## MISCELLANEOUS.

Wetumpka Argus and Whig, Extra, of the 29th-WETUMPKA IN RUINS.

It becomes our unpleasant duty to announce the destruction of two-thirds of the business part of our town by fire. About 3 o'clock this morning, the store house of J. S. Oliver was discovered to be on fire. which being of a very combustible nature, as well as the buildings immediately adjacent, the fire spread with great rapidity. In less than an hour nearly the whole block between Main and Company streets was destroyed. The flames rapidly passed to the west side of Main street, and suddenly enveloped all the west side in flames, except the store thouse of Messrs. Logan &

The fire simultaneously passed to the east side of Company street, burning all South of the brick building occupied by Messrs. Mckleroy and Heard, including the same, and the Post Office. By very great exertions the Hotel, at present occupied by Mrs. McNeel, was saved. A genrle breeze blowing to the southeast carried the flames across the street and consumed the fine new brick edifice, nearly completed, and belonging to Mr. A. Hagerty, as well as the old brick building; thence to the American Hotel; and thence to the small brick building, occupied as a law office by the Messrs. Graham; from the house last mentioned the flames spread to a small dwelling in the rear, occupied by Mr. Woodruff, and with the destruction of this building and out houses the fire ceased. During the destruction of the American Hotel, the fine new warehouse of Mr. C. Crommelin, of Montgomery, well stored with cotton, was in imminent danger, but the active exertions of Mr. W. H. Thomas, and our citizens generally, saved it. Regarding the bridge in great danger, should the store house of Mr. Douglass take fire. unparallelled exertions were required to save it; and in this effort Samuel Beman. Esq., G. Houghton, and Henry Stone rendered signal service.

The following individuals are the principal sufferers: W T Hatchet, A Hagerty, T Johnson, Dr. Jones, S Catlin, Charles Yancey, Dr. Vincent, Mr. Woodruff, B. F. Cleveland, A Lyle, Garnet & Boswell. O E Adams, Dale & Ives, Jas. Oliver, J. P Winn, J & W Trimble, Dr. Cooper, Terrell, Lacey & Co., Mrs. Dixon, Win. Barlow, John Leeper, D C Neal, Dr. Crocheron, J Heard, W H McElroy & Co. Wm Price, John Conklin, Jesse Bean, W H Harvey, H McCongeby, J D Palmer,

Estimated damage, \$200,000, besides \$60,000 which was instred.

The Argus Office, by great exertions, was saved; but the Whig office, with the press and most of the printing materials were destroyed; and Mr. Charles Yancey, the proprietor of the Wetumpka Whig takes this method of informing his patrous that he will start off immediately for a new press and materials, and will soen be ender way again.

have been favored with the following anvitation extended to him by the citizens of able to swear which was the original and Charleston to visit this city on his way to which the copy. Washington, by which it will be seen that he will be unable to comply with the request, on account of other engagements. It is probable he is now on his way to Washington .- Courier.

COLUMBIA, Tenn. Jan. 20th. 1845. To The Hon. John Schnierle Mayor of

Charleston:

Sir, I have had the honor to recieve your letter of the 28th ult, transmitting to thousand impressions from the duplicated de dramimously by a large meeting of my fellow chizens of Charleston, and also the resolutions of the City Council, conveying or in the several artists, painters, to them. A bill has just been passed into a contract the matter, to battimore, consigned to not are matter, metal as they can control the matter, metal no longer have the same degree of punishment metal out these copies, together with a proof of the original plate, to several artists, painters, to them. A bill has just been passed into a control the matter, and the consigned to not are matter, metal as they can control the matter, metal as they can control the matter, and the consigned to not are matter and the cons to me their cordial congratulations," upon the result of the late Presidential election. and inviting me to tisit your city on my way to Washington.
It would afford me sincere pleasure I

assere you, sir, to accept the invitation, and to interchange personal salutations with my fellow citizens of Charleston, if I could do so with any convenience. I regret that necessary engagements will detain me at home until the first of next month, at which time I have made my arrangements to proceed by the usual and most direct route from this part of Tennessee to Washington.

In declining the invitation which you have conveyed to me, I beg you to asure those whom you represent, that I duly appreciate the honor which they have done me; and hope at some future period to have it in my power to visit your city and make their personal acquaintance.

