... Glorious ... convention ... The number of ... , and the delegates in attendance more numerous, we believe, than on any previous occasion of a similar kind. Our adversaries had vauntingly predicted beforehand, that such was the dead apathy among the Whigs, that they could not procure a respectable meeting; but the result has falsified their predictions, and proves that the Whig spirit, always indomitable, still burns as brilliantly as when it fired the hearts of our glorious ancestors. In proportion to the number of delegates, we doubt whether any body ever assembled in North Carolina, containing such an amount of talent as this body presented. The speeches delivered on the occasion, would vie in merit, with those of any political assemblage in the Union; and we never felt prouder of our State, than when we looked around upon this imposing body, and marked the great and good men that had assembled, upon a few weeks' notice, to bear testimony to the value of Whig principles, and to pledge themselves anew to their maintenance and perpetuation. On contemplating the scene, and participating in the enthusiasm of the moment, we felt, in the language of the Poet, as applied by one of the most gifted sons of the Old North, (Hon. E. Stanly) that if there be a paradise on earth, it was this—*it was this.*

As announced in our last, the Convention assembled in the Commons Hall of the Capitol, at 12 o'clock, M. on Monday, the 12th, and was called to order by Hon. RICHARD HINES, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee. On his motion, Dr. FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick county, was unanimously chosen President, and the following gentlemen were selected as Vice Presidents, viz: Col. John A. Fagg, Jere. Clarke, James T. Morehead, E. L. Winslow, W. R. Walker, Capt. Samuel Potter, John Barnett, Hon. E. Stanly, Richard O. Brittain.

Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, and H. W. Husted, of Raleigh, were appointed Secretaries.

On being conducted to the Chair, Dr. Hill delivered one of the most admirable addresses to the Convention we ever heard—an address which was received with rapturous applause. It contrasted so favorably, by its mildness and dignity, with the opening speech of the President of the Loco Foco Convention, a few days previous, that even members of that party, within our hearing, could not avoid awarding to it its due merit. It is known that Mr. Henry's speech was very offensive, because of the insulting epithets applied by him to his political opponents. Dr. Hill said, in alluding to this, that if he had not sufficient respect for those opposed to him, to avoid the use of offensive language, his own self-respect would forbid the application of it. In fact, a noble spirit of liberality towards their political opponents, as well as harmony and unanimity among themselves, was a distinguished characteristic of the Whig Convention.

At the close of the President's Address, the Secretaries were directed to call over the counties in alphabetical order, for the purpose of ascertaining which of them were represented, and by whom. The following is the result:

