FREEHOLD SUFFRAGE. To the Proper of North Caronia: The new project, which Col. Reid, the Democratic nominee for the office of Governor of North Carolina has started, for altering your State Constitution, demands consideration, discussion, and mature, deliberate reflection of your hands. One who has been an unfaltering Democrat for nearly thirty years, and whose berand grandfather were Jeffersonian Democrats of wine-tenths of whose blood relations, as far as he is acquainted with them, belong to the Democratic church, asks to confer with you in relation to this radical alteration in our fundamental law, which is proposed to be made. Thomas Jefferson, whom all Democrats acknowledge as a faithful Apostle, if not the founder of Democracy, uses this language in the Declaration of Independence adopted by the origi-

nal thirteen States:
"We hold these truths to be self-syident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creater with certain unalienable rights; that their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prolikely to effect their safety and happiness. Prutished, should not be changed for light and transient cauackind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abelishing

Now, I beg leave to ask, in all soberness, whom

hat clause in our Constitution proscribing the qual-

heatiens of voters for members of the Senate, has listerbed in "life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness"? Who has suffered injury of any kind from it? Lask farther, who fears that he will suffer wrong or injury from the Senate which represents the free holders of North Carolins? Mr. Jefferson has said that the fire of human virtue burns with purer fiame in the bosoms of the planters and farmers than in any other class of men. And I think the reasons why they are better than others, are very obvious.— God Almighty has not made him better, but he is more out of the way of temptation. If his Maker sends him good seasons he asks no more favors. He looks up to and bends the knee to no other being. The lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the miller, the mechanic each court the farmer. The farmer in turn courts nobody but his sweetheart. Most other classes are daily, often hourly, subjected to the temptation to cheat, to lie, or practise hypocrisy The greatest temptation that I know of in the way of the farmer is to nest his hogshead of tobacco; and as the changes to lose by this, are as ten to one of gain, it is but seldom done. Another reason why the farmer is, and ought to be, less feared than any other sort of man, is, that for reasons alluded to above, his independence, his self-willedness, and stubbornness are so great that he cannot be made to enter into combinations and coalitions, even when the purposes to be effected are ever so praiseworthy, and his own interests evidently to be promoted thereby. The lawyers combine to charge not less than certain fees, and so do the doctors; the carpenters to have fixed rates for their work; the village people to give not more than so much for pork, corn, butter, fowls, and eggs: but who ever heard of farmers combining to form high prices for their produce, although they might by so doing get their own price, however high they might fix it, for it? He might play the game of extortion more effectually than any one else.— His mode of life renders him so mapt for coalitions that you cannot make him even kill crows, squirrels, or tobacco flies, his sworn enemies, in concert with his neighbors. But the truth is that there is no room for even a pretended dread of the freehold influence. The non-freeholders constitute a large ma-jority of our voters, and of course control the House of Commons: and they can there check any attempt at partial or oppressive legislature, on the part of the Senate. Our citizens all know that the Senate of itself can pass no law without the consent of the Commons—each House is a check on the other.—And I believe, that were it not for the expensiveness, it would be best to have a separate legislative house for each and every class and interest in the community, and to suffer no law to pass without the consent of the whole number of separate Houses. We should then have none but really necessary good

