msa_sc2901_scm2350-0393 ©Maryland State Archives

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday, September 23, 1848.

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS!

FOR PRESIDENT.

**GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,**

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**

OF NEW YORK.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery co.
JOS. S. COTTMAN, of Somerset co.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN.
2nd—JAMES D. ROMAN.
3rd—ANDREW G. EGE.
4th—J. MORRISON HARRIS.
5th—B. CHAMBERS WICKES.
6th—J. C. DERRICKSON.

*For Sheriff.*

JAMES H. EDES.

*For the Levy Court.*

GEO. B. WESTCOTT.

## OUR PAPER.

As there are a great many persons in Kent who subscribe to no paper (many of whom, we presume, do not feel themselves able) we will furnish the "NEWS" to new subscribers, from now until after the Presidential Election, at the low price of **fifty cents**—payable IN ADVANCE—it shall be our aim to make the "News" as useful as we can, and hope a great many subscribers will be added to our list at the above low rates.

## The Whig Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large portion of the Whigs of Old Kent assembled at the Court House Green, in Chester Town, on Wednesday last. The meeting was called to order by electing *Hon.* Jas. A. Pearce President, Messrs. Wm F. Smyth, Dr. T. C. Kennard, Edward Wilkins, Jos. Ringgold, Vice Presidents, and Jos. Harris, Wm. Morris and Wm. Medders, Secretaries.

The President, upon taking the chair, spoke for a few minutes and closed by introducing the Hon. J. M. S. Causin, the Whig Elector from the First Congressional District. Mr. Causin spoke about half an hour in able and eloquent manner, and which was received with loud and repeated cheering. He was followed by J. Morrison Harris, Esq. from the city of Baltimore. The speeches of both these gentlemen were characterised by clearness, ability and eloquence. The public character of Gens. Cass and Taylor, the Mexican War, and the principles of the two parties were examined and discussed, and made a powerful impression on the mind of every one present.

The stand was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, &c. and the music by the Chester Band, filled up the intervals between the speeches. This was the largest meeting that has been held in our county since '44, and the enthusiasm manifested upon the occasion, must have satisfied every observer that the Whigs of OLD KENT had resolved to do their duty and would increase their majority at the coming elections.

## Kent County Court.

A few petty cases was disposed of on Monday; the case of Mrs. Sarah Campbell vs. Samuel Ringgold for a Breach of Promise of marriage, was taken up on Tuesday and occupied the Court nearly three days. Geo. Vickers, and J.B.Ricaud, Esqs. for the Plantiff, and Hon Jas. A Pearce and Wm. A. Spencer for the defendant—the jury returned a verdict of $1500 damages for Plantiff.

State vs. Budzell Fowler, for an assault and battery on Edward Carty, was found $1 and costs.

Cornelius Vansant, who is well known to our Courts, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, for selling liquor without license.

☞ We learn by a despatch in the Baltimore Patriot, of Tuesday morning, that the friends of Henry Clay in the city of New York, those who were prominent in endeavoring to bring his name before the people as a candidate for President, have called a meeting to take place on Friday night next, the object of which is to defer to his wishes, as expressed in his letter to Mr. Brooks, of the Express, in regard to the Presidency,—Thus it will be seen, that the premature and ill-advised movement, discountenanced promptly by Mr. Clay himself, is to be abandoned.

MAINE ELECTION. In 344 towns the vote for Governor stands, Whig 27,475; Locofoco 32,924; Free Soil 10,203. The Legislature stands, 57 Whigs, 69 Locofocos; 10 Free Soil, 1 Taylor Democrat, 14 not yet heard from.

### LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.

The attempt of a few disorganizers in New York, under pretence of friendship for Mr. Clay, to distract the Whigs of that city, cannot meet with countenance or sympathy from him. This much we were prepared to say, when the New York movement was started, and how justly we might have said it will be seen by the following extract of a letter from him. We copy it from the New York Express, of Saturday morning. In publishing it, the Express says:

When we first heard of the intended so called Clay movement in this city; we address a private letter to Mr. Clay, not expecting in return any answer which we could put in print,—but we have received an answer, in which we are authorized to say as follows:—

ASHLAND, Sept. 8th, 1848.

