FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

overthrow of his party, announced his determination to oppose it, and, during the terference which saved them from the fate of the Navigation Laws, that paper, after last summer, before time had been allowed followers of Miranda, and the horrors of the dun- having expressed its pleasure at the interfor the development of the policy of the geon and the gibbet. It is now ascertained that new Administration, or for the recommendation of a single measure to Congress, soldiers, against whom they could not have possitiat print, "the organ of the Opposition at biy made a successful head. No vindictive meathe sent of government," proclaimed its sures were adopted by the Administration against -to call it by no harsher name-committed by purpose, "no matter what face the future might wear, to oppose the Administration to the bitter end.

Measures of domestic policy having been out very slightly shadowed forth, the Union has until recently confined itself chiefly to an outery at the appointment to office of some of the members of a party which has ficient action of the Secretary of State, through cargoes from any part of the world, would be adduring twenty years been as much proscribed and spurned by the Locolien Administrations as though they were aliens in the country, and entitled to none of the rights and privileges of American citizens. Having exhausted its vocabulary of vitupe. ration on this theme, and determined to prejudge the Administration without regard ity of the person of every one entitled to the pro- ury Department would adopt. But instead of purto facts, the Union has lately burst forth in tection of our laws, the President secured the safe- sning this evident course, Mr. Meredith, for some fury against the foreign policy of the President; and the Secretary of State has not been able to do a single act which has not been condemned, or to leave undone any thing for the omission of which he has not | Executive movement, all were gratified at the been severely censured.

We propose briefly to examine this subject, and to show how groundless are bably would, have involved the peace of the two these sweeping censures of the Union .- | countries. The delays of that delatory Court, if We have been attentive observers of the resulting in the execution of Garcia, could never manner in which foreign affairs have been State was called by the President to aid | act not merely fortunate in its consequences, but him in the management of those affairs; evineive of that wise forecast, that suggestly and and, after a dispassionate consideration of quickness of decision which distinguished General every thing he has done, which has thus for met the public eye, and of which we have any knowledge, we undertake to say topics over which good men will rejoice, have furthat our foreign relations, amidst great difficulties, were never more successfully managed, and that in every instance he has vindicated the honor and interests of dences of "the bunging diplomacy" of the Secrethe nation with an ability, zeal, and pa. tary of State-of "the blundering and ignorance" trotism which entitle him to the respect of the President of the United States-of the minand thanks of the country.

complains that it has no light. We can tell the Union that were its judgments guided by more candor, there is light enough fact is, President Taylor's Administration, public interest, without awaiting the slow characterized his conduct in the case of his refusal to hold any further communica- with the French Minister, M. Poussin, against tary has been promptly laid before the pubile, on the call of his political assailsition never before exhibited in our history. enemies, the President, with characteristic factious press bound, under any circumstances, to "oppose to the bitter end," have

proceed. In the case of the Prussian war-steamer agents of a foreign Power within our horest pretext of complaint. As a mark of extraordinary confidence in the German own captain! Minister, the President offered to accept Mason, for the purpose of being employed destination, and his Majesty of Prussia has ther until he could carry her into port for adjudicawould soon have become a byword and a that fortress. reproach among nations for disregarding the faith of treaty stipulations, and ready means of destroying a friend for the mere

in relation to the faith of treaties, was soon vass, of "Coba, Canada, and Cass."-What General Cass's policy would have been had he received a majority of the a hostile expedition against Cuba was fitfrom the path of duty and honor. Our treaty with Spain stood before him; our

erament under his control, succeeded in dispensing this expedition by the calm administration of law, TAYLOR.

The Administration of President Taylor had not commenced before the veteran Editor of the "Union," exasperated by the overthrow of his party appropriate the process of the superstance of the sup the Spanish commander, Rougali, was ready to receive them with a disciplined body of regular

the illegal invasion of Cuba was another act of carding to the existing laws of the United States; President Taylor, which stands in beautiful relief and of course our shippers and importers were in connexion with it. It was the prompt and of auxious to know whether English vessels, with our Consul at Hayana, in procuring the return to the United States of the keeper of the prison in next on the same terms with American vessels, Havana, who had released Valayerde white under of the United States in British ports. Mr. Merecentence of death for high treason.

Firm in his purpose to vindicate the honor of ty of Garcia at the very moment when he had and trumphandy pixeed him in the custody of the Livingston: law officers of the United States at New Orleans While we were astonished at the rapidity of the fortunate result. Had the President proceeded to demand Garcia from the Court of Madrid it would have been a fatal mistake, which might, and prohave been satisfactorily abmed for to our Govern-Taylor in every battle he has fought and every victory he has won. Yet these things, which have been, and will continue to be in fature, the nished to the Opposition press, "bound to oppose to the bitter end, no matter what face the conduct of the Administration neglit wear," nothing but themes for contumely and abuse. They are evibecauty" of the Cabanet.

