and the course to be pursued as to New Mexico and Utah, more than any other measures, now occupy the time of Congress and the attention of the public.

Pursuant to the provision of the Constitution which requires the PRESIDENT from time to time to recommend to Congress such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient, he, in his message of the 21st of January last, recommended the admission of California into the Union as a separate and independent measure, leaving the residue of our newly acquired Territories subject to existing laws, till they should respectively form State governments and apply for admission also.

It could not be expected that all parties, in all sections of the country, should unite on this, or any other measure touching the subject; yet the PRESIDENT's recommendation was at once received with favor by a large proportion of the people, and is, it is believed, still generally acceptable to them.

But a difference of opinion as to the true line of policy on kindred measures, and a difference also as to the mode of carrying out the affirmative measure recommended by the President, and which is very generally admitted to be expedient and right, have caused it to linger in the two houses of Congress, and it has yet received the action of neither. The President, however, performed his duty, as to the measure, in recommending it early to the consideration of Congress. But an impression seems to have got abroad that he now wavers, or has wavered, in his opinion on this subject. This, we are well advised, is unfounded in fact. He remains, and it is proper the public should understand that he remains, firm in the opinion that the course of policy which he recommended was, and is, under all the circumstances, the best practicable, and that he has never for a moment changed or modified that opinion. The misapprehension on this subject, so far as it exists, ought to be corrected, so that the President's official recommendation may not, in effect, be withdrawn, or modified for him, without his authority.—*Republic of yesterday.*

NAVIGATION OF THE TENNESSEE.—The connexion of the Tennessee river with the Atlantic, by means of the railroad now just completed, has infused a new and progressive spirit into the people of that State. Already they have nine steamboats navigating the river, transporting the immense productions of its fertile valley, and we perceive by the Knoxville Register that two other boats are now nearly completed, which will swell the number to eleven. This is moving forward in the true spirit of an enterprising people, who are ever ready to avail themselves promptly of every advantage within their reach to facilitate commercial intercourse. We predict for the people of Tennessee a more rapid progress in improvement than has characterized any Southern State.

[*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

FLORIDA.—The latest advices from Tampa Bay are to the 7th instant. On that day General Twiggs was to leave Fort Brown for the Caloosahatchie river, accompanied by the Seminole delegation, to have a talk with the Florida Indians.

### NATIVE AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Generally our native fruits are superior to foreign, both in vigor of tree and hardiness, and in many cases our native fruits are equal to the foreign in quality. We have but very few foreign apples that are worth cultivating; nearly all our best standard kinds are natives.

The greater part of the foreign pears cultivated in this country are only adapted to the garden, or other sheltered locations, and the trees are generally of a dwarfish habit. They will not flourish under common orchard management and exposure. They often dwindle away under the rigor of our cold winters and hot summers. But our native pears are generally vigorous, long-lived, hardy, and productive; and many of them are first rate fruits. Some of them, that have endured the storms of one or two hundred winters, are still standing as firm monuments of the hardiness of our native pears.

Some of our native pear-trees have borne ten or twelve barrels of fruit in one season, and a few have produced far more. We have seen a Harvard pear-tree that yielded nine barrels of fruit in one year, which was sold at $5 per barrel. We have an old tree, from which we gathered eleven bushels of fruit, after cutting off its top very liberally for two years, for the purpose of grafting. None of the fine varieties that have been imported will compare in size with these venerable standards of the past and present age. Generally, in New England, we must rely mostly on our native pears, or do as we now are under the necessity of doing, after spending a great deal of time and money on pears—go without them. As this is unpleasant, we get neither profit nor pleasure for this fancy work.

We have native peaches equal in quality to the best imported kinds, and they are far more hardy for northern culture. When our horticulturists learn the importance of cultivating not only native kinds, but natives of the north, they will not complain so much of the failure of this crop.

A good share of our finest cherries and plums are natives, and the natives are forming our largest and longer-lived trees. They are becoming stately ornaments to rural scenery, while many of the foreign varieties, though frequently vigorous for a few years, are comparative dwarfs.

Nearly all our valuable strawberries are natives. Houghton's gooseberry not only far excels any foreign variety, but some cultivators consider it so much better that they have excluded all other kinds from their grounds. We feel the want of more native small fruits, that we may have varieties adapted to our climate; and the enterprising spirit that now prevails will soon produce them.

Too much attention has been given to foreign fruits, to the neglect of our native varieties. Some horticulturists have ransacked all Europe for new fruits, while native kinds have sprung up, flourished for many years within half an hour's walk of their dwellings, yielding fruits equal, and trees far superior in hardiness, to the foreign kinds that have been imported and sold at high prices. This zeal for foreign kinds of fruit would have a good effect, if there was a corresponding attention given to our natives, that they might be brought to public notice, and duly compared with exotics. Or if new foreign fruits, of high pretensions, were introduced merely for experiment, and not for speculation, attention to the subject would be commendable. But the sale of trees at enormous prices, which on trial prove worthless, has a very discouraging effect, especially on beginners in fruit culture.

[*New England Farmer.*

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE.—An old clergyman was in the habit, as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a crevice under the cushion, where he left it during the singing of the accustomed psalm. One Sunday he pushed the sermon book too far into the crevice, and lost it. When the psalm was concluded, he called the clerk to bring him a bible. The clerk, somewhat astonished at this unusual request, brought him a bible, as he was desired. The clergyman opened it, and thus addressed his congregation: "My brethren, I have lost my sermon; but I will read you a chapter in Job worth ten of it."