I have to request that you will tender to the President of the South Cafolina Rail Road Company, my thanks, for the accomodation of their road," which they offer from Augusta to Hamburg and Char-

> I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

A Venerable Patriarch gathered to his Fathers .- Mr. Job Palmer, the most aged and venerable of our citizens-one of the Patriarchs of the city and a worthy of the Revolution, closed his earthly pilgrimage among ue, on the 30th January, 1845, at the extreme old age of 97 years, 5 months and four days. He was born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, on the 26th August; 1747, and ere he had reached maturity, or shortly after, migrated to this city, where he contined to reside until the day of his death. Himselfthe son of a clergyman, who ministered in the priest's office at Falmouth, about 40 years, he was the ancestor of numerous descendants of three generations, and has given two sons and 2 grand sons to the Christian ministry. A carpenter by trade, his intelligence, skill and worth placed him high in the rank of our most respectable mechanics; and, by honest industry, he earned a competency, which enabled him to rear and educate a large family, and, in the long evening of his days, to rest from his labors on earth, before he was called to his everlasting rest in Heaven: With numerous other patriots in the civil line, he went through the perits, and bore his part in the trials, privations and sufferings incident to the war of the

on the capitulation of Charleston, were incarcerated in the Prison-Ship Torbay .-Throughout his lengthened span of existence, he sustained an exemplary character in all the relations of life, being universally known and respected for his steady and consistent piety and spotless integrity. For the long period of 75 years, preceeding his death, he had been an open and uniform professor of the religion of Christ, and his walk in life was such as to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things. He retained his mental and physical faculties in a surprising degree, and with little apparent decay, until within a short period of his death .- Charleston Couriet.

The following act is officially published in the National Intelligencer. In almost all the States of the Union the time for the choice of electors will have to be changed. AN ACT to establish a uniform time for holding elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States

of the Union. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed: Provided, That each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of Electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: And Provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing Electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the Electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

JOHN W. JONES. Speaker of the H. Reprentatives. WILLIE P. MANGUM. Presid't of the Senate pro tem. Approved January 23, 1845.

JOHN TYLER.

From the National Intelligencer. ENGRAVING-IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1S45. Considerable sensation has been produced among our engravers by the news of a discovery, which is not only likely to affect their interests, to a great extent, but which, if generally made known, must lead to consequences affecting the paper currency of the civilized world, the importance of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate. I am indebted to Mr. Chapman, the well known artist, for an account of the invention, and a specimen of a plan produced through its agency-

The discovery consists in a process by which an elaborate line engraving of any size may be so accurately copied that there shall be no perceptible difference between the original and the copy by which an engraving on steel or copper may be produced from an impression of the printoriginal plate never having been seen by the copyist-and the copied engraving being capable of yielding from ten to twenty housand impresssions. The producer will Invitation to the President Elect .- We undertake to supply a Bank of England note so exucily copied the not be

From the specimen in my possession, obtained by this process, and which is copied from a proof engraving of the Saviour, from the burin of M. Blanchard, from the painting of Delaroche, I should infer that these claims on the part of the discoverer could be fully substantiated. The most delicate touches are transferred with perfect fidelity, and this after uhwards of four the preamble and resolutions—"adopt plate had been taken. The London pub that, so far as they can control the matter, and engravers; and the opinion at which they arrived was, that, although it was not difficult to to distinguish the original from the copy, they were so thoroughly alike that any person of practiced eye might suppose the two to be from the same plate, the one being merely taken with greater care than the other; they were precisely the same, line for line, and touch for touch; and this example completely establishes the principle. They considered the invention the most wonderful and the most unaccountable that had been made in modern times in connection with

Many guesses have been made as to the tholle by which this marvellous process is effected, but as yet without result. The process does not even infer a necessity of requiring the print delivered as a model, which is returned unscathed. The invenfor is an Englishman and an engraver by profession. He has taken out no patent, neither does he think it expedient to do so, masmuch as, if he does, any unprincipled person may at once adopt it, with little probability of the inventor being able to prove that his process has been the medioin by which the print has been produced. A friend of the author of the invention savs with justice. "There is no knowing to what extensive changes in legislation it may conduce; for, if any printed or written docment can be forged with so much ease and certainty to defy any detection, the consequences may be more appalling than

we care to anticipate." The invention embraces the capacity to reproduce any form of letter press, or any quality of print, drawing, or lithograph, n an unlimited quantity, in an inconceivably space of time. For instance, from a a single copy of the Intelligencer plates might be produced in twenty minutes from which impressions could be worked off with the ordinary rapidity of the steam press. The finest and rarest engravings may be reprinted ad infinitum; bank notes may be reproduced in fac similie, without the slightest point of difference; and last, though not least, books may be reprinted as from steeretypes, in unlimited quantity. Indeed, the various mechanical and other interests affected by this remarkable dis-

