astern base of the California Mountain It is believed that from a point on Mary's river. e days' journey from its month, the head Sacramento may be reached in two days ravel. The route then by which Captain Fremont proposes to penetrate to the Pacific is the the ten-hour system: shortest and most direct from the lower Missouri : of this the portion from the Arkansas to he head of the Sacramentos, about six hundred and fifty miles in distance, is as yet unexplored by the white man, and generally designated as the Great California Desert." None of its waters except the Colorado reach the ocean they are absorbed or disappear by evaporation. " After passing the winter among the settlements of Upper California, the exploring party will, if the country be found practicable, pass ound by the lower route from California crossng the Colorado below the great 'Kennion,' and return to the Arkansas by the waters of the Gila and Juan, large tributaries of the lower Colorado, which have their sources west of the tains of New Mexico. This sketch conemplates a route of five or six thousand miles. It will probably eventuate in the discovery of a new and straight road to both Oregon and California, passing for the most part through our own territory, diminishing the distance some three or four hundred miles, and the time two months. The country to the right and left will be examined, and its geography, at present a blank, somewhat understood. The importance of these contemplated explorations is very great every confidence is reposed in the energy and ability of the commanding officer."

We cannot take leave of this most interesting and valuable document without expressing the great pleasure and instruction which its perusal has afforded us, and the conviction, which every additional page increased, that the important objects of the expeditions could not have been entrusted to better hands. The journals of ne of the most important productions of the age, and constitute a most suitable and valuable present to science and literature, made by our young and vigorous country, through the hands of one of her most amiable, talented, and enterprising sons,

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1845.

Congressional Burial Ground .- A day two ago I paid a visit to this solemn resting lace of the dead, equal in its beauty and pictoresque scenery to your Green Mount Cemetery, of Baltimore. It is situated about a mile nd a half east of the Capitol-sufficiently far from the city to afford a fine evening's walk.

As you enter the gate, a long gravel pathway. lies before you, on either side of which are the ally vaults of many of our citizens-some of them enclosed in the most beautiful manner.-Upon looking around this spacious enclosure, the eye frequently falls upon the simple inscription which marks the spot where rest the remains of some stranger; far from his home, and often from his native land, he lies herehis ashes commingling with that of strangers, perhaps forgotten by those who were dear and near to him. In the south-west and north-east arters of the ground, are erected in regular order the monuments of the members of Congress; they present quite a solemn view to the cholder. They are composed of granite pillars about four feet square, and are crowned with a slab of the same material, tapering to a In number they amount to about sevenly-five. There are also in these quarters erected the tombs of the officers of the army and navy; of two vice-Presidents, and one to the memory of Messrs. Upshur and Kennon, who vere killed on board the Princeton. The green turf which decorates the tombs—the snow-white columns of marble, which bespeak alike the orth of the dead and the gratitude of the liv g-the weeping willow, which throws its arnful shade over tombstone and tomb, and he low and solemn murmuring of the river near w, all conspire to form a scene which cannot ail to strike the visiter with awe and reverence

Correspondence of the American Republican. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1845.

The Annual Commencement of the Colum bia College of the District of Columbia took lace to-day, before a most briliant audience, in he Baptist Church, on Tenth St. President Polk, several members of the Cabinet, Mayor Seaton, and many distinguished citizens as well as a handsome display of the fair sex, favored the young candidates for literary honors with sence. The exhibition was creditable in a very high degree, both to the students and the Institution. The composition of Mr. Alfred J. King, of Cane Spring, Georgia, were himself by a most excellent lecture upon the Factory. subject of "Free Inquiry."

