

life, but I have bery him. He, vats  
is dat he say? quoth the Frenchman,  
Cot tam! I varrent he has killed  
ten thousand men in his life, also  
begar! he would never take do trouble  
to make me dis grave for me! but I  
will see dem all at the diable mortel!  
fore he shall kill and bury me, to  
make dem all sport begar! So soon as  
the Frenchman saw the Welchman's  
eye turned another way, he set out  
full drive, and ran with all the force  
and speed he was master of. As soon  
as he was got far enough off the  
Welchman, who with great joy saw  
him set out, now holding up his head  
and seeing him as by accident, running  
away, catches up his sword and starting  
after him calls out as loud as he could  
roar, Cot tam hur, does hur run  
away at last like a fillian? I pray you  
stop hur! stop hur! and bring hur  
back again to hur grave, look you!  
—But all attempts were used in  
vain; for he never stopped till he  
was got off, nor could he be heard of  
till some time after. And thus the  
Welchman saved his life and credit;  
for no Frenchman in the whole  
kingdom, from that hour dared to  
challenge him ever after.

**ROMANTIC STORY.**—There is a cavern in the island of Hoonga,  
one of the Tonga Islands, in the  
South Pacific Ocean, which can only  
be entered by diving into the sea,  
and has no other light than what is  
reflected from the bottom of the water.  
A young chief discovered it accidentally  
while diving after a turtle, and the use  
he made of his discovery will probably  
be sung in more than one European  
language so beautifully is it adapted for  
a tale in verse.

There was a tyrannical governor  
at Yavaon, against whom one of the  
chiefs formed a plan of insurrection;  
it was betrayed, and the chief, with  
all his family and kin, was ordered  
to be destroyed. He had a beautiful  
daughter, betrothed to a chief of high  
rank and she was included in the  
sentence. The youth who had found  
the cavern, and had kept the secret to  
himself, loved this damsel, he told her  
the danger in time, and persuaded her  
to trust to him. They got into a  
cave; the place of her retreat was  
described to her on the way to it;  
these women swim like mermaids,  
she dived after him, and rose in the  
cavern; in the widest part it is  
about 50 feet, and its medium  
height is guessed at the same, the  
roof hung with stalactites.

Here he brought her the choicest  
food, the finest clothing, mats for  
her bed, and sandal wood oil to  
perfume herself; here he visited her  
as often as was consistent with  
prudence; and here, as may be  
imagined, this Tonga Leander wooed  
and won the maid, whom to make  
the interest complete, he had long  
loved in secret; when he had no  
hope. Meantime he prepared with  
all his dependants, male and female,  
to emigrate in secret to the Fijis  
Islands.

The intention was so well  
concealed, that they embarked in  
safety, and his people asked him,  
at the point of their departure, if  
he would not take with him a  
Tonga wife; accordingly to their  
great astonishment, having steered  
close to a rock, he desired them to  
wait while he went into the sea to  
fetch her, jumped overboard, and  
just as they were beginning to be  
seriously alarmed at his long  
disappearance, he rose with his  
mistress from the water. This story  
is not deficient in that which all  
such stories should have, to be  
perfectly delightful, a fortunate  
conclusion. The party remained  
at Fijis till the oppressor died,  
and then returned to Yavaon,  
where they enjoyed a long and  
happy life. This is related as an  
authentic tradition. Quarterly Rev.

### NEW MODE OF CHURNING BUTTER.

From an Ithaca (New York) paper.  
Churning by wind! indeed 'tis  
true. We shall not attempt a more  
full description at present of this  
ingenious contrivance, than simply  
to say, that proudly aloft above the  
dairy room, courting the fitful  
breezes, stand two ponderous pair of  
wings—the revolution of these turns  
a crank in which is attached a rod,  
regulated in its up-and-down motion  
to the lower end of this rod is  
attached a lever, fastened to a  
pivot in the centre—and to the other  
end of the lever is affixed the dial  
of a common churn. We saw it  
in operation, and merry work 'did  
it make of it.

