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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1853.

No. 9190 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 7159.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning June 9, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

COLD COMFORT FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

It is an exceedingly painful consideration, no doubt, to those benevolent and unselfish beings, the abolitionists, that all their terrible onslaughts on the South—all their direful invectives against slavery—all their Uncle Tommitudes and other romantic lies levelled at our domestic institutions, should completely fail of their object. It must fill their bosoms with heartfelt regret, when they perceive that, instead of depreciating slave property, instead of frightening Southern planters from purchasing likely field hands and mechanics, their policy has only increased the demand and given enhanced value to slaves—A few days ago some seven negroes belonging to the estate of H. MILLER, deceased, were sold by auction at Memphis, and brought the following high prices:

Jack and wife	$2,000
Lucinda	800
John	1,205
Henry	1,200
Lewis	1,175
George	850
Total	$7,750

The abolitionists have tried very hard and perseveringly to deter Southerners from invest ing their capital in this description of property. They thought that if they could keep up a brisk business on the underground railroad, and maintain popular agitation on the subject of anti-slavery, they would ultimately render the possession of the colored race so precarious, that owners would be glad to get rid of them on any terms, while the demand would fall to zero.—The idea was machiavelian in astuteness and infamy—but though a fine theory, like many other plausible views, it does not work well in practice. The proportion of slaves who run away, or are spirited over to Canada by the exertions of the fanatics, is so small in comparison with the immense number that are content to live with, and faithfully serve their masters, that the absolute value of the property is continually enhancing. Mrs. STOWE and her associates will have to try some other expedient.

Any body but a noodle of an Abolitionist must know that slavery is at this time infinitely more firmly established than it was twenty years ago. If the knaves, and sanctimonious, and restless old women of the North had been satisfied with things as they were, and had not attempted to bully an unto their pseudo-philanthropic schemes, it is more than likely that Maryland, Kentucky, and probably Virginia, would, ere this, have devised a system of progressive and safe emancipation. But the efforts of the Abolitionists have aroused in these States every element of stern and unbending opposition to their infernal designs—and although the institution of slavery is far less profitable, and could be abolished with less of immediate inconvenience, than in the extreme South, it will, in all human probability, be continued for an indefinite period. In this respect, the people of Louisiana, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, etc., ought to feel abundantly thankful to TAPPAN, GERRIT SMITH, LEAVITT & CO. They have strengthened slavery, and have contributed their most efficient aid to the maintenance of the institution in communities, where it might possibly be disposed with. We are really obliged to the Abolitionists for helping us to retain Maryland, Kentucky and Virginia among the slave holding States of the Confederacy. Can't Mrs HARRIET BEECHER STOWE publish another anti-slavery novel? The South might subscribe liberally for the work, as it really tends to perpetuate her domestic institutions.

TREATY WITH PARAGUAY.

It appears from letters received from the Hon. JOHN S PENDLETON, Charge d Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, that he has concluded and signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, and that the treaty has been approved and ratified by the competent authorities of that Government. So that it only awaits the approbation of the Government of the United States, and the exchange of ratifications to go into effect. Paraguay is one of the richest and most populous countries in South America. Under the ruthless tyranny of the Dictator FRANCIA, it was hermetically closed against all foreign intercourse whatever. LOPEZ, his successor, has gradually relaxed this restrictive policy, and within the last six months, has signed and caused to be ratified treaties with England, the United States, France and Sardinia.

Paraguay contains more than a million of people, scattered over a country larger than New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia together, and which produces in the greater part, if not throughout its whole extent, the richest articles of commerce—tobacco, rice, cotton, indigo, &c. The *National Intelligencer* thinks it must prove, if not immediately, certainly in a very short time, a most valuable addition to the business of the commercial States, and especially to the United States. It is a country not adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactories, and must supply itself also from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and enable it so easily to pay for.

Our Whig brethren, true to their instincts, are lavishing their abuse upon Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, to whom President Pierce has confided the important post of Postmaster-General—and why is Mr. Campbell honored with this abuse of our Whig brethren? Because he adheres to the Roman Catholic creed—the creed of his fathers.—*Courier.*

We see a goodly number of Whig papers every day, but we never yet find in any of them a word of reproach against Mr. CAMPBELL, on account of his religious creed. As the *Courier* asserts the fact in the most positive manner, Some proof of it would be desirable. We have indeed heard Mr. Campbell objected to as a true soller, but never as a Catholic.

