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THE PATRIOT.

The letter of which the following is an extract
was received after our last paper went to press;
and we had received the information which it con-
tained through other channels.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1848.

Messrs. Editors: On last Sabbath, notwith-
standing that day is the appointed day of rest for
all flesh, many gentlemen of both political parties
were seen muffled up to the chin in blankets,
cloth and other warm comforts, making head-
way to the capital of the Old North State with all
possible speed, that they might be in the city in
time on Monday to take part in the organization
of the two Houses of our Legislature. Few can
imagine, and none but an eye witness can appre-
ciate the zeal manifested by these worthies to get
on, and be at their post, ready for the struggle
when the appointed hour came. You may have
some idea when I tell you that a large majority
of them faced "chill November's early blast" un-
der a heavy fall of snow, over the roughest kind
of roads, through the greater part of the day,
without halting a moment except when necessary
to repair their vehicles or to refresh themselves
with a similar nature had occurred to detain them—and
of these poor fellows, they had not a few: I
saw four up; one of their hucks broken down,
and two of their horses caved in. Yet all this
and much more did not, nor would not, stop them.
Onward they went, and arrived in good time to
vote as they desired—the last arrivals being those
who came by steam over the Raleigh and Gaston
railroad, and who barely saved their distance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the N. C. Times.

SENATE.

Wednesday Nov. 22.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Halley presented a communication from
the Secretary of State; which, on motion, was
ordered to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate pro-
ceeded to vote for Speaker.

Three separate votes for Speaker were had on
this day, with the same result and by the same
vote as given in the first day's proceedings.
When, on motion of Mr. Reich, the Senate ad-
journed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the House met this morning, Mr. Courts
moved to go into an election for Speaker; which
motion was agreed to.
Mr. Courts then withdrew the name of James
C. Dobbin from the nomination.
The roll being called, the members voted as
follows:

FOR MR. GILLIAM—Messrs. Hargrave, Trull,
Maest, Stanly, Hayman, Cherry, Biggs, Allen, At-
kins, T. R. Caldwell, Erwin, Barringer, Scott,
Miller, Ferber, Piggot, Hackney, McClenahan,
Headen, Hayes, Paine, Wadsworth, Stevenson,
J. M. Leach, Clement, Spivey, Green, Canaday,
D. F. Caldwell, Johnston, Doak, Long, Smith,
Farrow, Rayner, McIntosh, R. J. McDaniel,
Campbell, Koonce, Shuford, Hicks, Coffield, N.
A. Harrison, J. J. Williams, Russell, T. J. Person,
Peelers, Nixon, McDade, Stockard, Mebane,
Proctor, Skinner, C. H. K. Taylor, Blow, Satterth-
waite, Sten, J. White, W. L. Steele, Regan, Mc-
Neil, Courts, Keene, Bean, Logan, Wilkins,
Browne, Palmer, A. M. Gamble, Blackburn, Nichol-
son, C. W. Williams, Sheeks, Oglesby, McCleese,
Nichols, Carmichael, J. J. Gamble, and Brogden
—81.

FOR MR. DOBBIN—Messrs. J. S. McDaniel, N.
L. Williamson, Pegram, Friggs, Kelly, Dickson,
A. J. Leach, S. J. Person, Foy, Ellis, Simms, Sher-
ard—12.
FOR J. W. ELLIS—Messrs. Coleman, McMullen,
Thigpen, Dancy, W. K. Martin, Edwards, J.
R. Davis, T. H. Williams, Thornton, Moseley—10.

FOR MR. COURTS—R. Jones, Love, J. H. White,
Reinhardt, Stowe, Herring, Newsom—7.
FOR S. J. PERSON—R. H. Jones.
MR. ROBERT B. GILLIAM was duly elected Speak-
er of the House of Commons.

Mr. Ferber moved that the House proceed to
the election of Principal Clerk, which motion was
agreed to.

Mr. Ferber nominated James T. Littlejohn.
Mr. Hayes nominated M. Q. Waddell.
Mr. Dobbin nominated W. B. Gulick.
The roll being called, the House voted as fol-
lows:

FOR MR. LITTLEJOHN—32
FOR MR. GULICK—58
FOR MR. WADDELL—29
The majority being 60, there was no election.
On motion of Mr. Hicks, the House again pro-
ceeded to vote for Principal Clerk, which resulted
as follows:

FOR MR. WADDELL—44
FOR MR. LITTLEJOHN—14
FOR MR. GULICK—59
FOR MR. DOBBIN—1
The names of Messrs. Littlejohn and Gulick
were then withdrawn, and Mr. Steele nominated
Perrin Busbee.

