

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Missouri.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

An Insurrection in Sicily.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The French Steamer Missouri has arrived, but is detained in quarantine. She sailed from Cherbourg, France, on the 30th of September, and brings later dates from France and England, but as the Cambria, with still later dates, has just arrived at Boston, you will receive the bulk of the news by her.

An insurrection has taken place in Sicily. The regular troops had refused to fire on the insurgents. The French had a fleet there, which caused great dissatisfaction and excitement.

A slight improvement had taken place in French funds. English consols were eighty-six.

There had been further extensive failures in England.

Arrival of the Cambria.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Downward tendency in the Grain Market —More Immense Failures in England —Firmness of Corn—Decline in Cotton, &c.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.]

BOSTON, Oct. 19.

The steamer Cambria arrived at her wharf at 12 o'clock this morning, with fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. The following is a summary of the news by her:

The heavy failures, and continued pressure in the monetary affairs, had caused a further decline in the market for breadstuffs.

The anticipation of an advance in cotton, warranted by previous advices, have been sadly reversed.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct. 4—Best Western canal flour is selling at 26s. a 26s. 6d. per barrel. Richmond and Alexandria at 25s a 25s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. to 25s. 6d. New Orleans and Ohio 22s. to 24s. Canadian 25s. to 26s.; sour 19s. to 21s.

White and mixed wheat is selling at 7s. to 8s. per 70 lbs.; red, 6s. 5d. to 7s. 6d.—Oats, per 45 lbs. 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d. Oatmeal, per 280 lbs., 24s. to 26s. Indian meal 14s. to 15s. per barrel. Barley, per 60 lbs., 3s. to 4s. Rice not quoted.

The belief entertained at the departure of the last steamer, that the upward tendency then indicated in this market would be maintained, has, by the terrific occurrences of the last fortnight, been wholly dispelled. From a number of causes, the most startling of which is the unparalleled derangement of the money market, the price of breadstuffs has gradually but steadily retrogaded, the only article which has preserved its firmness being Indian corn. A slackened demand has of course materially contributed to this result, but the cause must be regarded as merely temporary.

At the London Corn Exchange on the 3d instant, the arrivals of English grain were small, owing to which, and the unusually large attendance of purchasers, the demand was somewhat active at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the previous Monday's quotations. Notwithstanding the large supplies again brought forward, an average amount of business was done and the market closed firmly.

The prices of cotton since our last advices have seriously receded, a circumstance indisputably resulting from the aggravated condition of the money market, and the consequent impossibility, save in the rarest instances, of obtaining accommodations. The universal panic which has seized upon manufacturers, and the total destruction of every thing like speculative efforts in the lower qualities particularly, the decline is more severely felt. Operations since the arrival of the Caledonia have been of the most limited character.

MEXICAN WHIGISM.—The Locofoco organs seem of late not to know any name for the Whigs but "*Mexican Whigs.*"—Let us mention a few facts for the benefit of these callers of hard names. Two Kentucky regiments destined for Mexico are now encamped near this city, and we are assured by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who professes to know the fact, that a large majority of the rank and file of both are regiments Whigs. Lender, Coxe, Esq., who was the late Whig candidate for Congress against Judge French, and was lampooned as a Mexican Whig by all the Locofoco papers of the State, is captain of one of the very finest companies at the encampment, and by far the larger portion of his company are Whigs. There is a company upon the ground from the strong Locofoco counties of Henry, Oldham and Trimble, and seventy men of this company, or more than seventenths of it, are Whigs. The regiments are made up of men from nine of the ten Congressional districts of Kentucky, but Lynn Boyd's district, the only Locofoco district in the State, is not represented by a solitary volunteer in either regiment! Let the Locofoco scamps, whose tongues are so familiar with the phrase "Mexican Whigs," digest these facts as they may.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Washington Union says that "Mr. Webster has no popularity out of his own State." Still his case appears to be better than that of Mr. Polk, who has no popularity in his own State. He was beaten for the office of Governor n his own State, he was beaten for the Presidency in his own State, and he has, within the last two months, received from his own State another sentence of unqualified condemnation.—*Louisville Journal.*

MEXICAN NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Circular from Gen. Scott to the Mexican States—Preparations to Capture Toluca, &c.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 18, 9 A. M.