More Annexation .- A petition was yes. terday presented (says the National Intel. ligence T in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance, from a number of res. pectable citizeus of the State of Maine. praying for the "re annexation of the prov. ince of New Brunswick to the U.S.

Intrigues for the Succession .- Our private information leads us to believe an intrigue is or foot in Washington to sacrifice the annexation of Texas to the advancement of certain men to the succes-It must, however, prove abortive, and recoil with tremendous effect upon its authors. It is in fact an act of hostility to the new administration, deeply mortifyng to every friend of Republican princioles; and cannot fail to embarrass it, in the execution of the leading measures of its policy. None can be friends of the Administration who are not friendly to its measures. On no subject is the President elect so deeply committed as the modification of the tariff, and annexation of Texas They in fact, carried his election; and in the organization of his Cabinet he must from necessity, take care to select the most efficient friends of this important policy. That his Cabinet will be a unit on these important measures, none can doubt who know the man. The certainty which exists on this point has no doubt led to the inciplent steps intended to organize a coalition, for the purpose of sacrificing the interests of the country in these measures, destroying the moral influence of an administration too firm to be controlled, and on their ruins of elevating certain men to the imperial honors of the Chief Magistracy. Governor Wright's failure to say one word, in a message of fourteen colums, on these subjects, the inator Benion; and as we are well informed the secret effort which has been partially successful, of removing the New York Senators, who are friendly to these measures, are enough to fill the mind of the most confiding with serious apprehension. We can neither comprehend nor submit to the selfish and intriguing policy of New York. Her moral influence is shaken, and her principles suspected, from the intensity with which she looks to the mere spoils of office. Whilst we indulge a hope that our information may be unbounded, of one thing, however, the public may rest assured. The Administration will faithassured. fully and firmly carry its policy into exe-cution, and redeem its pledges to the country, in spite of open foes and describe friends. It will firmly adhere to the prinples and measures avowed by the Baltimore Convention; and if the annexation of Texas prove to be the grave of more of our political men, the fault will be their own. -Warrenton (Va.) Flag.

A Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writes what follows: "Last night's mail brought a letter from the President elect, to a Representative in Congress, in which it was stated explicitly, that no selection of Cabinet officers had yet been made, nor had Col. Polk counseled with any one on the subject. He further remarked, that in choosing his constitutional advisers, it would be his aim to steer clear of all cliques and cabals-that it was his firm determination to ally himself with no faction, come from what quarter it might, but to held himself aloof from each and every connection that could possibly end in involving his admisistration in the slightest degree with the question of all the rumors relative to the new World and is a subject of congratulation with all those who look as Republicans should, solely to the success of Mr. Polk's administration. The President Elect will be triumphantly sustained, both by Congress and the people in this course, which is precisely the one dreaded by the whigs, as likely to upset all their hopes of profiting by dissensions in our tanks."

Imprisonment for Bebt .- The Legislature of North Carolina seem determined prisonment of honest debtors." provides, in a few words, that horeafter, no Ca Sa shall be issued aganist a debtor, inless the Plaintiff makes affidavit in writing that the Defendant has not property to satisfy such judgement which can be reached by a fieri facias or has fradulently oncealed his property, or is about to remove from the State. Power is also given to a Plaintiff, to proceed against bail at one, without having previously issued a Ca. Sa. against the Defendent.

The cases will be rare indeed, tereafter. in North Carolina, when helpless familes will be deprived of their natural potectors, simply because they have been unfortu-

The tendency of this law, we tust, will be to lessen the system of unlimited credit, which too generally prevails in oir country, and is productive of deplorate conse-

The father of this humane law is Mr. Halsey, of Tyrell and Washingto.-Raleigh Register.

