

Richmond, (Va.) August 31, 1835.

FROM CHINA.—By the ship Tremont, Capt. Cunningham, we have Canton papers and Price Currents to the 7th of April.

A Circular, signed by a number of gentlemen, including our fellow citizen, Mr. D. W. C. Olyphant, and Rev. E. C. Bridgeman, missionary of the American Board, announces that \$4360 has been subscribed in Canton towards the establishment of an institution there, to be called the Morrison Education Society. Its object is, "to establish and support schools in China, in which native youth shall be taught, in connexion with their own, to read and write the English language." The committee solicit the co-operation of the benevolent in other countries.

CANTON, April 7.—The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word season will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year, and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty vessels under the British flag, of 82,442 registered tons, and exporting 43,641,200 lbs. of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834: memorable by many important events; memorable by the lesson read by governor Loo to Lord Palmerston; and which we trust his lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it memoriter greatly to Loo's satisfaction: memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented Lord Napier on these shores; memorable by his precipitated death: memorable by the contrary of interests so cunningly and collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the company, non-trading by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in Leadenhall street, or an orderly factory in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect its subjects residing in China with its strong arm of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known.—Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favor, and we are confident of the result.

The rumor of the insurrection of the large, mountainous, and well-watered province of Sze-chuen (the four streams) is still increasing. It is said that the adherents of Chang-kikurh, the Mahomedan prince who caused so much anxiety to the emperor when he was out in 23, and rising to revenge his death. They plead that as he surrendered himself, his life ought to have been spared. The independent Meowsee, are, it is said, espousing the cause of this murdered chieftain, who was hewn in pieces in the presence of the merciful emperor of China, and many of his relations beheaded.

The above article appeared in the Register of the 7th of April, as a communication, and, we think, affords sufficient evidence of a state of feeling and opinion among the British residents in the celestial empire, which bodes no good to the long established impunity to the Chinese in their absurd pretensions to supremacy, and vastuous displays of capricious and arbitrary power. If such plain language can be used in a paper published in one of the principal cities of the empire, within the very grasp of the haughty Loo and his ready mandarins, but little respect can be paid to their authority, little fear entertained of their ability to resent and punish. We feel assured that the day is not far distant when the half-civilized Manchou Tartars are to learn their real place in the scale of nations.

WHAT STEPS SHOULD THE EXPECTED STRENGTH FROM ENGLAND TAKE!

Dear Mr. Editor.—Here is a question for you and your readers; for certain as fate a force is to come, and as surely the good or bad management of that force is to secure its success and our welfare, or its failure and our further loss and degradation.

The only way I can clearly explain the matter is supposing the envoy, one qualified to secure public confidence, let us say the honorable Mount Stuart Elphinstone; and the force sent precisely what the British Merchants here have lately asked from their gracious sovereign: that granted, let him rendezvous his strength off the mouth of this river, take on board your interpreters, fresh provisions and water, in large quantities, and any native pilots, or charts, the zeal of your countrymen may furnish you with: so supplied, make for Amoy; let all the fleet anchor for shelter inside the Bank; but let the line of battleship—say the Caladonian, of 120 guns, piloted by the steamer, enter the finest harbor in the world, and reaching up abreast of the town let the envoy, receive on her deck a receipt for a letter from William of England to the Emperor of China, demanding redress for the insult and injuries done to her honor through Lord Napier, and this receipt from the highest mandarin the envoy must insist on, and if the receipt is not got he is to proceed to bombard the town till it rot.

I suppose the receipt to be granted and he sails away; let it be in writing understood that he goes to meet an accredited servant of rank of the emperor's to settle, without bloodshed, his claims at Teensing, or that point of water he considers nearest to Peking.

This operation should be repeated in latitude thirty, off Ningpo, only so changed that the fleet goes boat-side the islands. A frigate, with the envoy on board, and a steamer going to Choosan.

Once more off Nanking!—And as soon as the gulf of Pe-che-le (shallow water) is approached, a safe anchorage for frigates and the line-of-battle ships should be chosen, and the envoy in a vessel of small draft of water, towed by the steamer, should proceed to the mouth of the small estuary, distant about twelve miles from Peking, where another copy of the letter to the gates of Peking, in the care of an officer, attended by Mr. Gutzlaff, and a small select guard of honor, and intimidation in writing given that the envoy demands the presence of a man of rank to hear our complaints.