Anson—D. P. Gordon.
Buncombe—Col. John A. Fagg, William J. Brown.
Bertie—Samuel A. Bernard, West Mizzle, S. B. Smith, Richard O. Britton.
Bladen—John G. McDougald.
Beaufort—Edward Stanly, H. Dimock, F. H. Hawks, G. W. Gordon, R. C. Cherry, B. F. Tripp.
Brunswick—Dr. F. J. Hill, Capt. Samuel Potter.
Burke and McDowell—W. F. McKesson.
Caldwell—George W. Mordecai, J. H. Bryan, Weston R. Gales.
Chatham—P. G. Evans, Daniel Hackney, William Horne, Charles J. Williams.
Chowan—Augustus Moore.
Cumberland—E. L. Winslow, Henry Lilly, Walter Draughon, Walter A. Huske, S. G. Smith, E. J. Hale.
Caswell—John Kerr, Thomas Hatchett.
Cherokee—Samuel [illegible].
Duplin—William [illegible].
Davidson—[illegible], J M Leach.
Franklin—Daniel S. Hill, Thos J Beckwith, T. K. Thomas, S. G. Hayes, Col J. A. Whitaker, Isaac Davis.
Granville—Robert R. Gilliam, Clement Wilkins, R W Lassiter, George J Rennis, George L. Gould, John B. Debnam, James T. Hall, John N. Gill.
Gates—John P. Lee.
Greene—D. Thomas [illegible].
Guilford—James [illegible] Hawks.
[illegible] Andrew [illegible] Morehead, M. [illegible]
[illegible] William L. Long, Dr. H. [illegible] B. J. Spruill, Sidney Weller, W. W. Taylor.
Hertford—[illegible] D. Stall, R. Cooper.
Haywood—Michael Francis, Col. Robert M. Henry, John A. R. Fitzgerald.
Henderson—C. de Choiseul, W. R. Jordan, J P Jordan.
Johnston—E. Hill, T. Bugg, Dr. J. B. Beckwith, W. T. R. Bryan, B. Cox, A. Sanders, Col. [illegible], W. R. Moore.
Lincoln and Catawba—H. W. Guion, Maj Robert Brevard.
Moore—John B. Kelly, C. C. McCrummen.
New Hanover—William Stringer.
Northampton—Dr. O. R. Savage.
Onslow—William P. Pollock, Dr. William D. Owens.
Orange—Hugh Waddell, Dr. W. Norwood, Joseph Stout, Josiah Turner, W. K. Ruffin, S. F. Phillips, T. A. Cameron, John B. Leathers, W. K. Finnell, W. O. McCauley, W. M. G. Swaim.
Person—Col. John Barnett, E. G. Reade, Thomas McGehee.
Pitt—Dr. Charles J. Blount.
Rowan—Nathaniel Boyden, A. H. Caldwell, J. Clarke.
Rockingham—William R. Walker.
Rutherford—G. W. Baxter.
Surry—James R. Dodge.
Stanly—Dr. F. J. Kron.
Wilkes—E. B. Carmichael, Rufus [illegible].
Warren—Samuel K. Phillips.
Wake—Quinton Trice, John H. Manly, Stephen Stevenson, R. Hines, George E. Badger, Charles Manly, Charles L. Hinton, H. W. Miller, S. B. Norris, H. W. Husted, John Buffaloe, W. Tisdall, T. R. Debnam, N. Peirce, George W. Mordecai, Alfred Adams, George W. Haywood, William Ashley, [illegible] Loring, James D. Nash, C. C. Battle, John Ligon, Alfred Jones.

On motion of Edward L. Winslow, Esq. a Committee of nine was appointed, one from each Congressional District, to report Resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee, as announced by the President, from each District, was composed of the following gentlemen, viz: M. Francis, N. Boyden, John Kerr, J. M. Leach, H. W. Miller, John G. McDougald, R. B. Gilliam, F. H. Hawks, S. B. Smith.

The Convention then adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

Monday Afternoon, 4 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. Boyden, Chairman of the Committee of nine, asked leave for further time to report, which was granted.

Mr. Francis, from the Western Reserve, gave rise and said, that it was usual in Conventions of this kind, to refer the nomination of the Gubernatorial Candidate to a Committee, to avoid conflicting claims of friends, and difference of opinion. But so well satisfied am I, said Mr. F., that there is but one opinion in this body, touching the nominee of the Whigs, that I venture to waive a reference of this subject to a Committee, and ask leave to submit the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention has full confidence in the integrity, ability, and devoted patriotism of WM. A. GRAHAM, the present Governor of our State, and that, for the faithfulness and impartiality with which he has performed the duties of the high station which he holds, he is entitled to the gratitude, and should receive the support of the people of North Carolina, at the ensuing election; and that, entertaining as we do, admiration for the firmness he has exhibited, in the fulfilment of the duties of every public station with which he has been entrusted by the people of his native State, we do not hesitate to declare our belief, that his re-election will advance the best interests of North Carolina.

Therefore, be it resolved, unanimously, That the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM be, and is hereby nominated as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, for re-election; and that we recommend him to the support of that people he has for years so faithfully served.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Committee of five, to communicate the above resolution to His Excellency Governor Graham, and earnestly urge his acceptance of the nomination therein made; and that they report to this Convention as soon as convenient, the Governor's reply.