No act of the Administration of any description The Union hazards vague charges of has escaped their censure. The President issued mismanagement, then calls for the facts, a recommendation to the People to devote one day, and, while it strikes away in the dark, while a fatal pestilence was spreading its ravages throughout the land, to humiliation and prayer, and the nation responded with extraordinary unamunity to the appeal of its Chief Mag strate. The temples of the Almighty were opened on that day to lead it to more charitable constructions, to all who acknowledged his existence and feared than it now chooses to pronounce. The his displeasure. The prayers of millions went up to the Most High for relief from the dreadful scourge. By His kind providence the pestilence so far as it regards its foreign policy, has has desappeared; yet the recommendation of the been most remarkable for the frankness President was scoffed at, and he was most scurand openiess with which he has exposed vily assailed for having dured to make it. From all his doings, when compatible with the the tone of a portion of the Democratic press, the elimination of the disease—the banishment of a pestileure after a recommendation of President and distant operation resorted to under Taylor of prayers to God to expel it, was little other Administrations, of calls of Congress. better than a usurpation of power; and it required The moment that the Opposition raised the | but one step further for them to take - a natural hae and cry about the stoppage of the and an easy one-to place the whole party on the

tion with the French Minister, and, in their own Government, whom he had twice in general, the correspondence of the Secre. salted, exceeds, for its shameless efficutery, any thing that has occurred in the past history of this country. Believing, as we do, that Mr. Poussin therefore, in giving notice of the operation had authority in his instructions for the insult in ants, with a defiance of scrutiny and oppo- the case of Captain Carpender, and knowing, as all know, that Mr. Secretary Mason, at the head So far, therefore, from refusing light to his of the Navy Department under Mr. Polk, as well as Mr. Chifford, Mr. Poik's Minister in Mexico, had both, with a full knowledge of all the facts, fearlessness, has unveiled his proceedings approved of all the conduct of Capt Carp-usler to friend and foe; and the result has been | we blash for a press which, in its rage to assail that the Union, and all that portion of the | the President and the Secretary of State, has not hesitated to demolish the characters of two of the leading statesmen of its own party. Be it remembered that the immediate insult complained broke forth against the President and the of by our Government was Mr. Poussin's letter to Secretary of State with a fury unparalleled | the Secretary of State, in which he lectured the in vindictiveness and injustice. But let us President and his Calenet about the diguity of our national marine, as involved in Mr. Mason's own ing and incapacity. It can hardly have decision in the case of Capt Carpender; be it remembered that Mr. Clifford, in Mexico, had tho-United States the conduct of the Adminis- roughly approved of Capt. Carpender's conduct; tration was marked by a degree of courtesy theu let the candid reader reflect that the comand firmness which, while it compelled the against the Secretary of State is that he and containing an infamous proposition, agents of a foreign Power within our borders to respect our own laws and treaties, mitting Commander Carpender's defence to the deprived even those who were bound to French Government, in the honest hope that he respect our neutral obligations of the slight. might escape censure and disgrace for having of others, after such a faux pas as that, is made the best of their way back to the fishing saved a French ship and kept her thirty hours, about as ridiculous as it would be for ground, which they reached on the 17th August.

From all the facts which have ever yet appearhis own written assurance, in the words of ed, Com. Carpender never detained the vessel for and his Cabinet go to work and blunder our act of 1818, that the ship should not an instant against the will of her captain. The on, as hard as they can, from this day till French captain, ignorant of the navigation, refus- the 4th March 1853. If they can ever violate our neutrality. This Baron Von ed Com. Carpender's offer to serve under him; med of him Roenne declined to give without fixing a sisted that that officershould take command of his construction on the words of the act which ship to get her off the rocks, and abandoned her to rendered it imperative. The bond pre- him. Com. Carpender, by his nautical skill and scribed by the act was then demanded and at much hazard, succeeded in saving her, carried her to safe anchorage, and delivered her up at the obtained, to the satisfaction of Denmark very first moment her captain appeared to ask for and even of Prussia herself. The ship her. He was not only entitled to salvage for his | despatched to Messrs. Barclay & Livingston] which was fitting out in our own navy yard, crew, but he exhibited an excessive generosity in and under the direction of our own naval yielding up the vessel without salvage; he voluncommanders, by order of Mr. Secretary tarily gave up his own rights, and the rights of his satiors, who labored all night to save the French slop; yet it seems that nothing would satisfy the , in the Schleswig-Holstein war, sailed un- French Government but his rum. He had a hen der bonds for Bremerhaven, her port of on the vessel saved, and he had a right to detain

never been able to employ that ship in a Mexican ordinance of long standing prohibits tion. He could not carry her into Vera Cruz, as violation of our treaty with Denmark .- any foreign man-of-war from entering the harbor Had the Administration proceeded, as its of Vera Cruz; and, had he attempted to enter the predecessor had done, to fit out ships for port of the Eugenie's destination, the guns of San the belligerents of Europe, our country of the Iris as soon as she came within gun-shot of