### *TO THE EDITORS.*

The report in the "Union" of the proceedings of the House in the Galphin claim in part so misrepresents or misunderstands what I said respecting some of the Secretaries, that I deem it necessary to ask of you an immediate correction of that part. It is the more necessary, because having drawn forth what I desired—the reading of all the reports in the House, and the consequent exposition of all the facts and arguments in the case—I have, therefore, obtained all the objects for which I rose to speak on the question of printing, and have thus made it unnecessary, unless it be to save myself from further misrepresentation, to report my own remarks. The "Union" makes me speak as follows:

"The connexion of members of this Administration with the case was to him (Mr. BROOKS) a subject of great regret. Here Mr. B. described the manner in which Mr. Monroe conducted himself with reference to a claim held by himself against the Government when Secretary of State. Mr. Secretary Crawford should have blazoned forth the knowledge of his connexion with the case. There was some indirect testimony to show that Messrs. Meredith and Johnson *did* know it, (Mr. BROOKS was understood to say,) though they denied the fact. That they did not know it was proof that they did not thoroughly examine into the case, or otherwise they could not have failed to know of his close connexion, or with an interest in it."

The two latter sentences are perversions, unintentional I hope, but not the less perversions. What I did say was as follows:

"The Secretary of War should not have kept from, nor have allowed to be kept from his associate Secretaries, the paramount interest he had in this enormous and antique claim. It was a fact that he should have uttered in their ears in tones of thunder. He should have blazoned it on his forehead, and let all mankind read it there. If, then, the Attorney General had given him by legal construction over a hundred thousand dollars for himself, and the Secretary of the Treasury had approved it, *they* would have known what they were about; they would have plunged into the very depths of the case; they would have read and re-read every paper in it; they would have tracked it from its nursery in a Georgia wilderness before the Revolution, and have followed it up, step by step, till this day; they would have known the tremendous and dangerous personal responsibility they were assuming, and have felt how they were jeoparding the peace and prosperity of our common Whig party. If, then, by legal construction and without act of Congress, and when Congress was in session, they had appropriated of the public moneys $191,352 89 in interest upon a claim older than the Revolution, they would have done it with their eyes wide open. But both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Meredith, as I understand, testified that Mr. Crawford did not by any act make known to them his interest in the claim, nor did they have any knowledge of it. No human being can doubt this testimony. The veracity of these gentlemen is unassailed and unassailable. The worst imputation that could be made against them was inattention—the not examining the lengthened history and voluminous papers of this undying claim; an inattention to be excused by the magnitude of their business, and the multiplicity of their duties. I know it is said that they ought to have known Mr. Crawford's interest; that it was once shown by a public document (the famous Wise report, 1836–'36;) that powers of attorney that accompanied the papers on which they founded their opinions show it; that two letters from Mr. Crawford himself to officers of the Treasury Department importunately urging from Mr. Walker, the late Secretary, an early adjustment of the claim, show it. But it is enough for me to know that Messrs. Johnson and Meredith both swear they did not know it. They have lived too long, and have characters too well established, to make any man doubt it. Their only error has been the error common to all mankind, of a misjudgment. Their only fault is that they did not read all the papers; that they did not go back to 1761 and study out the whole history of them. And, sir, no man who has any thing else to do could ever find time to study out the long ante and post-revolutionary history of the claim, and read all the papers. Accustomed to hard work at home, and suffering for want of something to do here, with no occupation except that of listening here day after day, I have given this claim a thorough study. I have gone back to the colonial history of Georgia. I have pursued the claim under Great Britain and under the colonial authorities. I have read and re-read all the Creek and Cherokee treaties with Great Britain, with Georgia, and with the United States. I have studied the history of the compact with Georgia in 1802. I have looked into most of the land claims that have arisen under that compact, and they are enough to keep any man busy. I have studied well the effort of Georgia to make the United States pay interest in like cases, under the treaty of the Indian Springs, in 1821; and its denial by Messrs. Monroe, Adams, and Wirt. I have, in long and laborious investigation, gone through the contests that Georgia has had with the Cherokees for their lands; the Ridge and Ross controversies; the Troup agitation prior to that; the famous New Echota treaty history, with its amazing developments; the Schley correspondence; and then the history of the statutes of the United States, allowing or disallowing interest, and the principles of the decision of the accounting officers thereupon. I have had occasion, in my pursuit of the facts of the case, to study out the bounty land business, the funding system, and all the State legislative records of Georgia that I could lay my hands upon; records often without an index, or if indexed, so badly that the labor was imposed upon me of searching them for 'Galphin,' from beginning to end. I have read or looked into full seventy-five volumes; been, therefore, a bibliomanist *con amore*, and I can thus have great charity for the inattention or negligence of high officers of the Government, who, if they had done all this work, must have abandoned all the other duties of the Administration. If others had given the case half the study I have, I do not believe, except under the statute, there would ever have been allowed principal or interest."

This is nearly the language I used, and these, I am certain, are the ideas I conveyed in the portion of my remarks on Friday. Yours, respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.


COLT'S "IMPROVED REPEATING PISTOLS." Expecting to be absent in Europe for some months, all inquiries in relation to said arms may be addressed to J. Knox Walker, Washington, who is empowered as my attorney and general agent to contract and receive orders for the delivery of said Pistols.

may 18—Stawtf SAMUEL COLT.

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