

W. ATKIN, AND PROPRIETOR.

OF THE MESSENGER... Terms and Fifty Cents per annum in Advance...

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Sketch of Santa Anna.

THE RECENT revolution in Mexico, together with the overwhelming change in the fortunes of Santa Anna, have attracted fresh interest to the life of a man whose career has been so extraordinary...

Sweet's of Life.

This sweet is the glow of day, When nature wears a look serene, And western clouds their hues display...

This sweet is the glow of night, When moon and stars appear to smile, And dewdrops on the grass are bright...

This sweet is the glow of youth, When love and hope are in the air, And every heart is full of joy...

This sweet is the glow of old age, When wisdom's path is all we see, And every heart is full of peace...

This sweet is the glow of heaven, Where saints and angels dwell in bliss, And every heart is full of love...

This sweet is the glow of hell, Where sinners burn in endless pain, And every heart is full of hate...

This sweet is the glow of earth, Where mortals live and breathe and die, And every heart is full of strife...

This sweet is the glow of love, Which makes the world a paradise, And every heart is full of bliss...

This sweet is the glow of hate, Which makes the world a wilderness, And every heart is full of pain...

This sweet is the glow of hope, Which makes the world a garden, And every heart is full of joy...

This sweet is the glow of despair, Which makes the world a desert, And every heart is full of woe...

This sweet is the glow of faith, Which makes the world a temple, And every heart is full of glory...

This sweet is the glow of unbelief, Which makes the world a prison, And every heart is full of shame...

This sweet is the glow of charity, Which makes the world a home, And every heart is full of love...

This sweet is the glow of selfishness, Which makes the world a war, And every heart is full of blood...

This sweet is the glow of humility, Which makes the world a school, And every heart is full of wisdom...

This sweet is the glow of pride, Which makes the world a stage, And every heart is full of vanity...

This sweet is the glow of modesty, Which makes the world a church, And every heart is full of devotion...

This sweet is the glow of envy, Which makes the world a hell, And every heart is full of malice...

This sweet is the glow of jealousy, Which makes the world a prison, And every heart is full of rage...

This sweet is the glow of friendship, Which makes the world a heaven, And every heart is full of joy...

This sweet is the glow of enmity, Which makes the world a hell, And every heart is full of hate...

This sweet is the glow of reconciliation, Which makes the world a home, And every heart is full of love...

my, and his was covered with richly gemmed deacons. "His brow" (we here quote from Meyer's description, written in 1842), "and with black hair somewhat sprinkled grey, is by no means lofty, but narrow smooth. His head, although rather tall, and too long for breadth, has a boldly defied outline, indicating talent and resolution, its nose is straight and well shaped, and his nose knit in a line over close and brilliant, which are said to flash with fire, when aroused to passion. His complexion is dark and low, and his temperament evidently bilious. His mouth is the most remarkable feature, its prominent expression when at rest, is that mingled pain and anxiety. In perfect ease, you would think him looking on a dying end, with whose sufferings he was deeply helplessly sympathizing. There is no ferocity, vindictiveness, or ill-temper in his expression.

In another part of his work, Mr. Mayer says: "As we pass the front of the National Palace, from its main portal dashed fifty gaily arched hazzars, followed by a coach richly decked with crimson velvet and gold, drawn by four white horses, and driven by a Yucc coachman. Behind these dashed fifty no hazzars; white at the side of the coach, aides reined in their spirited chargers. Here is but one person in the vehicle. He is that of General of Division, with a facings and gold embroideries. He was a number of decorations round his neck, while a medal blazes diamonds; voted to him by the nation, rests on his bosom. His sword handle is studded with diamonds, and his hand rests upon a diamond-headed cane. He is uncovered, and as he passes, he bows graciously to your salutation, you recognize the President of the Republic." Such was Santa Anna, only a year or two ago.

Singolar Fatality.

We regret to state, that Mr. Eli Parker, of this county, received a severe beating about five weeks since. A few days afterwards he was attacked with a disease in the head, termed by some, St. Anthony's fire, and by others, the black tongue; on the seventeenth day from the time he received the beating, he died. Mr. Parker lived with Mr. James Ellinor, about three miles from this place; and Mrs. Ellinor, in attending upon Mr. Parker, imbibed the disease in a small scratch on her hand, her arm inflamed, and in a few days she died. Mr. Edward G. Thompson, a shoemaker, working for Mr. Ellinor, attended upon Mr. Parker, and shortly after his death he was attacked with a disease and died in a few days. During the inflammation of Mrs. E's arm, Mr. E's shaving brush was used to put some ointment on it, and afterwards he used the brush in shaving himself--his neck and head inflamed, and in a few days he died. The wife of Mr. Benjamin Anderson visited Mrs. Ellinor--she took the disease and now lies dangerously ill; her death is expected. The wife of Mr. Parker, Mr. Josiah Ellinor, and several other persons, white and colored, have been attacked with the same disease, but are recovering. Mr. Thompson died in this place, which is the only case we have had here.