Never yet was any Opposition betrayed into a at all times to supply any Power with the placed them in, by their determination to oppose pecuniary emolument arising out of the job. left him prostrate; and have beaten down Secreta- whole sketch of Gen. Taylor's last great effort of This act, exhibiting in a striking light ry Mason, in order to take sides with the French oratory." the determination of President Taylor to Government. To kill the Secretary of State they fulfil the pledges of his luaugural Address have not hesitated to stab their own Secretary of the Navy. To take sides with Mr. Poussin they followed by another act founded on the Mr. Clifford. The reputation of their own Minissame policy, which has elevated our na- ter in Mexico is nothing by the side or in compartional character among the nations of the ison with the reputation of a French Minister in earth. Cuba was a prize so fascinating, the United States. The "Union" and its auxiliand so well calculated for popular lure aries have not scrupled to publish reviews and reflections the most acrimonious against an Ameriand clap-trap, that our political opponents | can Secretary of State, whose only object has placed it first in the upt alliteration of their been to sustain the honor of his own Government, party-cry during the last Presidential can- and his own official position, against Mesers. De Tocqueville and Poussin, and to trample him in the dust to sustain the Ministers of a Foregn Gov-

ernment who have twice grossly insulted him. We must close these remarks for to-day. The votes for the Presidency, we leave others subject requires more space than we anticipated, to conjecture. It is our pride and pleasure but it demands a thorough examination, and we to refer to the action of President Taylor, shall resume it at an early day. The foreign adopted at the first moment he learned that policy of President Taylor will bear the strictest scrutiny, and, in despite of all who mean to onting out within our borders. No deceitful may wear, we mean to demonstrate that, so far as pose it to the hitter end, no matter what face it considerations of policy were permitted by it has yet been disclosed to the public, it has been

CAN'T DO ANY THING RIGHT! pretation put upon the act of 1817 by Mr. Meredith, says:

"But we must confess, at the same time, that we cannot be insensible to the gross impropriety those who had violated the law, or meditated its Mr. Meredith in writing a private letter to Messis infraction. The whole expedition was peaceably Barelay & Livingston, of New York, informing and quietly dispersed, and the Administration has those gentlemen, in advance, of the course which been no less distinguished by its clemency than its would be pursued by the Treasury Department. Our commercial interest desired to be informed of Simultaneously with the proclamation to arrest the effect of the new British navigation act, acmitted into our ports after the first of January dith knew of this anxiety, and it was his plain and imperative duty, as soon as he had determined on his own country, and the right of every man to the proper construction to be given to the law of the protection of our laws wan seeks shelter under 1817, to have made that construction publicly them, whether native or foreigner; removed to known by issuing circulars to all our custommaintain the honor of our flag, and the inviolabil- houses, setting forth the course which the Treasreason unknown, and of course insufficient, adbeen removed to the prison adjusting the garrotid, diessed the following letter to Messis, Barolay & THEASURY DREARTHEST, Oct. 12, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the inquiry made in our letter of the 2d inst., I have to state that in emsequence of the recent alteration in the British navigation laws, British vessels from British or other foreign ports will (under our existing laws) he allowed, after the lat of January pext, to enter in our perts with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have further to state that such vessels and their eargoes will be admitted on conducted since the present Secretary of ment or People. We regard this decisive move-Very respectfully, your ob-dient servant

W. M. MEREDITH. Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messes Barchay & Livingaron, New York. It will be seen that this letter is dated October, tion is based on a sound foundation, 2 1840; and if promptly mailed, it reached New ork on the morning of the 13th of October. But three days were permitted to elapse before a copy of this letter was furnished for publication by the Freasury Department, and it did not make its appearance before the public until the morning of ceived at the Admiralty this morning: the 15th October, when it was published officially both by the National Intelligencer and the Republic. Mr. Meredali's circular, conveying to the public the same information which had been conveyed to Messrs, Barelny & Livingston three days reviously, was issued on the Lath, and published a the Washington papers on the 16th of October. is perfectly evident, therefore, that for some reason not apparent, Mr. Meredith was induced to urnish a New York firm with important information, which was withheld from the public when it tary to make that information known to all. We do not un tate the established tactics of the Wing party and charge Mr. Meredith with frauditient and corrupt conduct; but we must be permitted to say that he has subjected houself to some censure. There have already been too many blunders commuch delay - and we cannot see how Mr. Meredith can escape censure for adhering to that bonghar as stein which has characterized the conduct

to the fact, that the reciprocal relations The conduct of the Opposition in taking sides between this country and Great Britain, with regard to foreign trade, do not com-What object Mr. Meredith could have had. of the law to a private company forty-eight hours before he gave the same notice to the public, nobody but the Editors of the Union can possibly conceive. The assault is simply a piece of ridiculous stupidity, and it is in keeping with all those that the Union has been perpetrating upon the Administration for the last twelve months. What a high opinion the Editors must entertain of their readers' intelligence!