By an arrival at Charleston from Havana, in a short passage of five days, it is announced that the English steamer Medway had arrived there from Vera Cruz. By this arrival the Charleston Courier has received Havana papers to the 7th inst. They are filled with extracts from the Vera Cruz papers, but contain but few additional particulars.

The only important matter I notice is furnished by a correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, under date of Sept. 27, which announce that Gen. Scott had addressed a circular to several of the Mexican States, writing them to send delegate to the capital, with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace. It also states that a division of 1,500 men had been sent by Gen. Scott to take Toluca, a place near the city of Mexico.

FROM Gen. SCOTT'S ARMY.

THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND AMERICANS KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

The favorite "team of ponies" of the Sun again brings us intelligence from the seat of war, from which we make the following extracts:

The announcement of the death of so many of our gallant army, with Colonels Ransom and McIntosh, and Lieut. Cols. Martin Scott, Graham, Baxter and Dickson, will cause profound sorrow throughout the country, whilst all will rejoice to learn that Generals Worth, Smith and Pillow are safe.

Brevet Col. J. E. Johnston, and Capt. D. H. McPhail, both of Baltimore, have been wounded, but whether seriously or not we have no direct information. Col. Johnston is a son-in-law of the Hon. Louis McLane, and was also wounded in one of the previous battles.

The rumors of our troops having been repulsed during any of the engagements, we are gratified to perceive, were mere Mexican fables, and that Gen Scott is in full possession of the city of Mexico.

In our express package we find a copy of the New Orleans Picayune of the 14th inst., from which we extract the following:—

OUR VICTORIES FULLY CONFIRMED.

The Capital in our Quiet Possession—Gens. Pillow and Shields Wounded—Great Loss of other Officers and Men, &c., &c.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Ingram, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, having left the former city on 7th inst., and the latter on the 9th. From the 3d to the 7th, outward bound vessels were detained at Vera Cruz by a heavy norther, and but little communication was had with the shore.

The Fashion has experienced very rough weather.

By this arrival the Picayune has its correspondence from Mr. Kendall and others up to the 28th of September, from the city of Mexico. The news is glorious, ever-glorious, for the American arms.—At the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-sickening. Thank God, says the Picayune, none of our generals have been killed, but Major General Pillow and Brigadier General Shields were both wounded severely, but were doing well at last accounts.

The Picayune says:—We are not about to repeat the list here. It will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters, but we may mention, however, that Colonels McIntosh and C. Ransom, Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, Lieut. Col. Graham, of infantry, Lieut. Col. Baxter, of the New York Regiment, and Lieut. Col Dickinson, of the South Carolina Regiment, are dead.

In the battle of King's Mill, our loss was 700. On the 8th, Gen. Worth's division lost about six hundred men in killed and wounded in the battle. Of the 13th, the storming of Chapultepec, and the attack on the citadel, Quitman's division lost three hundred, Twiggs' two hundred and sixty-eight, Pillow's one hundred and forty-two, and Worth's one hundred and thirty-eight—making the loss eight hundred and forty-eight in all. Worth had scarcely 1,000 men in the action.

Our entire loss since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded and missing, Kendall sets down at full three thousand. Another authority, given below, makes it four thousand, and yet Gen. Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only a little exceeding ten thousand men. What wonders have these ten thousand achieved.

The Mexican accounts representing that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true. The Mexican loss is not definitely ascertained, but was enormous.

General Bravo was not killed, but taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded. It is true that he has resigned the Presidency. Since his resignation he has made an address to his countrymen. We annex here General Scott's order after his victorious occupation of the City of Mexico, by which it will be seen that Gen. Quitman, who gloriously distinguished himself on the 13th, is Governor of the City:—

GENERAL ORDER, No. 284.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, *Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847.*

Under the favor of God, the valor of this army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico, and on the palace of their government; but the war is not ended.

The Mexican army and government have fled only to watch an opportunity to return upon us in vengeance. We must then be upon our guard. Companies and regiments will be kept together, and all stand on the alert. Our safety is in military discipline. Let there be no drunkenness—no disorder—and no straggling.—Stragglers will be in great danger of assassination, and marauders shall be punished by courts martial.

All of these rules, so honorably observed by this glorious army in Puebla, must be observed here.

The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behaviour on the part of the valiant, thus to win the approbation of all the good of their country. Be sober and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this hearty appeal from their commander and friend,

GENERAL SCOTT.

Major General Quitman is appointed civil and military Governor of Mexico by command of Major General Scott. Two days after he issued the follow additional order:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 286

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, National Palace Mexico, September 15th, 1847.

