

AMERICAN.

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1849.

Local Items.

JEREMIAH WOODS, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Tolls on the Canal at this place. This is a good appointment. A more vigilant, faithful officer could not be selected.

There are occasionally sales of property in our county which are of interest to our community, as showing the prices of real estate, and the movements in trade. Messrs. Linn & Farquhar have purchased the large three story brick house with the blacksmith shop and dwelling attached, of Joseph Rodman.

Mr. Charles Van Camp lately sold his farm in this township at \$45 per acre.

Mr. Samuel Shirk, Jr. lately purchased a place of land, east of his father's farm, in Springfield township, at \$20 per acre.

C. F. Clarkson sold his hay farm near Union, a few days since, at \$22 per acre.

Mr. John W. Hitt has purchased one half of the Mill property of Mr. Holland, formerly belonging to John Pelsor.

The real estate belonging to the estate of Christopher Whitehead, deceased, was purchased by one of the heirs, Mr. Wardell.

We understand that but a small portion of the lands belonging to the estate of James Conwell, at the sale advertised, were disposed of.

Agents are in this place purchasing new corn for distillers, at 25 cents per bushel.

The price of coffee has advanced very unexpectedly in our market to 15 cents per lb.—This is said to be owing to the failure of the crops in Rio, and other places.

The water is now out of the canal, and will remain out for a few days, for repairs.

The Lawrenceburg branch of our Canal is about finished to Lawrenceburg. This appears to be a season of rejoicing with the citizens of that place.

S. C. Meredith, late publisher of the Centreville, Ind. Record, started for California last week.

The small post is said to be prevailing to a considerable extent in Cincinnati, still it is not best to believe all the magnified stories that are circulated about it.

It is stated that James B. Storch, Esq., of our place, is a candidate for the office of President Judge of this District, should the place be rendered vacant by the resignation of Judge Dana.

Judge Cassing has not yet received the appointment of Charge to Sweden, as has been stated in the papers. We are in hopes however, that he will receive it. He is every way capable and worthy of the station—and his appointment would be gratifying to his numerous friends, and complimentary to the State.

Presbyterian Revival.

There is going on at the Presbyterian church in this place a refreshing revival. Some fifteen or eighteen persons have been added to the church, and the prospect is good for more. The best of feeling prevails, and we hope the good work will go on. We are not a member of that church, but we can say that its members live in a way to win the hearts of others. The utmost brotherly love has always prevailed in its borders. Its members have with commendable zeal watched over each other in sickness or distress. They feel for each other as true Christians should feel. Of them it can truly be said, "See how these Christians love." This church, in numbers, for many years was very feeble, but its interests have been watched over and prayed for, by some most devoted and discreet men and women. And if all professing Christians would only live one year as exemplary, as holy, and as zealous in the cause as they should, they would take the world by storm.

Kennelville Journal.

Wm. H. Chandler, the editor of this paper, having been appointed Post Master of that city, has retired from that establishment. Knowing and watching as we do the career of every editor in the State, the retirement of a contemporary is an era with us. Every editor in the State has commenced his editorial career, since we have occupied our present position. We have therefore seen the commencement of all the present editors, as well as scores more who have flourished and fallen. Notwithstanding we are only 35 years old, and there are many editors in the State older in years, yet as editors they are all our juniors. Then we say when one is added to the list, or one retires, it is noticed by us with more than usual feeling. Mr. Chandler has published a good paper—been a devoted and consistent whig, and has done much service in the cause. We hope he has made an ample fortune at it.

Mr. Sanders, late of the Cairo D-ite, takes the Journal. Personally we are not as well acquainted with him as his predecessor. But Mr. Sanders has earned for himself a reputation for an able and witty writer, which has extended far beyond his own immediate country. We therefore look upon this as a valuable accession to the editorial corps of the State. We feel deeply the necessity of its character being elevated. We have seen too many more tools of politicians occupy these stations, who are perfect duds, and have no more to do with the editorial department of their papers than the man in the moon. They are generally bankrupt in character and purse—totally irresponsible in any respect. And these tools are made use of by the aspirant, the malignant and designing, to traduce the character of correct and responsible editors. Through them all the filth and venom of a corrupt village political clique is disgorged upon the best men of our State. This is no fancy sketch. Almost every county town in the State is cursed with this kind of a dung cart—the establishment either owned by a company, or mortgaged to those who started it—and the man at the head so destitute of character, that no honorable man can make them an equal by replying to their attacks. In this way, then, is the editorial profession very much degraded in our State. We really have but a few editors who are respectable, or responsible. We say this in all soberness. Look around you—see the tools—the duds—the vagabonds—the bloated—the minnies, that are made to talk and make signs like the images in the days of Henry VIIIth of England. And who does not feel humbled at the prospect.