If redress is granted, a specific demand should be made for the destruction of the Bogue forts; for the insult by them offered to our flag, and that destruction should take place in presence of and be certified by, a commander of a British cruiser, and a distinct intimation given that, if this is not complied with, England will herself undertake the work of demolition of those forts.

Loo, as the highest officer insulting Lord Napier, should, by stipulation, be degraded.

These things complied with, and security given for the landing of a British envoy, the after treaty on amicable terms is a matter of ease and certainty.

Suppose then not complied with, two or three stations in safe harbors by the largest ships are to be selected along the coast, and the trade of China (perhaps the largest coasting trade in the world) to be absolutely annihilated, taking such other steps of annoyance as a good military judge may consider within his means for intercepting the imperial revenue in its progress to Peking.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the first programme of operations I would expect to be filled up with spirit and skill, were the envoy I have hinted at the likely person to do the work; and its triumphant success is about as certain as the rising of the sun to-morrow.

AN ENEMY TO HALF-MEASURES.

Ed April, 1835.

Worthy of imitation in America.—A clerk in one of the departments of the Treasury, having interfered in the elections for Parliament, has in conformity to a statute of George III, been dismissed.

Dear Sir: Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State on the subject of the election of President; and as you are Chairman of one of the principal committees, which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication.

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the presidency, I have given my friends to understand in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As matter of choice, I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I was not desirous of the office, except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen, who looked to the office, as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things. My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nominations, and the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed.—Necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles and of course acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision.—As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate by my account.

With great respect I am,  
Very truly and sincerely yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

A Tallahassee paper has the following.

In East Florida, notwithstanding the cultivation of the cane continues less successfully, and a period may arrive of more propitious seasons, better experience, more capital and more encouraging prices abroad, which may cause the general cultivation to be resumed.

In the meantime, in justice to the soil, I must observe, that 16 stalks have been produced from a single joint of cane, and another 14, from sandy land; average number of 10 stalks. Ten of these weighed 504 pounds; 2,000 lbs. is a common quantity of sugar from one acre. One planter made 1,800 lbs. using 8 joints only, and leaving 4 for seed. The cane was planted 4½ feet apart. It had been at 3 feet only, and with an iron mill, he supposed he would make 4,000 lbs. to the acre. Another, with 40 made 50 lbs. sugar 80 lbs. molasses, 6,000 bushels corn, 40 bales cotton, 600 bushels rice, besides sundry improvements, and clearing 130 acres. One hand can easily manage four acres, with a little culture. I could multiply examples of this kind, were it not for fear of fatiguing you. I close, therefore, by remarking, that a friend of mine redeems the loss before mentioned of cutting down the cane prematurely, by burying or covering it carefully, by which operation the cane recovers in part, gives a produce of double the quantity.

The Boston papers are taking sides upon the question of whether the brig Sarah blew up from the explosion of gunpowder or saltpetre. The following from the Transcript gives a bird's eye view of the matter.

"Let us see how we all stand.  
Pender-ites.—Courier, Gazette, Atlas and Journal.  
Peter-ites.—Advertiser, Patriot, Chronicle and Messenger.  
Decomposition-ite and Right-theory-ite.—TRANSCRIPT.

Now, "who blew up the ship?" "This subject," to use President Quincy's favorite expression, "has great relations;" and, standing, as we do, "all alone in our glory," we presume that no one will have the audacity to deny, that our opinion, based on irresistible arguments, far outweighs the vague and visionary theories of the conflicting powderites, and steamites, who really are shockingly ignorant of the whole subject. Professor Hare might be quoted as authority, if we had his permission—but we have not."—Cin. Mir.

From the Cincinnati Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY. Mr. Joshua Trotter, of Springborough, Warren county, Ohio, has been absent from his family for about two weeks. His absence was to them wholly inexplicable and excited great apprehension. On Sunday, Sept. 13th, he came to this city on his return home, and gave the following account of his absence.

He came to Cincinnati, Saturday, August 29, where he transacted some business, and received a small sum of money. On Sunday morning, August 30, after breakfast, he set out for home, on horseback. On the hill road to Carthage, between four and five miles from Cincinnati, at a convenient place for instantly secreting him, he was suddenly dragged from his horse by two footmen whom he had just past. His horse was turned loose, and himself blindfolded, and silence enforced by threats of instant death. His money, about 150 dollars, was taken from him, with inquiries indicating that a mistake had been made in the person seized and in the amount of his money. He was detained all day blindfolded, and at night conducted, in the same condition, to the river, where he was put on board a boat, so fitted that he was confined in an apartment where he could make no observation of what was passing around him. In this way he was carried down the Ohio river to a point below the Yellow Banks, where, on Wednesday night, Sept. 10, he was taken up a high bluff to a distance from the river, and set at liberty.