THE RAILROAD TAX.—In noticing the masterly argument of HANDELL HUNT, before the Supreme Court, we were made to say, through the omission of a line, that he spoke in support of the Constitutionality of the "Judges—instead of the "Railroad Tax

A meeting of the subscribers to the Aerial Navigation Association took place on Tuesday evening, at the Louisiana College, and after some discussion, it was resolved, that the most effectual mode of advancing the object of the Fête, was to form a joint stock company. A committee, composed of some of our most respectable merchants and citizens, was then formed, to mature a plan, and report at a meeting to be held this (Thursday) evening, at the same place. The present Executive Committee was honorably discharged.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, G. P. PUTNAM & CO., through J. B. STEEL, No 60 Camp street, for the following new work:

The New Rome; or the United States of the World. By Theodore Poesche and Charles Gropp. Here is a book that Young America should take for its text book. It is an elaborate and more some essay on the natural and uncontrollable progress of the United States, and seeks to prove by much show of argument and statistical array, that like Ancient Rome, our country is destined to become mistress of the world. The work is indisputably clever, and being so gratefully flattering to our national pride, will doubtless be extensively read.

To D APPELTON & Co., through STEEL, we are indebted for the following:

Patent Wasting No. Less; or the two Christmas days—a charming story for juveniles, by Cousin Alice, who possesses the power of writing books, that cling to the very hearts of little readers. They are life-like in their structure and characters

Cyclia, a tale. By the author of "The Initials of this work is less of a word-painter than a moral anatomist. He dissects characters admirably, and leaves nothing unrevealed that can tend to complete his creations. He is a most skillful delineator of the human heart, and though his productions do not overflow with exciting incident, they dwell in the memory, through the vigor and acuteness with which he describes the personages of his story, and the skill with which he enables them to work out their several parts.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Part 4th. The diary of the great Poet is continued in this number. Nothing can be more delightful than the pleasant gossip, and familiar chat of a gentleman. We see in these jottings of his minds much more of the inner man, than is disclosed in more studied and elaborate productions

The *Dollar Newspaper*, published in Philadelphia, contains an announcement of the offer of five hundred dollars by the publishers for the four stories, decided to be the best, that shall be furnished them by the 12th of November, as follows:—Three hundred dollars for the story decided to be the best; one hundred dollars for the second best; sixty dollars for the third best, and forty dollars for the fourth best. The only restriction imposed by the publishers, is, that the scene of the story shall be in the United States. Subject, length, and manner of treatment, are left entirely to the taste and judgment of writers.

We are requested to notice that the sale of the steamboat D. R. MOSBY, belonging to the estate of WM. R. WARNER, will take place THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, in Baker Lemoin, by MORRIS & HARVEY.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.

ANDERSON, the magician, who is a shrewd and canny Scotchman, has a more liberal and uncompromising warfare against the entire race of Spirit Rappers. In the course of his most amusing soirees at New York, ANDERSON undertakes to expose the juggling, trickery and collusion, by which most of the so-called spiritual manifestations are produced. For several evenings his demonstrations were received with great favor and applause, and passed unchallenged; but we see that at last the Ghostologists have had their ire aroused, and a controversy has ensued, of which the end is not yet.

It appears that Professor ANDERSON had offered a reward of $1,000 to any one who would produce, or cause to be produced any rape in his presence which he could not trace to a mundane origin. This offer was brought to the notice of Mrs. ANN L. BROWN (formerly FISH) who accepted it and notified the Professor that she, with her sister, KATE FOX, would attend his exhibition on the evening of the 27th ult, which she did, accompanied by her sister and PARTRIDGE, the editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, who on Professor ANDERSON's call, came forward to the platform, and then proposed that a committee of seven should be chosen from the audience—two gentlemen and two ladies by Professor, and two gentlemen and one lady on the part of Mrs. BROWN, which Committee should decide whether 'raps' were then and there made at Mrs. B's. desire by some invisible power and without any perceptible or conscious agency therein on the part of any person present. Professor A. refused to *submit the question to any such Committee*, though he was to choose a majority of its members, but insisted that he himself, and then the whole audience present should be the arbiter, though it was manifestly impossible that more than half the audience could be brought near enough to determine with any sort of certainty how the 'raps' or concussions were produced, while many of them would probably be unable to hear them at all! Finding nothing like a security and a decision attainable, Mr. PARTRIDGE left the platform and sat hearing himself and his party denounced and berated by the Professor, not much to the satisfaction of the auditors, to the close of his performance.