It strikes us that the Union should be a little more charg of its charges of blunderforgotten that not more than six weeks ago, it was induced to publish the letter of a correspondent addressed to one of them. which, on that occasion, it denounced its not in opposition, but pursuant to the will of her Benedict Arnold to denounce others as guilty of treachery. Let General Taylor stumble on such a blunder as that, they have more Irish blood among them than we ever conceived they had.

[The "Republic" says that the letter was actually sent to the press on the same day that it was .

the President, says of an account of a speech he lately made at Baltimore;

The most amusing part of the whole is that the writer makes Gen. Taylor contradict written and published Whig history. In his late Websterian fort he is made to say:

"During a long military career, I have never casion to be present at any court martial."

"In it not a matter of record and public notoriety, that during the late canvass, the champions of Taylorism pointed to the practice of the numerous court martials on which Gen. Taylor served, to rely upon him, to draw up the opinion or judgposition so disreputable as their presses have ment of the court, as positive evidence that he was capable of writing the despatches which he President Taylor, right or wrong, "to the bitter sent from Mexico? Here is a manifest contradic-end." They have walked over Mr. Clifford, and tion, which throws a cloud of doubt over the

> This is certainly a happy specimen of the fairness and logic of the opposition press. Gen. Taylor, it seems, said that he had never appeared before any tribunal. and had never had occasion to be present he had never been himself put upon trial before a military court. His statement, in this sense, which every liberal person will accord to it, was in strict accordance with truth. The fact, that he did serve on many court martials, for the trial of other officers, is a fact attested by the records of ourer to be ignorant .- Richmond Times.

action of the Legislature in passing a vote our honest Chief Magistrate to swerve him honorable, wise, and successful in every particular. directing the Secretary to subscribe for all the newspapers published in the Territory

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION. | BRITISH VIEWS OF OUR FRENCH DIF-

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF OCT. 5. een that no doubt is entertained in the icity of the intelligence received by the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette: ADMIRALTY, Outsher 4, 1849.

From a communication made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, (evening newspaper,) some hopes are entertained that the news rought by Captain Parker, of the Truelore, arrived at Hull from Davis's Straits, of Sir Juliu Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are on the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expetions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by a telegraphic message to the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hall, where the Tructove arrived last night.

We have now to lay before our readers the following interesting details, which nave reached us this day. It will be seen that the letter of our Hull correspondent announces the important fact that the ships of the two expeditions were in daily comnunication with each other:

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile

PILOT OFFICE, HULL, Oct 4, 1849. Sin: I have no small gratification in being able to forward what I believe to be an authentic ac count of Captain Franklin and his companions. The Trueluve, Parker, arrived here last night from Davis's Straits, bringing a plan which Capt. Kerrs of the Superior, received from an Esquimenx, describing the ships under Franklin to be beset on the north side of Barrow's Straits, and Sir J Ross's ships on the south side; he also states that on the 30th March, this year, he (the native) was on board Franklin's slupe, and that a daily communication was maintained between the respective commanders. The plan is drawn by lead pen cil, and is a very creditable production. Thomas Ward, Esq., the owner of the Truelove, will by this mail forward the plan and other information to the Lords of the Admiralty, to whom he has already forwarded a telegrapine communication. Sincere's hoping and believing that this informa-

> I am, s.r. yours, obediently, DALE BROWN.

The following is the communication referred to by Mr. Brown, which was re-

Hulla October 4, 1849. Six: I had the satisfaction of making a short communication this morning by telegraph relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition. I have now to orward for the inspection of their Lordships the Admirally chart of Baffin's Bay, &c , which Capt Parker, of the Truelove, has put into my hands, together with his remarks, which will, perhaps, convey better information than any lengthened detail of name; and a rough sketch made by an Espuimaux, given to Capt. Kerr, of the Chieftain, who handed it over to Parker. It appears that the Chieftain and other ships

got to Pond's Bay a day or two before the Truelove; immediately they reached that place, some of the natives went by board, and, without questinning, the man drew the sketch, and by signs and in words of his own language, understood by mutted on this question - too much hesitation - too the masters of the whaters, stated that two of the stops had been froz-u up for four years on the west side of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the other two had been frozen up on the east aide for of this administration from the 4th of March to one year; and that the two ships which had been there the longest had tried to get beyond Cape Rennall, but not being able, had come into Prince Regent's Injet to winter, where the ice had not Pressian war-steamer United States, Pressent Taylor, and to the Administration, in the days of Jackson, broken up since, that he entire encroseliments of General Taylor, and to the Administration, in the days of Jackson, been on board all the four ships in March last, and dence with the German Minister to be laid French Minister, the Round Islanders, and the by which they were enabled to realise they were then all safe. After receiving this sebefore the public. The same frankness "thousand" victims who have been decapitated by large sums. We would only call attention count from the master of the Chieftain, Mr. Par-Prince Regent's Intel, or at any rate to examine Lancaster Sound, for the purpose of giving such information as might be obtainable of the state of monce until the first day of January next. the country, &c., and of using his utmost efforts to carry out the instructions of their lordships. He accordingly left his fishing-ground, off Scott's Bay, and proceeded north on the 22d of July, on the passage to Lancaster Sound; and having met with the Advice, Capt. Penny, of Dundoe, (with whom ie was on friendly terms,) agreed to accompany him. At that time both the ships were fished, the Truelove having 145 tons of oil on board, and the Advice 140 tous; but the masters judged (and ightly too) that although the risk was great with such valuable cargoes on board, they would be disgraced if the attempt were not made to render all the assistance which they were capable of