These sudden deaths have spread consternation throughout the surrounding country; but as it is confidently believed that this fatal disease has been arrested, we trust the alarm will soon subside. --Tarboro' Press.

Quite a Project.

Mr. A. Whitney, of New York, has memorialized Congress for aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Lake Michigan, through the Rocky Mountains, to the mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific Ocean. The distance is laid down at two thousand one hundred and sixty miles, and a passage through the mountain, by a gorge, said not to be so difficult. From the Columbia river to the Sandwich Islands is two thousand one hundred miles; to Japan five thousand six hundred miles; to Amoy, in China, six thousand two hundred miles. Making from New York to Amoy, by the way of the Columbia, only nine thousand two hundred miles, which, says the projector, with a rail road to the Pacific, and thence to China by steamers, can be performed in thirty days, being now a sailing distance of nearly seven thousand miles, and requiring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days for its performance.

The memorialist estimates the probable cost of the rail road at \$65,000,000, a little more than double the cost of the Erie Canal. He asks a grant in perpetuity of a tract of land sixty miles in width from the shore of the Lake to the Pacific to enable him to construct the road.

Died, in Mobile, Ala., a short time since, the Hon. James Martin, an eminent lawyer of that city, a native of North Carolina, and formerly a Judge of our Superior Court.

The following advertisement appears in a recent Nantucket paper: "One dollar will be paid for information that will lead to the detection of the half grown lad who threw a stone at the window of my store last evening, and five dollars will be paid for proof, that our town authorities are good for any thing."

Regarding this as "an honorable discharge, after two hours' absence, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars, which was received with great applause by the audience in the Court House.

Bishop Onderdonk Again!

We understand that preparations are making to get up another presentment against Bishop Onderdonk, and to try him on a number of fresh charges, similar to those on which he was lately convicted. This movement has been originated, we believe, in consequence of the position assumed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese; who maintain that, although the Bishop cannot any longer lay hands on heads--we did not mean bosoms, he is still in a state of suspended animation--that his place cannot be supplied for the present, and that they are a sort of *locum tenens*, and have all the privileges incidental to the office of Bishop of this Diocese. They do not mention, however, whether they have all the privileges that the Bishop was in the habit of taking. In opposition to this position, and in order to get rid of the Bishop at once, his enemies are now brooding over the necessity of getting up another presentment against him. The intimation of this, and a general allusion to the specifications, is given in another pamphlet, by the Rev. Mr. Richmond, which is quite a curiosity, almost equal to the first one in wildness, enthusiasm, and episcopal romance. We do not know how far pecuniary speculation enters into this new movement; but as the Appletons are said to have cleared at the first brush over \$10,000 by this trial, the greatest portion of whose profits thus went into their pockets, instead of falling into the hands of the church, it is not at all unlikely that the desire to clear another \$10,000 or \$15,000, may have something to do with the movement for another trial. Success to enterprise! --N. Y. Her.

The New Cabinet--What will be done with Mr. Calhoun?

The selection of the new Cabinet by Mr. Polk, and the destiny of Mr. Calhoun, are the prominent subjects of discussion in all political circles here, and also, according to the best accounts, in Washington. The principles on which Mr. Polk intends to select his cabinet, are generally known--that is, that every member must be aloof from the position of being a candidate for the Presidency. It is supposed by many that the operation of these principles will exclude Mr. Calhoun from the Cabinet and from his present position; and a great deal of controversy has taken place among the political circles on these various points--Whether Mr. Calhoun should be considered a candidate for the Presidency? Whether he considers himself so? Whether his friends consider him so? Whether a declaration on his part that he is not to be regarded as a candidate, is sufficient to take him out of the category excluded from eligibility to a place in the Cabinet?