"JAMES BROOKS, Esq.:—

"I have given, and shall give no countenance or encouragement to any movement to bring my name, as a candidate for that office (the Presidency) before the public."

* * * * *

"On one point I desire no secresy, and that is, that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency.

"My warm regards to your brother,

"I am truly your friend, and obedient servant,

"H. CLAY."

This letter settles all excuse for cavilling. But we did not need it to satisfy us that Henry Clay would do exactly what he has done peremptorily and indignantly refuse to be an instrument of disorganization among the opponents of the party now in power. A similar use was attempted to be made of his name in 1840, and he thus took occasion at a dinner given to him, in Washington, there to speak his sentiments in regard to such attempts. He then said, and he now says, in effect:

"If," continued Mr. Clay, with great earnestness of manner, "if I have friends—friends connected with me by the ties of blood, by my regard of common friendship—if I have any one who loves me—I assure them that they cannot do me a better service than to follow my example and vote heartily, as I shall for the nominee which has been made. (Immense applause.) "Talk not of sacrifice," said Mr. Clay. "What is a publication to the country—in what does he show his patriotism, if he is not always ready to sacrifice himself for his country? There has been no sacrifice. We have not been contending for Henry Clay, for William Henry Harrison, for Daniel Webster, or for Winfield Scott. No!—we have been contending for principles. Not men, but principles, are our rules of action. Look not to Harrisburg, but to the White House—not to the nomination, but to the mountain of corruption which it is designed to overthrow,—not to the man who has been nominated, but to the Goths and Vandals to the Capitol."

### RITCHIE'S HONEST OPINION OF GEN. TEYLOR.

In the Semi-weekly Union, of the 30th May, 1846, just after Gen. Taylor's official despatches of the battles of *Palo Alto and Rusaca de la Palwa* were received at Washington, Mr. Ritchie spoke thus of the mental qualifications of the chivalric old chief. At that time, however, it must be borne in mind, that the name of *Zachary Taylor* had never been spoken of in connection with the Presidency:

"THE PEN WORTHY OF THE SWORD."

"Nothing can be more *happy, appropriate, modest, yet dignified, than the despatches from Gen. TAYLOR.* They are worthy of the man and of the occasion which has called them forth. We thoroughly agree with the compliment that the New Orleans Courier pays to the general order of General *Taylor*, giving thanks to his troops for their bravery and good conduct.

The *American* reader will mark, with pride and pleasure, the striking contrast it exhibits to the tedious, extravagant, vain glorious productions of the Mexican General. The *neatness of the style is admirable—not a word to much or in the wrong place*—all in fine keeping with the energy and decision with which his military operations are conducted."

After such full and well deserved praise one would have supposed that Mr. *Ritchie* would have had too much self-respect to attempt to undervalue the talents of Gen. Taylor; but he who may have thought so, has over-estimated the principles of Mr. R.; for he is almost daily engaged in efforts to detract from the mental qualifications of Gen. Taylor. Ever since the people determined to make him President, he has been occupied in the mean office of falsifying his own honestly expressed opinion of the superior powers of the old chief's mind.—*Rough and Ready.*

HENRY CLAY FOR GEN. TAYLOR. The Poughkeepsie American says:—"A recent letter from Henry Clay, dated post-marked at Ashland, is in possession of a gentleman of this village. In this letter Mr. Clay says that he yields a cheerful submission to the action of the Philadelphia Convention. We have seen the document." The Louisville Journal contains a similar statement in regard to Mr. Clay's position, made on the authority of Mr. Clay himself.

### GEN TAYLOR'S RECENT LETTER.

ITS EFFECT IN NEW YORK.

The recent letter of General Taylor, together with the explicit avowal of Mr. Clay that he will not consent to the use of his name for the Presidency, is destined to exert a great influence on the result of the ensuing Presidential election. Already, David Graham, Esq., one of the leading Clay men of New York, and also one of the committee of nine, appointed to get up a Clay electoral ticket, has declined acting with his Clay friends any longer upon the grounds *that Gen. Taylor's last letter was satisfactory, and that he felt in duty bound to support him for the Presidency.* Mr. Graham has published the following letter in the Tribune:

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1848.