The resolutions were received with deafening applause. When it subsided, Mr. Francis rose and delivered a speech, in his own peculiar and racy style, in which he scattered to the winds all idea of disaffection towards Gov. Graham in the mountains, and pledged that the west would do her duty—her whole duty. His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and during a portion of them, when he assured the Convention what might be expected from the mountains next August, the applause was tremendous.

When he concluded, the resolutions were adopted by one long, loud, unanimous *Aye*, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, Gov. Graham, with a copy of the resolutions, and earnestly urge his acceptance of the nomination tendered him, viz: Edward Stanly, M. Francis, William L. Long, James R. Dodge, John Kerr. After a short interval, Mr. Stanly reported, that Governor Graham would appear in proper person, in a few moments, and respond to the resolutions of the Convention.

Accordingly, in a short time, the Governor entered the Hall, and never have we seen any man greeted by such marked demonstrations of popular attachment. It was some minutes before silence was sufficiently restored to enable the Governor to address the Convention. Sensibly affected by the enthusiastic reception given him, he proceeded to respond to the nomination which had been tendered, in a brief, but most eloquent and impressive speech. Without affectation, he promptly accepted the call, and declared his readiness again to lead the Whigs as their standard bearer, in the coming contest. And no one there, whatever his party, who looked upon his fine intellectual face, and heard his words of truth and soberness, could have refused to pay a silent tribute to the dignity and elevation of his character—those attributes which render him so deservedly an object of pride to his [illegible] party and his friends—[illegible] the conviction, that with such [illegible] William A. Graham, before such a people as North Carolina, our [illegible] defeat is impossible.

When the Governor retired, and order was restored, Hon. Edward Stanly was called on from all parts of the House, for a speech. He was called out also, on the next day, but we include both speeches in this notice. On both occasions, he proved himself a worthy son of a noble sire. We remember well, the graceful elocution and ease [illegible] of the lamented John Stanly. We remember well, the delighted eagerness with which his auditors hung upon the lips of that great and glorious son of North Carolina, as the rich tones of eloquence rolled from his tongue; and we are sure we do his memory no injustice in saying, that his mantle has fallen on shoulders which wear it worthily—Edward Stanly touches nothing which he does not adorn. His eloquence [illegible] music, and sounded to Whig ears at least, to be the softened echoes of those spirit stirring bugle notes which filled the air of 1840, and cheered us on to victory. Nobly did this gallant spirit act his part in that glorious strife, and nobly did he bear himself on this great occasion. His high-souled courtesy charmed even his foes. He said he had felt and expressed, in his young days, some bitterness towards his political adversaries, but what gall he had, had been long ago spent. He had done them wrong as far as North Carolina was concerned. Almost his first acquaintance with Democracy was of another sphere, where Democracy and Locofocoism were synonimous. Rather, Locofocoism there, was progressive Democracy "full blown." The Democracy of North Carolina was merely progressing, and before it shall have attained its full blown honors, he fervently prayed that it might receive a blight and a blast, that should crush it beyond resuscitation. We [illegible] in a small specimen of Mr. Stanly's speech, somewhat in the style of his [illegible] manner of goading full blown Locofocos. It was somewhat in this wise: "Why do our friends, the Democrats, desire to remove our excellent Governor from the place which he has so well and so worthily filled? What has he done? Of what disqualifying act has he been so guilty? Not a word has been said by his adversaries, even by their Convention, against his administration; not a whisper even is heard impugning his integrity, his mental endowments, his ardent love for the land of his birth, or a single act of his administration. But do our opponents hope to succeed in this unprovoked contest? In 1840, they placed in the field a man of talents—well and favorably known in every portion of the State—to oppose our own noble-hearted Morehead. After a thorough canvass, he was found in a minority of about 8,000 votes. In 1842, they selected to oppose the incumbent, a gentleman distinguished for his great powers of imagination, and for his flowery declamation, and he was informed by a majority of some 5,000 of these '*sheep stealing Whigs*,' that he could not be allowed to 'organize and convene himself' into the Gubernatorial chair. In 1844, they nominated one of the purest and best men he ever knew. Although a democrat, he was a gentleman of fine taste, of most glorious impulses, and of great personal popularity—a gentleman with whom, he took pride in saying, his relations were very kind, for he was his friend; yet even then, the party was beaten by over 3,000 votes. They now nominate *Green W. Caldwell*, who will hardly be green enough to relinquish one of the best offices in the State, to take his chance for a seat in that Chair which is so well filled by a much abler man."

