Hon J. C. Calhoun

MISSISSIPPI ADVERTISER.

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E PLURIBUS UNUM

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The Mississippi Advertiser Is published every Saturday morning, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum in *advance*, or, FOUR Dollars at the end of six month; FIVE Dollars at the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, first insertion [ten lines or less] One Dollar, for each subsequent insertion, Fifty cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the advertisement, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged the usual rates above stated.

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☞ LETTERS on business connected with the office *must be Post paid* to ensure prompt attention.

(From the St. Louis Reveille.)

SWALLOWING OYSTERS ALIVE.

At a late hour, the other night, the door of an oyster house in our city was thrust open, and in stalked a hero from the Sucker State. He was quite six feet high, spare, somewhat stooped, with a hungry, anxious countenance, and his hands pushed clear down to the bottom of his breeches pockets. His outer covering was hard to define; but after surveying it minutely, we came to the conclusion that his suit had been made in his boyhood, of a dingy, yellow linsey-wolsey, and that, having sprouted up with astonishing rapidity, he had been forced to piece it out with all colors, in order to keep pace with his body. In spite of his exertions, however, he had fallen in arrears about a foot of the necessary length, and consequently, stuck that far through his inexpressibles. His crop of hair was surmounted by the funniest little seal skin cap imaginable. After taking a position, he indulged in a long stare at the man opening the *bibalves*, and slowly ejaculated—"Isters?"

"Yes, sir," responded the attentive operator; 'and fine ones they are, too."

"Well, I've hearn tell of isters afore," says he, "but this is the fust time I've seed 'em, and pre haps I'll know what *thar* made of afore I git out of town."

Having expressed this desperate intention, he cautiously approached a plate, and scrutinized the uncased shell-fish with a gravity and interest which would have done honor to the most illustrious searcher into the hidden mysteries of nature. At length he began to soliloquize on the difficulty of getting them out, and how queer they looked when out.

"I never seed any thin' hold on so—takes an amazin' site of sorewin', hoss, to get 'em out, and aint they slick and slip'ry when they does come? Smooth as an eel! I've a good mind to give that fellar lodgins, jest to realize the effects, as uncle Jess used to say about spekelation."

"Well, sir," was the reply, down with two bits, and you can have a dozen."

"Two bits!" exclaimed the *Sucker*, "now come, that's stickin' it on rite strong, hoss, for *isters*. A dozen on 'em aint nothin' to a chicken, and there's no gittin' more'n a picayune a piece for *them*. I've only re-alized forty-five picayunes on my first ventur' to St. Louis. I'll tell you what, I'll gin you two chickens for a dozen, if you'll conclude to deal."

A wag, who was standing by indulging in a dozen, winked to the attendant to *shell out*, and the offer was accepted.

"Now mind," repeated the *Sucker*, "al fair—two chickens for a dozen—you're witness, mister," turning at the same time to the wag; "none of your tricks, for I've hearn tell that your city fellars are mity slip'ry coons."

The bargain being fairly understood, our *Sucker* squared himself for the onset—deliberately put off his seal skin, tucked up his sleeves, and, fork in hand, awaited the appearance of No. 1. It came—he saw—and quickly it was bolted! A moment's dreadful pause ensued. The wag dropped his knife and fork with a look of mingled amazement and horror—something akin to Shakespeare's Hamlet on seeing his daddy's ghost,—while he burst into the exclamation—

"Swallowed *alive*, as I'm a christian!"

Our *Sucker* hero had opened his mouth with pleasure a moment before, but now it stood open. Fear—a horrid dread of he did'nt know what—a consciousness that was'nt right, and ignorance of the extent of the wrong,—the uncertainty of that moment was terrible. Urged to desperation he faltered out—

"What on airth's the row?"

"Did you swallow it *alive*?" enquired the wag.

"I swallered it jist as he gin it to me!" shouted the *Sucker*.

"You're a dead man!" exclaimed his anxious friend; "the creature is *alive* and will eat right *through you*," added he in a most hopeless tone.