We rejoice then at the accession of Mr. Sanders to our profession. He is a man of talents, and of independence.

Santa Anna.

El Lecero, published in Panama, says that information has just been received from Jamaica, stating that Gen. Santa Anna is laboring most earnestly to return to Mexico. Once there, he will have himself declared Dictator, annul the treaty of Queretaro, and renew the war with the United States. It is said, also, he has sent \$200,000 to be distributed among his partisans, and is making an effort to obtain five hundred Irishmen to land at Tampico and join his party there, which is very suspicious.

Two Months Notice.

This is the heading of a very pointed advertisement of Mr. Tyler, in this day's paper. Mr. Tyler has been longer engaged and done more business in this place than any other man. In money matters he has granted more favors and accommodations, than any other person. For 28 years he has been the leading Merchant in this place, and has extended credit to a large portion of the country, either in money, goods, or endorsement, until his outstanding claims are large. He now wishes to close his old and extensive accounts. And we are satisfied his advertisement this time is not more talk. He is in earnest. His age and health admonishes him to this step. Close application to the financial department of a large mercantile establishment for some 28 years (28 of his own) is enough to weaken and enfeeble the stoutest constitution.

We hope, and we wish, that all will make arrangements to meet their engagements with him by the time specified. It would do violence to his feelings to be compelled to harass any one, yet he is satisfied nothing but the most vigilant course will enable him to close his heavy accounts in any reasonable time.

So long has he been identified with the business and trade of the town—with its society and its history—that it would hardly be Brookville without him. It will be seen, however, that he is not about to close his store, as he has just brought on a new stock of goods.

Grand Union D. of T.

This body convened on the 17th, and adjourned on the 19th. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. CAVERT, of Indianapolis, G. F. S. A. Mrs. LEXLEY, of Lawrenceburg, G. S. A. Mrs. RICHMOND, of Indianapolis, G. S. S. T. Mrs. BASSER, of Indianapolis, G. S. T. Mrs. HELL, of Lawrenceburg, G. Chap. Mrs. HEY, of Vernon, G. S. C. Mrs. THAYER, of Shelbyville, G. S. Sent.

Louisville Courier.

If it would be of any benefit, we would say a good word for that excellent political, commercial, and miscellaneous paper, the Louisville Courier. It is truly a worthy paper, but we are so overshadowed, connected with, and owned by Cincinnati, that many of our people do not know any other place, or read any other paper. So eulogies upon the Courier would be thrown away. No difference, we will think as we please, if it is not polite to say it.

Enant to Gen. Taylor.

It appears, from the proceedings of an anti-slavery convention, held in Norristown, Pa., that Mr. Garrison, the noted abolitionist, had prepared an address to be delivered to Gen. Taylor, had he visited Massachusetts, in which he would have applied the most insulting epithets to the President. He read the address to the convention, remarking that "if Zachary Taylor, in view of his wickedness and oppression, had been met with rebukes and railings, instead of cheers and rejoicings, he would have been induced to abolish slavery, not only on his own plantation, but also in other places."

We have no idea that President Taylor would have been received by the people of Massachusetts in any other than a respectful manner; and we are confident that he would not have permitted Mr. Garrison to address him in language so exceedingly offensive as that contemplated by this ultra-abolitionist. A Northern paper makes the following extracts from the address:

"That office," referring to the Chief Magistracy, was coveted when the people elected a tyrant to fill it. You say, Mr. Garrison, to President Taylor, in the address, 'you are a successful perpetrator of robbery, murder, and every atrocity, upon a gigantic scale. You are a man stealer; you are honored, exalted, flattered, but still you are a man stealer. It is said you are honest, but no honest man would deprive his fellow man of his liberty. It is said you are brave, but the brave man would not hold in bondage his fellow man.'