Tuesday Morning.

The Convention met. Mr. Boyden, from the Committee of nine, on whom devolved the duty of preparing resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, reported the following:

Resolved, That we adhere to the Whig doctrine, that the Revenue for the support of the General Government should be raised by a Tariff of duties upon imports, rather than by the imposition of direct taxes upon the people; and in laying such Tariff, Congress should afford incidental protection to Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures.

Resolved, That the Whigs of North Carolina are most decidedly opposed to that scheme of Finance, commonly called the *Sub Treasury*, which has been so repeatedly and so signally rejected by the people of the United States, and which the present Administration is again endeavoring to force upon us.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an equitable distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States of the Union.

Resolved, That we believe that the United States of America have the better title to Oregon—that being fully sensible of the awful consequences to both Nations which must inevitably result from an appeal to Arms, we most ardently desire that this perplexing question may be settled by peaceful negotiation; but should the course of England drive our country into a War for the maintenance of our just rights, or national honor, the Whigs of North Carolina, as in the days of the Revolution, will be found to a man, battling with their might in their country's cause.

Resolved, That *Thomas L. Clingman, Rufus Reid, Nicholas L. Williams, John C. Taylor, Alfred Hargrave, John M. Morehead, D. B. Baker, Alexander Elliott, John B. Kelly, J. Collins, Edward Stanly, L. Thompson, R. T. Paine, Hugh Waddell, W. B. Wadsworth, S. F. Patterson, Kenneth Rayner, R. Hines, W. R. Gales, G. E. Badger, H. W. Miller, A. Jones, C. Manly, J. H. Bryan, T. J. Lemay, G. J. McRee, R. Gorrell, F. J. Hill, H. W. Husted, E. J. Hale, M. Francis, N. Boyden, J. Kerr, J. M. Leach, J. G. McDougald, R. B. Gilliam, T. H. Hawks, and S. B. Smith*, be appointed by this Convention, a Central Whig Committee, to watch over the interests of the Whig party in this State, and to promote the re-election of the present able incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, by all proper and honorable means, and that any five members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Mr. Boyden, in submitting these resolutions to the Convention, advocated their passage in a speech which is sufficiently characterized in saying that it was worthy of his fame as a lawyer, and worthy of his former efforts in [illegible] of our Capitol. Mr. Boyden is a favorite with the Whigs, and that the Democrats do not love him better, is rather complimentary, [illegible] proves them to be unlike "sheep stealing dogs," who, feeling the lash, are said to increase their affection for the master who applies it. The Democrats are not like "sheep stealing dogs," therefore, when they have felt Mr. Boyden's lash, they do not love him and lick his hand.

Mr. Boyden was followed by John Kerr, Esq., [illegible] a purer spirit never breathed. Ardent in his feelings, frank and generous, Mr. Kerr wears "his own heart on his sleeve," and knows and finds the most direct way to the hearts of those whom he addresses. Take notes of John Kerr's speech! we deem the impossible. If our readers desire a feast of reason—a flow of soul, that sparkles but wounds not—eloquent thoughts, eloquent words and eloquent action, let them collect a large crowd of intelligent Whigs, place John Kerr among them, and ask him to give utterance to the big feelings pent up in that slender frame, and they may then hear what we heard and feel as we felt. But we shall not attempt to catch those "flying words" and confine them to paper.