"Get a pizen pump and pump it out!" screamed the *Sucker*, in a frenzy, his eyes fairly starting from their sockets. "Oh, gracious!—what'll I do! It's got hold of my *innards*, already, and I am dead as a *chicken*!—do somethin' for me, do—don't let the infernal sea-toad eat me afore your eyes."

"Why don't you put some of this on it?" inquired the wag, pointing to a bottle of strong pepper sauce.

The hint was enough—the *Sucker*, upon the instant, seized the bottle, and desperately wrenching out the cork, swallowed half the contents at a draught. He fairly squealed from the effects, and gasped, and blowed, and pitched and twisted, as if it were coursing through him with electric effect, while at the same time his eyes ran a stream of tears. At length, becoming a little composed, his waggish adviser approached, almost bursting with suppressed laughter, and enquired,

"How are you now, old fellow?—did you kill it?"

"Well, I did, hoss—ugh-ugh-o-o-o my *innards*. If that *ister* critter's dying agonies did'nt *stir* a ruction in me equal to a small airthquake, then 'taint no use sayin' it—it squirmed like a sarpent when that killing stuff touched it; *but*"—and here, with a countenance made up of suppressed agony and present determination, he paused as if to give force to his words, and slowly and deliberately remarked—"If you get two chickens from me for that live animal I'm d—d!" and seizing his seal skin, he vanished. The shout of laughter, and the contortions of the company at this finale, would have made a spectator believe that they had all been '*swallowing oysters alive*.'"

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Nashville Union says,—"If Mr. Polk has any friends who suppose him capable of prostituting the high station of President to the advancement of the individual schemes of any aspirant for the succession, such friends have studied his character to little purpose. If he has friends who are indulging hopes or entertaining fears that he will throw himself into the arms of any section or division of the Democracy, all such are destined to disappointment. Speaking from a knowledge of the man, which is co-extensive with our very existence, we have no hesitation in saying that he will know no man as a Van Buren man, or as a Calhoun man, or any other man's man—he will recognize no such divisions in our ranks so far as his administrative policy is concerned."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.—14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria steamer arrived at Boston on the 24th ult., with dates from Liverpool to the 4th ult. The following are the interesting particulars of the news from Europe which we glean from the New York Herald of the 25th ult.

The Cambria was nearly twenty days in crossing the ocean. She met with horrible weather. Her decks were swept of three boats.

Cotton has gone up an eighth of a penny a pound since the departure of the Oxford.

There was a plethora in the London money market. Interest, 2 a 2½ per cent.

American provisions were dull of sale; owing, it was said, to small stocks.

Nothing, worth a button, from India or China.

The Steamer Hibernia will leave Liverpool, February 4th, for Halifax and Boston.

A Scotch clergymen, the Rev. Weir Tulloch, who has been committing forgery at Perth, has fled to the United States. He sailed from Liverpool, and his pursuers took a steamer from this port, thinking they might be able to overtake the packet in which he sailed. Failing in this, a messenger to arrest him goes out by the Cambria.

It is contemplated by the government to send out another expedition to the Arctic Regions, with the view of discovering *the* or *a* Northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Constitutionnel says the marriage of Queen Isabella II, with the Count of Trapani is finally determined on.

The Rothschilds have granted a loan of 25,000 thalers for a railroad between Berlin and Konigsberg.

Mr. Everett.—Mr. Everett, the present Minister of the United States to our Court, is expected to leave this country early in the Spring, for Washington. Mr. Rives, the present Secretary of Legation, will be accredited as Charge d'Affairs, if the successor of the Hon. gentleman should not arrive before his departure for America.

Repeal of the Duty on Cotton.—The cotton spinners, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester had another meeting last week, the Mayor in the chair, to promote the repeal of the duty on cotton wool. The requisition to call the meeting was signed by 130 firms, and many leading men of Manchester were present. The Mayor presided. In moving the first resolution, declaring the expediency of abolishing the tax, Robert Hyde Greg adduced several reasons in support of the measure, and dwelt particularly on the increasing competition which the English manufacturers encounter from the Americans, who have not to pay the duty. The meeting adopted the resolution unanimously, as well as a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for the repeal of duty; and a deputation was appointed to present and support the memorial.