The General in Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship thanks and gratitude to God for the glorious and signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country, begining with the 19th of August and ending on the 14th of September. This army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonia, Cherubusco, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Gosler and Tacabaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited number who have performed those brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

But all is not done. The enemy, though scattered and dismayed, has still many fragments of his late army hovering about us, and aided by an exasperated population, he may again reunite in treble our numbers, and fall upon us to their advantage, if we rest inactive on the security of past victories. Compactness, vigilance and discipline are therefore our only securities.

Let every good officer and man stoutly regard these cautions, and enjoin them upon all others. By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

By the way of Tampico we have letters kindly forwarded to us, dated:

OZULUAMA, Oct. 3, 1847.

When you requested me to give you news from Mexico, there was nothing more than what you were acquainted with, regarding the capture of the city of Mexico; and although they are still very meagre and doubtful, I am going to tell you what we have learned by letters from Pachuca.

General Santa Anna is in Tlascala, with only five hundred men. It is said, though I do not believe it, that he is going to Central America. General Herrera has gone to Queretaro to organize the government. Bustamente is said to be directing himself for Mexico with the National Guard of Guanalegua o and other places.

It seems there are but two papers published in Mexico, in Spanish and English. The Post is to be reestablished. Gen. Scott has imposed a contribution on the corporation of $150,000, payable in three weeks, in instalments of $50,000.

To this letter we have a postcript written by another hand, as follows:

TAMPICO, October 7, 1847.

General Santa Anna went, on the 18th of September, to Toluca, fourteen leagues from Guadalupe, with a remnant of his army, in his carriage. I saw him enter it.

A POLANDER.

That Santa Anna should be at Tlascala, as reported in the letter of the 3d, is altogether probable. Tlascala is directly north of Puebla, about 20 miles distant Move directly east from Tlascala and you strike the road to Perote. Perote is less than twenty miles. He is near enough to threaten our trains, but not strong enough to effect much.

The American Star was issued in Mexico on the 29th ultimo, by Peoples & Bernard. We have several numbers of it, but can make but little use of them to-day.

Many more deserters have been hung, but the reader will be grieved to hear that Riley, the commander of the Foreign Legion, escaped that punishment on some ground, and was only flogged. All will be glad to hear that the American prisoners Capt. Clay and others, have joined Gen. Scott, so our letters inform us.

The Geneta Republican and the Courier Francaise have been revived in Mexico.

We regret, says the Picayune, that we have no more space at our command today, and are reluctantly compelled to postpone any further use of our letters and papers till to-morrow.

The report that Gan. Rea, was at Puebla is fully confirmed, and the Genius of Liberty, of the 27th ult., says our troops, under Col. Childs, were bombarding the city from the surrounding heights. The same paper, of the 2d instant, has the following:

"Gen Santa Anna, never so badly discomfitted, was by the very latest accounts at Puebla. His force, after its junction with that of Gen. Rea, amounted in infantry and cavalry to 3000 men, and it was quartered in the convent of St. Carmen.

"The Americans, under the command of Colonel Childs, were strongly fortified in a massively built and very capacious convent of the same city, conscious of the strength of their position and its impregnability, were awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, in the very utmost security and tranquility. At intervals bombs were thrown into the city, which, however, we are happy to say, did not receive much injury from their explosion previous to the date of our accounts."

From the tenor of our Vera Cruz correspondent's letters, says the Picayune, we have no doubt that Col. Childs would soon be reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Lane with his brigade at Puebla. He reached Jalapa on the 30th ult., and was to leave the next day for Puebla. Maj. Lally's command accompanied him.

In addition to the forgoing from the Picayune, we make the following extracts from the Delta, of the 14th ult.:

The American prisoners, who were sent from the city of Mexico to Toluca, on the approach of Gen. Scott to the capital, have been sent back to the city of Mexico, still as prisoner of war, under parole. It is said they were sent by the Governor of Mexico on his own responsibility. The names of the officers thus liberated on parole, are Captains Clay, Heady and Smith, Lieutenants Churchill; Davidson and Barbour, and sixteen privates.

The city of Mexico was quiet at the latest dates, though daily reports of the rising of the populace and the assassination of our men were rife. Little fear, however, was entertained by our army of such attempt; for, as our correspondent remarks an enemy who could not stand against us in the field, will not be likely to attack, much less to attempt to overpower us, with the city and its strongholds in our possession.