Charles Manly, Esq. was next called to his feet, that is, he thanked, for he has but one at present, owing to some unfortunate casualty [illegible]. He did not think it prudent to plunge on the limb, a leg that was "lame of a leg"—much less did he deem it discreet to attempt to prove his speed under such disadvantage. However much he might desire to ride rough shod over Democracy, he could not now do it, as he had but one shoe. His crippled leg excused him, and the Convention almost made a similar mistake in calling out

H. W. Guion, Esq. who attempted to excuse himself, because he had dislocated his ankle some three years ago. The Convention decided that this was barred by the statute of limitations, and called him to proceed, which he did in gallant style. It was not as Mr. Guion feared, "a lame affair." He was from the democratic County of Lincoln; but we are glad that his spirit had not been so "cabin'd, cribbed, confin'd," as to weaken his ardor, or subdue his noble Whig bearing. These are the true Whigs, who breast bravely the storm that surrounds, but not overwhelm them. Mr. G. spoke rapidly and vehemently, but sensibly, well.

Hon. John H. Bryan followed Mr. Guion, being loudly called by the Convention. Mr. Bryan had that morning left a sick bed, to which he had been for several days confined; but the Whig spirit was roused and the call not [illegible] on his part. Mr. Bryan spoke of the delights with which some sensible men seemed to anticipate War, and compared them—not very favorably we confess—with the zealous, unremitted efforts of the *Duke of Wellington* and *Marshal Soult* to preserve peace between England and France. These renowned and brave Generals knew what War was. They had both led immense armies to victory; still they, the greatest Generals of the age, deem war a curse—and to be avoided even at the expense of every thing but the *loss of honor*. Mr. Bryan's speech was able and patriotic—and we could not but wish that some of the beardless Hotspurs who think they can whip the British and the Tory Whigs to boot, before breakfast, had been there to learn how great men—great Generals—look upon War, and also to learn wisdom.

H. W. Miller, Esq. addressed to the Convention a sound, statesmanlike and cogent argument on the Tariff. Interspersed in his argument, were flashes of indignant eloquence, such as often, a few years ago, made the great Goliah of [illegible] Democracy quail. It was one of those "searching operations," which the Democrats used to promise, and the Whigs performed.

Mr. Badger was now called up, and rose amidst deafening cheers. The House was thronged—expectation was on tiptoe, and was not disappointed. Those who are familiar with Mr. Badger's easy, flowing, declamation, the felicitous thoughts that rise at his bidding, the power of flashing epigrams of polished wit at his pleasure, and his pure Addisonian English, to appreciate this masterly Speech, need only be told, that this, in the estimation of many, compared with his former efforts, excelled them all. Some were present who had never heard Mr. Badger before. They have heard him now, and will never forget it.

"While stands the colosseum"—that speech will be fresh in memory—provided the Colosseum do out-live every man, woman and child, Whig and Democrat, who heard it; and fresher than all will it live in the memory of Hon. L. D. Henry, so long as he may dwell among the children of men. That gentleman had grossly slandered the Whig party in his speech on taking the Chair of the Democratic Convention. He ought to have expected, that the great Whig party were not so craven as tamely to submit.—He *did* expect it, and attended the deliberations of our Convention—not we hope in the arrogant belief that his august presence could brow-beat or bully members of such a Convention from replying, as might become men of spirit, to his coarse vituperation upon as pure and patriotic a party as the sun of Heaven ever looked down on—we hope he did not this presume, though many have thought so. If he did, we trust he has learnt a lesson by which he may profit.

In the course of Mr. Badger's remarks, to show that the claims to the whole of Oregon had not always been made by the present Democratic party—even by many of the gentlemen themselves, who were now clamoring for war, unless Great Britain would yield the whole, Mr. Badger read from a document, purporting to be an "Address of the Democratic Central Committee of N. C." published October 4, 1844, the following extract:

"Great Britain wants but Texas to check and overawe our commerce, to threaten our peace, and carry on her schemes of abolition and smuggling along a continuous boundary of land and river for nearly two thousand miles. Remember, she speaks of the success of our Democratic institutions with that [illegible] afterwards, [illegible] of the world. At the North, she has Canada and the lakes for her armies and navies; on the West, Oregon and her ancient allies the Indians, which she has always used against us, and who are now to the number of six or seven hundred thousand, hovering on our western border; there are her Islands in the West Indies; give her a controlling power in Texas, and *WE ARE COMPLETELY AT HER MERCY*."

