PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States : Under the benignant Providence of Almighty God, the Representatives of the States and of the people are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the nation to the sovereign Arbiter of all human events, should be commensurate with the bound. less blessings which we enjoy.

out our borders, and our beloved country present a sublime moral spectacle to the world.

The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has had a necessary tendency to check and embarrass trade, and to depress prices throughout all commercial nations ; but not withstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, still prosperous and successful.

a rich inheritance from our fathers. While en- to civil life. lightened nations of Europe are convulsed and peace, and faithfully adhere to the great and required for the most efficient service.

the progress of liberal principles. The govern- have won for both. ment and people of the United States hailed When all these facts are considered, it may is an addition of one thousand three hundred spects to our own federal Union. If the great the odds against them. and enlightened German States, occupying as The war with Mexico has thus fully devel. whole an extent of seacoast exceeding five ty throughout the world.

gard for the independence of nations.

ever been at any former period.

most friendly character. The Envoy Extraor- | a nation. dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico has been received and aceredited; and a diplomatic representative from Mexico of similar rank has been received and accredited by this government. The amicable relations between the two countries which has been suspended have been happily restored, and are destined, I trust, to be long preserved. The two republics, both situated on this continent, and with coterminous territories, have every motive of sympathy and of interest to bind them together in perpetual amity.

This gratifying condition of our foreign relation more specifically to them.

the rights and honor of the country. neighboring nation, is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. Before the late war with Mexico, European and other foreign powers entertained imperfect and erroneous views of our physical strength as a nation, and of our ability to prosecute war, and especially a war waged out of our own country. They saw that our standing army on the peace establishment did not exceed ten thousand men. Accustomed themselves to maintain in peace large standing armies for the protection of thrones foreign enemies, they had not conceived that it was possible for a nation without such an army,

had been made, a volunteer army of citizen sol- er was brought to bear successfully on the endiers equal to veteran troops, and in numbers emy. equal to any emergency, can in a short period in meking selections and determining who alliances with none." should be disappointed and compelled to remain

yers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, me. the officers, but the private soldiers in the ranks. their great importance and value. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those of any other country in other respects. They are arm. Texas to the Union has been consummated; have felt their effects less severely than any ed, and have been accustomed from their youth all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory other country, and all our great interests are up to handle and use fire-arms; and a large south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, proportion of them, especially in the western being all that was insisted on by any of my pre-In reviewing the great events of the past and more newly settled States, are expert marks. decessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexiyear, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed men. They are men who have a reputation to co and Upper California have been acquired by state of other countries with our own tranquil maintain at home by their good conduct in the treaty. The area of these several Territories, and happy condition, we may congratulate our- field. They are intelligent, and there is an in- according to a report carefully prepared by the selves that we are the most favored people on dividuality of character which is found in the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the face of the earth. While the people of ranks of no other army. In battle, each pri. the most authentic information in his possession, other countries are struggling to establish free vate man, as well as every officer, fights not and which is herewith transmitted, contains one

distracted by civil war or intestine strite, we only the ability of the government to organize of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the settle all our political controversies by the a numerous army upon a sudden call, but also territory not yet organized into States east of peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the to provide it with all the munitions and neces. the Rocky mountains, contains two million fifty. ballot box. The great republican maxim so sary supplies with despatch, convenience, and nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, ease and to direct its operations with efficien. miles, or thirteen hundred and eighteen million that the will of the majority constitutionally ex. ey. The strength of our institutions has not one hundred and twenty six thousand and fiftypressed, shall prevail, is our sure safeguard a- only been displayed in the valor and skill of our eight acres. These estimates show that the gainst force and violence. It is a subject of troops engaged in active service in the field, territories recently acquired, and over which just pride, that our fame and character as a na. but in the organization of those executive bran. our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have but it will be dealt out in "broken tion continue rapidly to advance in the estima- ches which were charged with the general di. been extended, constitute a country more than tion of the civilized world. To our wise and rection and conduct of the war. While too half as large as all that which was held by the