Ireland.—Several law changes are expected to take place in Ireland, owing to the continued illness of Chief Justice Pennefather.

Cork a few days back, was visited by a severe storm, which, besides doing considerable damage to the shipping, sunk the Ellen from Ichaboe, with guano. One of the crew, a Norwegian, was drowned.

Hords of money were forthcoming for the Irish railways. The whole capital of £800,000 required for the Southern Railway, from Dublin to Cork, were subscribed in three days, and subscribed entirely in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell unexpectedly left Merrionsquare to pass the Christmas with his family at Derrynane Abbey. He is to return on the 6th of January.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association of the 16th ultimo possessed little interest. The rent had fallen to £180, and Mr. O'Connell moved that from the first of January the repealers throughout Ireland be called on to send in weekly contributions.

The meeting of the Repeal Association on the 22d presented no striking feature. In the absence of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien was the presiding genius. The rent amounted to £179.

The funeral of the Earl of Limerick, which took place on Monday week at Limerick, was marked by most distinguishing behavior on the part of the populace. Agrarian outrages and murder continue to disgrace the news from Ireland.

France.—On the 26th December, the King of the French opened the Chambers.

The object of the King of the Belgians visit to Paris is to renew, it is said, negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Belgium.

A letter from Admiral Dupetit Thours, written at Rio de Janeiro, has been received at Paris, relative to his disavowal of the sovereignty of Tahati. He declares that he will not receive the sword of state for which young France had subscribed, as it involved a slur upon the act of the Government.

In Paris, courts of arbitration are about to be established, to which all commercial differences, that do not involve legal points, are to be referred, with the least possible expense to the litigants.

The wolves in France, owing to the intensity of the cold, are beginning to show themselves in large numbers in the neighborhood of some of the large town.

Two English contractors, Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey, have contracted for the execution of the Orleans and Bordeaux railway, for sixty one millions of francs.

Spain.—Zurbano was still missing, although every effort has been made to discover his retreat.

The number of political offenders who have been executed since the removal of Espartero is 214, and of this large number only twelve have been tried.

Jauregna, one of the most renowned of the guerillos, lately died at Vittoria. He was, like Mina, Merino and Zurbano, one of those men of iron who neither require sleep nor food, and who a *cirogetta* in their mouth for their sole food, and the water of the torent for their drink, walk 20 leagues a day with a musket on their shoulder. Jaureguay enjoyed the esteem of all parties.

Advices from Lisbon of the 17th ultimo state that the Queen prorogued the Cortes on the 14th in person. The speech composed by her minister praised the Cortes for what they had done which was only natural, as the Chambers had dutifully registered the edicts of the Ministers.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

From the United Brokers' Annual Circular, dated Dec 18, 1844.

It will be found that the total import into this port during the present year has amounted to 1,491,900 bales, being a decrease of 65,030 bales compared with last year, but exceeding that of 1836 136,900 bales.

The export from this port amounts to 83,900 bales, against 77,000 bales in 1841, and 76,860 bales in 1842.

The stock in Liverpool, as declared this day, is 749,530 bales in 1842, and 456,600 bales in 1843.

The total deliveries for home consumption from the ports of the United Kingdom are 1,416,553 bales being an average weekly delivery of 27,041 bales, against 29,750 bales in 1843, and 22,910 bales in 1842. But in order to arrive with greater accuracy at the actual consumption of the present year, an estimate must be made of the stock now held by spinners, which is generally supposed to be less by 30,069 bales than on the 31st December, 1843; this amount therefore must be added to the apparent weekly consumption.

Prices of the middling and fair qualities of American are now 1⅛d., Brazil 1⅜d, Egyptian 2⅛d, and Surat 1⅛d per lb. below the quotations in February, when the market was at its highest point, and from which, with a few short intervals, the decline has been progressive, until within the last three weeks, when there was a fall of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. On comparison with the quotations at the close of 1843, the above qualities will now be found ⅜d to 1d per lb below that period.

From the Circular of the United Brokers, Jan. 4.