He came to Cincinnati on his return, as stated, and was accompanied to the scene of the robbery by some friends. Upon inquiry his horse, saddle and bridle were recovered, having been taken up almost directly after his capture. Mr. Trotter is represented to be a respectable man of worth of belief. The solution of his story would seem to be this; that arrangements had been made to rob and kidnap some person, and after seizing him, the alternative was to murder him or to proceed. He was captured and blindfolded so suddenly, that he has no distinct knowledge of the physiognomy of the persons that seized him.

We learn with regret, that Mr. Alfred C. Hurt, of Flemingsburg, was shot by Nathan Hodge, on Sunday night last. Mr. C. Hurt instantly expired. Hodge has since been committed and lodged in jail.—Maysville Ky. Monitor, Sept. 24.

The Waterford (Ireland) Chronicle contains an account of a man who was hanged by mistake, for the crime of murder, in that city. The murder was committed nine or ten years ago. So certain was the prisoner of an acquittal from want of evidence, that he never took a single precaution for his safety, until the power of doing so had passed away. The prisoner was named Edmond Pine; the real murderer who resembled him in personal appearance, Savage. The witness who swore to Pine's identity was a brother of the murdered woman, and he observed that there was a mark or cut upon the cheek of the murderer, and that a similar one was on the chin of the prisoner. Previous to his execution he was asked; and no such mark was found upon him. After his sentence, and until the moment of his execution, he continually and in the most solemn manner declared his innocence; and circumstances have come to light which prove that he suffered death unjustly!

TAPPAN. This disturber of the peace of the country, and co-operator with the nullifiers to abolish the Union, pretends, in a late declaration, that his monstrous accumulation of human horrors pictured by himself and brother fanatics in the visions of their crazed imagination, are all intended for the edification of the master and not the servant. It is well answered by the extract, which we take from an able examination of the pretended explanation of the objects of the Anti Slavery Societies. We know the fact ourselves, that the slaves are in many instances supplied with caricatures exciting them to revolt and massacre:

The abolitionists seek to avoid the charge of exciting disturbance among the negroes, by asserting that they do not send their publications to the slaves, nor employ agents to distribute them. A leading part of their plan, however, as laid down in the "Declaration" before quoted, is sending out agents, and the unsparing and extensive dissemination of their papers. Now, though agents may be employed for other purposes, they may nevertheless incidentally scatter abolitionary tracts on their routes. And although not sent directly to the slaves, for the very sufficient reason that they cannot read, these papers are nevertheless disseminated in the vicinity of the slaves, where there are free negroes, and women and children, and weak men of the whites who can read, and from whom the slaves must, in the ordinary course of things, imbibe something of the sentiments circulating around them, in which they have so deep an interest. Besides, the slaves can understand pictures, if they cannot read print. What is the meaning of the cuts representing the cruelties of masters, and negro sufferings, which fill the covers, and are interspersed through the pages of their pamphlets? Are they addressed to the understanding of the white men, or to the senses or passions of the ignorant blacks? Again. The abolitionists assert a right to send the slaves and a right in the slaves to receive their works. This position is twice repeated in the August number of the Human Rights. Why assert a right they exercise of which they so strenuously deny. And why refrain from exercising it, in order to enlighten the slaves, especially since, if we believe them, there is nothing in their productions which could encourage an insurrectionary movement. In addition to all this, we have accounts from the South, that the abolitionary papers are disseminated by secret agents, that they do reach the slaves, and influence their minds. For these reasons I must be permitted to doubt the substantial truth of the above mentioned disclaimer, and to consider it at least as an equivocation.—Globe.

RAIL ROAD FROM NEW ORLEANS TO NASHVILLE.

The railroad hence to Nashville will not be so great in length as that through the state of South Carolina to Charleston. Whether the expenses of construction will be equal is doubted, if we may judge of the facilities locally presented. The road to Charleston is rugged and uneven in its course, requiring that the valleys should be raised and the rough places made plain. But the route hence to Nashville keeps the even tenor of its way—there being scarcely a hillock to obstruct the level of the vista; and very few marshy spots. Timber is convenient to the route the whole way; and the road will be convenient for the Tennesseans, Mississippians, and Louisianians. It will run west of the lakes, for the product of Florida; and centre of the state of Mississippi, to subserve as many planters as possible.