fundamental principles of our foreign policy, of It is but an act of justice to declare, that the dred and seventy miles; and of Oregon includnon-interference in the domestic concerns of officers in charge of the several executive bu. ing the Straits of Fuca, of six hundred and fifty other nations. We recognize in all nations the reaus, all under the immediate eye and super. miles; making the whole extent of seacoast on rights which we enjoy ourselves, to change and vision of the Secretary of War, performed their the Pacific one thousand six hundred and twen. reform their political institutions according to respective duties with ability, energy, and effi. ty miles, and the whole extent on both the Patheir own will and pleasure. Hence we do not ciency. They have reaped less of the glory of cific and the Gulf of Mexico two thousand and look behind existing governments, capable of the war not having been personally exposed to twenty miles. The length of the coast on the maintaining their own authority. We recog. its perils in battle, than their companions in Atlantic from the northern limits of the United nize all such actual governments, not only from arms; but without their forecast, efficient aid, States, around the Capes of Florida to the Sathe dictates of true policy, but from a sacred re- and co-operation, those in the field would not bine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is eshave been provided with the ample means timated to be three thousand one hundred miles; While this is our settled policy, it does not they possessed of achieving for themselves and so that the addition of seacoast, including Ore. follow that we can be indifferent spectators of their country the unfading honors which they gon, is very nearly two-thirds as great as all

with enthusiasm and delight the establishment cease to be a matter of so much amazement and seventy miles; being nearly equal to one of the French Republic, as we now bail the ef. abroad how it happened that our noble army in half of the extent of coast which we possessed forts in progress to unite the States of Germa. Mexico, regulars and volunteers, were victo. before these acquisitions. We have now three my into a confederation, similar in many re- rious upon every battle-field, however fearful great maritime fronts-on the Atlantic, the Gulf

they do, a central and commanding position in oped the capacity of republican governments to thousand miles. This is the extent of the sea. Europe, shall succeed in establishing such a prosecute successfully a just and necessary for. coast of the United States, not including bays, time to the citizens of each State, local govern- to more arbitrary forms of government. It has shore, and of the sea islands. If these be inments adapted to the peculiar condition of each, been usual for writers on public law to impute cluded, the length of the shore line of coast, as with unrestricted trade and intercourse with to republics a want of that unity, concentration estimated by the superintendent of the coast history of human events. Whilst it will con- generally admitted to belong to the monarchisolidate and strengthen the power of Germany, cal and aristocratic forms; and this feature of it must essentially promote the cause of peace, popular government has been supposed to dis. these immense additions to our territorial poscommerce, civilization, and constitutional liber. play itself more particularly in the conduct of a With all the governments on this continent war with Great Britain, in 1812, was to a great our relations, it is believed, are now on a more extent confined within our own limits, and shed friendly and satisfactory footing than they have but little light on this subject. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable Since the exchange of ratifications of the trea- peace, evinces beyond all doubt that a popular the peace of our southwestern frontier. Her ty of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with representative government is equal to any emer- products in the vicinity of the tributaries of the the government of that republic has been of the gency which is likely to arise in the affirs of Mississippi must have sought a market through

strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government or danger to our liberties, we have ble in a just and necessary war, virtually a standiers, such as fought the battles of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and success. ful operations on land. The navy is an imporvices of the navy were not so brilliant as those tions renders it unnecessary to call your atten- of the army in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on It has been my constant aim and desire to their own element. While the army had opcultivate peace and commerce with all nations. portunity of performing more conspicuous ser-Tranquility at home, and peaceful relations a vice, the navy largely participated in the conbroad, constitute the true permanent policy of duct of the war. Both branches of the service our country. War, the scourge of nations, some- performed their whole duty to the country. For times become inevitable, but is always to be the able and gallant services of the officers and avoided when it can be done consistently with men of the navy-acting independently as well as in co operation with our troops-in the con-One of the most important results of the war quest of the Californias, the capture of Vera into which we were recently forced with a Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific lance, energy, and skill tendered the most effective service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies from the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commerce was nowhere interrupted; and for this immunity from the evils of war, the country is indebt-

ed to the navy. connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for

upon the breaking out of hostilities not antici- proper positions to co-operate efficiently with pated, and for which no previous preparation the army. By this means their combined pow-

The great results which have been developbe brought into the field. Unlike what would ed and brought to light by this war, will be of have occurred in any other country, we were immeasurable importance in the future progress under no necessity of resorting to draughts or of our country. They will tend powerfully to conscriptions. On the contrary, such was the preserve us from foreign collisions, and to enanumber of vokinteers who patriotically tender. ble us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished ed their services, that the chief difficulty was policy of "peace with all nations, entangling