Mackerel .- The price of this fish is lower now than for a long series of years past, The cause is singular, and shows that trade, as well as law, is sometimes very uncertain. The opening prices for the catch of this year were much the same with those of last year, and every thing seemed to be going on smoothly, when all at once there rushed into Boston Bay an immense shoal of very fat mackerel, of rather small size, and evidently of a different family from those usually taken. The anteh of the fishermen was instantly quadrupled. From this shoal an extra quantity was taken, amounting, as some persons estimate, to twenty thousand barrels. Although very fat and delicious, they were, from their size, almost all ranked as Nos. 2 and 3, and the prices of these numbers were thrown down to their present position, The fall on No. 2 was four dollars a barrel, causing a very severe loss to holders, who had purchased with

The Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT has arrived at New York in the ship Courier. from Rio Janeiro, his health not permitting him to proceed on his mission to the Chinese empire,

The Pittsburg Journal gives the following graphic account of a riot among the Factory Girls at that place on Monday last. The or gin of the difficulty between the girls and their employers is the refusal of the latter to adopt

There was a great excitement among rls on Monday morning. A portion of them moved and instigated thereto," most probably, by necessity, determined to go to work. The rest-the real out-and-outers-determined to prevent their refactory sisters from doing so .-A large number of them collected around Black. stock's Factory, and began hooting and hissing at those who were going to work. Notwithstanding this, however, a few persisted; although the majority were, no doubt, deterred from their purpose by the violence of the oth

The Mayor was sent for, who attempted to emonstrate with them. They would not listen to him patienly, however, or even respectfully, although he spoke to them in his usua amiable and consiliatory manner. They accused him of being in favor of the employers, and he had to leave without accomplishing any thing.

These Amazons then proceeded to the upper cotton factory, and commenced a similar assault upon the recusants in that quarter. Mr. Moorread came out among them, but was rather roughly treated. After sufficiently expressing their dissatisfaction they returned, in increased numbers, to Blackstock's. The police were called, and the Mayor and Squire Campbell were on the ground. The girls drew up in front of these two, who were standing on the steps, and commenced telling them their noions of matters and things in general, and of the ten-hour system in particular.

It was all in vain for the two to attempt remonstrance. At length the Mayor crossed over to the opposite side of the street and left Mr. Campbell to face the storm alone for a few minutes. "He's no squire," screamed one of the three expeditions will, together, furnish the girls, and a general shout reiterated the sentiment. "Give him a cent," said another, and four or five stepped forward to offer him that liberal reward for discharging his duties, "Now, ladies," said the Squire, let me in TREAT"-whack ! went a handful of mud, missing his squireship's head by an inch or two. Let him alone; did you not hear him say he was going to treat?" "Really now, I"-and here the Squir'es harangue was interrupted by another handful of dirt, this time hitting king off his hat wiped his face without a word. Mr. Calhoun's views were sound and sen-This forbearance appeared to have more effect than all he could have said, for, after a few more shouts and cheers, they dispersed.

The return to work has not been, by any means, a general one. Perhaps not two in a hundred have gone to work; and from the almost ferocious determination exhibited by the others, we are induced to believe that no reconciliation will be effected for some time.

The Alleghany police were on the ground the Mayor did all in his power; and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Campbell for his forbearance under such provoking circumstances. We have seen several rows in our time, but really this mob of women is the most formidable that ever came under our observation. You can do nothing with them; you altempt to reason with them, they can speak ten words to your one. You might as well attempt to lay a railway with snakes .-If you remonstrate angrily, they will daub you, a la Campbell, with mire and mud; while it would be a shame on all manhood to use force with such a collection of young and pretty women. If they were old hags, one would know how to act, but with lips so ripe, and saucy, and eyes that spoke so intelligently with excitement, what are the police to do?

Afternoon.-It used to be considered that dinner settled discontent. In the case of our Factory Girls, however, it seemed as though they had hardly swallowed that necessary meal before they were ready for a renewal of hostilities on a still more extensive scale. Their efforts in the morning had not been sufficient to stop work in the factories. The engines still puffed to their great dissatisfaction; and worse than all, the recreants were still employed. It was not to be borne. The tocsin was again sounded, and the petticoated legions once more advanced—this time to complete victory.