The expression we so often hear from the lips of demagogues that "the majority ought to rule," goes to establish a law often as oppressive as any other whatever. The people of this State, by a large sider this anti-republican. The law of majorities is always a bad one, but often, very often, the best that is practicable. It is alleged against freehold suffrage that it is an aristocratic feature in our Constitution—that it creates a privileged class. This I deny is toto. The law gives to no man the right to vote in the Senate, but says if any wan will make himself the owner for life of fifty says of land, he may then vote in the Senate. A compliant is attached to the privilege which is required equily of all; and a compliance with this condition is within the reach of ninety-nine-handreths of the Commons voters in the State. Any man can purchase a freehold in the State for ten dellars, and in any county in the State for twenty, or less. it surely cannot be a great evil, which a man can shake off for life, at an expense of of ten dollars. We require qualification of our clerks, sheriffs, justices of the peace, lawyers, jurymen and even of the humble district school teacher, our con-stable, coroners and every other public officer: but I do not hear this complained of as aristocracy. If Col Reid was really and sincerely desirous to elevate the poor man, it seems to me, he should have commenced operation in a different quarter. I think he should have waged battle for the privilege of serving on juries. There the poor man could get his dollar a day and have the honor of deciding for money, property, life and death, freedom and imprison-ment of his neighbors, whether high or lew, rich or poor. There is the starting place—there is his school and place of examination. We can see and know whether he acquite himself well there, and if he does, we can then give him a vote for Senator.-Is it right to trust a man with a secret vote in appointing lawmakers, whilst at the same time you refuse to allow him to serve on a jury, after the admin-istration of a solemn cath, and whilst he is under the observant eyes of his neighbors, and with courts of appeal to correct his errors and erims? Where life and death are the issues, why do you refuse to trust the poor man? Is not life as sweet to him as to his rich neighbor? Is liberty less dear to him, that you refuse him, when freedem or imprisonment are depending? That our present system does refuse the right to vote for members of the Senate to many good men, to many who would exercise the right in a better, more useful and conscientious manner, then many do who now are entitled to a vote. I er, than many do who now are entitled to a vote, I endily and frankly admit: and so will it be, if the proposed alteration is adopted, or any other; unless proposed alteration is adopted, or any other; unless you give to all, men, women and children, black, brown, red, and white, the right to vote. Universal suffrage has never been attempted any where; and never will be. Such an attempt would probably and at once reduce any State attempting it to primitive barbarism. Imagine for a moment, the men, women and children of all colors, in a single county, assembled to vote at an election!! What a sage selection of lawmakers, such a motley assemblage would make!! You must stop some where, for suffrage caunot be universal; and stop where you will, such is the imperfection of all human institutions, that caunot be universal; and stop where you will, such is the imperfection of all human institutions, that you must do wrong to some. It is complained that a man may now own forty acres of land worth five thousand dollars, and is denied the right to vote, whilst another owning fifty acres, worth less than fifty dollars, does vote. And do we not see young man of smellent some refused the right to vote, because they do not kappen to be twenty-one years of age, whilst old men in dotage, and other young men hot having a thousandth part of their same, allowed to tote, because they hopem to be twenty one? Do

ness or badness of the laws as any others whatever, denied the privilege of roting in any election. And so we might go on, and under any system, except that of literally universal suffrage, point sumberiess wrongs which it would produce. More mon.

A DEMOCRATIC PREEHOLDER.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. Epiron: Among the many and monstrous topics agitated by the Loco Foco party for electioneer-ing purposes, the most shocking, to my conception, is that of Free Suffrage. It strikes at the very root of the social compact, and threatens a total annihi-lation of the acknowledged rights of mankind.— What is it that gives permanency to Government? What is it that in all ages has mostly interested them? Is it not Land? What constitutes the prosperity of the country—the happiness of its citizens—but the possession of well cultivated and hand-somely improved freeholds, and laws which secure them their enjoyments. Persons and property are the legitimate subjects of legislation; every right that sovereignty can exercise is comprehended under them, and it would be highly significant of nonsense to aim at any thing like social order and securitythe great objects of all Governments, without paying as high regard to one as to the other. Land, allough a natural production, is far the most important object for the protection of laws that exist: for an infringement on it will provoke resentment quicker than on any thing else a man can possess, and he would submit, without litigation, to be cheated out of fifty dollars in the sale of a horse, or of a hundred in that of a negro, when he would immediately bring an action against his neighbor, who should take possession of one scre not worth forty shillings. Savages even have defended their hunting grounds with their lives—every beast of the field will protect its range, with all its might—the wolves their holes, and birds their nests. And shall it be urged in an age like this, and in a land in which freedom is spcured by law at a time when science moves along with stately steps-when agriculture and the arts convene to pause and ponder on the grateful sight of an equalization amongst them shall, I ask, shall t be longer urged that men who have no property, hall be at liberty to tax that of those whose indusry has acquired, or whose prudence has retained it? Who will care to own, much less to buy land, and mend years in beautifying and improving it, if it hall be in the power of others, not interested in the soil of the country, to impose what tribute they may hoose on it annually? Were all interested equally in the soil, possessed of equal industry and equal aste and skill—as they are equal in their persons the question would admit of no argument and meet with ne opposition. But give one man power over another's property and will he not abuse it? As well might we reason to prove that man is not a selfish being as to deny it. If you who advocate this equality of right don't intend to abuse the authority ou set up a right to, what do you want with it at ill? Why not let things stand as they are? Why was it first brought forward by a candidate whose