The width of the track will be about 5½ feet. This is larger than usual; but considered likely to afford greater facilities for carrying cotton, as the cars can be of greater capacity. Mr. Ranney the engineer of the company, is on his way to New York to go to Europe—that he may inspect the improvements recently made in the railroads in England, Scotland, and on the continent; and in the engines. He seems to be fully adequate to the object of his mission; and we entertain no doubt of his success. He may be useful otherwise to Louisiana; for we hear that a project will soon be started, of connecting New Orleans with the gulf of California through Texas by a railroad, hence via Nacé hitoches or Nacogdoches, through the gorge of the Rocky mountains, and thence to some point on the gulf where a good harbor may be found. We have learned from those who have traversed the mountains at the gorge, that a railroad could easily be constructed there; and that as soon as peace shall have been restored in Texas, the citizens of that state will anxiously aid any efforts on the part of the New Orleans merchants to form this direct intercourse with China. Is not such a route practicable as one by the isthmus of Panama? Shall the merchants of New Orleans continue slumbering over the prospects which nature has indicated to them; which even cupidity suggests; and which require but the energies of wealth and art to complete?

This would be a glorious ramification of routes for New Orleans. On the south we would have facilities of external communication with every part of the world, by the gulf of Mexico—by which our merchant vessels, steam ships or boats, would afford a rapid and easy intercourse foreign and domestic. On the east, we shall have a railroad to Nashville, thence to Richmond—which will be short of 1300 miles, thence to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York—being about 1600 miles; or 400 less than any other route between New Orleans and New York; besides affording a rapid and constant communication at all times for trade and travel. Supposing then the locomotives to travel 20 miles an hour, travellers might pass between those cities in 80 hours; but including probable delays in at least four days; so that in five days, one might traverse from one abutment state of the Union to the other—from Maine to Louisiana.

Northward of the city, we have intercourse with one-third of the Union, by the Mississippi and its tributary rivers; and westward, besides having a similar communication by the Missouri, White, Black, Arkansas & Red rivers, we grasp in prospect the almost certainty of having a railroad hence

across the mountains to the gulf of California; from which we can command the Pacific Ocean; send our steam ships thence to China, the East Indies, Persia—to all Asia and the west of Africa; and vastly outstrip the little-cruiser of the ocean on the northwest of Europe. O that Texas belonged to the United States!

Do we not perceive that England is making every effort to anticipate our rapid strides to facilities and extension of commerce with Asia? that she even meditates a steamboat navigation by the Euphrates and Red sea to the Eastern ocean? and that the potentates of Egypt, Turkey and Persia must play second fiddle to her attempt! Shall the citizens of American slumber supinely, with such prospects before them, of foisting the Asiatic markets—and of extending their commerce to every part of the world? Can they not perceive their superior facilities of forming an intercourse with China; and that they might voyage a second time thither, before Englishmen could once even by the Mediterranean!

If the route across the Isthmus of Panama deserve the attention and support of the national government, doubly so must this matter—being chiefly within the national domains, and national control.  
N. Orleans Bee.

BENE PLANT. A certain Cure for the Summer Complaint.—The numerous applications for this valuable medical plant has induced us to raise a number to accommodate the demand, and it can now be had by applying to Robt. Sinclair jun. at his seed store, connected with this office. It is thus noticed in Fessenden's American Gardener: A few leaves of the plant when green plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely; it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.  
Am. Farmer.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A friend of ours a minister of the gospel and a man of unimpeachable veracity—nevertheless, underwent the following adventure. We give it from his own mouth. He was standing on deck and looking up. They were in the gulf stream. The sea ran very high, the wind blew a hurricane almost, and the ship labored fearfully, yet he enjoyed the magnificent uproar and could look undismayed upon the warring of God's mighty angels. Others were frightened, but he, greatly to his own surprise, felt no fear. All at once he received a blow, as if something had fallen upon him. Instantly he found himself in the water, and the roaring waves all about him and above him. He heard the cry of catch him! and before he knew where he was, his right shoulder rested on the stern rail & just prevented his being swept overboard. An inch more & he would have been lost! As he sprang to his feet and grappled with something to steady himself, he happened to look up—and there on the very top of the wave, apparently hanging right over the deck, and ready to fall and explode, was a huge shark—not darting like a spectre through the blue waters; but literally hovering there—stationary and motionless, on the edge of a tumbling cataract and watching for his prey. No—it was on spectacle! It was monster of the deep—distinctly seen through the clear waters and against the sky, in all its alarming proportions. There's an escape for you! and what is better by far—the story and the man is alive now to confirm every title of it.