### STUDIES AT WEST POINT.

The following notice of the studies  
pursued in the Military Academy at  
West Point, was communicated for  
the National Intelligencer, by a gentleman  
well informed on the subject. It appears  
that the stimulus of Emulation, is  
applied with good effect in this  
Institution.  
When a new class enters it amounts  
in number to nearly a hundred. Of  
these, about one third only are finally  
destined to succeed. They are at first  
divided into sections of a convenient  
size; until their respective merit can  
be ascertained. So soon as this has  
been done, they are arranged in four  
sections, according to their talents and  
respective proficiency; and each section  
is urged forward as fast and as far  
as it can go. The first section learns,  
of course, much more than the others.  
But, not content with this subdivision,  
the academic board proceeds to fix the  
exact merits of each individual, and the  
roll of Cadets; their college catalogue  
is arranged and printed strictly according  
to rank. Thus, the principle of emulation  
is brought to act with intense energy.  
At the close of six months there is an  
examination, when changes are made  
in the roll if reason appear for making  
any. This examination is rigid and  
thorough; it ascertains the exact  
qualities of each cadet, his progress  
and condition. If it is found that  
some have been deficient, they are  
put back.—Twenty-five have been  
turned back after one such examination.  
Those who are too dull to excel,  
or too idle to apply their minds,  
are turned away. Thus none are  
permitted to remain behind at the  
academy but those who have actually  
advanced in their studies, and exhibited  
the fruits of industry. Even good  
intentions and great industry will  
not save the too dull. The U. States  
wish for no dunces in their employ.—  
The branches in which instruction is  
given are exceedingly limited. No  
Greek, no Latin, no English, and  
only a promise of something in ethics,  
history, and the like.—Of the modern  
languages French is taught, and very  
well. Drawing, also, a kind of skill  
which all must acquire. Besides these,  
both chemistry and mineralogy are  
pursued; all other time, the best part  
of four years, are devoted, with  
unwearied application to the  
mathematics and kindred studies.  
Among these there are some which  
come home to men's business and  
every day concerns. Philosophy  
explains the doctrinal application  
of mechanics, and civil engineering  
teaches the art of building roads,  
bridges and canals.

### FOR THE TETTER.

To the Editor of Poulson's American  
Daily Advertiser.  
Sir—After I had the Tetter nearly  
twenty years on my hand, and had  
used Dollars worth of celebrated  
letter ointment which took off the  
skin repeatedly without effecting a  
cure, a friend advised me to obtain  
some Blood Root, (called also Red  
Root, Indian Paint &c.) slice it in  
Vinegar and afterwards wash the  
place affected with the liquid. I  
suppose the vinegar extracted the  
strength out of the root, for in a few  
days the dry scurf was removed and  
my diseased hand appeared whole  
as the other. I could scarcely believe  
that a perfect cure was so speedily  
accomplished by this simple remedy—  
but as nearly two years have passed  
without the least appearance of its  
return, I need no longer doubt the  
fact, and for the benefit of others,  
I wish the value of the Red Root to  
be more generally known.

It grows about a foot high in rich  
woodlands, and flowers in April.  
The leaf is roundish and deeply  
indented, somewhat like the white  
oak leaves—stems naked supporting  
single flowers; blossoms white.  
When the fresh root, which is about  
the size of the little finger, and  
blood red, is broken, a juice issues  
in large drops resembling blood."  
[See Ewell's Medical Companion.]

We have heard that Captains  
Creighton and Deacon of the  
Mediterranean squadron, have  
reached home under arrest, by order  
of Commodore Rogers, and that more  
are daily expected from the same  
station. Washington Gas.

**CALICO PRINTING.**—The  
Rochester Republican states, that  
an establishment for printing calico  
is about to be established in  
Troy. It is supposed the buildings  
and machinery will cost about one  
million of dollars.

### CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

From the Albany Argus; July 26.  
Sir: The mental pleasure and  
bodily profit which comes of a visit  
to the Catskill Mountains, prompt  
me to say to you how much I  
have been gratified there the  
past week. If there were no other  
inducements, the number of the gay,  
good humoured guests and the  
refreshing salubrity of the atmosphere,  
would of themselves claim a  
passing visit. But there are other  
things. The "eternal hill," broad  
and green, and ridge upon ridge,  
greet the eye of the traveller long  
before his footsteps press their sides  
or their summits; and they are objects  
very grateful to look upon, when  
the whole surrounding world is so  
hot and feverish.—The ascent in  
Beach's fine, strong, well-driven  
carriages, is perfectly easy and  
safe. Notwithstanding thousands  
of "worshippers" have passed each  
other by the way side, no accident  
has ever happened: multitudes  
before us have rode up and stood  
upon the extended piazza of the  
Mountain House in safety, and  
often in ecstasy; and have looked  
abroad over the vast valley of the  
Hudson, spread out like a carpet  
beneath them, the noble river  
narrowed to a brook; & its unnumbered  
fleets of steam boats and vessels  
looking like specks on its bosom.  
Round about are the cities and  
villages of the valley; and afar off,  
the mountains of other states,  
enclosing an area very extensive  
and beautiful to the naked eye or to  
the glass of the establishment. Perhaps  
one of the noblest accompaniments  
of the mountain views and scenery,  
is to look out in the morning,  
just before and when the sun  
coming up full, round and glorious,  
sheds a flood of light over but  
among the sleeping inhabitants of  
the valley; and seeming to be, not  
as seen thro' the "horizontal misty  
air," but face to face, effulgent  
and dazzling as the world on fire.  
What, standing here, would be the  
sensation of the Peruvian, the un-  
uttered and guileless worshipper  
of this glorious orb? and what ought  
to be those of the believers in Him  
who fashioned it, and of whose power  
and glory they know it to be the  
symbol in the Heavens? It will  
strike the beholder that the sun  
does not seem to rise, as in other  
situations, out of or directly behind  
the horizon, but detached and removed  
from it, for as if coming out of a  
sea, or the circumambient atmosphere  
of the earth. The edifice is one  
of the most costly and well furnished  
of the resorts of health and pleasure  
in the country.—The munificent  
proprietors, since the last year,  
have added a centre building of  
great extent; and when the wing,  
corresponding with the existing one,  
shall be added, and the contemplated  
arrangements for amusements,  
walks and embellishments of various  
sorts shall be completed, this place  
will stand by itself in unique  
beauty, courting and winning the  
attention of all travellers of taste  
and of fashion. I should not omit  
to mention, because it is only simple  
justice to add, that to the other  
agreeable things of the place, the  
assiduous and gentlemanly attentions  
of the keeper, Mr. Webb, contribute  
as much to the gratification of one  
sense, as the quality of his viands  
and of his wines do to another.  
I say nothing of the falls, the lakes  
or ponds, the views from the drawing-  
room and terrace of the house, or  
the romantic passages of the Clove.  
And I did intend to say nothing  
of the Album of the establishment,  
but you will allow me to transcribe  
from it the following production,  
which these striking scenes produce:

When twilight has faded, and evening's  
close  
Has sunk in the bosom of night;  
When the moon walks abroad in her glory,  
and throws  
O'er nature a mantle of light;  
When the shadow falls still  
From the brow of the hill  
And silently creeps o'er the plain;  
When the vanishing gleam,  
On the scarce ruffled stream,  
Still dies and still glistens against  
When the desolate finger of solitude seals  
The eyes of creation in sleep;  
Oh! this is the hour when a spirit that feels,  
Loves dearest to wake and to weep.  
Oh this is the hour wherein memory speaks  
Of those who are never to see;  
Oh come, if your heart with heaviness  
breaks,  
Come mourner and sorrow with me,  
O'er life's quick decay,  
O'er loves fleeting day,  
O'er the joys that have fled from us long,  
And the aching regret.  
We can never forget  
Of the hope that shines on us when young.  
Oh this is the hour wherein misery seeks  
To mourn over fate and defect;  
Oh come if your heart with heaviness  
breaks,  
Come, mourner, and sorrow with me.

### VIRGINIA.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

### RESULT OF THE STAUNTON CONVENTION.

Wednesday, July 27.—The  
Convention met pursuant to adjournment,  
but as the committee had not yet  
prepared its Report, it was adjourned  
till 4 o'clock P. M. at which hour the  
committee presented the following  
REPORT:

Resolved, As the opinion of this  
assembly, That the present defects of  
the constitution of this commonwealth  
should be supplied by a convention  
empowered to frame and to submit to  
the judgment of the people, such  
amendments thereof as to the conven-  
tion may seem just and expedient: All  
or any of which amendments, if ap-  
proved by a majority of the people,  
shall become a part of the constitu-  
tion.

Resolved, That while this assembly  
does not presume to prescribe the ob-  
jects to which the attention of such a  
convention should be directed, it is of  
opinion—  
First, That the members of the  
house of delegates should be reduced  
and limited in number; and, at stated  
periods, as the growth or declension  
of the population of the commonwealth  
may require, apportioned among the  
several counties and corporations en-  
titled to representation, as equally as  
may be found practicable, with refer-  
ence to the number of their respective  
free white inhabitants.