The House proceeded again to vote, when Per-
rin Busbee was elected Principal Clerk, by the
following vote:

Busbee—50
Waddell—30
Gulick—38
Littlejohn—1
On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the House
then proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk, and
he nominated for the appointment, James R.
Dodge, of Surry; Mr. J. S. Person nominated G.
E. B. Singletary of Wake. The vote was as
follows:

FOR MR. DODGE—68
FOR MR. SINGLETARY—49

So Mr. Dodge was elected.
The House then proceeded to the election of
Principal Doorkeeper, when W. R. Lovell, was
duly elected.

A great number of candidates were then put
in nomination for Assistant Doorkeeper, and one
unsuccessful vote took place, whereupon the
House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

Four unsuccessful attempts were made to elect
a Speaker—the result of the voting being each
time the same; when
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Miller renewed his motion of yesterday to
go into the election of Assistant Doorkeeper;
which was agreed to. The House proceeded to
vote as follows:

FOR MR. MOODY—5
FOR MR. LIVINGSTON—17
FOR MR. ANDERSON—29
FOR MR. WEBSTER—41
FOR MR. TUCKER—9
FOR MR. LAWRENCE—41
FOR MR. BECKWITH—4
FOR MR. SADDLER—2
There was no election.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the Rules of the House
of Commons of last session were adopted for the
temporary government of the House.

Mr. Mebane moved that a Committee of five
be appointed to draft Rules for the government of
the House; which was agreed to; and thereupon,
Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Ellis, Courts and Steele,
were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the House again
proceeded to vote for Assistant Doorkeeper—a
number of names having been withdrawn from
nomination. The vote was as follows:

FOR MR. WEBSTER—79
FOR MR. LIVINGSTON—37
FOR MR. CALLEY—2
Mr. Webster was elected.
It was ordered on motion of Mr. Mebane, that
a Message be sent to the Senate, informing that
body that the House of Commons was now organ-
ized, and ready to proceed to the despatch of
public business.

Mr. Ellis moved that a Committee of three be
appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Gov-
ernor of the State and inform him that the House
was ready to receive any communication that he
might have to make appertaining to this branch
of the Legislature; which motion was agreed to;
and Messrs. Ellis, J. M. Leach and Biggs were
appointed said Committee.

The Speaker submitted to the House a com-
munication received from the county of Perqui-
mans, in regard to the contested election from
said county; which, with the accompanying pa-
pers, on motion of Mr. Stanly, were laid on the
table.

A motion to adjourn was then made and neg-
ative.

Mr. Ellis, from the Committee appointed to
wait on the Governor, informed the House that
the Committee had performed their duty, and
that his Excellency designed sending a message
to the House forthwith; which message was re-
ceived through the hands of W. W. Morrison,
Esq., his private Secretary, and informed the
House of the resignation of Samuel Fleming,
Esq., member elect from Yancy.

And, on motion of Mr. Ellis, it was ordered
that a Writ of Election issue to the Sheriff of Yancy,
directing an election to be held to fill the
vacancy on the 8th of Dec. next.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of New Hanover,
the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 11
o'clock.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 24.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and
after voting once for Speaker, with the same re-
sult as on former days, adjourned until Saturday
morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After reading the Journal,
Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to
elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the
Roles required that these committees should be
chosen by the members composing each Electoral
District.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House,
for the purpose of electing the Standing Commit-
tees, took a recess of one hour.

At the expiration of which time, the Speaker
called the House to order, and the following were
announced as

The Standing Committees.
Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Ballard, Nichol-
son, Martin, Allen, D. F. Caldwell, Brogden,
Russell, Walsler, Shuford, Miller, Wilkings.
Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. T. J.
Person, Satterthwaite, Newsom, J. E. McMullen,
Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H.
White, Ellis, Hayes.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H.
Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen,
Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese,
Canaday, Foy, Stockard, Wooten, Pegram, Og-
lesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner,
Dancy, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly,
J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferber,
Stanly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Per-
son, Clement, Trull, T. R. Caldwell, Love, Ste-
venson.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, the communication
relative to the Contested Election, in Perqui-
mans, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and
Elections.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow
morning, 11 o'clock.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The last Wilmington "Commercial" has the
following appropriate notice of a movement among
"the chivalry":

"WAR! WAR! WAR!—Look out for squalls!
The 'nation' of South Carolina is getting into a
war breeze. A Circular is sent about the coun-
try inviting our distinguished men to join her in
resisting the anti-slavery power, with 'lives and
fortunes,' and the like. This is charming, com-
ing as it does, on the back of the utter abandon-
ment of Southern Rights by that State, in her vote
for Cass and Butler.