RIBBON GRASS. The ribbon grass of our gardens, (Phalaris American.) is likely to become of great value in our husbandry: it has been found to be better adapted to wet, boggy grounds than any other species of grass; to propagate rapidly, either by its seeds or by its roots; to yield a very large product in hay or pasture, and to be well adapted to farm stock. The first suggestion of this fact came to us in a letter from Abednego Robinson, of Portsmouth, N. H., who says the discovery was accidental.

"A neighbor, he says, wishing to get rid of some roots which encumbered his garden, threw them into a bog, where they took root and spread over a large space of ground, excluding every other plant. The water flows through the roots at all seasons. The turf has become so solid as to bear a cart and oxen. I walked through this grass when in bloom, and never beheld a more handsome and luxuriant growth. It stood perfectly erect, full of large, leaves, even, and from four to five feet high. It will produce two good crops in a season, and springs up immediately after the scythe. It produces excellent food: cattle feed it close, and appear to be more fond of it when into hay than any other grass. I have spoken for one half of the roots of the patch, and have ground ploughed in my meadow into which I intend to transplant them at about the distance of corn hills."

On a recent visit from the Hon. E. Goodrich, of Hartford, we were happy to receive from that gentleman, a confirmation of the good opinion of the phalaris, which had been induced by Mr. Robinson's letter. It has been found as beneficial in Connecticut as in New Hampshire. Not recollecting the particulars narrated, we would beg of Mr. Goodrich, when he sees this, to forward them to us, in order that we may publish them correctly. The subject merits further attention; and if our anticipations are not irrationally founded, Phalaris American will yet become the grass of the north. It is truly perennial, spreads rapidly, and may be inoculated in the manner suggested by Mr. Robinson, especially in a soil saturated with water, with great facility, and at trifling expense.  
Cultivator.

The Rothschilds of Europe are the wonders of modern banking. Sprung from that poetic race, from whom we derive all our religion and half of our civilization, we see the descendants of Judah, after a persecution of two thousand years, peering above kings, rising higher than emperors, and holding a whole continent in the hollow of their hands. The Rothschilds govern a christian world. Not a cabinet moves without their advice. They stretch their hand, with equal ease, from Petersburg to Vienna, from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to London, from London to Washington. Baron Rothschild, the head of the house, is the true King of Judah, the Prince of the Captivity, the Messiah so long looked for by this extraordinary people. He holds the keys of peace or war, blessing or cursing. To what will all this lead? Is the holy city to be rebuilt? The third temple to rear its turrets to heaven? The lion of the tribe of Judah, Baron Rothschild, possesses more real force than David;—more wisdom than Solomon. What do they care for the barren seacoast of Palestine? They are the brokers and counsellors of the kings of Europe, and of the republican chiefs of America. What more can they desire! We understand that an accomplished and beautiful daughter of this house, is married to an American gentleman, and intends soon to make New York her permanent residence. The beauty of Judah is not departed, nor is the strength of the house of Israel weakened.  
N. Y. Herald.

The coronation of the emperor and empress of Austria, is postponed till next year, when it will take place at Prague and Milan.

DAIRY.—The practice of the Dutch in Holland and of the Germans in Pennsylvania, of cooling their milk immediately after it is drawn from the cow, is calculated to abridge the labor of the dairy, and to improve its products. During the hot weather of summer, milk becomes lobbred in twenty-four hours after it has been drawn, and before the whole of the cream has risen to the surface; after which no more cream rises. By reducing the temperature, nearly all the cream rises in twenty four hours, and the lobbreding of the milk is considerably retarded. In Pennsylvania, milk houses of stone or brick, built over springs, are common. In these the milk is kept in a temperature of 50 to 55°, altho' the exterior heat may be 60. When springs are not convenient, milk cellars are constructed under ground, and water to reduce and keep down the temperature supplied by pumps. In Holland, where springs do not abound, every dairy is provided with a water-tight pit, termed a *koelbak*, built of brick or stone; they are about six feet in length, three feet in breadth, and two in depth. These are filled with water by a pump, which is generally seen at one end, and the fresh drawn milk, in brass pichers made for the purpose, is deposited in it for two hours, and frequently stirred. This cooling process is found of great advantage in causing the cream to separate rapidly and abundantly from the milk. The milk is then strained, placed in shallow pans, and remains in the milk cellar, which adjoins and is sunk a few steps below the *koelbak*, where it remains for twenty-four hours, and is then skimmed.  
Cultivator.