Miss Fillmore, a daughter of the Vice President of the United States, recently received an appointment as teacher in one of the public schools of Buffalo, and is now acting in that capacity. How striking an illustration of the simplicity of our Republican institutions! Miss Fillmore received her education at the State Normal School.

Imprecations.

The following letter is a long account of 'the wonderful cure' effected by a mesmerist in that town. Miss Hannah S. Ames, who has been unable to speak for seventeen months, was mesmerized. The doctor placed his hand upon her throat, commanded her to speak, and she made the attempt and spoke. This is looked up by twenty-one persons.

Abolition in Portuguese Colonies.

It is said there is a prospect of a law being passed in Portugal for the abolition of slavery in all the Colonies of that country. A bill for that purpose was read in the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon, on the 25th of May last, and on the 25th of June following, the committee on Colonial Affairs, to which it was referred, made a report approving and recommending its adoption by the Chambers.

The number of slaves that will be freed by this measure should it become a law, is between fifty and sixty thousand, nearly thirty thousand of whom are in the settlements along the Eastern Coast of Africa, about six hundred in the Cape de Verde Islands, and the remainder chiefly in the settlements and on the islands along the Western Coast of Africa.

Emigration.

There have arrived at the quarantine ground, Staten Island, from the first of April to the last of October, one hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-three passengers; being an average of eight hundred and thirty-six per day; and an increase of nearly thirty-five thousand over the same number of days last year.—N. Y. Sun.

What Next?

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 17th inst., informs us that one of the churches of that city, the subject has been branched whether it is proper for men and women to sit together in the church or not, during divine service! The next question we expect to hear agitated is the propriety of running separate lines of omnibuses, steamboats and railway trains for the two sexes, with drivers, captains, conductors and engineers of each sex—who can tell what wonders are yet in the womb of this enlightened nineteenth century? [N. Y. Sun.]

Death of a Bride and her Maid.

On Saturday afternoon, a worthy, containing Mr. J. Bryden and two young women, who had acted as bridesmaids, (the parties having only been married that morning), was proceeding up the river towards Piquette, T. Ladd, brother to the bride, having the management of the boat. When about midway between Batesville and Waverly, it came across the mooring chain of a large wharf which was then at anchor.

The vessel, in alarm, rose from her moorings, and the boat overturned, and the whole party were immersed in the water. Unfortunately, the bride and Mary Ashdown, one of the bridesmaids, sunk and were drowned. (Quincy Cent. Oct. 2.)

Correspondence of the Indiana American.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, 1849.
Mr. Editor:—In most of the maps of the upper Mississippi country, the river St. Croix is represented as entering that river at Lake Pepin, which is incorrect, for it enters in several miles above the lake. It is a large river, and navigable for Steam Boats for probably 60 or 70 miles. The first 23 miles of it from the mouth is a very beautiful lake with bold shores, and fine scenery generally. Our boat went to the head of this lake before going to St. Paul, where we found the second town of importance in Minnesota. The name, Stillwater, is not very euphonious, but the town is a thriving village of white frame houses which may contain 400 or 500 inhabitants, though the citizens claim some 8 or 900.

From the mouth of the St. Croix, to St. Paul, is, if I remember aright, about 110 miles—making in all, about 60 miles from Stillwater by the river, when the distance by land is but seven miles.

The first inhabited part of the Territory of Minnesota, begins at the point of land formed by the junction of the Mississippi and St. Croix. There seems to be an embryo town here of a house or two, called Point Douglas. The only land owned in the Territory by either the U. S. Government, or citizens, lies between these rivers, which has crowded most of the citizens into a small space, and forced the makers of towns upon speculation to crowd them rather than; there being not more than 25 or 26 miles between Stillwater, St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Peters, and Mendota.