This, our readers must bear in mind, is the story as told by the Spiritualists themselves.—How exact it may be we have no means of determining. Meanwhile, however, Mr. PARTRIDGE authorizes the New York *Tribune* to state that he, with Mrs. BROWN and her sister, are not only willing but desirous to appear before any competent and impartial committee of citizens whose conclusion will command general respect, and there submit the whole matter of 'Rapping,' or whatever it may be termed, to a patient and searching investigation. If the 'raps' are indeed made by any trick, juggle or collusion—by 'ankle-bones' or 'knee-joints,' or 'toe-cracking,' or 'electricity,' or concealed machinery, or anything of the sort, it must be easy *now* to demonstrate that fact, in the full blaze of the light which so many exposures and disclosures have shed upon the subject. They therefore invite those who feel an interest, pro or con, in the matter, to unite in some action which shall result in the formation of an impartial committee of men and women whose conclusions will carry weight with the community, and have that Committee look searchingly and deliberately into the matter, and report therefore to the public. Such an investigation will not nothing but time, and this good people will cheerfully give in order to explode a delusion which they say is consigning many to the madhouse and more to perdition. All that the 'rappers' require is that the Committee shall be such as will command general respect, composed of persons not invidiously prejudiced against them, and who will agree to report all the tests resorted to and evidence required by them, with the results in each case, and give these results to the public along with their conclusions. We agree with the *Tribune* that the proposition seems a fair one, and we hope it will be fairly met. The Spirit Rapping business is extending far and wide. It can only be dismissed with a jest, but should be closely investigated by calm, intelligent and unbiassed men. A scientific and searching scrutiny would, we are persuaded, do more to dispel this strange delusion, than torrents of ridicule and denunciation.

UNITED STATES MINT.—*Coinage and Specie Movements*—The Treasurer of the Mint has furnished the Philadelphia papers with a statement of the operations of that Institution for the month of May, showing the whole coinage to have been $5,739,346 30, divided as follows: Gold (including gold in bars), $5,130,222; silver, $610,000; copper coinage, $9,120 The whole number of pieces coined, 4,869,786. The gold bullion from California, deposited, $4,400,000; from other sources, $25,000 Silver bullion, deposited, $1,147,000. The following are the items in detail of the gold and silver:

Gold coinage for May, 1853.

65,170 double eagles,	$1,303,400 00
1,745 eagles,	17,450 00
38,345 half eagles,	191,725 00
203,540 quarter eagles,	508,850 00
644,161 gold dollars,	644,161 00
967,959 pieces,	$2,665,586 00
In bars, April and May,	2,529,716 11
Total gold,	$5,130,222 11

Silver.

824,000 half dollars,	$412,000 00
1,196,000 quarter dollars,	299,000 00
610,000 dimes,	61,000 00
760,000 half dimes,	38,000 00
3,956,777 pieces,	$5,730,226 11

The following is a comparative statement of the deposits at the Mint for the first five months in 1851, 52 and 53:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
January,	$3,071,669	$4,161,698	$4,942,097
February,	3,004,970	3,010,322	3,546,593
March,	2,960,271	3,009,136	3,734,762
April,	2,978,253	3,091,037	4,766,000
May,	3,269,491	4,335,578	4,425,000
	$17,104,754	$18,490,691	$25,735,372

It will be observed that the deposits of every month this year exceeded those of the same month of last year, while the aggregate excess is nearly seven millions. The entire deposits last year were about $21,000,000. At the ratio of the first five months, the entire deposits of this year will be about $61,000,000, showing a very large increase in the productiveness of our California possessions.

The shipments of specie to foreign countries during the month of May have been $2,204,045. The entire shipments of specie to foreign countries since the 1st of January, amount to $6,294,322, against $9,511,570 to the same time last year. Our receipts, therefore, from California, since 1st January, exceed our exports to Europe by about *sixteen millions of dollars!*

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

L D Mills, of Maryland, and William A. Harker, have been appointed clerks in the Patent Office.

The incendiaries are again at work—two were arrested to day.