The first object of assault was the Union Cotton Factory. After some struggle they were successful. The doors were thrown open; the girls at work came out, joined their comrades, and the works stopped. The Hope was the next point of attack. The garrison appeared, at first sight, disposed to make some defence; but, overa wed by superior numbers, they surrendered at discretion; and the invaders received another addition to their ranks. The new factory owned by Messrs. Gray &

Fife was the next object of vengeance. It shared the fate of the other.

They were now in full force. A whole leconceded to be most finished. His subject was gion of men and boys accompanied them, as "American Statesmen," and the young orator auxiliaries, to be used in case they were reexhibited much originality of thought as well as quired. Thus prepared, flushed with conquest a true and beautiful conception of the character, and confident in numbers they marched for the which he had chosen to portray. Mr. W. C. scene of the grand struggle—a struggle which Hunter, of Newbern, N. C., also distinguished we will christen the "battle of Blackstock's

On their arrival, they saluted the enemy with three shouts of defiance, and a universal flourish of sticks and bonnets. After a minute or two spent in a reconnoitre, they moved forward in solid column of attack on the principal gate of the yard.

a moment the gate was forced open.-But the defenders were determined on a heroic defence, and the assailants were thrown back, and the gate again closed. A second time the assault was made with a similar result.

Both parties now took time for breath, and opened negotiations. The Factory Girls demanded the instant expulsion of the few girls at work. The people inside obstinately refused the terms; and both parties again prepare to

They say they won't-let's try again :" and encouraging each other with loud cries, the legions marched to the" imminent breach." For a moment the combat was a doubtful one. The garrison made a stubborn resistancebut what could you expect from boards? Can bits of plank half an inch thick withstand the " might that slumbers in a peasant's arms?" the ordinary prospect of profit.—Journal The idea was absurd! Progressive humanity won the day, over clerks, proprietors, pine boards, and all. The gate gave way—"hurrah!" and in a moment the yard was filled, the were prisoners of war.

foot of the conqueror is upon his neck!"- we have no manner of doubt.

There was no help; and given in charge

The moment, however, that they gained their point all violence ceased. There certainly were shouts which could not have been paricularly agreeable to the vanqished, but no

thing outrageous. They afterwards repaired to the Temperance Ark., where the money collected for their ise was distributed.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer

New York, October 4, 1845.

The World's Convention continues its neetings, each succeeding meeting prov ing more ridiculous and disorderly than its predecessor. Its doings are no longer a matter of curiosity.

New York papers will afford you amole details of foreign news by the steamer from Liverpool. The most important is, that the cotton market remained firm. and that there was a full demand for the article.

You will notice a rumor that the British Government intended to increase the naval and military force in Canada and their other Colonies. I am assured, however, through a channel that I consider entitled to credit. that Mr. McLane, our Minister, appeard to be well satisfied with the aspect of public affairs, not entertaining apprehension of serious difficulty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Only one meeting had taken place between Mr. McLane and the British Minister. It is not probable that in their first interview any discussion of the Oregon question should have occurred; but it is probable, through other channels, that something might be learned as to the feelings and views of the Ministry; and I think it may be safely assumed that no measures will be adopted by the British at present to terminate the existing arrangement in relation to Oregon. Permit me to add, as my firm conviction, that if Congress should deem it expedient to abrogate that arrangement, and assert their claim beyond the 49th degree of north latitude, they must enforce him in the face. He brushed it away, and ta- them by an appeal to arms. On this point ally deserved. Never has the corruption sible. Much national pride must be overcome before the British people will consent to a surrender of the whole of the dis-

> to declare that Mr. Walker had nothing to do with the writing of the Kane letter. This may be true; for the Kane letter has been blended, in some manner, with the letter to which allusion is made in the following paragraph, contained in a late let- them. They need not think to turn the ter from a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, which he ventures to predict will not be denied:

"That Mr. Walker did know of a corresponlence that took place during the Presidential campaign last year between Mr. Polk and Mr. F. O. J. Smith, in relation to the support which Conservatives (such as Messrs. Tallmadge, Smith, Graham, Sutherland, &e.) would give Polk and Dallas, and the course which Mr. Polk would pursue, if elected President, towards the Conservatives ; that Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Walker examined and agreed in the propriety of Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Polk; that the letter was sent under Mr. Tallmadge's frank; and Mr. Walker told Mr. Tallmadge that he would write to Mr. Polk on the subject, has the following: and urge him to comply with the requirements in Mr. Smith's letter; that he afterwards inormed Mr. Tallmadge that he had so written: hat Mr. Polk replied to Mr. Smith's letter in manner that gave satisfaction to Mr. Smith and Mr. Tallmadge; that Mr. Polk knew that Mr. Tallmadge was interested in Mr. Smith's letter, and that the letter was written as much to meet the case of Mr. Tallmadge as that of any other man; and yet notwithstanding the assurances he gave to Mr. Smith, he had hardly become Mr. President Polk by the efficient aid of the "Conservatives," before he hurled Messrs. Tallmadge, Sutherland, and Graham from office, with an alacrity which would not have been more astounding had he been pledged to make them walk the plank rather than to

dent of the Baltimore Patriot says, your correspondent predicts that the Union will not deny the correctness of the above was of so much importance to him, as to have ing powers for the sake of the spoils, or, publication of Mr. Polk's letter. Mr. Tallmadge is now in this city.

A morning paper of yesterday, referring to stockgambling in times gone by, says: "The next movement of the Government at Washington, calculated to operate on stocks, was the removal of the deposites. Those connected with the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington having brought General Jackson up to the scratch, immediately sent directions to New York ordering operations in the stock-market, knowing vewhenever it should be ordered, would produce a great sensation and a great depre- last year, instead of a deficiency, of 4,126 98. ciation in stocks."

On this subject (the removal of the deposites) there is much of secret history, which I propose, with your approbation, to make public. My next and probably the succeeding letter will be devoted to it,

in price, however, have yet taken place, A CALM OBSERVER.

Good Advice,-The Louisville Journal

It is well known, that Gen. Gaines and his wife have laid claim to a large part of New Orleans and to a huge slice of Louisiana on Red river and brought suits for of Dr. Hevia. It is estimated about nine their recovery. Now, if the United States miles from Havana, in the district of Mafortress was taken by storm, and the garrison and lady to set up a legal title to that country and bring an action of ejectment Of course, resistance was now out of the against the Mexican government. They



CAROLINA WATCHMAN

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1845.

OF The Rev. Mr. WALLACE, will preach in

the Presbyterian Church, this (Friday evening) the 17th instant.

McKENZIE'S PAMPHLET.

It is amusing to see how the Locofoco papers and leaders are pouring out their abuse against McKenzie, for publishing the letters of the most prominent Locofocos of the State of New York, to Jesse Hoyt. These men are now horror-stricken, and characterize this publication as one of the most flagrant invasions of private letters known, and which ought to be frowned down, and the author consigned to everlasting contempt. We do not wish to be understood as justifying any thing of the kind, but refer to the subject more to show the hypocracy of Locofocoism, alias democracy, than for any other purpose. If it was wrong in McKenzie, it was equally wrong in their publishing the stolen letter of Mr. Clay out of a Whig Office! But did these sticklers for the sanctity of private correspondence, last year raise their voice against the villain who stole Mr. Clay's letter! Did they pounce upon the Locofoco paper in New York, who first published it, and characterize it as an act, deserving the severest punishment? No! But on the contrary, Locofoco-like, they took advantage of it published Mr. Clay's letter from Maine to Louisiana; and justified it as an exposure due to the people. Though disapproving as we before remarked, of such a course, by any man or party, we think the party has got no more than it rewhich we have seen, shows in these men The Editor of the Union says he is au- every respect. Their whole aim, from to make money. The good of the people, (which the democracy make so much noise about.) is entirely thrown in the shade, and self-interest, all in all with tide of public opinion by raising the hue and cry of infamous invasion of private correspondence. No. If it is private, the true character of Locofoco democracy is so vividly held up to the public eye, that the people will hardly fail to mete out to the men exposed, that reward which they so richly merit.