This address was signed by Louis D. Henry, Chairman, and [illegible] leading Democrats [illegible] State. Mr. B. while commenting on the admission made by these distinguished gentlemen, viz: "on the north, she (Great Britain) *has* Canada, &c. on the west, Oregon, &c." was inquiring when and how Great Britain had acquired this Oregon, or any part thereof, since the 4th of October 1844, when these same gentlemen admitted that she had Oregon, when Mr. Henry, forgetting what was due to the occasion, and to a decent respect for the opinions and rights of his opponents, rudely, from the lobby, interrupted Mr. Badger, and persisted in his attempt to arrest the deliberations of the Convention, until he was silenced by cries of order and hissing. We say to Mr. Henry, that whether or not *he* regrets the act, his friends do; whether or not he is ashamed of it, his friends are, whatever they may choose to say to his face. Mr. B. continued his remarks without further interruption, and closed with a [illegible] eulogy upon the [illegible].

Mr. McKesson and Col. Long made short but spirited Speeches. Col. Long was followed by E. G. Reade, Esq. who put the Convention and a goodly number of Ladies, who gave us their presence and smiles during the Convention, in the happiest humor, by a short Speech distinguished by its neatness, brilliancy and fun.

HUGH WADDELL, Esq., closed the discussion by one of his own speeches. That is saying enough to those who ever heard *Hugh Waddell* when in the vein. His eulogy on Henry Clay was more than great. In conclusion, he submitted the following Resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, and the President of the Convention requested to forward a copy thereof to Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it but a just reflection of the deep and heartfelt feelings of their constituents, to express their admiration and affection for HENRY CLAY, the noblest embodiment of Whig principles, as he is one of the noblest specimens of American character that our Nation has produced.

The Resolutions reported from the Committee of nine, were then unanimously adopted.

H. W. Miller, Esq. offered the following Resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That his Excellency, William A. Graham, be respectfully requested, so far as his public duties will admit, to visit the different portions of the State during the coming summer, and meet and address his fellow citizens, upon the questions involved in the pending political contest between the two great parties of the Country.

Dr. Hill, having temporarily left the Chair, Mr. *Kerr*, of Caswell, offered the following Resolution, viz:

Resolved, unanimously, That the dignity and promptness with which the President of this body has discharged the duties of the Chair, entitle him to the thanks of the Convention, which are hereby cordially tendered him.

The Resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

The President having again taken the Chair, and it being now near the hour, designated in an invitation to the Convention from Governor Graham, Mr. *Badger* moved the Convention do now adjourn *sine die*. Before putting the question, the President delivered a short but animated rallying Speech, urging his fellow-Whigs to go home, and go to work in earnest, as he intended to do. He then pronounced the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

In a short time, the Convention re-assembled at the Executive Mansion, in full force, and a more pleasant meeting has been rarely witnessed. Conscious of having neither done any thing, or said any thing, that could justly give offence to, or wound the feelings of any one, during the sitting of their Convention, each one was in a good humor with himself and his neighbor, and the whole company, to use a homely expression, were "as merry as crickets."

And thus has ended our glorious Whig Convention! We would say, in conclusion, to our Whig friends throughout the State—STAND TO YOUR ARMS! Be true to yourselves, and your principles, and through your consistency and firmness, the country may yet be rescued from the spoilers and our free institutions purified and preserved. Stand by the right, and rebuke wrong—sacrifice every thing for the cause—THE CAUSE—and nothing for MEN, all will be well.

From the Baltimore American.

Late From Europe.

The packet ship Iowa, at N. York, brings advices from Havre to the 12th December and London dates to 10th.

The announcement of the London Times as to the repeal of the Corn Laws, and opening of the ports, was evidently premature, but there are intimations that a commercial treaty is on the tapis between Great Britain and the United States. An unworthy insinuation against our Minister, Mr. McLane, was promptly met and checked by the Secretary of Legation.