Secondly, That the council of state  
should be abolished, and the executive  
department otherwise reformed, so as  
to increase its efficiency and its re-  
sponsibility.  
Thirdly, That the right of suffrage  
should be extended to all free white  
male citizens above 21 years of age,  
whether freeholders or not, who are  
capable of furnishing sufficient evi-  
dence of permanent common interest  
with, and attachment to the commu-  
nity, in such manner as to guard against  
the introduction of universal suffrage.  
Fourthly, That some safe and practical  
provision should be made for such  
farther amendments of the constitu-  
tion, as experience may hereafter  
demonstrate to be just and necessary.

And be it further resolved, That  
although this assembly cannot be re-  
quired to disclaim an intention which  
it does not avow, yet it does not hesi-  
tate to declare its disapprobation of  
any change of the constitution which  
shall have a tendency to impair the  
independence of the judiciary.  
For the attainment of the object of  
the preceding resolutions, Be it resolved,  
That a respectful memorial be  
presented by this assembly to the sen-  
ate and house of delegates of Virginia,  
requesting that provision be made by  
law for taking the sense of the people  
at the next spring elections, on the  
question, whether there shall be a  
convention or not? And that a mem-  
orial to the legislature, praying the  
enactment of a law for ascertaining the  
sense of the people of this common-  
wealth on the propriety of calling a  
convention for the amendment of our  
state constitution, be prepared and  
circulated throughout this common-  
wealth, for obtaining the signatures  
of the citizens thereto.

And be it further resolved, That  
a standing committee be appointed to  
superintend the publication and distri-  
bution of the said memorial, with au-  
thority to communicate from time to  
time with the several corresponding  
convention committees which have  
been, or may be appointed, by the re-  
spective counties and corporations of  
the commonwealth.

The Report having been read, it  
was, on motion of Mr. Scott of Rich-  
mond, referred to a committee of the  
whole, and made the order of the day  
for Thursday.  
Thursday, July 28.  
The Convention met at an early  
hour, and after despatching some pre-  
liminary business, the order of the  
day was taken up.  
The debate on that part of the se-  
cond resolution which recommends an  
extension of the right of suffrage, was  
animated and highly interesting, and  
continued until a late hour when the  
question having been taken, and the  
resolutions agreed to by large majori-  
ties, the committee rose and reported  
the same to the Convention, after  
which the convention adjourned.

Friday, July 29.  
The Convention took up the consid-  
eration of the report of the commit-  
tee of the whole. The same speakers  
who had the day previous addressed  
the assembly, again occupied the floor.  
The debate was again spirited, and  
much time was consumed. The ques-  
tion was finally taken separately on  
the resolutions, and carried with great  
unanimity. The making the white  
population the basis of representation  
was adopted unanimously; that abol-  
ishing the Council, with one dissenting  
vote; the others, with but five or six  
dissenting votes.  
The Convention having thus agreed  
to the several resolutions of the com-  
mittee of the whole, a committee of  
five was appointed to draft memorials,  
agreeably to the resolutions.

Saturday, July 30.  
The Convention met for the pur-  
pose of signing the memorial on the  
part of that body. After which the  
Convention adjourned sine die.

### Maryland

ANNAPOLIS  
THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1864.

### GENERAL LAFAYETTE

As the government are preparing a  
small armed vessel for the purpose of  
conveying General Lafayette to his native  
land, and as the last evidence of their  
respect, which it may possibly be  
in their power to show him, we would  
leave to suggest the propriety of his  
bark at Annapolis, as attended with the  
least inconvenience to the National Gov-  
ernment, and at the same time afford-  
ing to the President and his Cabinet, an opportunity of  
seeing his final leave of him on the deck  
of the vessel that is to bear him from our shores.  
Many other advantages might be pointed  
out, but we refrain from mentioning them  
as the convenience of the General is of  
a sufficient reason for the adoption of this  
measure.