heir ingenuity could suggest. But again, why give the power to non-freeholders is it not that they may use it? Is it not saying, in other words, you are not progressive enough for us. We want a great many things done that you won't do, because you won't tax your land to get money to do them with. Allow us to have that authority in full we ask, and we will not use for it ourselves, but works of internal improvements, after paying the railroads, cut canals, erect bridges, open rivers, build school Houses, Colleges, and Churches, and pay Teachers and Preachers, and present to the world, a splendid, a magnificent, instead of the homely and unsighly, appearance that you do. You will not be injured at all, for you can partake of all these public benefits that we will create of your property. There is not an instance on record, in the annals of the world, in which property was not protected. It is the basis of our Republican institutions that taxation and representation shall accompany each other; the latter is an inseparable concomitant of the former. It was this principle for which our ances-tors so strenuously contended, and it was to secure this to them and their posterity that they poured out their blood like water in the battles of the Revolution. It has stood firm and unquestioned for two-thirds of a century—the people feel no oppression, complain of no injustice. It was untouched by the Convention which amended our Constitution thirteen years ago, where it is fair to presume there was assembled as much wisdom and patriotism as Mr. Reid can boast. Why then, in the name of common sense does he now spring it on the public like some new discoverysome elixir-some grand panacea-some King cure all? It is wondered by many whether he really supposes that there is one man of sense, in North majority, formerly decreed that Catholics should not hold office; but increased intelligence showed the majority that this was wrong; and the Catholics were allowed equal privileges. In other countries Protestants are disfranchised, and we certainly conway from, property, that did not fall into anarchy, and become an easy prey to internal faction or foreign violence. And would Mr. Reid, to be elected Governor, witness this? To secure a majority for his party in the Legislature, the most he possibly could expect, would be bring it on? In the language of John Randolph, I will conclude:
"I would to God, that for this occasion only,

party had been defeated on every other issue that

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn. would kindle a flame, that should find an altar in every heart-which should burn to ashes the preju-

ould utter my feelings in

dices of the hour, and the petty interests of the day
—and throw upon our path of duty, a strong and
steady light, directing us forward to the permanent welfare, safety and honor of North Carolina.

GEN. TAYLOR .- Whilst the procession last vening was moving in another part of the city. number of persons in the neighborhood of the St. Charles Hotel perceived Gen. Taylor in the ladies' saloon, where he had been invited by Gen. Gaines to witness the display. The moment they caught a glimpse of him they gave three cheers for old Rough and Ready. Gen. Taylor immediately retired to a part of the room from which he could not be seen : but the crowd continued to increase. and with it the cheers for the old thunderer of Buena Vista increased also. In a few minutes the streets in and about the hotel were thronged with a multitude of persons all cheering Gen. Taylor. Several gentlemen of the immense concourse of persons present left the crowd and went to Gen. Taylor and desired him to appear at the window of the saloon, as nothing else would satisfy and disperse the accidental assemblage. The General objected to doing so, as it would seem an interference with the appointed ceremonies of the night. But the crowd continued to increase and the cheering likewise; he at length appeared at the window. When he was seen by the multitude below, the cheering was deafening. Assoon as silence could be obtained, Gen. Taylor addressed the people in the streets, to the following ef-

· FELLOW-CITIZENS-I am accidentally in this city, and would fain be an unobserved spectator of the proceedings of this night. The evening has been set apart to do honor to a friend, a brother soldier, and a gentleman whom I respect, and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude. I had hoped that no friends of mine would notice my presence in a way to attract attention. But since you have seen fit to manifest your partiality in a manner which cannot escape notice, I can only thank you for the kindness of the compliment.

and wish you good night.' Gen. Taylor then retired amidet shouts which made the welkin ring. Gen. Gaines was then

to tale, because they happen to be twenty one? Do we not see females of axedient understandings, large families, and property, having as much at stake in