St. Paul, the seat of the Territorial Government, is nearly as large as Brookville in the east bottom, but not quite so well built; it probably contains nearly as many inhabitants. It is immediately on the east bank of the river, on a bluff more than a hundred feet high, of solid rock, a kind of nature magnesian limestone, in strata of various thickness, with vertical fissures in which forms a wall as straight as a mason could build. One of these fissures occurs just where they are digging a road down the bank to the upper Steamboat landing, so that there is a complete wall upon the land side which will forever prevent the caving in of the bank upon the road. The soil upon which the town is built is a black loam, almost as black as powdered charcoal, which makes a very interesting kind of mud during wet weather. This mud making operation is very materially assisted by certain springs and slushy prairie lands of the town, which overflow and run across the streets in the neighborhood of the American House—around the stables and into the back yards.

Though, as the people say there, 'it is a new country' and all this will be remedied. Part of the town is rather sandy, and, of course, much more pleasant than the part referred to. The Legislature was in session when I was there, and occupied a couple of rooms in a tavern, called the Centre or Central house, kept by Mr. Kennedy. Both branches of the Legislature are composed of men who mostly look like gentlemen, and will compare favorably with the members of similar bodies in the western States generally. I had some difficulty in getting into the 'lower House' in consequence of there not being room for more than a dozen spectators. Immediately after I got in, a gentleman got up, and in a kind of broken English, addressed the House, and in inserting in lieu thereof the word 'of', for, he said, he thought it would be more proper. After some little time for consideration, the speaker asked the question, 'is the House ready for the question upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Snake River?' Thereupon, as a matter of course, I bolted, for no stranger hearing the like of that for the first time, could keep his face straight, unless his organ of mirthfulness was much smaller than mine is.

Almost the whole of this town has sprung up within a year—allowing employment for a large number of carpenters and other mechanics.—The business of carpentering is the best probably of any in the Territory, though they complain of not being able to obtain money for their labor. Wagons and teams are scarce, so that hauling is high and is a good business. At the time I was there the keepers of grog shops, Billiard tables, Tenpin Alleys and other gaming Hells, seemed to be doing a very fair business—the merchants and tavern keepers, something farther than this there appeared to be but little doing.

Farming for the next few years will be very profitable, for the products of the very few farmers there is now wholly insufficient to feed the population. I could not learn that winter wheat had been thoroughly tried there, though the impression generally seemed to be that it would not succeed, on account of the severity of the winters and small quantity of snow. Corn is an uncertain crop, though it succeeded well this year.—They plant none but the smaller kinds. Potatoes succeed well, and turnips grow to a prodigious size. Oats produce well, and all the common garden vegetables succeed admirably.—When I left St. Paul, the morning of the 5th inst., the most tender vegetable had not been injured by frost—such as beans, Cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., all were green.

One of the greatest difficulties the farmer in the northern country has to contend with in the raising of corn, is the Red winged Blackbird (Orolus phoeniceus). They are throughout this whole country in immense numbers, and alight in the corn fields in flocks of thousands at a time, and if you drive them out one side, they fly round and light in the other, and destroy immense quantities of corn, not only in Minnesota, but Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Sioux and Chippewas have among them the original Indian corn, and I intended to have brought some of it home, but when I was with the Indians I was more occupied watching the scalping, and other of their doings, that I wholly forgot my memory.

I will write again soon.

H.

A Carious Fact.

The whole population of the United States could be compressed into the space of one mile square, and each individual be allowed sufficient room to breathe in. Fifteen inches square would suffice for this. There are 1700 yards in a mile, which multiplied, give 63,360 inches, and this product divided by fifteen, the number of inches of space occupied by each individual would place 4224 of them in a row to extend the length of a mile; and the same number of rows to complete a square mile would consequently number 17,424,576.

Good Salary.

Mrs. Thompson S. Brown, late Engineer to the Erie Railroad, will soon leave this country for five years' engagement with the Emperor of Russia, from whom he is to receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The Cincinnati Times says that the Col. Medical Institute of that city has taken the lead in doing away with professional jealousy, by establishing a professorship of Homoeopathy.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1849.
The title of the foreign organ, that this Administration is opposed to the repeal of the navigation laws between this country and Great Britain, or rather the repeal of the restrictions in those laws which the British kept our shipping merchants from participating in the carrying trade of Great Britain, and the shipping merchants of that nation from participating in our carrying trade, is solely and entirely an error, and without a particle of foundation. As I understand, the President, and every member of the Cabinet, are decidedly in favor of the step which England has taken in this matter, in thus accepting the offer on our part, which has been constantly held out to her ever since the passage of the law of 1817, on the subject. By this step American vessels can, after the 1st of January next, take cargoes from Great Britain to the East or West Indies, or to any other part of the world, and return to England with cargoes from the same ports, with English vessels, while the vessels of Great Britain can take cargoes from or to parts of the United States upon the same footing with our own vessels.—It is in advantage to be reaped in consequence of this mutual act of reciprocity, yanks in commerce and industry will reap it. This is some good reason why General Taylor and his cabinet are pleased that England has at last accepted our long-extended proffer. And because they are pleased in the matter, without making an unnecessary proclamation of the fact, that the policy of that Government is to be hostile to the step. If they were to come out and say they were for it, each and all of them, no doubt the 'foreign organ' would find something in the measure to censure and condemn—such is its propensity to find fault with every thing the Administration proposes.