### THE STAUNTON (VA.) CONVENTION.

In a preceding column is inserted a  
summary of the proceedings of this conven-  
tion, to inform our readers of its progress.  
It will depend on a future convention  
to determine whether the proposed amend-  
ments of the constitution of the state shall  
be made or not, it is quite gratifying to  
observe, that this convention has decided, after  
an able and animated discussion of the  
question, that the "right of suffrage should  
be extended to all free white male citizens  
above twenty-one years of age, whether  
freeholders or not." The extension of this  
privilege, would be nothing more than an  
extension of justice to the labouring class of population  
of Virginia, and would be blotting from  
the constitution that aristocratic and dispiriting  
feature, which gives to every wealthy  
landholder, a superiority, in point of privilege,  
over the poor man—no matter how sound the  
policy of the latter, or extensive his infor-  
mation. It is to this latter class of men, and  
particularly yours, stands indebted for its  
success; yet heretofore, notwithstanding their  
usefulness, and faithfulness to their country  
in time of public danger, they have been ex-  
cluded by the constitution of Virginia from  
a participation in the election of those who  
make laws for their government. What  
these laws were mere colonies, and subject  
to foreign domination, one of the principal  
grievances which drew forth their most  
valuable complaints, and led to the glorious  
revolution which effected their independence,  
was, that they were taxed by a parliament  
in which they were not represented. The  
analogy between the situation of the col-  
onists at that time, and the poor men of  
Virginia at the present time, is striking.  
The legislature of Virginia, in which the  
poor citizens are not represented, actually  
enact laws compelling them to perform  
militia duty, to pay militia fines, and to  
pay tax on any personal property they may  
possess. It is trusted that the individ-  
uals who raised their voices against this  
injustice, in convention at Staunton, will  
persevere in their laudable efforts, till they  
have recommended.

### COLOMBIAN CAPTURES.

A letter from an officer on board the  
Colombian schooner General Santander, Capt.  
Northrup, gives an account of the captures  
made by that vessel in the course of the  
four months ending the 24th of last May.  
From this letter it appears that her captures  
amounted to at least thirty-seven vessels,  
that five of the number, including their  
contents, were estimated to be worth 225,000  
dollars. Nothing can show more convinc-  
ingly the folly of Ferdinand in persisting  
in his hostile measures against South-  
America, than the destruction of Spanish  
property by Colombian armed vessels.  
Will he never see the true interest of his  
liege subjects at home? Unless he speedily  
acknowledges the independence of the  
South-American States, his flag will be  
driven from the bosom of the ocean.

### SIXTEEN CANDIDATES

For seats in the next Legislature, have  
announced themselves in Frederick county.

### CUBA.

We observe by the New Orleans  
papers, that intelligence has been recently  
received in that city, confirming the  
statement we some time ago published, respect-  
ing the treaty between Spain and France,  
by which Cuba and Porto Rico were to be  
occupied by the latter. It would seem, ac-  
cording to some accounts, that this business  
is to be managed in such a way, as not to  
give umbrage to Great Britain, the United  
States, or the South American Republics,  
although Gov. Vives is to be superseded  
and a successor appointed entirely under  
French influence, the Spanish flag is to  
wave on the castle, and the business of the  
custom house to be conducted as if the  
cession had taken place. It is supposed  
that the concentration of the French fleet  
which was lately off St. Domingo, had  
reference to this arrangement. [N. Y. Evening Post.]

### LET THE COBBLER STICK TO HIS LAST.

A Baker in Pennsylvania having lat-  
ly turned editor of a newspaper, has given  
occasional offence to a quarrelsome brother  
of the cloth, who has therefore demanded satis-  
faction. The baker then offered his second  
and challenged the editor to a mortal  
combat, at arms, what time he may, the  
editor, at Mr. John Pottler's bake oven,  
with his own neck or sword, or  
other instrument belonging to the trade.  
[New York Spectator.]

### AN IRISH SIGN.

The following is on a violin maker's  
shop at Lime-street—New-villiers—  
There are old ones rippled, also new  
ones, backs and bellies made on the  
spot. N. B. New guage of the  
strings. Shows Appended, &c. Pat. O's  
last, painter. [N. Y. Spectator.]

### THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Green—You would in your last, the  
position of a writer (in the Eastern Ga-  
zette) to call a convention to alter the  
constitution of this state. Will you be oblige-  
d to publish the following extract from  
the third number, which appeared in the  
last Gazette on the 6th inst.

A Subscriber—  
I can never agree, that the power im-  
posed on the legislature, to alter the Con-  
stitution, expedites at this time, and at all  
times, the necessary duty to call a  
convention. By the constitution the pow-  
er is given to the House of Delegates; (the  
lower branch of the government) to call a  
convention, and by the same instrument the  
legislature under certain restrictions may al-  
ter the constitution. It would seem strange  
that the one should forever remain a dead  
letter, while the other is always ready and  
fit for practical use. I pretend not to deep  
constitutional learning, but it appears to me  
that these two powers, were to be exercis-  
ed under different circumstances, the one  
is more important, the other for minute pur-  
poses. The one a primary, the other an inci-  
dental, though expressly granted, but I  
will not dispute about a word; I only desire  
a sufficient reason for the adoption of this  
measure. More classic and philologic.