Since the stock was taken, the demand has been limited to the immediate supply of spinners. In prices there is no material change, except for new Boweds, which are rather lower, in consequence of the late arrivals having been much pressed for sale, and the market closed heavily for all descriptions. Speculators have taken 1260 American and 250 Surat, and exporters 100 American and 50 Surat. The sales, inclusive of the foregoing, amount to 21,370 bales.

Havre, Dec. 31.—In the early part of the month cotton exhibited a downward tendency, and holders in order to realize promptly, were obliged to submit to a decline; but since the arrival of the trans-Atlantic steamer of the 1st instant, satisfactory accounts have been received from Liverpool, where a large amount of business had been transacted under the impression that the American crop will not prove so great as was at first anticipated.—This has produced a good effect upon the market, which is now extremely firm while prices have regained the ground they had previously lost. The sales of the United States cotton effected during the week were 3,239 bales, Louisiana at f53 to 71; 427 Mobile, f55 to 65; 1,836 Georgia, f50 to 64. Sugar—at the commencement of the week, though the demand was limited, prices were firmly maintained, but since Tuesday holders have listened to lower offers, in consequence of several arrivals expected from the Antilles.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE IN RELATION TO MEXICO.

This document breathes a very warlike spirit, but will not, in our estimation, produce a war—Even if the views of this message should be adopted by Congress, which is utterly impossible, Mexico will not declare war against the United States.—Our shipping merchants are apprehensive of such war. Having a great property afloat, they very naturally apprehend, as they do whenever war is threatened, that it would become an object of depredation. They very naturally suppose that in such a war, Mexico would grant privateer commissions to any body; and that thieves of all nations, and especially our own, including our smugglers into Mexico, would apply for such commissions, and cruise against our commerce. Should such war ensue, Mexico would certainly do this. But the danger is not quite so formidable as it appears at first. Let us see.

An Army of thirty thousand men, which would be collected, organized and equipped in less than three weeks, could conquer the whole Mexican nation in one week. It could land at Vera Cruz, and march to Mexico without interruption, and seize the whole government almost without striking a blow. And while these operations were proceeding, an auxiliary army of ten thousand men could march from Texas into Mexico, and subdue all the Northern portion, almost without firing a gun.—Every Mexican port on the gulf would be seized, before any privateers could be fitted out in them; and as the Mexicans have few or no ships in the Pacific, our commerce would not be much exposed from that quarter. Then we have a squadron in the Pacific, to which intelligence, of the war could be soon communicated from some Mexican port on Pacific, seized by a portion of the invading army.—And while thirty thousand men were thus subduing the country, the Federal Government could organize thirty thousand more, who would be on the Mexican soil in six weeks from the beginning of enlistments.

But the Mexican authorities may grant privateer commissions in neutral ports. Our ministers on this subject to the governments near where they reside; and these would prohibit the equipment of any privateers in their ports, such equipment in neutral ports being against the laws of nations.—But these are not our only defences. The Mexicans have no vessels already equipped in any foreign ports, excepting two steam frigates in New York; and private vessels prepared for war, belonging to any nation, are not found in any European ports.

Therefore all this fitting out must be done after the commencement of the war, and would not be allowed in neutral ports and would be prevented by our cruisers in Mexican ports. Then as this fitting out, to be done at all, must be done in defiance of international law, our government will treat all such privateers as pirates, and issue a proclamation to this effect in its declaration of war. We do not believe that Europeans would take commissions under such circumstances; for they would not disobey their own governments, with navies to enforce obedience, and run the risk of being hanged by ours. Then our merchant vessels, sailing after the declaration of war, would arm under governmental authority.

The only European government that would even connive at the hostilities of Mexico, is the British, and this connivance would produce a war between Britain and the United States. Would Britain encounter this contingency? Not for Mexico. Britain dreads a war with us more than anything else, as such war would produce commercial and manufacturing disasters that might end in revolution. Between all Mexico north of Central America, and peace with the United States, Britain will not hesitate prefering the latter. Will France connive at British designs on Mexico, or Mexican hostilities against us? If Mexico is designed to fall under Angle Saxon dominion, these powers would prefer an American to a British conquest; for the British are their neighbors and rivals—we are remote and their friends.