Electioneering for and against the liquor license was high to night. The avenues and corners are enlivened with processions, music and speeches.

District Attorney Fendall states that the essential witness in the case of William B Sasser is now convalescent, and that he will be ready to prosecute within the week.

Peter Bonworth, at present Mayor of Troy, New York, is appointed Postmaster of that city John H. Reynolds has been appointed Postmaster at Albany. Mr Johnson, of the Albany Argus, was a prominent candidate for the postmastership, was told that he could not have the office himself, but that he might name the man. To night he has Reynold's communication in his pocket.

The correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" writes:

"The Nicaragua and San Juan questions are now before the Executive I have reason to think that the question now under immediate consideration, relates to the disposition of the port and town of San Juan. The British government propose to make it a free port, and an independent town, under the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"The proposition of Mr. Marcoleta, that San Juan should be embraced within the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua, and subject to her jurisdiction But, lately, the question has taken a new phase, on account of the fact that American hold such large interests in San Juan, and have obtained a grant of territory of great extent, from the Mosquito King."

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN SHIPMASTER AT MANILLA.—The following extract from a letter dated Manilla, March 12th, we copy from the London *Standard*:

"On the evening of the 6th, at about eight o'clock, the cordage factory at Santa Mica was attacked by robbers, and Mr. George Mugford, the superintendent, and Captain Parsons, of the Amity, who was paying him a visit, were murdered. Plunder appears to have been the object, as both gentlemen were found with their hands tied; but probably Mr. Mugford had recognized some of the rascals and called them by name, and they killed them to prevent the discovery. Up to this date nothing positive has transpired to identify the perpetrators of this bloody deed."

Captain Parsons was the master of the ship Amity, of this port. Mr. Mugford was also an American. He was the manager of a steam rope factory. The Friend of China says, with regard to the affair:

"At present this dreadful affair is shrouded in mystery; although, from the energetic measures taken at the direct instance of the Governor General, there is little fear but that the author of the outrage will eventually come to light. The only reasonable supposition is that it has been caused by a workingman, who was discharged by a young American sub-manager of the works (absent at the time of the catastrophe) on suspicion of having stolen a horse, and that out of revenge he induced a gang of robbers to attack the premises, with their assistance consummated his bloody purpose. Only about one hundred and thirty dollars appear to have been in the house, with which the murderers escaped.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st ultimo. A number of important bills, it is said, were not reached, and others were laid aside or hurried through without proper consideration. Nearly all the business of the session was transacted during the last two days. In the House of Delegates, on the 30th ultimo, the bill to sell the dividend stock of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the bill to exempt the property of a debtor to the amount of $150, and the bill to incorporate the Maryland and Delaware Canal Company, were all rejected. The charter of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company, a different and much more important enterprise, passed both Houses, and is therefore now a law.

The police of the city of New York have succeeded in recovering five thousand dollars worth of diamonds, which were stolen on the 26th ult. from the store room of Mr. J. Jacobs, of Boston, on board the steamboat *Empire State*. The parcel containing the property was found concealed under the middle of the lower saloon, near the engine room, and a colored waiter on board the boat is now in prison, charged with stealing the diamonds.

At a large auction sale of tea on the 1st inst., the prices paid exhibit an average advance of fully 20 per cent. This is owing, in a great degree, to unfavorable accounts from China in reference to the progress of the rebellion there.—The impression is that prices will further advance, if the insurrection continues, as it is likely to do.

The old United States frigate *Constellation*, has been nearly torn to pieces, preparatory to her rebuilding of the new "*Constellation* at Gosport Navy Yard. The old battle worn servant was built in Baltimore, in the year 1796, and has seen years of active service. The pieces which will compose the keel of the new ship, and which are being laid, have been buried in mud several feet under water for over seven ten years. They are perfectly sound, and look as though they were but recently taken from the forest. They will be made worm proof, as will all the timber composing her frame.

Another Ice House has been destroyed by fire near Philadelphia, though not struck with lightning. It contained much eastern ice, which was melted away by the fire.

The ship Chaos, 771 tons register, Capt. J L Dunton, cleared at Savannah, on Thursday for Havre, with a cargo of 2379 bales Upland, and 60 bales Sea Island Cotton, weighing 1,518,688 lbs., and valued at one hundred and sixty nine thousand seven hundred and ninety five dollars. But few ships of this tonnage carry so large a cargo.