In my last letter on this subject, an error occurred in substituting the word counting for counting. Quite a number of strangers may be seen in town at this time. Mr. Piquette of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Gallagher of Virginia, are here, and rumor says there are soon to be made auditors.

A Test of Citizenship.

A correspondent of the Boston Republican recommends some one of the towns in Massachusetts that is sure to elect its candidate, to nominate a negro for the next Legislature, by way of testing the citizenship of the negro.

Parson Business of the West.

The Bedford, Ia., Standard of last week, has the following reference to Hogs in Lawrence county:

"We are not prepared, with our limited knowledge of the resources of this county, to state what number will be produced this season. We are informed, however, that a very large number are prepared for the market. This county is a large producer of hogs, and in proportion to any other in the southern part of the State."

As yet we have heard of no purchases passing through our county. We believe there is a general feeling with the dealers to hold off.—Farmers and country stores are in the market for sales, offers that are made, paying them reasonable profits for their labor, should be promptly accepted.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: "Good Hogs are rather scarce. We quote sales of light cattle at the yards at \$4.25. Sales of light cows at \$2.25. Sales of inferior cattle we quote at \$2.50. Hogs during the week have been sold at \$7.25 per head. Sales of sheep at \$1.50 per head. Sales of lambs at \$1.75."

IF THE Cincinnati Economist understands that an old and wealthy hardware house in Sheffield, England, is negotiating for the establishment of a branch in Cincinnati for the manufacture of Hardware.

A New Website.

By a notice published in this day's paper, it will be observed that a State Convention of Free Soil men is to be held at the city of New York, on the 1st of December next, for the purpose of providing for the establishment of a Newspaper Organ at the Capital, devoted to the new organization. There may be something more in this proposed movement than meets the eye, and if there be, time will of course develop the matter. We think it proper now to say for the satisfaction of our readers, that we publish the notice at the request of a leading gentleman of the anti-slavery party, who in this paper was a distinguished member of the whig party. From this, we infer only that those at the head of the movement cannot confide in the belief that the democratic party will adhere to the line of policy marked out by the late Democratic State Convention, and that they still more strongly distrust the whig party under the lead of Taylor.

[Ind. State Sentinel.]

East Wishes of a Child.

The following beautiful little poem was written by James T. Fields, for the Boston Book for 1850. It is taken from the proof-sheets by a correspondent of the New York Literary World:

All the hedges are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing;
Let me leave this stifled room,
Let me go where flowers are growing!

Look! my cheeks are thin and pale,
And my eyes are very low;
Ere my night begins to grow,
Mother dear, you'll let me go!

Was not that the robin's song?
Piping through the casement wide?
I shall not be listening long!
Take me to the meadow side.

Bear me to the willow brook;
Bear me to the merry mill;
On the orchard I must look
Ere my hearting grows its fill.

Faint and fainter grows my breath,
Bear me quickly down the lane.
Mother dear, this child of death—
I shall never speak again!

Still the hedges are in bloom,
And the warm west wind is blowing;
Still we sit in silent gloom,
O'er the grave the grass is growing.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No More Strangers.

The noblest man I know on Earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, bucked by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods, and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working man! whatever his task,
To carve the stone, or beat the hod—
They wear upon their faces and brow
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are their droops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working man,
Who rears the cities of the plain;
Who digs the mines, and builds the ships;
And drives the commerce of the main;
God bless them for their honest hands
Which wrought the glory of our lands!