But Congress, as we have already said, will tolerate no war, and sustain no Executive negotiation tending to war. It will ever quietly take this whole subject from the hands of the present Executive, and settle it peacefully hereafter. We advise our merchants to dismiss all apprehensions. Their rich commerce is perfectly safe.—*Philad. Ledger.*

The Picayune has had better luck with his Turkish paper than we had with our Dutch one. He has got at least part of it translated and gives the following extract, showing the Mahomedan notions as to our Presidential election:

"Of the three candidates," says the Constantinople editor, "now seeking to be Capital of America, two are men of remarkable endowments, the other is naturally popular in the Southern States. In the North, where there are fewer people of color, the struggle will be close between Mr. Klai and Mr. Polk, but in the South Mr. Birnee, he being a black man, will of course carry every thing before him. Should either of the former be chosen, it is understood that the friends of the other will hang themselves in order to escape proscription—a species of geil otine very much dreaded by politicians and said to be an improvement upon the bow string. In case Mr. B. should triumph, there appears to be no doubt that the whole population will be put to the sword. Of course the success of either of the first named gentlemen will insure the decapitation of the negroes, and produce a foreign war, as Great Britain has sworn to protect a race of people from which she gathers so much wool to pull over other people's eyes."

☞ The bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Alabama, to aid the Montgomery and West Point, and Tennessee and Coosa Rail-Road Companies. The two per cent. fund is appropriated, as a loan, to those two companies, for ten years, in equal proportions.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY EVER TO BE RELIED UPON.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, relates the causes which led to the defeat of the Hon. William Parmenter, in the 4th Congressional District of Massachusetts. The democracy of the north will ever be found true to the south—to the constitution—to the principles of "free trade and sailors rights."

At the second trial to fill our Congressional delegation, you have already seen that the democrats have been badly beaten. In some of the districts this has been a source of deep regret; but at the result in one—the 4th—there are few, if any who mourn. The member from that district—the Hon William Paramenter—has distinguished himself by being what he calls "judicious," which means, when properly understood, to vote with his party on all minor questions—and with his opponents on all important ones. In no State in the confederacy was a harder battle fought in 1840, than in the Old Bay State. At the last hour, when the election of Gen Harrison had been promulgated as a "fixed fact," and when they knew that there was not a vestige of hope left for them, the democracy rallied to the polls, and gave a large vote for their principles, than they ever gave before or since. In that Federal tornado, no one was left to represent them in the halls of Congress but Mr. Parmenter. They had made more sacrifices to sustain him than they have made for any other man for the last twelve years, and they looked to him, as they had a right to do, to faithfully represent their principles; so far as he might be able—which by the bye, was not very far, for he is not a Brobdignag in intellect. And how did he represent them? When the "black Tariff" was presented in 1841, Mr. Parmenter voted for it without a single compunction. Though this was a rank outrage upon the principles of his constituents, they could have forgiven him for it, had he not also voted for the Land Distribution Bill—a scheme which is federal to the core, and which is fraught with more danger to the country than any other that has ever been pronosed. Had the disgrace of that act attached to Mr. P. who was solely responsible for it, the democracy would have been silent—perhaps have forgiven him; but it did not; its odium fell upon the whole party, and their integrity to their principles was everywhere questioned. Disgusted with such shuffling, they at last determined to remedy it; and the result is, that the "judicious" Mr. Parmenter has a leave of absence from his Congressional vocation for life, it is to be hoped. I have met many who were among his strongest and oldest friends, and I honestly assure you that there is not one who regrets his defeat—nay, who is not rejoiced at it.—

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.—The schooner Water Witch arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday with dates from Vera Cruz of the 26th, bringing the interesting intelligence of the capture of Santa Anna. We are indebted to the Picayune for the following account:

Col. Wm. Bordman came passenger in her, with despatches from Mr. Shannon to the U. S. Government.

Since our last advices, Santa Anna had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla: attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he prepared with escort, and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a baranca (ravine) near a little Indian village called Jico, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflamation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20 of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is.

Col. Boardman met Gen Parade's on the road between Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortunes of the Despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Paredes came up to him.