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding Peace, plenty, and contentment reign through. at home. Our citizen-soldiers are unlike those position among nations than at any former pedrawn from the population of any other coun- riod, our duties and our responsibilities to ourtry. They are composed indiscriminately of selves and to posterity are correspondingly inall professions and pursuits : of farmers, law. creased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have been chanics and laborers; and this, not only among recently made to our territorial possessions, and Within less than four years the annexation of

institutions, under which man may govern him- only for his country, but for glory and distinction million one hundred and ninety-three thousand self, we are in the actual enjoyment of them- among his fellow-citizens when he shall return and sixty-one square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-three million five hundred and fifty. The war with Mexico has demonstrated not nine thousand and forty acres; while the area free institutions it is to be attributed, that while great praise cannot be bestowed upon the offi. United States before their acquisition. If Oreother nations have achieved glory at the price cers and men who fought our battles, it would gon be excluded from the estimate, there still of the suffering, distress, and impoverishment be unjust to withhold from those officers nec. remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexiof their people, we have won our honorable po- essarily stationed at home, who were charged co, and California, eight hundred and fifty-one sition in the midst of an uninterrupted prosper- with the duty of furnishing the army, in proper thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square ity, and of an increasing individual comfort and time, and at proper places, with all the muni. miles, or five hundred and forty-five million happiness. I am happy to inform you that our tions of war and other supplies so necessary to twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty acific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have they are entitled. The credit due to this class one-third of all the territory owned by the Uniteen concluded within the last four years with of our officers is the greater, when it is consid. ed States before their acquisition; and, included New Grenada, Peru, the two Sicilies, Belgium, ered that no army in ancient or modern times ing Oregon, nearly as great an extent of terriin. Pursuing our example, the restrictive sys- army in Mexico. Operating in an enemy's cepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier tem of Great Britain, our principal foreign cus- country, removed two thousand miles from the of our country, is now only its centre. With tomer, has been relaxed; a more liberal com- seat of federal government, its different corps the addition of the late acquisitions, the United mercial policy has been adopted by other en- spread over a vast extent of territory, hundreds States are now estimated to be nearly as large lightened nations, and our trade has been great. and even thousands of miles apart from each as the whole of Europe. It is estimated by the ly enlarged and extended. Our country stands other, nothing short of the untiring vigilance superintendent of the coast survey, in the achigher in the respect of the world than at any and extraordinary energy of these officers could companying report, that the extent of the sea. former period. To continue to occupy this have enabled them to provide the army at all coast of Texas on the Gulf of Mexico is upproud position, it is only necessary to preserve points, and in proper season, with all that was wards of four hundred miles; of the coast of

> thousand and sixty three miles. sessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the weswar carried on in an enemy's territory. The tern boundary of Louisiana, embracing within ters of the Mississippi, and an extensive seacoast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without endangering these streams, running into and through our The war with Mexico has developed most territory; and the danger of irritation and collision of interests between Texas as a foreign while the embarrassments in the commercial in the bosom of our society of freemen, availa. intercourse between them must have been constant and unavoidable. Had Texas fallen into ding army of two millions of armed citizen sol. the hands, or under the influence and control of she might have done, these dangers would have been still greater. They have been avoided by her voluntary and peaceful annexation to s a natural and almost indispensable part of our territories. Fortunately, she has been restored to our country, and now constitutes one of the States of our confederacy, "upon an equal footing with the original States." salubrity of climate, the fertility of soil, peculiarly adapted to the production of some of our most valuable staple commodities, and her commercial advantages, must soon make her one of our most populous States.

and without a seacoast, is known to contain much fertile land, to abound in rich mines of the precious metals, and to be capable of suscoasts, the highest praise is due. Their vigitaining a large population. From its position, it is the intermediate and connecting territory between our settlements and our possessions in Texas, and those on the Pacific coast.