The Mexican Congress were to meet on the 5th of this month at Queretaro.—The seven northern States, which some time since formed a coalition to oppose negotiations for peace, have held a meeting by delegates, and denounced Santa Anna as a traitor and an outlaw; and, at the same time, have passed a resolution pledging each state to furnish three thousand men armed and equipped for the further prosecution of the war, and appointed Generals Paredes and Bustamente to command the troops thus to be raised. Our correspondent makes out our total loss to be—in killed, wounded, and missing—sixteen hundred and twenty-one.

The American Star of the 20th September, in speaking of the execution of the deserters, that 16 of them were hung at San Angel on the 9th; and immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D.—Riley, the chief of the crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding.

The next morning four others were executed at Miscoac; & on the 13th, 30 more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. It appears that Riley, according to our military laws, could not be hung, he having deserted from our army before the commencement of hostilities. Rumors were rife in Vera Cruz of Santa Anna being in Puebla at the head of some three hundred men.

Speaking on this subject, the American Star of September 23d, publishing in the city of Mexico, says, that Gen. Rea, with a guerrilla force, had entered Puebla a few days previous, and the force, under Col. Childs being so small, he withdrew them to the heights commanding the place, where he was quite secure, and from whence he could bombard the city at will.

THE HABITS AND MANNERS OF THE MEXICANS.

"J. E. D.," the well known Monterey correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, thus writes about the habits and manners of the people of the "magnanimous nation:"

The Mexican is never without his blanket, clinging to it with a singular and admirable tenacity of purpose; they are inseperable by night and day; through sunshine and storm, heat and cold, he clings to his blanket as his main-stay through life. If friends desert him, if his mistress prove false, if the world frowns and looks cold on him, he can turn with confidence to his blanket and forget all beside in the warming embrace of his best friend.—"Charity covereth a multitude of sins"—so does a Mexican blanket, *tambien;* it is a cover for poverty and rags and a cloak for rascality. When the Mexican, exercising his national propensity for appropriating to himself other people's goods, "bags," anything, his faithful blanket hides it; when he goes forth on some murderous errand with his deadly weapons in his girdle, his blanket conceals the keen, glittering steel; it is his cloak by day and bed by night. A pair of leather breeches, coarse cotton drawers and shirt, stiff leather sandals and a *sombrero*, completes the Mexican peasant's dress on ordinary occasions; his hair is genererally somewhat long in front, tangled and shaggy, and rarely ever any beard or whiskers are seen upon his face. The country is infected with vermin—the men are alive with the most repulsive kind, while the heads of the women suffer some, their kindness and assiduity to each other notwithstanding.—There is not a day in the calendar that the females do not hunt each other's heads, and this is not confined to the lower classes by any means. I have seen monkeys in a menagerie perform the same operation, but really the Mexican women appear to derive quite as much satisfaction from the operation as the monkeys. I am not addicted to slandering people, and this is no slander. It is the misfortune of the country and the people that such a course is necessary.

In their manner of living, as well as every thing else; the Mexicans are far behind the age. Their dwellings are all rude and uncomfortable; from the cane *jacale* on the banks of the Rio Grande to the rude, rough house of *adobes* in the cities. In the poorer houses you see generally one comfortable bed, a pile of skins, a few saddles and bridles, a couple of benches, several cushions of the same material as their blankets, a crock with water, a meagre display of leather breeches, and a beggarly account of other wearing appearl; on the walls a few rough daubs of saints and rude ornaments; upon the ground floor a number of naked children, or sometimes partly clothed, and any quantity of rubbish. You very rarely see a Mexican, either man or woman, sitting upon a chair or bench, even when they have them, a sort of natural propensity inducing them to *squat*, if I may be allowed the use of the word. They squat to eat, to work, at grinding corn, washing and cooking, and almost every thing else. A Mexican ranchero's wife has but little rest, for they grind all the corn for the family consumption. They use no French cookbooks, and live very simply their principal articles of food being beans, corn, tortillas, boiled beef or goat, and a sort of olla podrida of vegetables, every compound abounding with grease; coffee and tea they rearely get, but use chocolate instead. They eat but little in the morning or at noon—the lower classes I mean—their principal meal being at night. In the middle of the day, after, the mid-day meal, every body takes a *siesta*. In a large town you may go through the streets from 12 o'clock till 4 in the afternoon and find hardly a door open and see scarcely a solitary person in the streets. At the expiration of that time they go to vespers, or say their prayers in their own domicils, and are on hand for good or evil, for the rest of the day.