In relation to this correspondence and kindred subjects, JAMES GORDEN BENNETT. Editor of the New York Herald, a man destitute of any thing like character, and who figures conspicuously in it himself.

"The whole Administration of Mr. Van Buren was merely a patch-work sort of an affair. consisting of efforts made by speculators on all sides to mend their fortunes, and get out of difficulty. But they did not all succeed. Many, indeed, retired with immense fortunes-others were completely and irretrievably ruined. . Mr. Van Buren himself, it is generally believed, retired with nearly half a million, and now leads a country life, enjoying the otium cum dignitate, or the dolce fernienti at Lindenwald and Kinderhook, formerly the residence of Judge Van Ness, whose private letters about thirty or forty years ago were published surreptitiously by some one, as Van Buren's have been at this day. Yet it is very well known that, when Mr. Van Buren became Secretary of State, he had to borrow, with the endorsement of Churchill Now, in addition to what the correspon- C. Cambreling, a sum of \$4000, in order to pay some debts he owed while Governor of N. Had I known that five or ten do!lars se Hoyt, I need hardly say that I never would have thought of asking the loan of \$2500 from him, or any of his friends, in the year 1833."

the Raleigh Register of the 10th inst, in making a rough estimate of the amount of Revenue receivable this year by the State, expressed to us the opinion, that there would be a deficiency of some five thousand dollars. On a more careful examination, however, of the subry well that the removal of the deposites, ject, he informs us that he was in error, and that there will be an excess of Revenue over the We are happy to make the correction.

Mr. Jacob Phillips, of Rutherford county, was murdered on Monday the 6th instant .-He had started in the morning to Spartanburg, render stocks and almost every species of person. He was found the next day about a decide the matter by the uncertain chances of produce more firm. Very little changes quarter of a mile from home, shot through the head and his money gone.

> Santa Anna.—By the last arrival from Havana we learn, says the New Orleans Picayune that Gen, Santa Anna, the ex-President of Mexico, is still living in ease and elegance at the famous country seat rianao. It is a sumptuous residence, and might well be deemed a palace.

Tol. R. W. Long, has been elected n-how can a man resist "when the would make out an unquestionable title, Brigadier General of the -- Brigade of Militia, in place of James Cook resigned a prospect of his early restoration to health. We challenge any Loco to beat it .- Ral. Res.

DECENT LETTERS.

We give the letters below, that those of our aders who have not seen them, may kt what kind of stuff the whole batch is co An dwhile they are perusing them, let it be borne in mind, that one of the principal objections urged by the Locofocos last year against HEN-RY CLAY, was his use of profane language towards JAMES K. POLK. If this would not put to blush the most accomplished loafer at the Five Points in New York, nothing would .-Where is the indignation of the Locofoco press-

John Van Buren to Jesse Hoyt, at New York. Why God d-n you, Jesse! buy my stock

nd draw upon me at sight. You must be poor bitches down there, if you annot raise this two penny sum.

If the stock has gone up, let it go to h-ll. The Bank will come up against the Safety Fund Banks, and depress stock—the Governor's Message will eventually relieve the country. J. VAN BUREN. Yours truly,

Mr. Thaddeus Phelps at Albany, to Mr. Jesse Hoyt, at

"DEAR HOYT-We arrived this morning, and have already accomplished wonders. Our influence has already made Six Banks in the House, (no fear of the Senate,) and by to-morrow night there is very little doubt we shall have made twenty or thirty more. You fellows who are in favor of the Repealers, may go to Hell in your own way. Consider your rertraining law repealed. Consider me a partner in a Banking Company-I put in 2,000,000-Call on John Ward for the money. No more at present—Your loving friend,

THADDEUS STEVENS. "Arrived on Monday morning."-29 April. " Monroe has sent in his allegiance-and the Native American party, may go to he D-l. Beat off.