Upper California, irrespective of the vast mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the rest of the Union, the same relation that Louisiana did, when that fine territory was ac-High praise is due to the officers of the sev. quired from France forty-five years ago. Ex. against their own subjects, as well as against eral executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations tending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific and embracing the only safe and commodious harbors on that coast for many hundred well disciplined and of long service, to wage the industry, foresight, and energy with which miles, with a temperate climate, and an extenwar successfully. They held in low repute our everything was directed and furnished to give sive interior of fertile lands, it is scarcely possimilitia, and were far from regarding them as an efficiency to that branch of the service. The ble to estimate its wealth until it shall be effective force, unless it might be for temporary same vigilance existed in directing the opera- brought under the government of our laws, defensive operations when invaded on our own tions of the navy, as of the army. There was and its resources fully developed. From its posoil. The events of the late war with Mexico concert of action and of purpose between the sition, it must command the rich commerce of have not only undeceived them, but have re- heads of the two arms of the service. By the China, of Asia, of the islands of the Pacific, of moved erroneous impressions which prevailed orders which were from time to time issued, our Western Mexico, of Central America, the South to some extent even among a portion of our own vessels of war on the Pacific and the Gulf of American States, and of the Russian posses-

rium will doubtless speedily arise on the Culifornian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vast commerce which must exist on the Pacific will probably be at some point on the bay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. this depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargoes, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become commerce. Situated on a safe harbor, suffi. ciently capacious for all the navies as well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the tern naval depot. (To be continued.)



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

suppose the readers of the Watchman wish to see what His Excellency has to We shall, therefore, give it to them: doses." This plan will suit us best, and will, probably, be more agreeable to

Gold! Gold!—The most fabulous stories we ever read of Gold and gold regions, hardly compare with the accounts relations with all nations are friendly and pa- make it efficient, the commendation to which cres; being an addition equal to more than of the newly discovered mines in California, within the bounds of the Territory Hertford, was elected Solicitor for the 1st District, over lately transferred to the United States .-Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg Schwer- was ever better appointed or provided than our tory as the whole of Europe, Russia only ex. It is said, that there were, in August last, no less than three thousand persons at work in the mines, and the number hourly increasing; and that they were getting body. Several attempts have been made to elect a out, at the lowest computation, over a million dollars per month. The gold has election of a United States Senator, and frustrated as been thoroughly assayed, it is stated, and often as made by the refusal of the Locos to accede to proves to be over twenty-three and a half Upper California, on the Pacific, of nine hun- carats fine; and for the want of coined money, many have been compelled to sell it at ten dollars the ounce, heavy weight. The cry from there is—" send us a mint." "We have not taken California in vain, and we will vindicate the treasures she has cost us, if you will send us a mint."

> President Polk, in his late message, who, no doubt, knew all the time what he was doing, and what was to result from the Mexican War, speaking in relation to we possessed before; and excluding Oregon, these rich mines, recommends to Congress that a mint be established in California, for the convenience of our citizens in that distant Territory.

The Boston Courier, talking of "Caliof Mexico, and the Pacific-making in the fornia and its gold," says: "The soil may be coined into ingots by the acre: you have only to scratch the dirt under your confederated government, securing at the same eign war with all the vigor usually attributed sounds, and small irregularities of the main feet, and you are dusted with clouds of the precious metal. Sailors runaway from ships on the coast, and ballast their pockeach other, it will be an important era in the of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are survey, in his report, would be thirty-three ets with pigs of the genuine yellow stuff, 24 carats fine!" &c. &c. Again the same It would be difficult to calculate the value of paper says: "Adventurers are starting off for California by the dozen, the score, and the hundred, hardly allowing themselves its limits a part of the navigable tributary wa. time to pull on their boots, and put bread and cheese into their pockets."

> Improvement in Navigation .- Lieutenant Maury, of the U. S. Navy, is now publishing a set of new charts indicating the winds and currents of the oceans. His information is derived from the log books State and ourselves would have been imminent, of ship masters in general. The object appears to be, to establish by these, the peculiarities of the winds and currents of particular seas; an object, which, if suca strong maritime or military foreign power, as cessful, and many persons competent to judge believe it must so prove, will be a subject of the greatest importance to all tant arm of the national defence. If the ser. the United States. Texas, from her position, navigators. The chart is so constructed too, as to show the changes in the winds popular vote for President and currents incident to the change of seasons from Spring to Summer, and from Fall to Winter. Thus the Mariner, will go to sea provided with information on which he may rely with almost absolute certainty; and this chart is designed, also, to guide him in his choice of courses, so New Mexico, though situated in the interior, as to avail himself of the most favorable eircumstances in respect to winds and currents to reach the desired port.