It is very certain that there is a large section of the Democratic party, that particularly, connected by sympathy with Mr. Benton, which would, in any circumstances, represent Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, in spite of all his declarations to the contrary. Should Mr. Calhoun accept the position of Secretary of State, neither he nor his friends could prevent those who are opposed to him from making those representations, and creating a very considerable amount of belief in such statements. In this position of affairs, it becomes a question of policy, and also of common sense, on the part of Mr. Calhoun, to consider whether it would not be better for him to decline any position in the new Cabinet, but in preference to select the post of Minister to Paris or London. And viewing the whole circumstances of the case, without partially towards any section of the Democracy, or the party itself, and only regarding it in connection with the honor and reputation, and success of the country in its present position, we are not sure but it would be advisable for Mr. Calhoun to decline any connection with the Cabinet, and to prefer a foreign station. Mr. Calhoun's short career as Secretary of State, has already given him a position and a power as a statesman before the civilized world, which few indeed have been able to attain in so short a time. Mr. Webster's name stands in connection with this country in Europe as that of a great man and a distinguished statesman. Mr. Calhoun, however, occupies the antagonistic position in point of policy to Mr. Webster, and is equally distinguished in that respect. We should suppose, in all the circumstances of the case, and looking forward to the great influence which this country is destined to exercise in European affairs, growing out of the Texas and Oregon questions, that Mr. Calhoun's best policy would be to select the post of Minister at Paris for his future efforts in reference to the general movements of this country. It would be aloof from all intrigues respecting the administration. It would be a position calculated to give him a powerful influence in favor of the interests of this country, and his name, known as it is all over Europe, in hostility to the policy of England, and the further aggrandizement of that power, would have a moral weight, as Minister of the United States in France, such as no other man has ever yet possessed.

Viewing this matter in all its aspects, it becomes exceedingly interesting, and the determination will be looked for with a great deal of anxiety as soon as known in Washington.

Who is whose Dog?

Maj. William Polk used, in his speeches around the country, to tell the people that Capt. Tyler belonged to the Whigs, and that they might say what they pleased about him; or, to use the gallant Major's elegant figure and language both, "fellow-citizens, he is their dog, and they have a right to kick him as much as they please; yes! fellow-citizens, let them lash the whelp until he whines."

Now, if report does the Major justice, he has been down to Washington to see "our dog," as he used to call him. It is further stated, that "our dog" has nominated the Major to be Charge d'Affairs to Naples.

Now we recollect there must be some mistake about this; certainly the Major would not voluntarily quit representing the people of Maury county and take an appointment from "our dog." The Major certainly don't think so much of the Whigs as to be willing to take an office from "their dog." --Columbia (Tenn.) Observer.

MISSOURI.--The Locofoco majority of the Legislature have devised a bill districting the State for the choice of five members of Congress, so that the Whigs shall not have a single District! Of course the Districts are of all shapes and sizes. The bill has passed the Senate.

THE MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI.--Old Virginia is generally called by the patriots in their frolics, the "mother of the Gracchi." We rather think she is also, by second marriage, the "mother of the office beggars." According to recent data, more than one half of the office holders at Washington are Virginians. --N. Y. Herald.

From the Richmond Times & Compiler.

The Course of the Senate.

It is easy to see that bad effects may result from the course of the Senate of Virginia in refusing to elect a Senator to represent this state in Congress. If far party purposes the clear provisions of the Constitution may be set aside for one year, it may be done for two or any number of years with equal propriety. Suppose the Whigs come back here next winter with a majority on joint vote, and the Democrats retain their majority in the Senate; and on some ground or other--a split ticket in some one or more counties, or something of the sort--the Democrats allege that the Legislature will not reflect the wishes of the people, as now they assert; may they not with the same propriety postpone the election for another year? and for as many succeeding years, as they deem necessary to gain a party advantage or to prevent the election of a Whig? Most assuredly. For what is the question presented by them now? Why not, shall a Senator be elected as provided and directed by the organic law; but shall a Democratic or Whig Senator be elected? They say a Democratic Senator shall be elected--and no election shall take place until that can be done. True, they have not proclaimed this in so many words; but in effect they do; far if it be a good and sufficient reason for postponement now, that a Democratic Senator cannot be elected, will not a similar reason have similar force next year?

The truth is, our Democratic friends have placed themselves in a dilemma by their conduct, which will, if the people are allowed to judge of it calmly, do them great injury. The Constitution is made for other purposes than to be turned and twisted about, or disregarded altogether, as the interest of party dictates. The Constitution is an obligatory act after the death of a Whig state Senator, and the election of another to succeed him, as it was when the deceased Senator lingered on his dying bed. The Constitution is an obligatory act when Whig members of the Legislature temporarily absent have returned to their seats, as when they were absent--as obligatory on those occasions of the Legislature when the Whigs are in the majority, as in those in which the Democrats have the control.