The following correspondence takes up the matter from the previous accounts and gives an interesting and useful history of events in the interim until the capture:—*Mobile Herald Feb. 8.*

TEXAS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. G. W. Bennett, of Texas, to a friend in Missouri:—"I dread European influence more than all the world besides. The emigrations from the United States are comparatively few, while those from the European governments will be by *multiplied thousands!* There is one association here styled the "German Emigrating company," consisting of *thirty one* princes and counts! Prince Victor says he is the cousin of Queen Victoria; Prince Salms says that he is the cousin of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. He has bought two leagues of land within thirty or forty miles of me, and has this season an extensive crop growing. He says he will settle 250 families on that land this spring, and 300 families higher up on the Guadaloupe river by the same time. He wishes to employ men to build a garrison and keep off the Indians till they can bring on soldiers. He has his priest and doctor with him. Our constitution, after a residence of six months, gives to all persons the right of citizenship. Should the annexation question be long delayed, may not the government pass out of our hands and that matter forever fail!"

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.—Perhaps there is not, among all the productions of Mr. Jefferson, a more graceful and delicate specimen of his style, than the following letter. It was addressed to John Adams, on the death of his accomplished wife, the mother of John Quincy Adams:—

MONTICELLO, Nov. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of which your letter of October the 20th had given me ominous foreboding.—Tried myself in the school of affliction, by the loss of every form of connexion which can rive the human heart, I know well and feel what you have lost, what you are suffering, and have yet to endure. The same trials have taught me that for ills so immeasurable, time and silence are the only medicine. I will not, therefore, by useless condolence, open afresh the sluices of your grief, nor, mingling sincerely my tears with yours, will I say a word where words are vain, but that it is some comfort to us both, that the time is not far distant, at which we are to deposit in the same cerement our sorrow, and suffering bodies, and to ascend in essence to an ecstatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost, and whom we shall still love and never lose again. God bless you and support you under your heavy affliction. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE WRONG MAN HANGED!—A Liverpool paper says that Wm. Towns, a soldier in the 21st Fusileers, now in India, has confessed that it was he who dashed out the brains of a game-keeper in Essex, about nine years ago, and that a man named Chaleer, who was executed for the murder was innocent.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.—A bill has been reported in the Senate by Mr. Berrien, from the committee on the judiciary, to amend the naturalization laws. This being a subject of the highest interest just now to many of our readers, we publish the subjoined synopsis of the bill from the National Intelligencer:

The bill proposes to enact that Collectors of the Revenue at all the ports of the United States shall open and keep books of registry, in which, at the request of any alien arriving in the United States, his name, age stature, etc., shall be registered, and a certificate of such registry granted to the said alien.

The Clerks of Courts of the United States may at any time, being at least three years after such registry, on presentation of the certificate thereof, record the declaration of the intention of said alien to become permanently a citizen of the United States, and grant him a certificate of such declaration.

Two years after the record of such declaration, and five years after the registry before mentioned, on the exhibition of the certificates of registry and declaration, and on proof of good character and attachment to the Constitution and Government of the United States, in any Court of the United States, such alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, on certain conditions, the most important of which appears to be that he shall have resided at least one year preceding the application in the State or District in which the Court is held. No duplicates of such certificates of citizenship or registry shall ever be issued, except upon proof in Court and public advertisement of the loss of the original. Children under sixteen years of age at the time of arrival in the country are not required to produce certificates of registry or declaration of intention, if they are proved to have been five years resident and otherwise entitled.

The most conservative provision of the bill is the next in order, viz: That no decree of naturalization shall be made, or certificate of naturalization granted, within——— months before the time of any election of President or Vice President of the U. States, or of the electors thereof, or within——— months of the time of any general election in the particular State or District in which the application is made: and such decree and certificate shall confer no right or privilege of citizenship whatever, except in the State or District wherein the same may be granted, for the term of——— months after the date thereof.

Decrees and certificates discovered to have been obtained by fraud or false pretences, may, upon hearing in Court after previous notice, be set aside; and all persons concerned in such evasion of the laws, may be punished as for high misdemeanor.

Persons now in the United States may, at any time within six months after the passage of this bill, avail themselves of the general provisions of it to become naturalized without the previous registry required of aliens hereafter arriving in the United States.