H.

Session Sentinels.

The State Session will be issued. Tri-weekly during the coming session of the Legislature, as usual. They will employ a corps of the best reporters, and the proceedings of the Assembly will be given in the usual correct form.

Tri-weekly for the Session, \$1.00 Weekly.

IF Hon. O. H. Smith returned on the cars to Indianapolis, on the 23rd of Oct. from the great St. Louis and Pacific Rail Road Convention—he is said to have made a great speech. Among the delegates from Indiana, to the Convention, we notice the names of Hon. O. H. Smith, R. W. Thompson, Albert S. White, A. T. Ellis and Dr. Rufus Heywood.

IF The editor of the Providence Journal is the Governor of Rhode Island, and has a salary of \$100. He continues to print his newspaper for a living, and to play Governor for fun.

IF Capt. McDougal, late of Indianapolis, has been elected from the district of Sacramento, a delegate to the Convention to form a State Constitution in California.

Washington, Oct. 15, 1849.

W. N. Haldeman.—Sir: For the reputation of the American people, it is much to be regretted that the fact at this time has been disclosed of the extremes to which the loco foco party have gone in offering personal insult to the President of the United States, and the estimable and unoffending families of his household. I allude to a large number of letters under anonymous signatures sent through the mail to the different members of Gen. Taylor's family, of the most obscene, licentious and abusive character. Those who have had the inspection of these characteristic productions of Locofoco writers, pronounce them to exceed in vulgarity and obscenity any thing of the kind that has ever fallen under their observation, and of a nature that would disgrace the lowest brothel in the land. To such an extent has this been carried, that the ladies of the White House dare not open a letter until inspected by the male members of the family, unless coming from some well known handwriting, the identity of which admits of no doubt. This infamous and unprecedented base conduct has had an example set, not only in the tone of the articles of the Union, but in the blasphemous and infidel productions of "Heroic Age," who boasts upon the avenues in Washington that his letters have secured the Union a thousand subscribers among the dregs of society, and that they are the principal claim he has for becoming the successful candidate of his party for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives. If the American people will countenance such conduct as this towards the President and ladies of his household, then for the first time in my life will I blush to be called an American. Unscrupulous, corrupt and degrading as locofocoism from time to time has shown itself, never before has it given such conclusive evidence of total depravity as in the character of the letters sent to Gen. Taylor, his wife and daughter, by these concealed, cowardly, skulking assassins of private character and virtue. The President has been advised, obscene and disgusting as are these locofoco letters, to permit them to be published, that the world might know how unfeeling is the abyss of locofoco infamy and depravity. Thus far he has peremptorily refused, but the time has come when the vast body of the people should know the character of some of the discharged locofoco libelers and scoundrels.—Some of them flatter themselves their concealment is beyond detection, but a few months may serve to undeceive them in this respect.

[Cor. Lou. Courier.]

Arrivals in France.

Mr. Rives in Paris.—The National Intelligence of this morning says the latest letters received by our Government from Paris are of the 3d instant. They announce Mr. Rives' arrival, and the telegraphic dispatch, given in another column, dissipates any fear that the dismissal of M. Poussin impeded any impediment to the reception of the American Minister; for, according to this despatch, it had been announced in Paris Monteur (the official paper) that the French Government disavowed M. Poussin's conduct, and had appointed another Minister in his place. This intelligence, in showing the acquiescence of the French Government in the correctness of the course adopted by our Executive towards the French Minister, and removing all apprehension of any difficulty arising between the two Governments from this cause, will afford sincere satisfaction to the American Republic.

No more complete vindication could be made, of the entire correctness of the course pursued by Gen. Taylor in dismissing the Minister, to whose official communications just exceptions were taken for their grossly offensive character, than the government of France itself has thus given, by the official disclaimer of the conduct of M. Poussin. We confess that we were not without apprehension that some pretext would be available by the French government to widen the breach, which the course of Mr. Minister at Washington had caused, or to excuse the conduct of that Minister. We could not see, after the letter of M. de Tocqueville to Mr. Clayton, on the latter submitting the correspondence to him, how it could be reconciled without an explicit disavowal of the conduct of M. Poussin. That letter of M. de Tocqueville stopped only short of an approval of the position taken and language used by M. Poussin; and we must suppose that either it was written without the knowledge or approbation of the French cabinet; or that they have, under a full view of all the circumstances of the case, wisely and properly decided to disavow their representative in Washington had, of his own promptings, undertaken to say for them.