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS

The Dover (N. H.) Gazette, charging the Whig party with crimes both of the present and future times, exclaims in true Locofoco style, "Where are the Federalists?' The Enquirer, a Whig paper published at the same place, answers the query in the most satisfactory manner. It

"Henry Hubbard, now resides in Charles. town, in the region where he got up a meeting of any party been more completely laid to sustain the Hartford Convention; Samuel bare than in this instance. Every letter Cushman is now at Portsmouth holding an appointment under the present Administration: clearly a destitution of moral principle in | Cyrus Barton has lately been appointed by President Polk, Marshal for the District of New thorized by Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker both MARTIN VAN BUREN down, seemed to be Hampshire; James Buchanan is now, as Secretary of State, assisting President Polk in the settlement of the Oregon question with England; George Bancroft is his Secretary of tioned, the article certainly points out no War; Louis NcLane has been sent as Minister to England; A. H. Everett to China; Roger B. Taney is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ; Charles Lane is now Editor of the Belk. nap Gazette, and moreover Senator for that strong Loco District, No. 6; Robert P. Dunlap, formerly called 'Young Tim Pickering' for his excessive Federal zeal, is now a Loco Representative from Maine."

This reply, says the N. O. Bee, is just and well timed. If there be any thing in Locofocoism very particularly sickening, it is the canting epithets which it employs of Federalism and Democracy. Here is a list of the most prominent and able members of the Federal party, at a period when that party had 'local habitation and tainty. a name, who are now conspicuous for their devotion to the faction which modestly arrogates to itself the title of 'The Democracy,' but to which, neither in the character and principles of its supporters, nor in the doctrines which it practically Cameron, upon whom, and the friends of enforces, has it a solitary title. It is indeed remarkable that nineteen-twentieths of the surviving members of the Federal party are now closely affiliated and leagued in fraternal union with Locofoco-We can explain the connection only in one of two ways. Either the Federalists, having been so long destitute of influence and patronage, are willing to accommodate their opinions to those of the rulstatement, and challenge Mr. Smith to the been made the subject of urgent letters to Jes. what seems more probable, modern Democracy and ancient Federalism exhibit a homogeneity of nature, which irresistibly citizens of Boston to a public dinner, Mr. attracts the scattered remnant of that par- Everett says :-Correction .- One of our Public Officers, says ty which in days gone by sustained the Alien and Sedition Law, wore the black cockade, and contended that it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories gained over their en-

Bishop Onderdonk's Salary .- The New ork Express says: "From the proceedings and votes of the Episcopal Convention, it has been found difficult for persons who were not members, to ascertain whether or not Bishop Onderdonk is to be continued his salary. Up. on inquiry, we are informed, that by general consent the arrearages due, up to the day of his suspension, are to be paid, amounting to about The news of the steamer has tended to S. C., and had about \$50 in money about his \$6,000-but that he is to receive hereafter no salary of the American minister, (even salary; at least not until some further action is before its reduction in my case considerataken at the General Episcopal Convention, that is to be held in Philadelphia in 1847."

> The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is be sold on the 29th day of December next, by the Treasurer of the State.

Mr. Frelinghuysen.-The New Yor Journal of Commerce of Monday says :-We shall fill the benevolent community with pain when we state that the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen now lies danger-ously ill at his residence in this city."