WHIG VICTORY IN YANCEY.

CALVIN EDNEY, Whig, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Fleming, Locofoco, beating the pet of the party. Poll, Edney, 314, Garland 264, Jarvis 95.

Daniel Coleman, of Cabarrus, has been elected Solicitor for this Judicial District vice H. C. Jones, by the Legislature.

Winslow's District Surpassed .- Boyden's Congressional District gives Gen. Taylor a majority of more than 4,000 votes. No other district in the State has done as well, not even the Western Reserve, countrymen. That war has demonstrated, that Mexico were stationed in proper time and in sions bordering on that ocean. A great empo. which gives 3,079. Noble districts.

MAJOR GENERAL .- It is more than probable that we were mistaken, last week, in Town Commissioners supposing that Col. Wheeler had beaten Mr. Gaither, of Lexington, for the office of Major General. A letter from a gentleman who resides near Mr. Gaither, and who is well informed on the subject, says: " By the last mail I received a letter from a friend in Lincolnton, who seems to know well the state of things in the West : He says the regiment in Rutherford county, which has not yet voted, will give the centre of a great and rapidly increasing Mr. Gaither a stronger vote than the first, which gave him a majority of 20. We have returns now from all the counties except Polk, Union, Stanly, Montgomery, and the 2d. Regiment in United States, it must become our great wes. Rutherford. I feel sure that Mr. G. will beat Wheeler in Polk county also."

In addition to the above, we learn that Mr. Gaither's prospect in Union, is at least equal to Col. W's. Stanly and Montgomery will no doubt give a large majority for Guither; and as Wheeler's majority, as far as heard from, is only 46, it must be admitted that it is quite too soon to suppose that he is elected.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD .- This enterprise, we learn from the Marion Star, is likely to be carried out, a corps of engineers being now engaged locating President's Message. - We commence, the route. The cost of this work, including this week, the publication of President everything for business, is estimated at \$1,-Polk's book. Many of our cotemporaries 466,000. The estimated amount of business of the press, have determined not to give it will probably do per annum, is set down at it on account of its great length. But we \$256,000. The annual permanent expenses, \$26,000. Expenses of shops, \$12,363 50. Train, and all other expenses, with the above, is stated at \$76,000; which leaves a surplus of \$180,000, or 12 per cent on the capital.

> ELECTIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE. On the 28th ult,, William Hill, Esq., was re-elected

Secretary of State, without opposition. On the 1st instant, B. F. Moore, Esq., was elected Attorney General, by a majority of one over Duncan K.

On Saturday the 2d. Burgess S. Gaither, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial District, without opposition; and on the 5th, W. N. H. Smith, Esq., of

No business of much importance has been transacted. and we have no expectation that such will be the case until all the elections are over, now pending before that Supreme Court Judge, but without effecting a choice. Motion after motion has been made also to go into the the proposition, because as they say, that Yancy Coun-

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF PARTIES. In order to place before our readers, (says the Richmond Times,) in a compendious form, the means of comparing the late Presidential election with that of 1844, we have prepared the following table of the relative increase or decrease of the party vote in each of the States from which we have full or nearly complete re-

	w	hig Inc.	W. De	e. D. I.	D. D.	F.S
1	Maine	660			5,826	7,5
ŝ	New Hampshire		3,039	874	-,	3,5
1	Massachusetts		5,413		18,072	27,2
H	Vermont		3,648		7,093	9,8
	Connecticut		2,516		1,794	3,0
	Rhode Island		643		₱ 1,267	,
	New York		5,931		122,936	104,
	New Jersey	1,687		v	615	202,
	Pennsylvania	24,910		5,026		8,6
	Ohio			5,658		27,
ı	Delaware	362			59	~
Į	Maryland	1,722		1,860		
	Virginia	392		-,,,,,,	4,005	
	North Carolina				4,418	
1	Georgia	5,363		449		
	Alabama	4,398		-7100	6,377	
٠	Mississippi	2,599			2,628	
	Louisiana	5,134		1,588	,	
	Tennessee	4,115		(4)	1,933	
	Total	51 520	20 006	15 445	177 009	100
	Lotat	38,886	30,000	13,443	177,083	
		0.5,000			13,433	
	N 117:	10011	M. D		101 000	