MAJOR LALLY.—We published on Thursday evening an extract of a letter dated August 26, from Jalapa, where Major Lally's detachment was posted. We have seen another letter from the same place from Major Lally, addressed to Governor Wilson at Vera Cruz dated September 11th, of which the following is an extract:—*Union.*

I received your communication of the 3d, and would have written to you ere this, if any opportunity had offered. I am very glad that you agree with me in relation to the occupation of this place. If we continue to have trains on the road, this will be one of the most important points to recruit the men and cattle, and to keep the guerrilla force of the country in subjection. Here and in the neighborhood there is a great abundance of all kinds of commissary supplies, and plenty of mules and horses of a much better quality than those in Vera Cruz. Forage is also abundant

Coatepec, a small place about seven miles off, has been the headquarters for the guerrillas in this part of the country. Should this place be occupied they would no longer find shelter there, but would retire to their homes or disperse, as they have done within the last ten days. Until within a week, I have been threatened daily with attacks, but paid little or no attention to them, knowing that the force with which I drove from 1,500 to 2,000 of them from their strongest positions was in little danger from them here.

I would suggest that the Puente Nacionale be occupied, not particularly on account of its strength as a military position, but because it is central between this place and Vera Cruz, and to prevent the guerrillas from destroying it. Should these people be convinced that large reinforcement, with corresponding trains, were coming up, I feel very confident that they would destroy the bridge, as they have already done the one at Plan del Rio, which is 12 miles on this side. There is no difficulty in fording this little stream at present but the river at the National Bridge is not fordable. A force of 200 infantry, with two pieces of artillery and 50 mounted men, would be sufficient to garrison the place, and keep the country, for miles around in subjection.

From the Continent.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Having endeavored in my first letter to show the importance of education, I now wish to show the importance of having competent teachers.

This is a point on which you are more negligent, more careless, and more wanting in your duty, than perhaps any other. It has been said, and is a general truth, that if you want a piece of work done, you seek a skilful mechanic, and are willing to pay him a fair price; but if you wish a teacher for your children you must have him *cheap*. Are your children's minds less dear to you than your new building, that you employ bungling workmen on *them*, while you will have masters of their trade on it?

This habit, I may say this almost universal custom, of employing cheap teachers, has done more to disgrace the profession and check the progress of knowledge, than every thing else combined. Do we find one farce or romance in twenty, in which the profession is not caricatured?—It is almost impossible to write a farce without having a pompous, ignorant old schoolmaster as one of the principal actors. Is not teaching, especially in the country, generally considered a low and lazy calling? Why are these things so? Because you have employed *cheap* teachers, and such as may be ludicrously represented. No one capable of instructing your children is going to undertake it at the price you offer him. He can turn his attention to something more profitable.—How common is the remark concerning some one, that he is fit for nothing but a schoolmaster; being too lazy for anything else. In fact, laziness is, in many instances, considered a qualification to *recommend* the man as a teacher! "He is too lazy to do any thing else,—he will work cheap. It is true he does not know much, but then he will do to teach little fellows as well as any, and it will not cost half so much as it would to send them to a good school." This has so long been the practice, that the country is, in truth, now inundated with ignorant, lazy teachers, who are a disgrace to the profession, and a disadvantage to education; and who, if the murder of President Polk's English were felony, would suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

It is said that all things were made for some purpose, and it may be that a lazy man has his uses; but it is very evident to my mind that school teaching is not one of them. Any teacher that is disposed to do his duty, can always find employment during school hours; and better keep your children from school altogether than send them to any other kind of a teacher. Had you not rather build upon a naked piece of ground, than pull down a worthless fabric, remove the rubbish, and rear your structure on the site it occupied? So had the competent teacher rather take the untutored mind, than one that has been wrongly tutored. I have known many teachers to whom I could not have been hired to send a child. They think the rod is to supply their own deficiencies, and is the one thing, and the only thing, needful. There is no necessity for any exertion on their part. They can sit in the corner from morning till night, making a free and indiscriminate use of the switch; and if they think of duty at all, they imagine theirs to be performed. No more effectual mind-destroying process could be devised; and to you—Parents and Guardians, alone, can we look for a correction of the abuse. It is in your power, and it is in the power of no one else. You will be held responsible, and see that you be prepared to give an account that will not abash you.