Have we not reason to deplore this act of the State Senate? Have we not reason to apprehend bad consequences from it? If party advantages are to be obtained in this violent way, and if those who seek to obtain them should be justified by the people, where is the system to stop? May not the Government itself be brought to a stand by the refusal of a party to co-operate in measures necessary for its operation, merely with a view to party advantage? Will not the passions of party be stimulated and the disposition to resort to violent and extraordinary means to accomplish party ends be strengthened? Let those who set this example think seriously of the responsibility they act under. We are so alarmed; but, looking to the motive which controls the proceeding under consideration, and in imagination following its development through its necessary consequences, may fear the time when Senators and Delegates may be placed in bodily peril--when, through failure of other means to attain party ends, personal violence may be resorted to. From this tendency of party spirit, our country has need of exerting all her conservative energies to save herself. It is one of the rocks on which our Republic can ship may split in pieces.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Feb. 2, 1845.

The attempt made in our Legislature to introduce the subject of a registry law in the form of a bill "to ascertain by proper proofs the persons entitled to vote in the city and county of New York," has been met at the very threshold by the opposition of Locofocoism. A motion to refer the matter to the city delegation has been contested on the ground that it ought not to be placed in charge of a committee who had already made up their minds on the subject. It was contended that the "Native party," by whom the measure was pressed, were in favor of abridging the rights and annulling the privileges of foreign born citizens; and one member remarked that it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the rights of all citizens, native or naturalized. Inasmuch as there is no difference between their rights, and no possibility under the Constitution of abridging them, this argument may be set down as "mere sound and fury." It is obviously for the interest of all well-disposed citizens, whether of foreign or native birth, to put an end to the monstrous abuses which now make a mockery of the elective franchise in this city. How can the rights of one class be any more affected than those of another by a registry law? And yet an attempt to guard against illegal voting is denounced by Locofocoism as an outrage upon the rights and privileges of citizens of foreign birth! Never was party profligacy more signally and unblushingly displayed than in this unprincipled opposition to a most just and unobjectionable measure, essential to the protection of the ballot-box from corruption.

The sale of the report of Bishop Onderdonk's trial has been impense. It is now in the hands of the new boys, who are driving a prosperous business in... street. The church is haunted by the long train of disappointed attending this affair; and a... tion to "sink the subject" is among those who are most noisy.

Horrible Attack.

In New Orleans, on the 16th... named Pauline was brought before... Genois, charged with the most... and brutal conduct towards a white woman named Madame Reppeneck and her three children. The husband of Madame R. is a... It appears that some months since, he... ed Pauline, to whom he evidently transferred his affections from his wife, who is a French woman. He recently went up the river, business calling him to the west, and he gave charge of his house and business to Pauline, placing in her hands the money to pay rent, current expenses, &c., thus making the wife the slave of her slave. The lady with an instinctive barbarity, at once commenced a series of most revolting cruelties on her unfortunate victim and her children. She confined them in a small closet, in which there was no ventilation, gave them no but little inferior food, and, in fact, almost starved and suffocated them. Even when the wretch had been in custody, the lady was most afraid to speak before her. The... \$220 was found upon the slave, who was signed in iron to the parish jail, to await the visitation of justice. Pauline, the slave charged as above since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

Appalling Accident.

On Monday evening, the 10th... 11 o'clock, Mr. Canda, of New returning in a carriage with his... a young lady, from a party, when... at Waverly Place and handed the... into her house, and on returning... carriage gone. Alarmed at the circum... he hurried up the street into Bro... ascertained that the coach and horse... safe at the stable--but two gentlemen... the new Hotel in Broadway, picked... hapless daughter in the street, he... said in a dying state. She was carried... the Hotel, where she died in half an... in presence of her distracted parents. She... an only child. It is supposed that she... started, the coachman tried to rein to... them, and the door being open, the young... threw herself out, and was killed... another and most melancholy warning of... or attempting to spring from a coach... the horses are in full gallop. Alas! so... it is, that...

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In a speech delivered... Johnson in the House of... furnished a list of books... of members of Congress... past, which cost \$687,500... others have been ordered... \$100,000. It is certainly... Congressional library... with works useful in... not think that the book... public expense should be... party of members, at less... an extent. Mr. Johnson... which reflects discredit... of the practice, and chokes... system. He said that "he had understood that many of the members of the Union... ter the delivery of the books were to the... of selling them to the bookellers about... city for less than half price, and that bookellers keep them ready to resell to the... Congress, for the supply of the new... bers. He thought this state of things was intolerable, and he hoped the members of the present Congress would put an end to it."

We agree with Mr. Johnson... state of things is intolerable... concur in the hope, that the... chasing books for the... abolished. --N. Y. Knickerbocker.

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Gen. B. Graves... Democratic paper at... It is to be called the...

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