*Horace Greeley Esq.—Dear Sir:*—While I am quite aware that my individual opinions upon subjects of public concern are of very inconsiderable importance, yet having hitherto occupied publicly a position of hostility to the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor as the whig candidate for the Presidency, deem it due to myself to state, as publicly, the position I intend hereafter to occupy on that subject, and the reasons, very briefly for my former as well as for my present course in respect to the Presidential canvass.

It is to some extent, though it may not be very generally known, that before the nomination of Gen. Taylor I took occasion, in an address to a large body of the whigs of this city, to declare that I would not deem myself bound to support him, even though he should be presented as a candidate by the Philadelphia Convention. The prominents reason which influenced me were, that he had refused to be the exponent or representative of the whig party—that he had declared himself willing to accept the nomination of any other party or body of citizens—and that he had distinctly avowed his determination not to withdraw his name from the canvass, even though Mr. Clay should be nominated by the National Whig Convention.

Conscientiously deeming these avowals as at once subversive of the organization and discipline of the whig party, and as holding the language of defiance to its representatives in the Convention, I regarded the nomination of Gen. Taylor as a virtual dissolution of the whig party, and felt myself, as a whig who had been for more than seventeen years ardently advoted to the principles of that party, in declaring myself absolved from all obligation to support him as the whig candidate. Upon this ground I should have continued to stand, from that time to the present, and upon this ground I should have remained during the Presidential canvass, but that I conceive the last letter of Gen. Taylor to have removed the principal objections on which my opposition to his election has hitherto rested.

In that letter, I understand him to place himself distinctly upon the Whig ground. He avows himself to be a decided Whig—declares, in effect, that his willingness to accept the nomination of any other party was not designed to imply a compromise or abandonment of any of his individual opinions—and professes that his independence of party obligations extends no father than to exempt him from the necessity of "laying violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion from him," or of "forcing Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit him or to pass none." This; he says, is what he means "by *not being a party candidate*; and this he understands, as I think correctly, as being "good Whig doctrine."

Standing as he does in this position, I confess I do not see any way clear in farther opposing his election, and I regret no less now than I have ever done that it was deemed just or wise or politic to lay aside the great Champion of the Whig party and its Principles. For that illustrous citizen I cherish veneration, which renders it no ordinary sacrifice of personal feeling on my part to enroll myself under the banner of another leader. But realizing as I do, and as I trust I ever shall, an inflexible devotion to the great conservative principles of that pary under whose flag I have always fought, and deeming the recent avowals of its candidate for the Presidency a sufficient assurance that those principles will suffer no dishonor in his hands, I have resolved from henceforth to support the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention. I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obed't servant,

DAVID GRAHAM.

We are permitted by a respectable merchant of this city to make the following extract of a letter from his correspondent in New Orleans, dated the 6th inst:—

"Louisiana is more than safe for Taylor she is *certain.* Within the few days a complete change has come over the aspect of things, and the blaze of enthusiasm burns brighty through the city and State.

"A new feature has pesented itself, in the formation of *Union* Rough and Ready Clubs, entirely distinct from the ward club, or the regular organization party. They have their origin among the "Democrats" and are formed exclusively of the "bone and sinew" of our population, the working classes—the people.

"There has been one formed in the Second Municipality, which already numbers 300 members, and another in the third, whose organization I attended last Thursday night. Five out of six Vice Presidents were Democrats, and the meeting was almost entirely composed of working men—mechanics, stevedoes, long-shore-men, and the like.

"The Locofocos (I don't mean Democrats, for they *are* with us,) are completely appalled. They have not had one respectable ward meeting yet. Their ranks are so much thinned by desertion, that they completely depressed. Their last gun has been spiked."

WHIG MEETING AT FREDERICK.—There was a very large Whig meeting at Frederick on Saturday last. It was addressed by Messrs. Wickes, Harris; Causin, and Roman of the electoral ticket, and Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson. The correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper thus alludes to the elector from this district.

B.C. Wickes, Esq, was then introduced to the large audience, and delivered an able and eloquent speech, in which he spoke of the harsh treatment of Gen. Taylor and held up to view what he alleged to be the unstable character of Gen. Cass; and concluded with a well timed eulogy upon Taylor and Fillmore. His speech was interrupted by repeated and deafening applause.

### LOCOFOCO DICTIONARY,

"Clear and unquestionable,"—That which is in dispute.