Still Later .- It gives us great pleasure to state that the symptons of Mr. Frelinghuysen's disease were much more favor-able at the last accounts. There is now

s. We cannot permit that part his letter, however, which relates to a Painting by Sully, to pass without remark. The history of that Painting, as given by Mr. Dunlar, cannot be true; or we, who have lived all on life in sight of the Capitol, must have hear something of it. It is charging upon No. Carolina, a sort of Repudiation, which she ver has been, and we trust never will be of. She had rather pay twice over, as she tually did on one occasion, than seem even repudiate any contract to which her faith is pledged. The case of double payment to which we allude, happened when Canova's States Washington was purchased for North Carolina. Five hundred dollars were voted for the American Consul at Leghorn, for his services in shipping the Statue, &c., who authorized his Agent at Boston to receive it. He did so, and squandered the money; which fact, becomin known to our State, the whole amount was n paid to the Consul, without defalcation or set off

We know not how this misrepresentation has gained currency, but we are confident there is some great mistake about the matter. And what adds to the certainty of the mistake, is the fact, that our House of Commons is now graced by a Painting by Sully, in his best style, for which he was paid an extravagant price. Mr. Sully is alive. Let him come out and

say, whether the "Old North" is libelled b this statement of Mr. DUNLAP .- Ral, Register The following is the paragraph alluded in the

above. The remarks are just and well timed noted as our State has always been, for scrupp lously complying with all her obligations;

" Mr. Sully was applied to by the Legislatur North Carolina for two full-length portraits of Washington. In reply, he proposed one histo rical picture, in which the prominent action of the hero should be represented, and mentioned the crossing the Delaware, at Trenton. This was agreed upon. He wrote for the dimen sions of the place the picture was destined occupy; and not receiving an answer, proceed ed with the work on a canvass of great dimen sions; years were expended in its compl applications for portraits almost ceased; mone was borrowed to carry on the work, and when it was finished he was informed that there was no place fitted to receive it, and the picture was thrown upon his hands."

Mutterings of an approaching Storm. We find the following article in last Tuesday's Philadelphia Sentinel, an old an consistent, and, it we may add without prejudice to it, always decorous and respectable Democratic Journal. The Sentinel says for itself, and truly, that it has labored faithfully thirty years for the Democratic party.' Coming from such a source, whose political orthodoxy cannot be quessmall amount of error in the Administration of its choice.

From the Sentinel. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ERRED.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Wright in New York. These it acted towards as opponents, on coming into power in March -as enemies, and not as the friends to whom it was indebted for the defeat of

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Dallas-a patriotic band, who secured to Mr. Polk the State of

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Tyler, who came to the rescue at a period of great doubt and uncer-

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Mr. Calboun, who now, for no good reason, so far as they are concerned, are arrayed against the Administration.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Gen. Cass, Gov. Porter, and Gen. the other parties, now resist the responsibility of carrying through the great measures which have so long received the attention of the Democratic party.

The crisis is an important one. Let the Administration pause and reflect.

It is too late to TEMPORIZE. Decided action alone can save the party from the injury it has sustained by the course of the weak, selfish, pretended friends of President Polk-men who really have no interest but THEIR OWN to subserve.

Ambassador's Labor and Pay.-In the course of his reply to the invitation of the "I take the liberty to make this remark

because I have had occasion to know that it is believed by some persons that the place of American Minister in London is one of comparative leisure; and lamde sirous that it should be understood by such of our travelling countrymen as have received less of the time of their country's representative than they have thought they had a right to expect, that there are pro bably few offices under the Government of greater labor or leaving less time to other occupations. In reference also to attentions of a different kind to our countrymen visiting London-to which you make an obliging allusion—I hope it may not be thought indelicate to say, that the bly below that of all my predecessors, by the change in the legal valuation of the pound sterling,) so far from furnishing him the means of extending as liberal a hospitality as he must wish to his countrymen, or reciprocating the civilities to ceived himself, is wholly inadequate to the economical support of a family. I am the rather led to make this observation, in which I have no longer any personal interest, out of regard to my late brethren and my successors in the diplomatic corpt. and consideration for the respectability of the service."

A Whig Pumpkin .- Mr. John C. Aven, 2 good Whig, left at our Office yesterday, a Punr-KIN grown in this vicinity, weighing 71 lbs.