"The Circular is accompanied by the proceed-
ings of a meeting of 'Quattlebuns,' who modestly
call themselves the Democratic Taylor party.
The National Taylor party do not know ye, gen-
tlemen; cannot tell whence ye are, any more than
any one can tell where you will be a fortnight
hence.

"We will give the Circular and the Resolutions
of the meeting on Saturday, or as soon thereafter
as we have room—and at the same time will in-
form the parties of the views taken of their course,
by a distinguished gentleman of this State, resi-
dent here, to whom a Circular was addressed."

The election of General Taylor has inspired the
Democratic chivalry of our neighbor-State with
fresh zeal for "dissolution." The public meet-
ings alluded to above, and a portion of the press
of the State, second each other stoutly in their ef-
forts to make the good people of these United
States "onassified with their own things." We
subjoin a specimen, from the "Palmetto State
Banner," which for violence of language we have
nowhere seen surpassed; though its sentiment
we believe finds several endorsers. In a piece
headed "The Free Soil Victory," (alluding to
the triumph of Gen. Taylor,) appears the follow-
ing extract: will the reader reflect, as he goes a-
long, that it emanates from a State which stands
cheek by jowl with New Hampshire, Ohio, In-
diana, Michigan and Illinois, in the support of
Lewis Cass!!!

"Yes, Southern Whigs may rejoice, if they
can find heart to rejoice at their own overthrow,
and at the triumph of the foul spirit of Abolition
which is ere long to sever the bonds of the Union,
and perhaps drench the South in blood. Let
them exult in the glorious Whig victory which
has been achieved, but let them remember that it
has been achieved at the expense of the South and
of our glorious Union. With an Abolitionist,
rank and file with his hellish Free Soil prin-
ciples, in the chair of the Vice President, and an
automaton in that of the President, with the Veil
power annihilated—an overwhelming Free Soil
majority in the House of Representatives—and a
Senate in which an Abolition Vice President
turns the scale against us, verily there be much
cause of congratulation at the South! Yes,
Whigs of the South—Whigs of South Carolina—
throw up your aristocratic beavers—lift up your
voices and make the welkin ring with your shouts
for the success of Millard Fillmore and Zachary
Taylor, and the universal Abolition Whig party!
Never before was an Abolitionist honored with a
seat in the Vice President's Chair—never before
was a mere Military Chief, without political
experience or principles, and with scarcely the
literary qualifications of an old field School Mas-
ter, elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this great
Union, simply because he has bowed the knee to
the great Moloch of Abolition, and avowed his
determination to violate his oath to support the
Constitution, by refusing to exercise one of the
most important duties imposed upon him by that
instrument."

The writer of this precious fanfaronade closes
with an appeal to the whole South "to gird up its
loins and prepare for the contest, even though
that contest be one of death and blood!" &c., &c.

But let no one conclude that every body in
South Carolina is run mad. "Ten righteous
would have saved a city once;" and South Car-
olina, we may safely judge, has scores and hun-
dreds and thousands such within her borders:—
when such men as Sims—who has, alas! been
suddenly snatched from time—lived and died
with exhortations to preserve the integrity of our
happy Union upon his tongue. The following
paragraphs are from the Charleston "Courier":

Col. A. D. Sims, Representative in Congress
from the 4th District of this State, addressed the
people at Georgetown, on Monday last.

The Georgetown Observer gives a short syn-
opsis of his remarks stating that he took strong Dem-
ocratic ground, and administered a wholesome re-
buke to that party in the State who are trying to
form a sectional or geographical political party,
and shewed conclusively that if they succeeded they
would only do so on the ruin of our unri-
valled government.

We think (says the Observer) it is time
the press and the public men of our State should
speak out plainly on the dangerous tendency of such
Resolutions as have passed large public meetings
recently held in this State. We are not prepared
to calculate the value of the Union, nor have we
forgotten the trying scenes from 1828 to '32. In
that contest South Carolina was placed in a posi-
tion which is now condemned by those who made
it. We shall resist any and all attempts to put
this State in such a place again, and we ardently
hope all who value the great blessings we enjoy,
will unite with us in resisting such movements.

Mr. Sims is to address his constituency at King-
stree on Monday next.—Charleston Courier.