ME. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS,

Washington Monument, and we regret that the crowded condition of our columns must prevent us from spreading it entire before our readers,-We, however, give the concluding portion of the oration entire, which cannot but be read with universal interest and admiration :-

It is thus that in contemplating the character of Washington, the offices which he held, the acts which he performed, his successes as a statesman, his triumphs as a soldier, almost fade frem our sight. It is not the Washington of the Delaware or of the Brandywine, of Germantown or of Monmouth, it is not Washington the President of the Republic which we admire. We cast our eyes on his ife, not to dazzle by the meteoric lustre of particular passages, but to behold its whole pathway radiant everywhere, with the true glery of a just, conscientious, consummate man! Of him we feel it to be no exaggeration to say that

"___all the ends he aimed at Were his Country's, his God's, and Truth's." Of him we feel it to be no exaggeration to say, that he stands upon the page of history the great modern illustration and example of that exquisite and Divine precept, which fell from the lips of the dying monarch of Israel-

· He that roleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God-And he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without

And now, fellow citizens, it is this incomparable and trancendant character which America, on this occasion, holds up afresh to the admiration of mankind. Believing it to be the only character which could have carried us safely through our own revolutionary struggles, we present it, especially, this day, to the wistful gaze of convulsed and distracted Europe. May we not hope that there may be kindred spirits over the sea, upon whom the example may impress itself, till they shall be inflamed with a noble rage to follow it? Shall we not call upon them to turn from a vain reliance upon their old idols, and to behold here, in the mingled moderation and courage, in the combined piety and patriotism, in the blended virtue

Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus, Ecce Donnet processit Casaris astrum! Let us rejoice that our call is anticipated .-Washington is no new name to Europe. His star has been seen in every sky, and wise men every where have done it homage. To what other merely human being, indeed, has such homage ever before or since been rendered ?

principle, wisdom, valor, self-denial and self-devo-

tion of our Washington, the express image of the

man, the only man, for their occasion ?

· I have large acquaintance among the most valnable and exalted classes of men, wrote Erskine to Washington himself, but you are the only being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

'Illustrious man!' said Fox of him, in the British House of Commons in 1794 deriving will use it pro bono publico. We will carry on great | honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind; before whom all expenses of legislating about them. We will make | borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and

"Washington is dead!" proclaimed Napoleon on hearing of the event. 'This great man fought against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will be always dear to the French people, as it will be to all free men of the two worlds."

· It will be the duty of the historian and the sage in all ages,' says Lord Brougham, ' to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man: and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the mmortal name of Washington.'

' One thing is certain" says Guizot- one thing s certain: that which Washington did-the founding of a free Government, by order and peace at the close of the Revolution-no other policy than his could have accomplished."

And later, better still : " Efface henceforth the name of Macchiavelli," said Lamartine, within a few weeks past, in his reply to the Italian association-" efface henceforth the name of Macchiavelli from your titles of glory, and substitute for it the name of Washington; that is the one which should now be proclaimed; that is the name of modern liberty. It is no longer the name of a politician or a conquerer that is required; it is the fame, of George Washington ! that of a man, the most disinterested, the most devoted to the people. This is the man required by liberty. The want of the age is a European Washington!"

And who shall supply that want but he who so vividly realizes it? Enthusiastic, eloquent, admirable Lamartine! Though the magic wires may even now be trembling with the tidings of his downfall, we will not yet quite despair of him. Go on in the high career to which you have been called. Fall in it, if it must be so; but fall not, falter not from it! Imitate the character you have so nobly appreciated! Fulfil the pledges you have so gloriously given! Plead still against the banner of blood! Strive still against the reign

"By winning words to conquer willing hearts, And make persuasion do the work of fear!" May a gallant and generous people second you. and the Power which preserved Washington sustain you, until you have secured peace, order, freedom to your country!

"Si qua fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris."

But, fellow-citizens, while we thus commend the character and example of Washington to othere, let us not forget to imitate it ourselves. I have spoken of the precise period which we have reached in our own history, as well as in that of the world at large, as giving something of pecu-liar interest to the proceedings in which we are engaged. I may not, I will not disturb the harmony of the scene before me by the slightest alusion of a party character. The circumstances

should be remembered and cherished.