The provisions of the bill which we have thus abridged, into a law, would, we have no doubt, guard against the mass of the abuses which are known to have been perpetrated under the existing laws, and accomplish a salutary and effective reform of our system of Naturalization.

THE ILLINOIS LOAN.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following account of the progress made by Messrs. Oakley and Leavitt, in adjusting the affairs of the Illinois bonds with the European creditors.

These gentlemen are business men; Governor Davis, the former agent, was a politician; this difference in their characters is doubtless the reason why Messrs. Oakley and Leavitt are able to advance the negotiation, and why Governor Davis was only able to make matters worse. If Governor Davis had not meddled with the affair, the matter would doubtless have been arranged months ago.—[N. Y. Post.

"THE ILLINOIS CANAL LOAN.—Colonel Oakley and Mr. Leavitt had but two working days after their arrival in England, previous to the sailing of the Acadia: and of course, they had not been able to see all the strong parties to the subscription. But from the interviews had, they were greatly encouraged. It was proposed that ten capitalists should combine together to make up the deficiency. Of these six had already been procured, among whom were the Barings; Magniac, Jardine & Co; and Rothschilds & Co. Mr. Leavitt and Colonel Oakley designed to proceed to Amsterdam in a few days to engage the co-operation of Hope & Co. Mr. Leavitt was extremely well received by the bond holders, and is doing efficient service.

INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER.—Datens has selected many passages from Greek, and authors, favorable to the opinion that gunpowder was known to the ancients. He mentions the attempt of Salmoneous to imitate thunder, of the Brahmins to do the same thing; but his most remarkable quotation is from the life Appollonius Tyanoes written by Philostratus; showing that Alexander was prevented extending his conquest in India, because of the use of gunpowder, by a people called Oxydracae. The passage to which we allude is so curious, that we make no apology for giving it.—"These truly wise men (the Oxydracae) dwell between the rivers Hyrahia and Ganges: their country Alexander never entered, deterred not by fear of the inhabitants, but as I suppose by religious motives, for had he passed the Hypharis, he might doubtless have made himself master of all the country round them; but their cities he never could have taken, though he led a thousand as brave Achilles, or three thousand such as Ajax, to the assault; for they came not out to the field to fight those who came to attack them, but these holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrew their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from their walls. It is said that the Egyptian Hercules and Bacchus, when they overran India, invaded this also, and having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them; they in the mean time made no show of resistance, appearing perfectly quiet and secure, but upon the enemy's near approach they were repulsed with storms of lightning and thunderbolts hurled upon them from above."

☞ Senator Berrien yesterday sent a mandate to the clerks of the several courts of record of this city, directing them to attend certain U. S. Commissioners, in order to answer questions in relation to the practice of admitting aliens to the rights of citizenship. The inquiry is in obedience to a series of resolutions passed the U. S. Senate December 24.

FALLING IN LOVE

Believing as I do, that falling in love goes by destiny, and that, of all affairs, those of the heart are those for which there is the least accounting, I have always thought, that to give reasons for its happening, is throwing the said reasons away—a waste much to be deprecated in an age where reasons are in such great request. It is not beauty that inspires love—still less is it mind. It is not situation—people who were indifferent in a moonlight walk, have taken a fit of sentiment in Piccadilly. It is not early association—indeed the chances are rather against the Paul and Virginia style. It is not dress—conquests have been made in curl papers. In short—to be mythological in my conclusion—the quiver of Cupid hangs at the girdle of Fate, together with her spindle and scissors.

"CONSCIENCE RETURNING."—We are requested by Mr. Jones, says the Baltimore Republican, to ask the Boston Atlas and the Baltimore Sun to give place to the following, which records the fact that another politician besides D. M. Kimball "has felt the qualms of conscience."

A LIE RETRACTED.—Having publicly stated before the election that I did not know who Jas. K. Polk was: that I did know his grandfather to be a tory: that I did know he had branded his negroes in the forehead: and that Great Britain had sent over some half a million of dollars to aid the Democratic party; I feel constrained, by the gnawings of my awakened conscience, to publicly avow that, in all these matters, I "lied basely, as I had often lied before." JOHN JONES.