> On the 5th August they, got as far as Croker's Bay, where they were stopped by a solid body of ice stretching across the Straits to Admiralty Inlet; and no water being visible to the westward. they were compelled to return, coming close in th the edge of the ice, and on the 8th of August Mr. Parker landed a cask of preserved meats and thirty bags of coals (which had been sent on board by Lady Franklin) upon Cape Hay, deposited the letters, cylinders, &c. according to the astructions of their lordships, and having erected a high pole to attract the attention of the sline or own friends. To talk about the blunders boats which might pass at a future time, they I am respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv't,

THO MAS WARD, Owner of the Truelote.

The New London (Connecticut) Chronicle of Thursday last contains a confirmation of the above news brought by one of our whaling vessels. It is as follows: FROM THE NEW LONDON CHRONICLE OF THURSDAY

Captain Chapel, of the barque McLellan, of this port, from Davis's Straits, furnishes information which will be read with interest in the United States, and indeed in every part of the world. About the first of August, while the McLellan lay in l'ond's Bay, an indentation of Baffin's Bay, in The Enquirer, endeavoring to ridicule latitude 74°, longitude 72°, the untives of coast came on loard the Chieftain, an English whaleman, and gave information by signs that two large ships were then lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for our seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep," (that is not dead,) but were all well. It appeared before any tribunal, and have never had was considered by the Englishman and by Captain Chapel that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant. The Englishman landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions, with which his ship was furnished by the British Government, for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England.

This is certainly the latest news from that quarter, and there is a possibility, perhaps a probability, that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crows are still alive. Heaven send that it may be so!

The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miracle; at any rate, have done so under circumstances that cutitle them to the highest credit. On the 12th of June the barque got "nipped" in the ice, and at any court martial-plainly meaning that slone escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her. She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept affoat only by the incessant work of nearly all hands at the pumps, and by means of two large metallic pumps obtained by Capt. C. from the wreck of two English ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him. The leak was however partially remedied by thrummed sails under the bow, though she the army, and perfectly notorious, and one continued to leak badly until her arrival home, too of which we cannot suppose the En. and was only kept above water by continual and nuceusing labor at the pumps, till she reached the dock, which, indeed, is still obliged to be continued as she lies at the wharf. The two English A striking evidence of the wisdom of ships Superior and Lady Jane were both lost the settlers of Minnesota is afforded by the very near the McLellan. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in her. They are natives of the

Tennessee has at this time within her of the medicine. English papers received of the date of from the time of their commencement. limits forty-seven furnaces and ninety-two could; and the President's proclamation, backed ton at 546,780 bales against 530,600 same deposited in the library, as a valuable histony of the time for future reference. third State in the Union. A. Malley, Cheraw, S. C.

Shetland Islands.

FICULTY.

The following gratifying communication We give below the comments of two from the Secretary to the Admiralty has been made public, from which it will be Poussin, the French Minister. It is very natural that that incident should be rehighest official quarters as to the authen- garded with anxiety in England, as well as in France itself, until friendly explana. I could not enumerate one half the advan- ment and glory of our free justitutions. tions shall adjust the difficulty; for, not- tages, perhaps, which Plank Roads for- Who will hear his report? How many withstanding the flippant assumptions of nish. I will therefore consign the task to Teachers will take encouragement from the Chronicle, it cannot be supposed that other and more efficient hands. For the his exhertation, and determine henceforth

Minister, unworthy of being copied.

eroment and the French Minister, as, he with them, every thing! being what is termed a Red Republican, "The opponents of Plank Roads would he had been or was to be recalled. From the Liverpool Chronicle.

and America, although less serious, is still unouneat. The old axiom, Averring proximirum adia, seems to be as true of nations as of relatives -The quarrel, so far, is personal, but it involves the greater force to the construction of Rail. garded of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal to arms. The Republic of France sends a representative to the United States, who insults, n his communications, the statesmen of the West-On the contrary, the conduct of the erring official is held to be justifiable. American vanity is wounded; and the old soldier, who sets in the chair the French Maaster quitting a soil which he has fling." outraged by his conduct. Such, in substance, is the somewhat alarming intelligence brought by the last packet. It is sugular that the most invenile Republic in Europe should take a undictous pleasure in thus affronting its venerable pere agreat commentator on American Democracy. De hundreds of other game. 'ocqueville, is the Minister who abets an ambasudor in doing so. It is a very pretty family quarrel as it stands; but, authough dissensions in the we should be sorry to see the "row" proceed so far as the breaking of each other's heads. Republican decency would surely revolt at that. A diplomatic code of manners seems indepensable after what has been recently witnessed in Spain and the United States.