The wise and enlightened men, who  
framed the constitution, were aware that  
the right in theory, might be  
inconvenient in practice, that change  
might be necessary, which would not de-  
grade so grave and important a step as  
calling a convention, and this power was im-  
posed on the legislature, in confidence of a  
sound and discreet application of it—in many  
instances it has been beneficially exercised  
by the constitution. The Field Officers in  
the militia were inhibited from seats in the  
legislature. The restriction was found in-  
convenient, but it was not sufficient to au-  
thorize a call of a convention, and the altera-  
tion was properly made by the legislature.  
But when the Executive and Judicial branch-  
es of the government, are to undergo re-  
vision, work requires more than an ordi-  
nary legislature. The appeal ought to be  
made to the people, and under their au-  
thority and by their power should the change  
be effected, should a convention be called,  
among other changes I confidently hope,  
the power of the legislature to change the  
constitution (that beautiful feature, so  
much now admired by the Anti's) will be  
considerably abridged; for experience has  
taught us that under the influence of bad  
passions and party feelings, it has been  
a grievous engine in the hands of de-  
ceitful men to advance their own private  
schemes.

Though the same people who elect dele-  
gates to the assembly, would elect mem-  
bers to the convention, I think that men  
worthy to the common class of delegates,  
would be chosen, the people impressed with  
the importance of the subject would seek  
for men of ability and approved worth. Some  
of our most distinguished citizens by their  
offices are interdicted the legislature; there  
are others who from habits of unambitious  
retirement, never obtrude upon the people,  
such men would be sought for, and motives  
of patriotism would induce them to obey  
the call. THRASIA.

### THE UNITED STATES & HAITI.

Richmond, (Vir.) August 2.

### THE RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAITI.

Now put beyond doubt, is an event of po-  
litical and commercial importance to the U.  
States—Our exports to that country for  
the last year, exceeded the aggregate  
amount exported to all the following powers—  
Spain, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark,  
Spain, Portugal, Italy and Malta. The  
gross amount \$2,365,155—of which \$1,901,  
750 were of domestic productions. It is  
said that the most of the \$30,000,000 to be  
advanced in anticipation of this event. The  
merchants begin already, to speculate on  
the political consequences of numbering  
Haiti among the independent nations of the  
earth; consequently, some of which may be  
more particularly confined to the states  
both of Pennsylvania. The commercial in-  
tercourse between the two nations may in-  
crease by the appointment of a Minister prob-  
ably, and a number of consuls and agents.  
The location of these individuals among us  
must give rise to some feeling and preju-  
dice. But these are considerations less to  
be deprecated than those which arise from  
circumstances connected with the history of  
the island, and the facilities which will exist  
of increasing, if not creating discontent  
among us. If the individuals thus to be sent  
should feel in our own hands, and who  
animates some of our own fanatic schemes  
and philanthropists, it may be necessary for  
the government to enter into stipulation  
with Haiti, antecedent to all commercial in-  
tercourse, and of an anomalous character.  
The history of nations.—What these stipu-  
lations should be, under what penalties  
any means to be enforced, and the propri-  
ety of making them preliminary, are  
questions which we leave, for the presence  
of the consideration and decision of the  
government. That some regulation on the  
subject will have to be adopted in the course  
of time, may, in our humble opinion, be  
readily predicted. [Enquirer.]

### HAITI.

What was achieved and main-  
tained by the prowess of the Haitian arm-  
ies has at last been sanctioned by the Moth-  
er Country, and Haiti is a free and independ-  
ent nation. As we hold all men to be equal,  
of course send and receive minister  
to. Who shall we send? A. Gov. Troup.  
[N. Y. Spectator.]

### LET THE COBBLER STICK TO HIS LAST.

A Baker in Pennsylvania having lat-  
ly turned editor of a newspaper, has given  
occasional offence to a quarrelsome brother  
of the cloth, who has therefore demanded satis-  
faction. The baker then offered his second  
and challenged the editor to a mortal  
combat, at arms, what time he may, the  
editor, at Mr. John Pottler's bake oven,  
with his own neck or sword, or  
other instrument belonging to the trade.  
[New York Spectator.]

### AN IRISH SIGN.

The following is on a violin maker's  
shop at Lime-street—New-villiers—  
There are old ones rippled, also new  
ones, backs and bellies made on the  
spot. N. B. New guage of the  
strings. Shows Appended, &c. Pat. O's  
last, painter. [N. Y. Spectator.]