Zanesville, Jan. 8th, 1845.

THE DEVIL MARRIED.—This is no joke, it is a stubborn fact. In Milton, Pennsylvania, says the republican, on Christmas day, by the Rev. Mr. Stoever, Mr. John Devil was joined in wholy matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Sted, all of Milton.—This is a marriage extraordinary; an event [illegible] lately unprecedented in ancient or modern times, that the Devil should catch a Shad in mid winter, and take her "alive and kicking" to his wedding supper. Mr. Devil is said to be a very respectable young butcher.

CITY LYRICS.

BY [illegible].

A Pork and Beans Refrain.

Come, rest in THIS bosom, my dear pork and beans,
Though whites turn from thee, yet I'm I that "knows greens,"
Here still is the mouth, full stretched to a last,
That will open for good pork and beans to the last.

They have called me a "footy" for loving you yet,
Still a "footy" I'll be while such beans I can get
To the oven, unshrinking, I rush, though red hot,
And draw forth delighted the pork and beans pot.

Oh what was beans made for, if 'twas not with pork
To mingle for baking, for the spoon and the fork?
I know not, I care not what folks run you down,
I know that I love you, well crisped and done brown.—*Richmond Star.*

OHIO BANKS.—The Report of the Auditor of State shows the condition of the Banks of Ohio on the 1st January, 1845, as follows:

CREDIT	
Notes and bills discounted	$[illegible]
Specie	735,084 87
Bank notes	391,437 32
Due from Banks	[illegible] 53
Eastern Deposits	491,689 39
Other Resources	[illegible]
Total	$5,522,912 39
DEBTS	
Capital Stock	$2,840,450 00
Circulation	2,370,212 50
Due to Banks	63,7[illegible] 16
Deposits	[illegible]
Surplus or Contingent fund	233,918 [illegible]
Total	$5,522,912 39

There is rather too much circulation for the specie we should say.

The instalments of the Mexican Indemnity which fell due in April and July last, and which it was reported some time since were ready to be paid, are still detained by Mexico, as will be seen by the letters which are inserted in another part of our paper. Of course, by these detentions, Mexico has forfeited the privilege which was granted her of paying the indemnity by instalments, and is liable to be called on for the whole amount at once. No doubt, however, the justice of our government will be tempered, as always heretofore, by forbearance and magnanimity.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

JUDICIAL DECISION.—Some time ago, a slave escaped from Kentucky to Ohio. He was pursued and overtaken. Some of the Ohio abolitionists proposed to buy him. His master acceded to their proposition and took their bond for $300.—Subsequently the rascals refused payment, alleging, that in the contemplation of the laws of Ohio they had received no consideration. The case came recently before the Supreme Court of Chillicothe, and the court decided that the Kentuckian was entitled to his money.

THE ARMY.—A bill is before Congress, which cuts off all extra pay for extra services. It fixes the term of service at West Point to four years, and authorize all supernumerary officers to be selected from West Point. The number of Assistant Quarter Masters is reduced in the bill to 20. The pay of privates is six dollars per month and one dollar in addition for each soldier and musician who shall receive an honorable discharge. Corporeal punishment is abolished; but an enlisted man may be sentenced to hard labor for desertion from the army or marine corps, for a period of not less than one or more than six years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A bill was passed by the New Hampshire House of Representatives, at its late session, abolishing militia trainings except of volunteer companies, and these are to be paid three hundred dollars each per annum for their services. All the able-bodied persons, however, are to be enrolled every year, and returns made to the Adjutant General.

A petition of a very ridiculous and fanatical tenor has been presented to the legislature of Mass. asking for a law for imprisoning "certain yellow and rusty colored citizens of South Carolina," if they would happen to visit that state, except it shall appear that they are descended from a slave mother, in relation for the expulsion of Mr. Hoar, and the imprisonment of free persons of color in S. Carolina.

The damages awarded to Amos Kendall by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case between him and Stockton and Stokes, amount to $14,000. This is good. Justice though slow, is sure.—[St. Louis Clipper.