Those principles were, first, the most complete, cordial, and indissoluble Union of the States; and second, the most entire separation and disentanglement of our own country from all other countries. Perfect union among ourselves, perfect neutrality towards others, and peace, peace, domestic peace and foreign peace, as the result; this was the chosen and consummate policy of the Father of his country.

The Senate on Interaction the amendment for paying to the North Carolina Cherokess, who have not removed west of the Mississippi, \$52.33 per head, under the treaty in relation thereto.

In this debate, similar in its character to that in the Senate ou the same subject, Messrs. Mc-Kay, Phelos, McIlvaine, Burt, Clingman, Barringer and others participated, but, without any vote thereon, the committee rose and the House additional transfer of the North Carolina Cherokess, who have not removed west of the Mississippi, \$52.33 per head, under the treaty in relation thereto.

In the Senate on Interaction thereto.

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In the Senate, on Interaction thereto. the Father of his country.

Washington, was the union of the States; and no effect certain previsions of the Prenty with Mexopportunity was ever omitted by him, to impress ico.
upon his fellow-citizens the protound sense which

On the Occasion of the Laying of the Corner-stone of the Washington Monument.

The National Intelligencer, brings in the eration delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument and the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument and the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness, those firmest props of the delivered by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of human happiness. duties of men and of citizens."

But what can exceed, what can equal the accumulated intensity of thought and of expression with which he salls upon them to cling to the union of the States. "It is of infinite moment," says he, in language which we ought never to be weary of hearing or of repeating, 'that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the pailadium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety ; discountenancing whatever may suggest even suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The Union, the Union in any event, was thus the sentiment of Washington. The Union, the Union in any event, let it be our sentiment this

Yes, to-day, fellow-citizens, at the very moment when the extension of our boundaries and the multiplication of our territories are producing directly and indirectly, among the different members of our political system, so many marked and mourned centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this occasion to renew to each other our vows of allegiance and devotion to the American Usion, and let us recognise in our common title to the name and the fame of Washington, and in our common veneration for his example and his advice, the all-sufficient centripetal power, which shall hold the thick clustering stars of our confederacy in one glorious constellation forever! Let the column which we are about to construct be at once a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union? Let the foundations be laid, let the superstructure be built up and cemented, let each stone be raised and riveted, in a spirit of national brotherhood! And may the earliest ray of the rising sun-till that sun shall set to rise no more -draw forth from it daily, as from the fabled statue of antiquity, a strain of national harmony, which shall strike a responsive chord in every heart throughout the Republic!

Proceed, then, fellow-citizens, with the work for which you have assembled! Lay the cornerstone of a monument which shall adequately bespeak the gratitude of the whole American People to the illustrious Father of his country! Build it to the skies: you cannot outreach the loftiness of his principles! Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you cannot make it more enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peerless Parian marble; You cannot make it purer than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you cannot

make it more proportionate than his character. But let not your homage to his memory end here. Think not to transfer to a tablet or a columa the tribute which is due from yourselves .-Just honor to Washington can only be rendered by observing his precepts and imitating his example. Similitudine decoremus. He has built his own monument. We and those who come after us in successive generations are its appointed, its privileged guardians. This wide-spread Republic is the true monument to Washington. Maintain its Independence. Uphold its Constitution. Preserve its Union. Defend its Liberty. Let it stand before the world in all its original strength and beauty, securing peace, order, equality, and freedom to all within its boundaries, and shedding light and hope and joy upon the pathway of human liberty throughout the world; and Washington needs no other monument. Other structures may fitly testify our veneration for him; this, this alone can adequately illustrate his services to mankind.

Nor does he need even this. The Republic may perish; the wide arch of our ranged Union may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone by stone its columns and its capitol may moulder and crumble; all other names which adorn its annals may be forgotten; but as long as human hearts shall any where pant, or human tongues shall any where plead, for a true, rational, constitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the memory, and those tongues prolong

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on July 7, after some unimpor-

ant reports, resolutions and memorials had been disposed of-and the passage of the joint resolution submitting certain Florida claims to arbitra-

On motion of Mr. Bright, the consideration of the Oregon territorial bill was resumed, and Mr. Johnson of Georgia, addressed the Senate in opposition to the 12th section, and in support of Southern rights on the question of slavery. At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks,