RELATIVE RANKS OF GENERALS.—An officer
of the war of 1812, who amuses himself with
such matters, has compiled the following:

Major Generals.—Scott, Gains, Jessup, Taylor,
(Butler, Patterson) Worth, Twiggs, (Quitman),
Kearny, (dead) Wool, (Pillow, Shields), Persiter
Smith, (Cadwalder, and Lane).

Brigadier Generals.—Brady, Brooke, Gibson,
Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Tomson, (Marshall),
Churchill, Whiting, Bulkaun, Pierce, Bankhead,
Totten, (Cushing), Reily, Harney, (Price), Gar-
land, Clark, (Morgan Andrews Trousdale), Childs,
(Those in parenthesis are disabbed.—National
Intelligencer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

A LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.
In publishing the following extract from a letter
received yesterday afternoon from the Vice Pres-
ident elect, we plead guilty to trenching some-
what upon the inviolability of private correspon-
dence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fill-
more are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic
and national, and will every where be read with
so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified
and rendering a service in making it public:

"To me there is no manifestation
of popular sentiment which calls up such deep
feelings of gratitude as that generous vote of my
old friends and early constituents of the county
of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first
elected me to the Assembly, and from that day
to this they have stood by me through good and
through evil report, and sustained me under all
circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost un-
known in this country; and the last crowning
act of their continued kindness and confidence, a-
wakens the deepest emotions of a grateful heart.

I trust too, that you will not blame me for ex-
pressing the gratification and pride which I feel
in receiving so flattering a vote in my native
State. But these things are in a measure person-
al to myself, and therefore of little importance.
But the cordiality and unanimity with which the
Whig ticket has been sustained every where,
North and South, East and West, is a just cause
of National felicitations. It proves that the great
Whig party is truly a National party—that it oc-
cupies the safe and conservative ground which
secures to every section of the country all that
it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the
Constitution—that such rights are inviolate—and
as to all other questions of mere policy, where
Congress has the constitutional right to legislate,
the will of the people, as expressed through their
representatives in Congress, is to control, and that
will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interpo-
sition of the veto power. This simple rule, which
holds sacred all constitutional guarantees, and
leaves the law-making power where the Constitu-
tion placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at
once from all the embarrassing questions that a-
rise out of sectional differences of opinion and en-
ables it to act for the good of the country. When
the President ceases to control the law-making
power, his individual opinions of what the law
ought to be, becomes comparatively unimportant.
Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attacked
as a slaveholder and a pro-slavery man at the
North, cordially supported and triumphantly
elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms;
and though I have been charged at the South,
in the most gross and wanton manner, with being
an abolitionist and an incendiary, yet the Whigs
of the South have cast these calumnies to the
winds, and, without asking or expecting any-
thing more than what the Constitution guarantees
to them on this subject, they have yielded to me
a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This
was particularly so in New Orleans, where the
attack was most violent.

Really these Southern Whigs are noble fel-
lows. Would you not lament to see the Union dis-
solved, if for no other cause than that it separated
us from such true, noble and high-minded associ-
ates? But I regard this election as putting an
end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a Na-
tional Party, occupying a middle ground, and
leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and
South, without destroying the fair fabric of our
Constitution. May it be perpetual."

THE FIRST RESULT OF TAKING NO PLEDGES.—
The justice and appropriateness of the following
remarks of the New York Courier will strike every
reader:—

There is one feature connected with the elec-
tion of General Taylor, that must be as gratifying
as it is remarkable:—We hear nothing, or very
little, said about office. We have never known a
Presidential contest hitherto which was not fol-
lowed by a general scramble for spoils. As soon
as the result was known, every supposed avenue
to influence has heretofore been choked with ap-
licants for office. Nothing of this sort is witnessed
now. None claim office as the reward of party
service. There is little speculation concerning
the changes that are always inevitable upon the
accession of a new administration. Every body
seems disposed to let things take their course—
probably for the sufficient reason that, even if they
were to try, they could not prevent it.

All men, of all parties, seem to have confidence
that Gen'l Taylor will act justly, prudently, and
with regard to the public good in dispensing the
patronage belonging to his office, and none seem
to suppose that they will improve their chances
by clamorous appeals on the ground of personal
or party service.

This is a most auspicious relief from what is
usually and justly felt to be one of the most dis-
gracing features of a Presidential election. We
trust that, in this respect the future will not belie
the past.

DISCOVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.—In the South-
western part of Franklin county, Miss., there is a plat-
form or floor of brown stone, neatly polished, some
three feet under ground. It is about one hundred
and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide. It ex-
tends due North and South, and its surface is per-
fectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if
not superior to any work of modern times. The
land above it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it
was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring
from two to three feet in diameter. It is evi-
dently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who
reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of
its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor
is there any tradition among them giving any idea
of the object of the work, or the people who were
its builders. There are also a canal and well,
connected with it, but they never have been ex-
plored. A subterranean passage may be under-
neath. Further exploration may throw some
light upon its origin.

SECRETARY WALKER.—According to the Un-
ion, Secretary Walker, upon relinquishing
the charge of the Treasury department, resume
the practice of the law in the United States Su-
preme Court at Washington, and make his perma-
nent residence there.

From the Baltimore American.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.
The philosophy of physical life is better under-
stood, or at all events reduced to a better system
of practice, in some of the European countries
than in our own. The adaptation of dress, diet
and modes of life to the climate; the regulation of
pursuits and amusements; all those national or
local habits, in short, which are the result of long
experience through successive generations, may
be expected of course to attain a higher degree
of improvement in old countries than in commu-
nities of more recent origin.

If we claim to be in advance of England in
political attainments there may yet be much for
us to learn from her in other things. The follow-
ing passage from Mrs. Kirkland's Magazine per-
tains to a matter which none will consider trivial
who have regard for those best of earthly bless-
ings, health and a sound constitution:

Pretty children one sees in abundance every
where—and so nicely kept! It seems to us that
nobody knows so well how to care for the phys-
ique of children as the English. They feed them
with the simplest possible food, and are astonish-
ed when they hear that our young folks share the
rich, heavy, high-seasoned dishes of their parents.
Oatmeal porridge is considered a suitable break-
fast for infant royalty itself; and a simple dinner
at one o'clock, the proper thing for children whose
parents dine sumptuously at seven. Exercise is
considered one of the necessities of life; and a
daily walk or ride (not drive) in the fresh air is
the proper form of it. It might be superfluous to
notice anything so obvious if it were not that so many
people in good circumstances wish us, neglect this,
and keep their children immured in nurseries, or
cooped up in school rooms, with no thought of ex-
ercise in the open air, as a daily requisite. We
wish nothing so much for these benighted parents,
as that they should once become acquainted with
the habits and principles of a well ordered Eng-
lish nursery. A reform in that quarter is much
needed among us, and we know of no people so
well able to be our instructors as the English, who
have certainly brought the nursery system to great
perfection, both as respects the comfort and ad-
vantage of the parents and children.

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURES ON EUROPE.
Dr. Baird delivered the introductory lecture of
the course on Friday evening—the subject of
which was "The Governments and Rulers of Eu-
rope." He commenced by referring to his means
of information about Europe, stating that he had
visited six or seven times and traveled repeatedly
through all parts of it. We may add here that
Dr. B. is a man of very accurate observation and
remarkable memory—that his zeal in behalf of
great philanthropic objects, his intelligence and
refinement of manners, have introduced him to
the first circles of Europe, and placed him on
terms of cordial friendship with quite a number
of the crowned heads; while his earnest desire
for information and his strong Republican senti-
ments have led him to mingle freely with all classes.

He proceeded to speak of the reason of our
strong interest in Europe, from its civilization, ad-
vancement, emigration to this country, &c. Dur-
ing the last year a quarter of a million of her
people have come to our shores. Emigration will
probably increase until an equilibrium is induced.
The population of Europe is about 250,000,000;
one-fourth that of the globe, while its area was
only one-fourteenth. There exists a great variety
in races, languages and costumes—of the latter
there are said to be 24 different ones in Switzer-
land alone. There is not this variety among the
upper classes; to see them you must go into the
reared provinces and among the peasants. They
are very interesting in a philosophical point of
view, as landmarks of the past, and as evidence
of great dissimilarity in the origin of the people.

Thirteen different languages are spoken in Eu-
rope, of which the English, French and German
are the chief. The Italian and Swedish rank
next, while the Spanish and Polish even are real-
ly rich in literature. They may all be classed
in three great families, Latin, Teutonic and Sla-
vonic; each spoken by about 75,000,000. The
religions of Europe correspond strikingly to this
division of languages. Those who speak the
languages comprised under the Latin, as the Ital-
ians, the French, Portuguese and Spaniards, are
mostly Catholics.—Those who speak Teutonic
are chiefly Protestants; while those who use the
dialect of the Slavonic belonged to the Greek
Church.