From the European Times. The grounds alleged of the dispute furnish no WHEREAS, for a period of twenty years we have dilto arms; and, at this moment, when we hoped that the flags of the United States, and of France and England would be unfuried, if required, in the telligence that Mediterranean to protect the Sultan of Turkey against the oppression and insidious aggression of When we can proclaim to the Nations of the Earth the the Emperor of Russia, it would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune for the whole world if two Republics, who are looked up to as the champions of reedom, should fix upon this mopportune moment to break out into a most untimely quarrel. The news taken out to the United States by the prasent packet will, we are sure, operate effectually upon all the influential men in America to do every thing in their power to compose this differ- In gostation, asking for our elve- for revening this ence, without making any concession inconsistent with their national honor and independence. The people of France are little disposed to rush into a wer, when the battle-field must be on the other side of the Atlantic. Never, at any previous period, was it more essential that a complete accord should exist amongst all the great liberal Govern- PYFER & CO., ments of the world

His Excellency D. M. Barringer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States of America to her Catholic Majesty, with his family and suite, arrived in Paris on Thursday, on route for Madrid, and are at the Hotel des Princes, Rue Richelieu.

Paris paper, September 22.

"Old Simon Drum," about whose removal the Democracy made so much ado, has been beaten for Prothonotory in Westmoreland county, the stronghold of the Locofocos, near a thousand votes. The Locolocos have repudiated their own saint. His "blood" turned all to "seed," and poor Simon has been treated worse by the Locolocos than the Whigs. Martyr as he was, and post master as he has been, they pitched him, neck and heels out of the Democratic Convention, and threw him like "physic to the dogs." Hitherto from reveille to tattoo the drum of Simon has been basted, and melancholy notes have answered the sympathizing and desponding heart of Democracy. But now the drum is muffled and poor Simon is an outcast even from the ranks of the faithful. N. Y. Express.

The two wants in California .- A letter from San Francisco says:

At present, (as the common saying here is,) there are but two things really in demand, viz: women and lumber, the former being exceedingly rare, and the latter bringing from \$250 to \$400 per thousand

From the Morning Chronicle, Quebec, Canada East, July 22, 1848.

It is but an act of common justice to the discoverer of Wistar's Balsain, to make known the popularity it has acquired in Quebec, and its neighborhood. On inquiry of the Agent, we learn that his sales of this medicine are almost daily on the increase, and that its virtues in the cure of Coughs and Colds are known and appreciated, as well as extensively recommended by the most eminent medical practitioners of Quebec, in their own families as well as amongst their patients. We are aware that a large portion of the community regard with suspicion (and in many instances justly so) anything in the shape of a "puff," whether it be of patent medicines or of any other commodity; and if there be one class more than another that views with disapprobation the extolling of quack nostrums, it is the faculty themselves. Indeed, the public have a right to look to them for information on the subject, in their character of conservators of the public health. The high opinion of the profession in Quebec, as already stated, may therefore be taken by Dr. Wistar as no small compliment, and to the public it may serve as a valuable guarantee of the efficacy

treaty with Spain stood before him; our neutrality act of 1813 was faithfully exe. Liverpool, 6th inst, state the stock of Cot. These papers are to be bound yearly and bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills. In For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on

We take the following extract from an

the French Government can take umbrage present contenting myself with adding that to elevate the standard of their ardument at a step so obviously demanded of our four years since there was not a single, and honorable Profession? The grand Government by every consideration of self Plank Road in the State of New York- idea of associated action in this class benow there are over one hundred! That gias to be developed among many who In addition to what is subjoined from the three years since, the city of Utica had have the true glory of the State and the Liverpool papers, we have some remarks not a single Plank Road-now with Rail- happy progress of the race at heart. La of the London Times on the subject, writ- roads and Canals leading to her, she has there life, intelligence, energy enough a ten before the arrival of the official cor- also five hundred miles of Plank Road, mong our Teachers to carry it out? We respondence; but while they admit, from and their ability to compete with Railroads trust that the small beginning proposed in all that appeared, that the French Minis- even, is that a Plank Road of one hundred Guilford will result in a great end. ter had "couched his demand in terms un- miles is about being constructed alongside TO THE TEACHERS or PUBLIC SCHOOLS usual or unbecoming," they chiefly con- the Hudson and Erie canal, with a Macasist of disparaging reflections on republi- damized turnpike, and the Erie Railroad, can forms of Government and contemptu- within sight, for almost its entire length, children, with their character, and nearly all the ous personal reflections on the dismissed under expectation that it will successfully learning that controls the election of county. State and profitably compete with all three! - and National agents: Not one voter in five him-The London News has these remarks Again, it may be interesting perhaps to unseen labor, you are weak; but united in one on the same subject: "We must say that state, that hauling is done under contract great and public occupation, you are strong, more the fault in this affair seems to lie with on Northern Plank Roads, long distances, useful, better rewarded and more honored. No the French envoy, Major Poussin, and for less than the charge of transportation period, no year in our colonial or State listers is with M. de Tocqueville, the first of whom on any Southern Railroad; and that in uses the most undiplomatic language, such stages passengers are conveyed on Plank as compels a spirited Government to re. Roads for two cents per mile, being less Schools. The whole people are in motion for masent it; whilst the Minister in Paris, with- than half the cost on any Railroad south provement. Let the Judges in open court goes out examining the matter, dismisses it in of the Potomac. And what do all these notice of your first meeting-you will soon elect a light and cursory way, assuming that facts tend to prove? Clearly that Plank there was haste and wrong on both sides. Roads, in consideration of their cheapness, tem and public sentiment as the education of a and taking it for granted that the Ameri- their quick construction, their great effica- great and free people. can President would accept such a com- cy, and the many peculiarities of our position, (which seem to make them indispen- perintendent of Common Schools, to visit every The Paris correspondent of the London sably necessary to us) are what we re-Chronicle says that no importance is given quire, what we must have, and without present good, to do for North Carona all at to the correspondence between our Gov. them we shall be comparatively nothing; Horace Manu has done for Massachus is and