The declaration of the *London Times*, of the [illegible] ult. that the English Cabinet had agreed upon the opening of the ports, and several other important measures, created a tremendous sensation throughout England & France. It appears, however, that the *Times* withdraws its statements, with the important qualification that the English ministry had changed its views, and that the ports would not be opened.

The excitement which the first announcement produced in every circle, however, was the means of letting out the important fact that negotiation had probably been begun in London for a commercial treaty between England and the United States; and it is supposed that the announcement of the *Times* was originally based on the probable fact.

From the London Standard, Dec. 8.

THE CORN LAWS.

The fabrication of the *Times* on the corn law question continues the principal topic of conversation in the city. Even the most ardent of the anti corn law party, however, was abandoning all hope of its truth; and if any confidence is to be placed in the ambiguous [illegible] pronounced on the leading journal for the deception it has practised, it is in a fair way of reaping the fruits of its ingenuity. With respect to a report in circulation on Saturday, alleging that the *Times* had hazarded the statement on a communication received from an American functionary, we are authorized to state a fact which may have some bearing on the case, so far as Mr. M'Lane the ambassador is concerned. That gentleman left London for Paris early on Thursday, [illegible] business, where he now remains; and as the statement of the *Times* did not appear until Tuesday morning the interval between these two events, is not unworthy of notice.

The opinion, indeed, on the stock exchange this morning is, that if the *Times* has even a shade or semblance of authority for the statement, it has been hoaxed by some under-strapper.

From the London Times, Dec. 10.

We have no good reason for believing that a day or two—perhaps the Privy Council to be held this day at Osborne house—will remove all doubt of the Ministerial determination in favor of an entire repeal of the Corn Laws. If, in the interval which has passed since our first announcement, any members of the Cabinet have felt themselves unequal to so gigantic design, and have consequently collapsed to a more "consistent" and a more comfortable alternative, a day or two will furnish additional testimony to the strength of the Ministerial resolve and to the difficulties which it is prepared to encounter, and, we trust, to overcome. Whatever requires time or admits of delay, admits also of vacillation and change.

We publish in another column a letter from the Secretary of the United States Legation, addressed to a contemporary journal, which satisfactorily refutes one of the many calumnies to which the jealousy of our [illegible] in announcing one of the most important events of our time has given rise. The report as respects Mr. M'Lane, was from the first absurd, for no one at all acquainted with the strict probity and high character of the American minister, could have suspected him of conduct which would not only have required his immediate recall, but would have forever excluded him from society of honorable men. We do not, however, regret the contradiction to this report, as it removes one of the many ridiculous and mischievous fictions which the disappointment of our contemporaries has caused them to put forth. The story is, in fact, just as true as other absurd contents of the same journal, as, for instance, that we had engaged a special train to convey the news to Liverpool in time for the American steamer; or that we had speculated on a large scale in the Mark lane. As we are quite confident in the truth of our [illegible]

[illegible] We hear from [illegible] preparations [illegible] try to a proper state of defence [illegible] of any unfortunate differences with [illegible] and of these preparations the mercantile [illegible] generally very much to approve, [illegible] doubting whether any serious misunderstanding will rise. The [illegible] a few days since, was at a much higher figure than the last, and the price for [illegible] of other articles, no doubt, will advance, [illegible] if government continues its [illegible] every branch in a state of efficiency.

Many think that to unite the people of the country, would alone be sufficient to induce our government to make concessions on the corn laws; and, certainly, if the army and navy are to be augmented, there will be more food consumed.—*Globe.*

The Corn Law Movement.—The Ministerial decision is by this time universally received not merely as a fact, but as the only thing that could have been done. Since the [illegible] continued meetings of the Cabinet, the letters of Lord John Russell and Lord Morpeth, and other ominous circumstances created a general persuasion that something "decisive would be done," we are told that wheats have suffered a decline of 2s to 4s per quarter, and all other kinds of grain have fallen in proportion.

From the N. O. Tropic, [illegible].

Important From Mexico.