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor,

and the bill was again passed over informally. A debate then ensued on the motion yesterday made by Mr. Westcott to refer that portion of the President's message which relates to the establishment of Governments in the new territories. to a select committee, with instructions; also on a motion of the same gentleman to add two members to the committee on territories, and on a motion of Mr. Butler to refer the portion of the mes-

sage referred to, to the judiciary committee. In this debate Mesers. Westcott, Dayton, Rusk, and without coming to any conclusion on the sub-

ject, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Botts. from the committee on Military affairs, reported the amendment of the Senate to the bill, repealing the provision of the act for proceeding the war with Mexico, which provides for a reduction of the number of general officers at the close of the

In the Senate, on July 8, Mr. Bepton, from the But above all and before all in the heart of Military Committee, reported a bill, to carry into

their prosperity and their liberty. sumed the consideration of the Oregon Territorial Bill, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, pro-

of the Senate amendments to the bill making ap. see of the Indian Department, and the amend ments of the Senate, including that in relation to the North Carolina Cherokees, were all, with some unimportant exceptions agreed to, reported

to the House and concurred in. Senate bill to provide for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims, was read three times and passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on July 10, Mr. Atherton, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill providing for the liquidation of the claims of American Citizens against the Government of Mexico.

On motion the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon Bill. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate unwards of three hours, closing with an earnest appeal for such concession and compromise as would reconcile

the North and the South. Mr. Hunter is entitled to the floor to-morrow on this question.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stephens on leave, introduced resolutions requesting the President of the U. States to define the boundaries of New Mexico and California; and enquir ing, also by what authority he had established civil governments in those countries? Mr. Donnell proposed an amendment, which was accept-

Messrs Stephens and Schenck made exciting speeches against, and Messrs McClernand and McLane in defence of the present administration. After an excited debate the resolutions were put to the vote and adopted.

The House then adjourned.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. The news by the Caledonia is of the most exciting character. From France, particularly, the ntelligence is distressing. On the 23d ult. the Troops and National Guard were fighting desperately with the people, and a terrific sacrifice of life had already taken place. Six candidates for President are already in the field, viz: M. de Lamartine, Thiers, Prince Louis Bonaparte, M Marrast, Gen. Cavaignac, and M. Caussidiere, ex-prefect of police. If the elections were soon to take place, little doubt exists that Louis Bonaparte would be the successful candidate. The election of Prince Louis Napoleon as Colonel of the Fourth Legion of the National Guards of the Baulouc, has been definitely declared. Thus Louis Napoleon appears on the stage in a milita-

It was rumored at London that great discontent was brewing in the French Provinces, and that four departments in the South alone drilled 72,000 men to march on Paris and put down the yranny of the Provisional Government. The War in Germany is progressing. The accounts rom Mecklenburg report the perpetration of serious outrages by the peasantry, six thousand of whom have formed a band, and commenced the work of conflagration, pillage, and assassination. The accounts from other parts of Germany are equally gloomy.

War in Denmark continued unabated. At a conference of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the Grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, which was attended by the British minister, the Russians on behalf of Denmark, demanded that the Germans should evacuate both duchies before any negotiations were entered into, and that if Schleswig was given up, Russia would claim Holstein according to the treaty with the Danes.

Austria accepts the mediation of England, regarding the Italian quarrel. There was no English news of interest or import ance stirring. "

Ireland continued quiet, and the organization of clube for training was increasing. They had about 2.000 members in Dublin alone. A great monster meeting was to be held at Derry at which the various sections of the Repealers were

expected to unite. The Irish newspapers are assuming a more daring A Revolution had broken out in Prussia.