There is another kind of teachers, who, although they may be well qualified for imparting instruction, and lack nothing of energy and industry, ought not to be patronized. I mean men of immoral character. Now the education of youth does not consist in storing the mind with books alone, but also in eradicating vicious and immoral habits and propensities, and guiding it by precept and *example* in the way of virtue and morality. It is an incontestible fact, that the youthful mind is instructed by nothing more than by example; and now ask yourselves if an immoral man is likely to set an example worthy imitation, and let your own conscience answer the question. When we reflect upon the responsible position that our children must one day occupy—the duties that must devolve upon them—the necessity for a purely moral and religious character—the dependence of the liberties of our country, and the freedom of our institutions upon them, perhaps their own eternal welfare, depending upon the bent their youthful minds receive; is it possible to exercise too much prudence—too much care, or too much circumspection in their guiding and training; or can we be too careful in shutting out bad examples from their view, and keeping before them those we would wish them to imitate? And is there any one whose examples, whether good or bad, are so apt to make an impression as a teacher's. A child naturally looks to his teacher for a pattern. He considers him as a superior, whose acts he is bound to imitate. He watches him narrowly—perhaps hoping to find something in his conduct, that will serve as an excuse for him in doing the like, even when he knows it is wrong. A strictly moral and religious man cannot be too watchful in his conduct in the presence of his pupils, how then can an irreligious and immoral one be expected to be enough so?

Of all men in the world, perhaps those of irritable, peevish tempers, are the least suited for school teaching. The child fears and abhors such a man, takes no pains to please him, but is rather studious to displease him; and thus acquires a habit of disobligingness—has his temper soured, and becomes careless and reckless. When he is in his presence, he is sensible of nothing but unbounded and uncontrolable fear—that basest passion of the human heart. He trembles from head to foot—his nerves are shattered even at that tender age, and he never makes a man of any firmness. His physical and mental powers are crushed in the bud, and his whole future life is dark and dreary. This may seem to some to be magnified; but calm deliberation will show that it is not. Great effects result from small causes, and none greater than from a little wrong treatment of the youthful mind.

Then let the importance of education be rightly considered, and the selection of teachers carefully and judiciously made, and we need not fear for our Republic.—We will increase, and rise, and spread to such an extent, that imagination itself can scarcely conceive the proud eminence to which we will arrive in a few short years. We will stand the model of the world!

PRECEPTOR.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes—"Some difficulty exists still in regard to the relations of our government with that of Brazil. Though Mr. Tod has made a most conciliatory presentation speech, which was prepared here by Mr. Buchanan and was approved by the Cabinet, but not without some opposition, yet its effect has been counteracted by another document, at the same time officially communicated, decidedly approving of Mr. Wise's conduct to the Brazillian government.

"I have reason to believe that advices have been received here which go to show that there is much doubt whether diplomatic relations will be continued at all under present circumstances.

"There is an official letter here from Major Lally, which condemns the conduct of Capt. Walker and his command, accusing them of great excesses, and insubordination."

THE SKIRT EXPANDER—*A new invention.*—It appears that a gentleman of the city of Troy has invented an article he call the Skirt Expander, for which he is about to procure a patent. The inventor says it will entirely do away with the cotton bustle. It is said to be principally made of India rubber, air-tight, and is capable of being inflated or contracted at any time. If a lady should be walking and wish to appear larger or smaller; the Skirt is so constructed that she may enlarge or diminish her apparent size at pleasure; and yet a person may be walking with and not discover how, or by what means her apparent size is diminished or increased.—The inventor also says that the appearance of a lady, with one of these skirts is much improved—the dress setting much better and easier; and that it will save the labor of carrying about the streets quite a small bale of cotton, and from eight to twelve skirts.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CALVERT.—The Westminster Democrat says that a letter from Calvert county, Md., states that an affray took place on Monday evening, the 27th ult, at St. Leonards, in Calvert county, during which Mr. Robert Grayerson drew a pistol and shot Mr. Wm. Beverly in the neck. The ball severed the jugular vein, and also the windpipe, and striking the neck bone glanced down and lodged near the right nipple of his breast. Poor Beverly died without a struggle. Grayerson gave himself up, and was admitted to bail in the small sum of $1,500 There had been a horse race and liquor drinking.

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