METALLIC PLATES FOR ROOFS. Mr. C. Southwick, of Wayne co. in this state, the inventor and patentee of a new mode of joining and fastening metallic, for the covering of roofs, is now in this city with a view to the explanation and introduction of his improvement. His plates can be made of any required thickness, and are connected by a joint which is at once impervious to water, and admits of the expansion and contraction of the metal, while each contributes, by the manner in which it is overlaid, to fasten the covering of the entire roof. We learn from Mr. S. that this experiment has been tried in New York, and that it has been found to answer the purpose, forming a firm roof, secure against fire, and the weather. We should think it a great improvement. Albany Argus.

NEW CURIOSITY IN NATURAL HISTORY. In the last number of the Family Magazine, the editor tells a story about an insect plant, or vegetable insect, which somewhat staggers our credulity. An insect is said to have been found in North Carolina, resembling the beetle in appearance, about an inch in length; which when arrived at maturity creeps into the earth and dies. Thereupon its two posterior legs vegetate, producing roots bearing both branches and leaves, on whose extremities are buds containing, simply, embryo insects exactly similar to the parent. These gradually come to perfection, when they in turn descend into the ground, vegetate, produce other shoots and buds containing other embryo insects; and thus the process is continued and the race perpetuated. An engraving is given of this *lusus naturæ*, looking for all the world like the representation of a horn bug, with two potato sprouts six inches long attached to its body! Did not the narrator of the relation vouch for its correctness by the evidence of his own eyes, we should question its truth—as it is, we give it as a specimen of the marvelous. A gentleman in Philadelphia is stated to be engaged in raising a crop for the museums.  
N. H. Patriot.

RUIZ THE PIRATE. Who has been twice relieved by the President, once for sixty and again for thirty days, on the score of insanity, was hung this morning at 10 o'clock in the Prison Yard, his last term of reprieve having expired and a Jury of Physicians having pronounced him sane. It is generally believed that he has been so from the first, and that his insanity was pretended. He was attended this morning by a Catholic Priest and the Spanish Consul. He was informed by the Priest that there was no hope of escape and that he must die this morning. He was again so informed at half past 9 o'clock and was told that the time now approached. He enquired how soon—and on being told in half an hour—he did not seem to be much affected, but asked for water—which being brought, he soaked bread in it and ate heartily. He walked to the gallows with firmness and a manner approaching to levity. It was not until he was placed on the platform and the officer proceeded to tie his feet together and draw the cap over his eyes that hope—which he had evidently cherished until then, fled and left him trembling with despair; his frame shook and his whole body convulsed with emotion.

The cord was soon cut, the platform fell, and he died quickly with scarcely a struggle. Marshal Sibley had adopted every measure in his power to prevent general publicity being given to his intention to execute him this morning, and the spectators were very few, both in the jail-yard and outside the walls. The arrangements for the execution were made with perfect propriety and regard to the feelings of humanity.  
Boston paper.

HAPPINESS OF MAN AND WIFE. The happiness of the husband and wife is mutually derived from each other; they partake alike of joy and sorrow, glory and ignominy, wealth and poverty; they are the same to each other in all the circumstances of life; the misfortune of the one is the misfortune of the other; nothing but the grave can sever their connexion; even the bonds which unite brother and sister, or parents and children, are less enduring. The tender youth grown into manhood; he is now perhaps contending with the difficulties of the world, and receives no longer the protection of a father and mother—the old sinking into the grave around him, and his only solace is the wife of his bosom; she, perhaps, has fled from her parental roof, willing to sacrifice every thing for his sake, and now clings fondly to him for protection and support.

From the Opelousa Gazette, Sept. 5.  
The Baton Rouge, La. Register of the 20th ult., says: "We learn by a gentleman, just arrived from Bayou Sara, that he saw, on the other side of Thompson's creek three men hanging by the neck. He heard no particulars, there being no other persons on the spot." If the spirit of hanging continues to make progress at the South, a tree without two or three men dangling from its limbs will soon be a rare spectacle.

We see a humorous account of a fight in one of the Alabama papers. A citizen of Wetumpka whistled to another as if calling a dog, and got terribly whipped for it. That is paying dear for the whistle."

Alexandria and other places on the Red river are represented as being in a very sickly state. The river is still navigable for large boats.