perhaps reply (as I have heard intimated) Our State will then be in a post on to estat on an that the country is too thinly populated to the one of her great central radioal there are The rupture between the Republics of France warrant Plank Roads. Would not the the most needed of all ter institution, a News same remark if justified (and I hold that School-a senousty to educate vitious young this cannot be the case) apply with much heads of the two Governments, and, unfortunate- toads! And as for the argument, all ex- hundreds of you would glady there increase your ly, personal considerations have been too often re- perience has proven, that Plank Roads are everywhere well sustained, and profitable in all instances in which they have been tried, beyond all expectation. And expe- dence be your own-"Every more owes sometong ern Republic. The latter appealed for redress to rimenting in Plank Roads (if experiment to his P ofession" Associated, you form a Pro-Louis Napoleon and his Ministers, but got none, it should be termed) would be attended with no tithe of the cost of Railroad building, and the damage, should disappointment of our coveration. Writers and publishers will of Washington, fired at the indiginty, in-sets upon ensue, would be comparatively but tri- apply to you-corporteurs, editors, agents, will

A Great Hunt .- Two parties of fifty men each went hunting near Washington (Pa.) on the 11th instant, and before evencross the Atlante, and still more singular that the ring had killed 1,593 squirrels and some appeal, but also with a home solutioned and po-

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE best regulated household will occasionally occur, PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, HER MAJESTY. QUEEN VICTORIA, AND TO LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

pecuniary condition of the Human Family, and deserve the application of markind. We are now happy almost driv. Va. on Saturday Nov. 3, 1849. beyond the power of expression, to impart the boyous in-

THE HOUR HAS COME! completion of our extended labors, in the announcement

FOUND OUT AT LAST The process by which riches may be easily acquired, and A MOST EXTRAORDINARY FACT Is, that we give to the world, ename, the offspring of Dato

QUARTER OF A CENTURY "OPEN SESAME" Nothing but the delightful assurance that mank ad will

A GOLDEN HARVEST

Phrough the medium of The Truly Fortunate and Far-famed LOTTERY BROKERS, NO. 1 LIGHT STREET.

BALTIMDRE, MD. Let not a few frowns of Fortune cast you down She were not Fortune if she did not frown. Those who in patience bear her scorns awhile Are those on whom, at last, she most will smile MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

PYFER & CO. sold and paid last month a Mountain of Prizes! EVERY DRAWING TELLS A CHERRING TALES for Four Extra Clerks required to attend to our corre

Or Only see this Stupendons Luck!______ \$50,000, WHOLE TICKET, sent to a Rail Road Contractor in the State of New York. He ordered a Package of Trackets, and Behold the Result! For an outlay of \$112 at PYFER & CO'S Far-famed Office, he realized the manimoth Fortune of

\$42,500!!!

The most successful method to draw a Prize is to Parchase a Package! The experience of every day NOT DONE TETS \$30,000. Whole Ticket, sent to Charleston, S. Carolina.