The way they Legislate in the West .- We learn from the Louisville Journal, that during a late judicial trial which took place in Vernon, Kentucky, befor our of he justices of the peace, two lawers employed in the case (one of then a Buck Eye) got into a dispute about some ridicafous matter, when the justice inerposed and threatened to fine them if the did not deport themselves more decoroush Therenpon the Buck-Eye turned to the justice and fold him he had no right tofine any body, that he was not a court, and that he was a meddlesome fellow any hav and a rascal to boot! Upon this the Jusiee rose with the bench on which his honor presided in his hands, (five feet inlength,) and with a sweep of sixty, he piced the further end against the side of the young Buck Eye's head with such judical force that the poor fellow on recoverin his senses, found himself prostrate, withis head nearly in the fire. His cries o murder were alarming. The trial was a an end. N. Y. Signal.

Fatal Accident .- The Alban (Ga.) Courier of the 1st inst. says :- "Y. Samuel Thompson, a highly respectible and worthy young man of Lee couty, Ga., was thrown from his borse on Monday evening last, while returning hore from Starkville, and so seriously injure that he died in a few hours afterwards. His horse took fright, and becoming unmangeable, threw him against a tree.

THE OREGON BILL.

of the Oregon question, so far as relates to exclusive jurisdiction of this Government over the whole region in dispute.

The chief features of the bill were indeed set forth some time since by our Washington correspondent, but the prominence which the whole subject is now assuming may well warrant'a recapitulation

In the first place, then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the forty second and fifty fourth degrees. North latitude, including the entire, space now subject by treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries is to be embraced in the territorial organization proposed by the bill. A Governor is to be appointed for five years, and a Secretary for the same period; also a Judge of the Courts; and a record of the proceedings of these functionaries is to be transmitted to Washington every six months.

It is further provided that the Governor may mark off the territory into districts, and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the Territory efficient. When there are five thousand inhabi-

tants over twenty one years of age they shall have power to form a Territorial Legislature.... The President is required by the bill to erect stockade forts in the territory to the

number of five from some point on the Missouri river, and on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. He is also required to erect fortifications at or near the mouth of the Cumberland river. Each settler in the colony of eighteen

years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land, if he will cultivate the same for five successive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres; and the father shall have the same for each of his children under eighteen years of age.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the U. States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the existing treaty, and providing that the enactments of the bill shall not apply to British subjects for the period of twelve months after such notice shall have been given. Another amendment allows to the subjects of Great Britain free egress to and from all bays, harbors, creeks and tributaries, between the 42d and 54° 40 degrees of latitude.

Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other power has any ground of claim to any portion of it -Balt. Am. 4th instant.

It will be seen by the following, which we find in the Boston Post, that the suggestion we made some time since in rela tion to that coach, made expressly to carry President Clay to Washington, has been donted, and that Prosident Polk will be is as it should be: and the National Railroad Company have shown their sense in thus yielding to the force of circumstances with a good grace:
That Coach.—The coach ordered some

months since by the National Railroad Company, to be built by Messrs. Downing and Abbott, of Concord New Hampshire to take Mr, Clay over the mountains, on his way from Ashland to the White House, has arrived in this city on its passage South and goes by the brig Chatham to Baltimore, consigned to Howard Kenof Yankee skill, taste, and faithful workmanship. It was to have been called the 'Harry of the West," but "the people' behaved so strangely different last November from what this railroad company expected of them, that they have simply christened their coach the "President."

It is said of Messrs. Hayden, of Haydensville, Mass., the celebrated steel-pen manufacturers, that they commenced about the year 1830 the business of making buttous by hand, employing only two or three persons besides themselves. They gradu ally enlarged their business, and in 1838 they had a capital of \$100.000 and gave employment to 200 persons. In 1839 they added the business of manufacturing steel pens to that of button-making, and now they have a capital of \$175,000, and employ daily 275 hands. The number of buttons manufactured at their establishment daily, in 1844; was 1600 gross, and the number of pens per day 100 gross.-The case of these two brothers affords another proof of the ability of industry, enterprise and good management to command success.

a bill providing that any person who shall be guilty of enticing or assisting to entice or carry off any slave from the lawful owner; and any person who shall harbor or conceal any such runaway or stolen Dunkin, Judges, John'S. Richardson, Jno. slave, for the purpose of his or her con-cealment and escape, on conviction, shall Buller David I Wordley F P. Freet be confined in the penitentiary of the State for a term of not less than two ner more than twenty, years.

of 2d instant, made by Secretary Bibb, shews that the receipts into the Treasury of the United States for the quarter ending the 31st of December, were, as nearly as can now be stated, from customs, \$4,100, 360; from public lands, \$600,000; miscellaneous. \$45,000-in all \$4,745,360. The expenditures during the same period were \$5,657,595 31.