"The whole or none."—A little more than half.

"A bloodless achievement."—The sacrifice of 30,000 lives.

"Indemnity for the past."—Losing $150,000,000 in a fight with Mexico.

"Security for the future."—Paying $15,000,000 more.

"Aid and comfort."—Giving the Mexicans a general.

"Government economy."—$52,668,049 per year.

"No National debt."—Advertising for loans.

"Hard money."—Treasury notes.

"Will of the people."—Veto and ditto.

"Revenue tariff."—Protection to British Manufactures.

"An unsullied Democrat."—One who wore the black cockade.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the News.*

No. 7.

"For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey.
This pleasing anxious being ere resigned
Left the warm precincts of a cheerful day:
Nor cast one longing linger ng look behind.

There is consolation in the very thought of an improvement in that dreary place so long and shamefully neglected, to raise the outward wall and keep the thoughtless herd from grazing there, bespeaks a kindred feeling to humanity. Oh! could the dead be conscious of the act by which those mouldering walls are raised from ruin round them it would inspire a sentiment of gratitude, which in some proper way would be expressed, and thus requite the care and toil of those who have engaged to do this service to the sleeping dead.

But may it not be hoped that when the wall is raised and the gates are hung and all the wall, inside and out, are neatly whitewashed round and made to look as though it bore a date long after the rude barbarous age had passed away, may we not then expect to see an effort made to make the inside of the yard bear some resemblance to the outward wall, till this is done things will be incomplete. The motly grooping of the dead, in undistinguished heaps, seems rather out of taste and quite repulsive to the finer feelings.

Then let there be a public meeting called at some early date and in a proper place and let some speakers be procured to represent the interest of the dead, and stir the people up to feelings of regard and veneration for this long neglected place and such a feeling too as will not subside till things shall wear a more pleasing aspect than they hitherto have done. Surely the people of the town and the surrounding country who are, or ought to be interested here, are capable of such a laudable state of feeling as would lead them thus to venerate the dead.

Let us then propose that a committee be named composed of active persons who will be willing to engage in this enterprise. Let it be their special duty to revise the ground and call on all who have their friends laid there, to lend a helping hand to mark the spot by raising up the flattened grave and set some mark to keep it still in view, and let them call on "hoary headed one" whose long acquaintance with this lonely spot will help them much to designate each grave of long departed friend and should there be some solitary one whom no one claims kindred to, for whom no one cares, no one sheds a tear, then mark that spot and let it be your care to point the traveller to the strangers grave and say we laid him there.

Tear down those mirky pens whose sable looks are anything but suitable, which seem to those around "keep off don't come too near," a churlish disposition this and quite at variance with the peaceful dead; let lines be drawn to lay it off in walks, to form a center point, diverging to the angle of each square plant some shrubs of scented fragrance there. The rose of various hues, that fitful emblem of departed worth whose fragrance lingers while its colours fade with many other plants of kindred sort, all placed at proper distances, would make the place a pleasurable spot and such as would invite an evenings ramble there. What melancholy pleasures would arise and spread their softening influence over the thinking mind when at the evening shade the pensive lonely one should ramble through the Isles of this secluded place and read inscriptions on the marble slabs placed at each grave, to tell us whose remains are mouldering there. A friend of former days, a relative long since dead rests beneath this little mound and consecrates the spot as sacred to their memory. Conceive those walks thus lined with pleasant shrubs and all along the margin of those iles, is placed at proper distances, the Rose, the Pink, the Jesamine Divine while Time in bunches send a flagrance up from all the graves,—There too is evergreen's of every various sort, as fancy may incline, while all contribute their full share of elegance and grace and make those once neglected mansions of the dead a most enchanting and delightful place.

A more praisewotthy enterprise could not have been undertaken by the citizens of the town than that of putting under complete repair the 'desolated spot' so long neglected, whose very looks seem so uncomfortable to the dead and so extremely disreputable to the living. This long neglected spot, could with proper care, be made an admirable place; the very fact of many of our friends reposing here would lend enahantment to the sacred place and thus excite a feeling of regard. May heaven's brightest beam shed light and warmth upon those heads and hearts thus nobly engaged to pay this tribute of deserved respect and rear to themselves a lasting monument.

ANON.