\$15,000. Whole Ticket, sent to Virginia.
\$9,000. Haif Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
\$24,000. Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
\$10,000. Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina. "No such word as Fail," at Pufer & Co's. Correspondents who visit Baltimore are invited to call

at our Office, where we offer occular demonstration of our

almost Magic Luck. Forward your Orders without delay! GRAND SCHEMES for NOV'R 1849. All Orders Strictly Confidential.

late.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.			Price of Packages
	24.000	78 Nos.	13 draws		BIH 50
0	18,000	78 Nos.	13 draw		18 50
3	37.500	75 Nos.	13 draw		32 50
5	26,000	78 Nos.	15 draw		
6					25 00
7	20,000	75 Nos.	15 draw		15 00
8	30,000	75 Nos.	13 draw		32 50
	24,000	78 Nos.	13 draw		18 50
9	10.000	.66 Nos.	13 draw		11 00
0	50,000	78 Nos.	16 draw		45 00
3	25,000	75 Nos.	12 draw		27 54
3	24.INIO	73 Nos.	12 draws		18 50
4	38.000	78 Nos.	13 draw		32 50
3	WIND, US	75 Nos.	12 draw	n 5	18 50
6	20,000	78 Nins.	14 draw	n 5	18 56
7	33,000	75 Nos.	13 draws	n 10	39 50
9	25.(HH)	78 Nes.	13 draw		27 50
1	20,000	66 Nos.	10 draws		17 00
11	30,000	75 Nos.	14 draw		32 50
12	24,000	78 Nos.	13 draw		18 50
3	15,000	75 Nos.	14 draw		13 00
4	65,000	78 Nos.	12 draw		70 00
25	30,000	75 Nos.	15 draw		25 OC
7	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawi		
283	30,000	78 Nos.	13 draw		18 50
b)	20,000	72 Nos.			32 50
LJ LJ	20,000		11 draw		18 50
K.I	20,000	75 Nos.	14 draw	n 5	18 50

Please mail orders a few slays before the Lotteries draw. Letters always strongly enveloped and carefully sealed. None but the Managers' PRINTED DRAWINGS Sent from PYFER & CO'S. Every order to PYFER & CO. is answered by return

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at sight, and promptly remitted to any part of the Country for Prizes sold at this Agency.

One Package of Tickets may draw Pour Capitals!

Noney, in sums however large, can be confidently mailed to the address of PYFER & CO.

Distant Residents throughout the United States, who desire an increase or FORTUNE, have only to mail an order for a single Ticket or Package at the prices set forth order for a single Ticket or Package, at the prices set forth

> PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md. [911d-pet]

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT The following appeal to the Common able article, written by Joseph S. Winter, School Teachers is from a gentleman Esq. of Montgomery, and published in the whose life has been devoted to the in-Flug and Advertiser," of the 2nd inst., struction of youth, and who possesses a on the general benefits of Plank Roads: full sense of the importance of popular "Were I to occupy your entire columns, education to the perpetuation, improve.

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I address you, gentlemen, as entrusted with our like the present so auspicious for organizing yourselves into County Associations, for your personal delegates to form a State Convention of Teachers Concert is every thing. Nothing so requires sys-

The appointment by the Legislature of a Sucounty and combine the whole people, and Smake the public money accomply to terromes as pends on your county and State asset that have for its adoption and sicress. Could by soil a leader, effort and innerovement with the month men and women in the art and science of conducting schools. None so well understand its miportance as yourselves. Were it now in operation, experience and skill. Exprore all its hearings, and let defects only double your efforts, tall those who succeed you enjoy its light.

Let the maxim of a great writer on jumptafession - the most immerous branch of the most learned and liberal of all secular professions -Tims organized, you will promote every element find you the enightened discerners between truth and impostion. Candidates for office will become advocates of the People's Schools. The higher institutions will be sustained by your best

Let Editors not only publish this most respectful triotic zeal, take this cause under their editoria.

Grand Lotteries, FOR NOVEMBER, 1819.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. \$50,000! \$25,000! \$10,000! 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000, 1 of \$25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,009, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,139, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 400, &c. &c. Tarkets \$10 - Harves \$5 - Quarters \$2.50 Certificates of packages of 26 wholes \$1.40 000 dato 25 haives 26 quarters

53 E 22 9 42 EE 20 0 30 Prizes of \$5000!

VIAMINIA STATE LUTTERY For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy-Class No. 134, for 1843, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1849. SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$42,439, 1 of \$5,000 1 of \$5,000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5 000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000

1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5,000 1 of 5.000 1 of 5.000 134 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

hole Tickets \$12-Halves \$6-Quarters \$3-Eighths \$1 50. ertificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, \$175 00 25 Halves, Dato Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 25 Eighths,

35,000 DOLLARS!

\$18,000!! \$10,000! 20 PRIZES OF \$1,200! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, lass No. 137, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1849. 75 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. 1 Splendid Prize of \$35,000, 1 ditto of

18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 Prize of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,255, 20 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, &c. Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, \$130 00

25 Halves, 25 Quarters, 32 50 ditto

ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCHEME! Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks! 66 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballets.

Capital \$60,000!

\$30,000!! \$20,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy Class L, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Vd.,

on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1849. 13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 22 Tickets. MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of \$60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 5,330, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 15 of 1,000, 15 of 500, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5

100 00 22 halves 22 quarters ditto 22 eightlin Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of

-Eighths \$2 50.

in the above Schedule, as success must surely crown the result of all orders to the Old Established, Far-Famed and Truly Lucky House of from us. Address, Drawing sent immagnetis from us. Address, J. & C. MAURY, Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.