The Mexican schr. [illegible], [illegible], master, arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 30th ult. bringing us papers from that place to the 29th ult, and from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. The [illegible] also brought J. Tilghman [illegible], Esq., bearer of despatches to our Government, from whom we learn that Paredes was certainly on his march to the city of Mexico, and that our minister, Mr. Slidell, was still there. From the Vera Cruz and Mexico papers we have hurriedly gleaned the following important intelligence:

The Monitor of the 21st ult. says that the Supreme Government has appointed Gen. Bustamente commander in chief, and Gen. [illegible], his second in command, of the army to oppose Gen. Paredes. That paper says the Government is indefatigably working to quell the revolt, and that it has already taken the necessary measures to put the capitol in a thorough state of defence. On the 21st ult. the Senate concurred with the Government in giving Dictatorial powers to President Herrera. El Siglo says that Paredes had seized upon the Public Treasury of the Fair at San Juan, which had been committed to his charge. El Veracruzano of the 24th, says that on the 22d, a salute from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, under the command of [illegible], announced the first movement of the Army and Navy, in favor of the Pronunciation of San Luis Potosi, by Gen. Paredes, and that it was immediately seconded by the garrison of the place, at whose head is the brave Landero with the exception of a part of the battalion [illegible], numbering about 100 men, who left their barracks with their officers, refusing to join their companions. This body as they were marching out fired a volley on those who remained, killing a [illegible] and wounding three others.

[illegible] marched to the Government palace, and was ordered to quarter in the convent of San Francisco, where they remained at the latest dates. The same paper says that at a later hour it learned that the city and garrison of Jalapa had pronounced in favor of Paredes, and that it is [illegible] a similar movement in Orizaba and the fortress of Perote.

On the 23d the forces of Paredes were said to be only two days' march from the city of Mexico.

On the 24th, the troops at Puebla under Gen. Inclan who had received orders to march to the capital, refused to depart, and it was certain that, notwithstanding the efforts of the General to the contrary, they would soon declare in favor of Paredes.

Mexico, it is said, would in a few days open her gates to Paredes.

The Vera Cruzano of the 29th, says that it learns by letter of responsible persons from Mexico, that the imbecile and short-sighted Cabinet [illegible] to England the department of Yucatan, [illegible] immense debt. These, say that paper, are facts that will soon be divulged.

A circular of the 24th, transmitted by President Herrera to the Governors of the different Departments, delegates to said Governors the tremendous extraordinary powers with which Congress had invested him, [illegible] already had the capital of the Republic begun to feel the weight of such despotism, as imprisonment, irrespective of persons or characters, had become common, and even the Arch Bishop [illegible], had been obliged to fly from the persecutions that awaited him. Gen. Ampudia had gone over to the revolutionists, and the Government troops had publicly espoused their cause.

Gen. Almonte was concealed, fearing persecution.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that Perote had declared itself for Paredes, and that the numerous cavalry of that General were in the near vicinity of the capital. His artillery and infantry were between the city and Arroyo Secco. The cities of Oaxaca and Guadalajara had also declared for Paredes at the approach of his forces.

McNulty.—The Lynchburg Virginian remarks, on the acquittal of McNulty:—

"Let it be remembered, that he was tried under the penal clause of the famous Sub-*Treasury law*, which, when that act was repealed, was re-enacted. This single instance of the facility with which an official rogue has slipped through the meshes of the law, shows the inefficacy of all its oaths and penalties to guard the public money from the political subordinates in whose hands it will be deposited for safe keeping and disbursement. For in the language of a commentator on this judicial farce, 'although it is proved that the accused had the money, and has not returned the money, yet he is not guilty of having embezzled the money, and the law does not impeach him for the neglect or infidelity of his depositary! He only gave it to his friend on deposit, and this friend, when it was called for, could not pay it.' Why what a wide door for roguery—triumphant roguery—is opened here, by this very law which we are told [illegible] against defalcation and robbery!"

"Two more lines!" the devil cries;
"Here they are," the boss replies.