The Washington Union publishes a decree issued by the President of Peru, dated Lima, April 5th, by which the Peruvian waters of the Amazon are thrown open to all nations; Loreto and Leuiza are made free ports, at which no duties whatever are to be paid, and emigrants from all nations are invited to come. They will be landed at Huanchaco, on the Pacific, in public vessel, free of expense, and transported without charge thence across the Andes into the great valley of the Amazon, where land, farming utensils, and seeds will be given to them gratis by the government; that being there they and theirs are to be exempt from all taxation for twenty years; that they have guaranteed to them the rights of legislation upon all local affairs, with authority to elect their own judges, &c.

A mad dog was killed at Memphis on the 3d Instant.

A female named Harper, residing on Vine street, in Philadelphia, attempted to cut the throats of her three children, on Tuesday, and then to end her own existence by suicide, was prevented by the interference of some of the neighbors. Two of the children are dead, the mother is insane, and their throats somewhat lacerated, but the oldest one, a little boy, escaped by leaping from a window. The unfortunate woman was evidently laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused from extreme poverty and want. Her husband, Thomas Harper, is a pie and cake baker, and has been out of employ for some months past—at his trade, in the best of times, he could make but a few dollars a week.

Latest accounts from Canada with regard to the destructive conflagration on the Ottawa river, state that the area burned over cannot be less than 2,500 square miles, or about 60 miles in length by 40 in breadth. The loss cannot fall short of $30,000, which will be severely felt in every direction. About 200 families are left houseless. Over 100 houses, two churches and several mills were consumed, and in one case an entire settlement was destroyed.

There are in the city of New York nineteen parks, valued at $9,151,000. Of these the most valuable is the Battery, which is set down at $3,000,000. The City Hall Park comes next, which is worth $2,500,000. The largest is Tompkins Square, the extent of which is not stated. The next in size is the Battery, covering about 11 acres, after which comes the Park, not far from 10½ acres.

The vineyards at Cincinnati now produce a very large quantity of native wines. The American Catawba, and the Schuylkill Grape, from the vineyards of Longworth, and those of Bogen and Buchanan, are becoming great favorites at hotels and watering places, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

The Council of War in session at Mantua, Italy, has condemned nine school boys of Ostiglia to imprisonment in irons for uttering "such versive language." Eight of them, from 13 to 15 years of age, were afterwards pardoned on account of their youth and previous good conduct.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the follow. ing noble instance of daring, which we take pleasure in recording: "As the steamer Champion was coming to her mooring, a young man, whose name is unknown to us, fell from her deck into the river, and being unable to swim, would undoubtedly have been drowned, had not Mr. Alexander McDonald, who is the principal clerk of our friend and neighbor, Mr. Allison Orr, boldly and promptly leaped into the water, and at the imminent risk of his own life, succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate young man from a watery grave. Such a noble action should not be forgotten. Mr. McDonald, at the time of this accident, was, with many others at the landing, waiting to cross the ferry to Covington. Immediately after swimming to the shore and placing the young man, (who was a complete stranger to him,) on the landing, Mr. McDonald jumped on board of the ferry boat and crossed to his dwelling in Covington, without stopping an instant to receive the congratulations, or hear the shout of praise from the crowd who had witnessed the brave act."

The Commissioners of the World's Fair at New York have published the official announcement of the opening of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations on the 15th July. The Directors state that they believe the building and exhibition will fully meet the just expectations of the public. In order to give ample scope for inventive skill in machinery, they have materially enlarged the area of the Palace, by adding wings to the extent of nearly a fourth of the ground room of the main edifice. They had hoped to open the Exhibition much earlier, and allege as the chief cause of delay the novelty and intricacy of the style of construction, and the high standard of architectural beauty at which they have aimed.

There are in the New York Custom House some seven hundred subordinates. For these places there are *twenty-seven thousand* applicants. The salaries attached to these offices are substantially as follows: One of $3000, two of $2500, three of $2200, five of $2000, seven of $1800, thirty six of $1500, one of $1400, and the remainder varying from $500 to $1095.

"Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, speculates as follows:

Whether the second Mexican war is to be the last one is a question. Many persons take for granted that it will put an end to that Mexican "nationality" which Santa Anna talks about and is so much bent upon in hazarding, in order to promote his own ends. But that it is no means to be taken for granted. Our people, always eager to engage in a war, are also soon tired of it.

Every one knows that the first Mexican war could not have been carried on another year by this government without calling out the militia and marching them across the Sabine, and there upon probably encountering all the difficulties that arose during the war of 1812 upon that point. The government and the people were desirious of closing the last Mexican war, and it was got rid of in good time.

The second war will be waged with much vigor and enthusiasm at its commencement; and it will require very skillful diplomacy to negotiate a treaty of peace that will not compel us to adopt all Mexico as a part of the Union. Mexico will, perhaps, in this way, conquer us. But if we do not consent to be absorbed by Mexico, or if we should become so tired of the war as to abandon it, after another series of victories, then we shall have, after an interval of a President tial term, another, the third, Punic war.

It will be recollected that President Tyler sent for Colonel E. Taylor and directed the movement of the troops upon Corpus Christi, which led to the late war. At President Tyler's table the next day, Col. Taylor was complimented upon his command, for it was jocularly remarked that it might lead to a collision with the Mexicans, an event which would certainly make him, Colonel Taylor, President of the United States! Gen. Garland has in his manner, been put "in the line of duty and promotion." He will have to fight in the Mesilla valley, whether he may be disposed to provoke a collision or not. There can be no doubt that Trias will take the initiative in this business; I am certain that Gen. Garland thinks so himself

FRENCH CRITICISM OF SHAKSPEARE.—A French writer mentions, as a proof of Shakspeare's attention to particulars, his allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail!—*grale, grale, tout grale.*

Singular Race of Human Beings.

There are now in London two very singular human beings, of a race which has hitherto been very little known to the civilized world. They came from South Africa, where they are called Earthmen. They are totally distinct from all other known African races—as much so as if they had dropped upon this earth from another planet. They are diminutive in size—mere pigmies—and unacquainted even with the art of building huts. They live in hollows and in caves and crevices of the earth; when these are wanting, they make artificial scoopings on the surface, which they line with leaves and cover with branches. The Hottentots and Bushmen are the avowed enemies of the Earthmen, and when they meet them, will shoot them down like vermin. The poor, little, defenseless Earthmen, have no refuge but in holes, trees, or thickets, and the tribe is fast verging to extinction. They are a poor, weak people—one of Nature's freaks—and destined not to perpetuate their race.—Few colonists have seen them; and although it is known that a few still linger in the mountains, they are rapidly dying away, and will soon become a tradition of an elfish afrite race of old.

The two individuals mentioned above were carried to England from the Cape of Good Hope two or three years ago, and have now become domesticated in an English family. The Morning Chronicle, from which we take these particulars, describes these little Earthmen as a boy and a girl—the former fourteen and the latter sixteen years of age—and "complete little fairies," in appearance. The boy is three feet and a half inch in height, the girl a trifle taller. Their skin is of the brightest and most transparent brown, and as smooth and polished as marble. In form, the little creatures are perfect—their delicate limbs standing out in the most graceful symmetry, and every motion instinct with the untaught ease of nature. The features, although decidedly African in feature, are full of sweetness and good humor, with an expression of archness and intelligence.

They are named Martinia and Flora. In their savage state they fed on locusts, ant eggs, and such small game as they could kill. Until they were carried to England, they had no idea of God or any supreme power. At present they have been taught some of the customs of civilized life, and are able to speak little English words, to sing little popular airs, and—the first of Earthmen—to play little airs on a piano.

Few saints have more astonishing to thinking persons than that of the last of a race of human beings on the point of being blotted out from the face of the earth. The individuals in question seem to consider that the question would arise, whether the citizens at large should be made to pay for the improvement of a class. Individual property is a thing of yesterday, but the property holders in the dressed district have only to pay for the first cost, and for the improvements made in the region of the Legislature of the 30th April last, published today in the Courier, and entitled, "An act to incorporate the Blue Ordeson and Jefferson Railroad Company." Would be a dead letter. The Company never would go into operation.

And the only thing that then be under the imperious necessity of accepting, proposals similar to those made in the Legislature of the 30th April last, published today in the Courier, and entitled, "An act to incorporate the Blue Ordeson and Jefferson Railroad Company." Would be a dead letter. The Company never would go into operation.

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