Cotton, Flour and Rice have advanced a trifle. New York, July 19, 2 P. M. The "New York Courier and Enquirer" publishes

till later news respecting the ements at Paris. Its European telegraphic despatch, states that the Executive Government, of which Lamartine, Arago, Marie, and Ledru Rollin were members, had resigned. Gen. Cavaignac, at the head of the troops, had proclaimed the city in a state of siege. The struggle had, therefore, not terminated, when the telegraphic communication between London and Liverpool was

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 2. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. The U. States steamer Portland, Capt. Place arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz having sailed hence on the 26th. She brings us letters from the capitol on the 22nd of June, and papers to the 20th. The news would be deemed very interesting if the people of the United States gave much thought at present to the affairs of the

Parades has at last committed overt acts against the Government. On the 15th of June he entered the city of Guanajuate at the head of about four hundred mec, and made themselves master of the military stores in the city. The garrison, after a show of resistance, joined him. Bustamente and Minon, who were sent against Parades are believed to be acting in concert with him.-The State Congress of Guanajuato was immediately dissolved, the lawful Governor displaced, and the country is evidently alarmed at the prospect of the success of the revolutionist, though the press at the Capital puts the best possible face Bright, Hall, Foote, Butler and others participated, | upon the subject, and affect to treat the revolution as little formidable.

LETTER FROM GEN: TAYLOR .- A friend and relative of Gen. Taylor has shown the Louisville Journal a letter from the old here dated Baton Rouge, June 20; from which it is permitted to make the following extract:

It appears I was nominated by the Whig National Convention which met in Philadelphia on of the occasion forbid it; the associations of the day forbid it; the character of him in whose honor we are assembled forbids it; my own feelings revolt from it. But I may say, I must say, and every one within the sound of my voice will snettain me in saying, that there has been no moment since Washington himself was among us, when it was more important then at this moment that the two great leading principles of his policy should be remembered and cherished.

The bill and amendments, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, were committed to the committee of the whole, and will probably lead to consider the compliment paid me by so highly intelligent and pure a body as find Convention which met in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month as their candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. I can find the present month as their candidate for the 7th of the present month as their candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. I can much I may feel gratified at the compliment paid me by so highly intelligent and pure a body as the Convention. No one can appreciate the compliment more highly than I do, yet had they named some one of the distinguished civilians debate ensued on the amendment for paying to the North Carolina Cherokees, who have not recommend to the present month as their candidate for the 7th of the present month as their candidate for the 7th of the presidency at the toming election. I can find the 7th of the presidency at the toming election. I can find the 7th of the presidency at the toming election. I can find the 7th of the presidency at the toming election. I can find the 7th of the presidency at the toming election. I can find the 7th of th have plet my most cordial approbation.
Onto.—The Gincinnati Chronicle contains the

following paragraph in reference to the Whig prospects on the Western Reserve in Ohio, where prospects on the Western Reserve in Ohio, where we have apprehended more opposition to Gen. Taylor than in any other part of the U. States.

There was a letter reteived in this city yesterday, from a distinguished and influential Whig, residing in the Western Reserve, who once represented that section in Congress, in which we have the same assurance that Taylor's majority in the Reserve will range from ten to fifteen thou-

Mr. WESSTER AND GER. TAYLOR -- One of the speakers at the late Worcester Convention stated that Mr. Webster 'sympathized' in its movements and would not nit in the election of

Reveille says ... Old Zack's prospects in this portion of the State, are brightening daily. We know lots of Locofocos who will vote for him with a right good will. The truth is, 'Old Zack' the scople's candidate, and our people never sur.

The Picayune says that orders have been re ceived from Washington, by which the command of the western division of the Army is assigned to Major General Taylor, and that of the Pirst Department of the Division to Brevet Brig. Gen Brooke. Gen. Taylor will make his head quar. ters at Baton Rouge, or such other point as he may select, white Gen. Brooke's head quarters will continue, as at present, in N. Orleans.

SKIES BRIGHT IN ALABAMA The "Tuscalcosa Monitor" pledges that County for over five hundred majority for Old Zack in No. vember next. It adds: "What is true in this County to the State I was a state of the county to the State." ty will be so in every other in the State. Is it sur. prising then, that we feel encouraged to predict that the old veteran will triumphantly carry Alabama? We are confident that the tide of popular feeling in the State has but begun to swell. Every day inter. vening between the present time and the seventh of November next, will add strength to our candidate We are constrained to believe that the honest and un right old soldier, whom hundreds of meetings of the people of the union, and not less than a thousand newspapers, have long since called upon to be our President, will not only carry Alabama, but carry it by a majority which will astonish and confound all those who are now labouring, for unworthy pu poses, to do him injury."