A Land Slip occurred at Kensington, N. Y., on Monday evening, as we learn from the Journal of that place. A portion of the hill adjacent to the Steep Rocks on the Hudson river, comprising an area of 6or seven acres and about 50 feet in depth broke off in three masses at three several times; and slid down the face of the hill to the beach below, a distance of about 200 yard s. Upon striking the level each mass | Political Economy.

broke into pieces, piling up a chaos of gi-We gave a few days ago, a brief account gantic fragments of pure clay, interming. ed with trees some of them of large size. the rival claims of the United States and The perpendicular height of the hill is Great Britain to that Territory. It may 150 feet. The action of the water, and be proper now to state the provisions of the the rapid succession of freezing and thaw. bill by which it is proposed to establish the ling at intervals will account for the phenomenon.

## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C.H.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1845.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties. andifit must fall, we will Perish amid the Ruins.'

When we changed the day of pubication of our paper, we supposed that it would be better for a large number of our Subscribers. It seems, that according to the present arragement of the Mails, this is not the case. As our object is the accommodation of our patrons, and as we have no preference for any particular day of publication, we will return in our next number, to Wednesday, and issue our paper fegularly on that day.

We have received from some unknown friend, a Pamphlet entitled "Essays on Domestic Industry, or an Inquiry into the Expediency of Establishing Cotton Manu factures in South Carolina, by Wm. Gregg. Esq. of Charleston, S.C." from the press of Messrs. Burgess & James.

We will endeavor in our next to, give a more extended notice of this pamphlet.

The South Carolinian .- We recently noticed the retirement of Col. A. H. Pemberton from the Editorial Department of the South Carolinian. His successor, A. G. Summer, Esq., makes his debut in the last number, before the Patrons of the paper. The Inaugural is well written, and affords sufficient proof, that the Editor writes currente calamo, though he may never before, have "clipped the Editorial quill. and stains for the first time, the virgin page, in the discharge of the duties of his vocation." The principals of the Editor are of the straightest Democratic School, and his Journal will be conducted accordingly. Particular attention will be directed to the Agricultural Department of the paper .-Strict but candid criticisms will occasion ally appear on literary works of all kinds hereafter be devoted to the publication of choice essays on topics of general inter est" It will also contain regular "Sketches of Foreign Travels," written by a gentleman of this State, now in Paris, and who designs travelling in Europe, for several years to come; whilst occasional extracts from notes of travel written during an extensive tour in this country and in Canada, will be given likewise.

The number before us, is neat in its typographical appearance, and contains pleasing variety of articles of a political literary and miscellaneous character. We welcome our brother into the ranks of the corps editorial, and hail him as a useful ally in the noble cause of State Rights, to which he has consecrated his talents and his youthful energies.

South Carolina College. - We have seen a Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the South Carolina College for the present year. Besides the Faculty composed of several Professors, there is a Teacher of Classical Literature-R. W. Denton, A. B.

The whole number of Students amounts to 122. In the Senior Class, there are 35. In the Junior Class; 29. In the Sophomore Class, 46. In the Freshman Class, 2.

From Edgefield District, there are two members of the Senior Class. In the Junior Class, 3, and the Freshman Class, 2-total 7.

The Board of Trustees consists of his Excellency Gov. Wm. Aiken, President of the Board, Lt. Gov. J. F. Ervin, Hon. The Kentucky Legislature has passed Angus Patterson, President of the Senate Hon. Win. F. Colcock, Speaker of the H of Representatives, Chancellors D. John son, Wm. Harper, Job Johnston, Benj. F Butler, David L. Wardlaw, E. R. Frost Messrs. James Gregg, Wade Hampton, Sen., Geo. McDuffie, C. G. Memminger, T. J. Withers, Jos. N. Whitper, Wm. F. An official statement in the Madisonian Desaussure, R. W. Barnwell, T. N. Dawkins. Thos. Smith, James Gillespie, R. F. W. Allston, W. B. Seabrook, E. Bellin. ger, Jr., D. E. Huger, Wm. McWillie, J L. Manning, Jas. A. Adams, William C. Preston, R. Henry, James D. Blanding, Secretary.