There are 66 governments in Europe. How
many there will be in a few years, we cannot
tell, as 19 are going on now; 21 of those are
kingdoms, 19 of which are independent: Nor-
way being united to Sweden, and Hungary to
Austria. Norway is almost a republic and her
people are best fitted for this form of govern-
ment of any nation in Europe. There are 32 Duchies
—29 in Germany and 3 in Italy—almost all of
them are Protestant. We have not room to fol-
low the speaker through the account of these king-
doms or their rulers. He spoke of their great
numbers as being a hindrance to the progress of
Liberty. For example, the jealousies and colli-
sions between the petty governments of Germa-
ny will certainly overthrow the present scheme
of a government by a Diet, and the administration
of the Archduke John. Germany must be con-
solidated into one, or at farthest two governments.
This will come about in time, and the new one
is hardly likely to be anything else than a Re-
public. There are now nine Republics in Europe
of which France and Switzerland are the most
important.—New York Tribune.

In a late speech in the British House of
Commons, Sir William Molesworth said—
"For what purpose do we keep 9000 troops
in North America? [Hear, hear.] Is it to pro-
tect the colonists against the United States? But
if they are loyal at heart they are strong enough
to protect themselves; if they are disloyal, three
9000 men will not keep them down. [Hear,
hear.] But suppose they were to separate from
us and join the United States, would they not be-
come more profitable as colonists than they are
at present? [Hear.] The United States of Am-
erica are, in the strictest signification of the word

still colonies of Great Britain, [hear] as Carthage
was a colony of Tyre, and the cities of Ionia and
Sicily were colonies of Greece; for the word col-
ony does not necessarily imply dependency, but
merely a community of persons who have re-
moved from one country and settled in another, for
the purpose of cultivating it. [Hear, hear.] Now
our colonies (as I will term them) of the United
States are in every point of view more useful to
us than all our other colonies put together. [Hear,
hear.] In 1844 we exported to the United States
produce and manufactures to the value of 28,
000,000—an amount equal to the whole of our
real export trade to our colonial dominions, which
we govern at a cost of 24,000,000 a year, [hear,
hear] and not one ship of war is required to pro-
tect our trade with the United States.

Foreign News by the Acadia.
Battle between the People and the Imperial Forces
at Vienna—Defeat of the British at Montan
in India—Presidential Election in France,
&c.

AUSTRIA.—The interrupted state of communi-
cation precludes correct details from the beleag-
uered city. Accounts to the 25th October thro'
Berlin, state that every inducement to surrender
having failed, Windischgratz commenced bombard-
ing the city, which he and Jellachich still
completely surrounded with a large force, which
was daily increasing.

The water and gas pipes supplying the city
have been detached by the imperial troops after a
severe conflict to capture the works.

There was renewed reports of an advance of
Hungarians up the Danube to relieve the city;
but at each successive approach they retired before
the fire of the imperialists. Thus far there have
been only desultory conflicts between the besieged
and besiegers, attended with considerable slaughter.

The Emperor is at Olmutz, and has ordered
the transfer of the Diet to Kreussitz, about mid-
way between Olmutz and Vienna. Windischgratz
steadily refuses to enter the city whilst the
citizens are armed, as it will cause a bloody en-
gagement. He requires a complete disarmament
and surrender of the murderers of Count Latours.

The citizens are in the meantime in extreme
want of provisions and the certainty that many
feel of condign punishment from Windischgratz;
stimulates them to induce the populace to hold
out to the last. The popular party demands a
general amnesty, popular ministers, and the re-
moval of all troops. On these conditions the
working classes and the Academic Legion will
submit to the disarming.

The latest intelligence received via Ralibodji,
is that, late of the suburbs viz. Lachnathal,
Bandstret, Ingersull, and Erdberg are in flames,
and the cannonade continued without intermis-
sion on both sides throughout the day. The
troops are in possession of the Northern line, but
have not succeeded in taking any of the suburbs
in the Lagerzuel. A tremendous barricade had
been erected, which was defended by eight can-
non, and as many companies of Burghers. A
perpetual fire was kept up against the enemy;
but they were beginning to husband the pow-
der. The western conduit, which is in the hands
of the enemy, has not been destroyed. The dead
are buried on the Glais, as the church yard is
occupied by the enemy.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail has arrived from
India, and states that the British forces have
sustained a defeat near Montan, caused by the treach-
ery of the Auxiliary Sikhs. The troops are un-
der Singh, who deserted with five thousand men
and joined the forces of the