VOTE OF THE VOLUNTEERS .- The Louisville Journal says the Mississippi Regiment numbering about 300, came up from New Orleans on the steamer General Lafayette. At Baton Rouge they found Gen. Taylor upon the wharf and gave him three tremendous cheers. The might of their lungs was wreaked upon the effort. One of the best known and most respectable gentlemen the State, who came up on the Lafayette, informed one of the Journal editors that he made it his business to go among the officers and men of the regiment and to make inquiries as to their votes upon the Presidential question, and that he did not find a solitary man among them all who did not avow a dertemination to vote for Gen. Taylor.

DEATH OF JUDGE GHOLSON.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Judge James H. Gholson. He died at his residence, in this town, on the morning of the 2d inst. in the 47th year of his age, leaving a wife and one daughter to lament their loss.

No event could have transpired in this community more calculated to spread a gloom over it than the death of Judge Gholson. In all the relations of life he was as unexceptionable a man as we ever knew. In person, in temper, and in intellect, he was one of God's noblest works .-The Circuit over which he has presided, for the last seven years, will find his loss irreparable .-No man on the Bench ever gave more universal satisfaction. He was courteous, but firm-inde. fatigable in the despatch of business-strictly im. partial in the administration of his office, and up. prime of his life, and in the midst of his usefulness, a victim to a rapid consumption .- Pet. Intel.

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"Our doubts are traitors?"-SHAKS.

THIS old establishment and truly lucky Lottery firm, is famed from one extreme of the Union to the other as the oldest, most fortunate, celebrated and popular Lottery agency in the country. Prizes promptly paid in Gold! One order to us may realize a Fortune ! JULY LOTTERIES.

\$40,000! Saturday, July 22, 1848.

18 drawn ballots out of 75 numbers. prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000 12,730 is 12,730 &c. Tickets \$15, shares in proportion. Certificates of

25 whole tickets for \$180 | 25 quarter tickets \$45 00 90 | 25 eighth 25 half

30,000 Dollars. Wednesday, July 26. 72 numbers and 13 drawn ballots. 1 Prize of 30,000 dellars is \$30,000

12,500 is 12,500 Tickets \$10, shares in proportion. Certificate of

24 whole tickets, \$120 | 24 quarters, 60 | 24 eighths, 24 halves, 50,000 DOLLARS. Saturday, July 29, 1848.

75 numbers and 12 drawn ballots. 1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000 1 do 15,000 is 15,000 Tickets \$15, shares in proportion. \$220 | 26 quarters,

Certificates of 26 whole tickets, 110 | 26 eighths, We very respectfully solicit persons at a distance

from Baltimore to favor us with orders for packages, certificates, single tickets or shares, in any of the above splendid letteries. Pyfer & Co., invite particular altention to the advantage gained by ordering packages of tickets, as at least 20 per cent. is thereby saved Strangers passing through or visiting Balli-more can have their uncorrent money immediately converted into gold or bankable funds, by applying at our office, No. I Light st. The exchange business in all its branches is con-

ducted at the lowest rates. BYFER & CO'S Bulletin of Lotteries fatwarded free to all who wish it. For a handsome prize and prompt returns always address the far-famed, truly lucky, and old estab-

PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.



RICHES & CO. have met in the sale of their Prano Portes, has induced them to enlarge their supply, and they are now pleased to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have at present on hand, and intend keeping continually, different styles and patterns, of both Rose Wood and Mahogany, varying in prices from \$210 to \$500. They have sup plied a great many orders from different sections of the country, and have received from purchasers at a distance (who bought their Piance without first seeing them,) voluntary letters of approval, both as to buse and quarry. They would also call attention to their large stock of Books, Pancy Auricks. made the welkin ring. Gen Gaines was then cheered in the most unthusiastic manner. The cheered in the most unthusiastic manner. The content of veteran appeared at the window, and made a few remarks in the spirit of the address in which he hade few remarks in the spirit of the address in which they sell at Publisher rial Bill, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, produced to the New York Taylor.—[Picagunes]

How different such conduct from that of Cases and his satellities, on entering Philadelphia whilst the Whig convention was in session.

The citizens of Mobile presented a Sword to Lieut Col. Bragg, of the U. S. Army, on the 4th of July.

March 11, 1848. Sycanore Street, Petersburg.