### THE VERY LATEST!

We copy from the New York Journal of Commerce the following European intelligence, the latest received at Liverpool, by express and telegraph, up to the moment of the steamer's sailing:

LIVERPOOL.

September 2.—Paris advices, dated yesterday, have come to hand. They inform us that the city was much excited in consequence of the warlike and the determined tone of the Government on the affairs between Austria and Italy. It is confidently reported that should Austria persist in rejecting the offered mediation of France and England, the former, with the cordial approval of England, will adopt without delay measures of a coersive character to compel the settlement of the dispute.

The funds had a rather downward tendency. The reports from the interior are satisfactory. Trade, however, was dull.

Caussidiere had been seen at Ostend, but was not molested.

The army of Alps amounted to 100,000 men, who marched with orders to defend the Italian States against the inroads Austria.

The Bank of France returns are again very favorable for the advancement of the commercial position of France.

The Assembly had under discussion the the question of the hours of labor.

A later despatch from Paris states that the French squadron has positive orders to sail for Tenice, and to make the most determined defence of that city.

Hamburg letters of the 30th are more satisfactory as regards business matters, which are said to be improving in consequence of the armistice between Denmark and Germany.

The foreign exchanges in London are steady, without change worthy of notice in prices.

The Times' city article says a fiat in bankruptcy has been opened against Mr. Ed. Newcomen, partner in the firm of Cockerell, Larpen & Co., London, and of Cockerell & Co', Calcutta.

The mail steamer Petrel has arrived at Falmouth, from South America.

A later arrival from St Petersburg, the Rob Roy, brings £170,000 on account of the Russian government.

The letters by this arrival state that business was quiet. Hemp, tallow, &c. were in fair request. Freights were steady, and exchange on London ruled from 36½ to 37. The accounts respecting the harvest were not satisfactory. Nevertheless the demand for wheat was very limited, and nominal.

Antwerp letters of the 31st have come to hand. They report that trade was dull, and exchange on London 25 41, to 25 42.

ITALY.

Gamboli has been defeated and disarmed.

The blockade of Venice has been raised. By a decree of the Council the Justice have been banished.

The insurrection at Leghorn has been suppressed entirely, without further loss.

Advices from Naples to the 22nd ult. are before us, by which we learn that the funds firm and prices had an upward tendency. The prohibition of communication by letter with Sicily had caused a very serious inconveniency in commercial circles.

Messina letters mention that a constant cannonading day and night, had been kept us by the Neapolitan garrison against a daring band of Sicilians who had endeavored to create riot and disorder in the city.

AUSTRIA;

Our correspondent writing from Vienna informs us that the Assembly has ordered the estates of Prince Matternich to be confiscated. The Cabinet is said to be divided on the affairs of Lombardy, two the ministry withstand the Diet, and are opposed to surrendering it. The trial of the Republican editors resulted in their acquittal.—There was much exultation on the occasion.

We have advices in London this morning, from which we make following extracts:—

M. Wessenburg declares that Austria will not abandon Lombardy.

Vienna, Berlin, Rome and Paris, are all tranquil.

IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—By our own special reporter who left Dublin last for Liverpool, we have the following Intelligence from Ireland.

The special Commission for the trial of the Insurgents has been fixed at Negh, for the 19th instant. The presiding Judges will be the Chief Justice of the Queen's bench and Chief Justice Doherty. We understand that all the captives leaders, including Mr. Duffey, will be tried at this Commission.

Lord and lady John Russell arrived in Dublin on Friday night.

It is said that Lord Geo. Bentick will visit Ireland immediately after the arrogation of Parliament, nominally on a visit to his friend the Marquis of Downshire, but in reality to ascertain what practical legislative measures can be originated and carried out for the social and political improvement of that unfortunate country.

The weather continues fine, and the harvest prospects consequently are improving.

Mr. T. B McManus, of Liverpool, one of the confederates against whom a state warrant was out, and who had once escaped from custody in dublin, was taken at Cork, on board the American ship N. Chase, in which he was about to sail for New York, in disguise, under the name of Cochoran.