But, no matter for what reason or by what influence, the French Cabinet has decided to disavow, and of consequence to disapprove of, the conduct of M. Poussin, the fact that they have done so, even in the face of an almost endorsement by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is to be regarded as a complete vindication of the whole proceeding of our government, and must expose to severe censure those of the opposition to Gen. Taylor and his administration, who, anticipating displeasure from France at the dismissal of M. Poussin and regardless of the rights and dignity of their government, were preparing to take sides with France against it.

Now that France has acknowledged that Gen. Taylor was right in dismissing M. Poussin, at the time and in the manner he did, what will those presses in our country have to say—how will they excuse their censure of the time and manner that dismissed the Minister. They are more French than even the French Cabinet is!

The following toast was drunk at the African fair-ace—natural sweetens needs no perfume, nor color needs no paint." Twenty-six cheers, and grins by the acre.

IF An English paper in speaking of mysterious disappearance of a clergyman says when he left the residence of a friend, he was perfectly sober. Remarkable.

IF A boy at school in the west, when called to recite his lesson in history was asked "what is German Diet?" "Sourcrot, schnapps and sausages."

Should Ladies wear Pantaloons.

This is now the greatest question of the day! Mr. Fanny Kemble Butler—who by the way, is now Mrs. Butler no longer, her husband having succeeded in obtaining a divorce from her—has set the fashion, and all the romantic school girls of Lenox, where she resides, are imitating her bra—bravery! They ride horses, go a fishing camp in the rain, and probably soon force some poor male biped to do their cooking and darn their stockings! Now, we have nothing to say against this, we merely regard them as the innocent vagaries of the charming wood-nymphs, and hope they may succeed in turning themselves to the changes of our climate.

Panama Railroad.

This improvement is to be permanently made at an early day. The original intention was, to construct a provisional or temporary Road in the first instance, but this has been abandoned in consequence of the favorable consideration extended to the route via Lake Nicaragua or by Tehuantepec.

The Panama route had been surveyed, a company chartered, and the stock all taken; and now it is announced in the New York papers that twenty-one of the forty-six miles between Panama and the Bay of Timon, has been put under contract. The work is to be commenced in December proximo, and the contractors, Messrs. Totten and Trautwine, expect to complete the communication within a year.

The "gold diggings" of California are now "afar off"—but soon a visit to the arduous valley of the Sacramento, will be a mere pleasure trip—a few days' respite from the old-fashioned, hard, daily industry, to gather "bags of gold dust," as an amusement.—Cin. Gazette.

Wonderful Discovery.

Dr. Sylvester, an Italian by birth, and an eminent chemist, has discovered a mode of hardening the human body to the consistency of stone or solid marble, which he is about to exhibit in London. His specimens have excited great astonishment. One was the head of a lady, with the hair parted and dressed, retaining its flexible properties and colors, although the surface from which it grew resembled stone—some what like wax model; also a child's head, plump and dimpled as if in life, and a tongue, petrified, as if it had never uttered a sound. The petrifying process is said to be simple and cheap. A bouquet of choice flowers—the juice first extracted by a pneumatic process—preserved their natural colors, but were as hard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them from Parian marble; for not only the leaves and petals were rendered stone-like, but the minute, hair-formed stems were rendered coralline.

Arrival of the European Mails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.
The European mails were received last night. The telegraphic synopsis gave full accounts of every thing of the slightest interest. From Austria we learn that 1200 vessels were employed conveying the sick and wounded from Comorn.

Travellers from the lower Danube, affirm that Kossuth and Bem both embraced the Turkish faith.

A letter received by a house in New York, from Lisbon states that the American charge had received orders from Washington to demand a positive answer from the Portuguese government, before the 1st of November, whether they would settle claims for wrongful seizures of American vessels or not.

The Evidence of Christianity.

A person desirous of the proofs of the Christian religion, is like an heir finding the deeds of his estate. Shall he officially condemn them as counterfeit, or cast them aside without examination?—Pascal.