> Professors .- Rev. Robert Heury, S. T. P.. President and Prof. of Metaphysics, Moral and Political Philosophy.

> Thomas S. Twiss. Professor of Mathematics, Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy-and Secretary of the Faculty. William H. Ellet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Francis Lieber. Professor of History and

Rev. Wm. Hooper, Professor of Greek and Roman Literature.

Rev. James H. Thornwell, Professor of Sacred Literature and the Evidences of Christianity.

Maximilian Laborde, M. D., Professor, of Logic, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

Officers .- Thos. E. Peck, A. M Terasurer. Henry C. Davis, A. B., Librarian. William Baskin, Bursar; and C. Loomis, Marshal.

In the account of the election of Town Council of Newberry, the name of Dr. John Long, who was elected a Warden. was omitted.

Church of England .- It is known to many of our readers, that considerable difficulties have arisen in the Episcopal Church, in England and this country, on account of certain doctrines put forth by Dr. Pusey and his followers. These doctriues are supposed by their opponents to bear too close a resemblance to those of the Roman Catholic Chuch, and two parties have consequently sprung up. It would seem from the subjoined, that efforts will be made by high Dignitaries of the Church. to heal all differences of opinion among the adherents of opposite parties.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has determined to summon a meeting of bishops. o consider the present state of schism in the Chuch of England, in consequence of Puseyite doctrines, and to adopt measures of mutual conciliation."-Baptist Adv.

Tobacco in Georgia.-It would seem from a Savanauli paper, that the culture of Tobacco, in Georgia, is destined to become very extensive, and that in a few years it will become one of the most important products of the farm. The inquiries for seed and information as to the best mode of raising the trop are multiplying.

We have no doubt, that Spanish Tobacco, planted to a certain extent in that State, and in others having a similar soil and climate, would yield a handsome profit.

Temperance in Massachusetts .- It is stated, that there are at the present time one hundred and twenty towns in Massachusetts destitute of a grog shop.

Colonization Society .- The Report of the Colonization Society presented at its last meeting in Washington city, states that the Society is in a more flourishing condition. than it was during the previous year. Its finances have increased. The expenditures of of the Society, for the past year, amounted to \$34,000. The receipts amount to \$32,000. Four shipments of emigrants were made during the past year.

Oregon.-We see it stated that the emiants to this section of country, have ofganized themselves into a body politic .-They are governed by a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine persons, and an Executive Committee of three. The laws are generally the same, as those of Iowa. A town has sprung up in this distant region, and a printing press has been ordered from one of the Northern cities. Westward the Star of empire wends its way."

Fellows grown gray in iniquity .- A Philadelphia says, that there are in the Pennsylvania Legislature, twenty two bachelors, the greater portion of whom are greyheaded. The editor goes on to say, the more shame for them, while hair dyes are to be had. They should assume a virtue, if they have it not, and endeavor to seem young at any rate.

Pennsylvania .- Both Houses of the Legeslature have unanimously passed a bill o pay the interest of the State debt. falling du e February 1st. The amount of interest due is about \$850,000.

Annexation of Texas .- The Committee on ForeignRelations in the Senate, to whom was referred the Joint Resolutions of the House, for the annexation of Texas, have reported through their Chairman, Mr. Archer, against Annexation. Mr. Buchasan alone dissenting. Whether the. Senate will agree to this Report, is very

Special Protection .- We subjoin an article on this subject, copied from the London Economist. The reasoning of the writer is good and very clearly shows the absurdity of the doctrine of Protection. He proves, that special or particular protection to certain articles of manufacture. in Great Britain is at "the expense of allother interests." If this be true, with regard to the manufactures of that country, how much more so, is it with regard to those of ours?

SPECIAL PROTECTION.

We have often contended that protection can only be either unjust or useless-unjust if applied to particular classes—use-less if it equally applied to all; and we are glad to find that the Times has at length adopted this obvious principle, when it says, in continuation of the above extract: Special protection is absolutely incom-

patible with equal and general protection. No class can be protected, except at the expense of all others. Give equal protection to all, and you give special protection Special protection can only be at "the

expense of all others;" equal protection will give "special protection to none:" if special, therefore, it is unjust-if equal, it is useless and absurd.

But were it ever so useful or desirable to give equal protection to all-to elevate