From these figures it appears, that in the nineteen States, from which we have nearly complete returns of the popular vote, the Whig vote has been increased, since 1844, by 12.644; and the Democratic vote diminished by 161,628; whilst the anti-slavery vote has been increased by 192,037. It will be observed that the Whig party has fallen behind its vote of 1844, only in those States where the Free Soil movement was strongest, but in no case, excepting New Hampshire, Ohio and Connecticut, does the Whig deficiency, due to this cause, compare with that of the Democrats. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and especially in New York, the diminution of the Democratic vote is immensely greater than that of the Whig vote. In Pennsylvania and most of the Southern States, the Whig vote has been increased and the Democratic vote

These are interesting facts; and strongly demonstrate the popular strength of our President elect and the woful weakness of his adversary.

THE POPULAR VOTE. We give below, as far as heard from, a table of the

Taylor. Cass. 36,279 40.138 New Hampshire. 14.781 27,763 23,122 10,948 13,837 61,072 35,281 30,316 27,047 43,550 34,869 47,463 44,506 37,702 34,528 138,356 154,783 35,374 Tennessee, 64,459 58,452 30,515 31,315 New York. 218,551 114,592 Pennsylvania. 186,113 172,661 Delaware, 6,4405,910 Mississippi 24,796 25,385 Kentucky, 66,927 49,743

We have received the first number of very neat paper, just established at Marion, S. C., edited by A. J. REQUIER, Esq., entitled " The Marion Star." This paper sets out as a neutral in politics, i. e. an independent. Its terms, \$2 50 if paid within six months, or \$3 at the expiration of the year.

GEN'L. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.-The New Orlean's Delta, says: " We learn that General Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the Western Division of our army, and that it will take effect Wiley, Esq., of Oxf after the 1st. of February next."

CAVAIGNAC. -Mr. Walsh in his last letter, says that Gen. Cavaignac said to him, at M. Marrast's soirce You have there (in the United States) a true republic -une veritable republique."

tentions we have all not aware, we supp street just below u Bank, which is almo often either stalls the the wagon that atten ast Sabbath a tenn now at the moment is a poor fellow, with fast in the ditch, street, his wagon b ner that it will caus before he gets out. so, and we feel sure missioners will not long. Indeed, it is as it is, and should to. Some accident m we know not what life of man, as well should such a thing persons would feel those who ordered, a

Broken Down .- O.

GEN. TAYLOR : mittee from Nashville, White as its spokesma General Taylor, to invit He was addressed by . ted as a special deleg-Nashville:

cutting of that ditel

Gen. Taylor rep siderations made h nessee : that he had m in that State, whom i see; that he wished to lant volunteers who has gallantry and firmness life. But were not the induce him to consent command of his country cient. When they sum an honorable capitule expect, and he therefore e ville, and would do so a

Cholera, -The Boar city of New York, b nounced the actual a Cholera at Quaranti It was brought over New York, 22 days in passengers.

This announcement tle excitement in ease, it is stated. cannot, therefore, quarantine regulation form than that of 183 freely to treatment.

THE MEETING (

Beneath as lovely and as bright a the Councils of a both Houses of Co er yesterday at the portion of the Men ance, and apparently cheerful disposition health. If the first of the whole Session. wise than a pleasant

The business of I formal, was soon interchanging com other and the Preadjourned to 12 o ceive the annual Chief Executive Man ligencer.

The sprightly letters Baltimore Patriot, # sayings and doings at else to be learned. he says :-

I learn from some of

that General Lewis C to the Senate, and p the Legislature of his occasioned by his own had got the Baltimore gerald, who now holds ator from the Governo weak specimen of a will be put aside. be amiable Governor said by my informant compelled to come bet ed, though timid man man only wrote that market-just to suit there. That was all 38,133 is to be all overcome matter of instructionsernor Cass will of com obeying!

> Among the Locoluc is no one who bears the a more portly front an than the tall gentleman Wentworth! He say odious Baltimore Plan party to! Every man took to shoulder Cass weight. He was of paign and before the each arm. Gen. De made a far better run

> > Another North We have seen I

Sartain's Union lent and neat Philadelphia,) in w the volume for 18 new and original amance." The Stal Carolinian should these efforts of M literary character the fascinating garb