A society for promoting the periodical sistings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, has been formed under very influential and distinguished auspices: the society meet at 112 Abbey street, and the secretary is Mr. Theodore E. Webb. We have issued a statement of their object and principles:—to obtained without clamor, a session of Imperial Parliament to be held periodically in Dublin—instead of being constantly held in London. The society disavows any party motives, but argues that the step is practicable, and would certainly be for the good of Ireland, if it can be carried out. A petition to the Queen on this subject has been authorized in the following gracious manner by Sir George Grey's Secretary.

COPY.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 21, 1848.

Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of Sir George Grey to inform you that he has not failed to lay before the Queen the petition which you transmitted to him for presentation, *signed by a numerous body* of her Majesty's Irish subjects, praying that the Imperial Parliament may be held from time to time in the city of Dublin. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. LEWIS

To S Clackall, Esq, M. P., L. U. S. C.

AN IMMENCE BED OF GOLD, one hundred miles in extent, has been discovered in California, on American Fork and Feather rivers, tributaries of the Sacramento, near Monterey. Mr. Colton the alcalde of Monterey, states that the Gold is found in the sands in grains resembling squirrel shot, flattened out. Some grains weigh an ounce each.—It is got by washing out the sand in any vessel, from a tea saucer to a warming pan. A single person can gather an ounce or two a day, and some even a hundred dollars' worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are on the ground. All the Americans' settlements are deserted, and farming nearly suspended The women only remain in the settlements. Sailors and padtains desert the ships in the gold region, and labort ers refuse ten dollars a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton says.—

"One man, who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars' worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over an ounce. A trough such as you feed pigs in will bring in the gold region fifty dollars.—Put a piece of sheet iron, punched with holes on it, and it will bring a hundred. My friend J. R. paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his companion gave twenty for a chamber pot—all to wash out the gold."

More than twenty thousand dollars' worth had been collected. Gov. Mason and his aid had gone to the district, which is five days' journey from Monterey.—"The natives have gone for gold, the sailors have run from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew and pay each $50 a month. No one can be hired to dig gold short of sixty or twenty dollars a day; he prefers working on his own hook; he may make less than that, but he has a chance of making much more.—There flour is worth $32 per barrel, 15 lbs. of Boston crackers, in tin boxes, $10 a box; a cotton shirt, $10; boards, $500 per 100 feet A carpenter can get $100 per day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, 12 feet by 3 wide, to wash gold earth in, $150, less than a day's work to make it."

### CONFESSION

We understand that Powel Kunkle, the man who was arrested some two months since on charge of being an accomplice of Conrad Vinton, who was previously arrested and loged in jail upon the charge of murdering MissCooper, of Baltimore county, on the 25th May last, made a partial confession of the crime yesterday. He implicates Vinton, charging him with having struck the first blow, but says he is "the worst of the two," as he completed the muder by striking the old lady on the head with a stone, after his accomplice had knocked her down. The motive which has induced this wretched man to make a confession of his horrible crime is, if his own statement may be credited, rather singular. It appears that some time since, shortly after his arrest, he had cosnulted one of the "fortune tellers" of our city, for th purpose of getting information as to his fate. Among other *revelations* made him, he was informed "*that if he should break any thing before his trial he might be sure that he would be condemned.*"

A day or two ago he states that he broke the hoop from his tub, and accordingly as he placed implicit confidence in the statement of his fortune teller, he concluded that he should be condemned, and so he made up his mind to confess his crime. Whether this assigned motive, be the real one or no, we cannot of course say. If it be the case, it is indeed a singular instance of credulity and superstition, but we rather think he has been driven to confess his guilt by the torment of self-condemning conscience; as we understand that for some time past, he has appeared to be much troubled in mind, and often unable to sleep. Vinton has as yet made no confession.—*Clipper.*

TO THE LADIES.—We found a small paragraph in an exchange the other day, which will interest our lady readers, especially such as love flowers. The plan is simple and economical, and therefore worthy of a trial. Just before winter sets in take geranium branches, cut as for slips, from luxuriant and healthy trees, and immerse them in soap water. After drooping for a few days they will shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled, in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for the whole season. They require no fresh water.

THE DESERTES IN MEXICO. We learn from the Picayune, that Riley, the deserter, is still in prison in Mexcio. It is reported that several of his comrades have made application to the British Minister in Mexico, to send them home to Ireland, and that he has promised to do so. Lt. Tilden had been escorted from the capitol to Vera Cruz, and there shipped out of the country.