The Halls of Montezumas.

Monazo as II. as anded the Mexican throne A. D. 1602, at the age of 23, before Mexico had been discovered by the Euroneans. He died 30th June, 1620 in the 42d year of his age, of wounds inflicted by the Spanish discoverers whom he had invited to his royel palace. Historians agree in, admiring his character.

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father he er ected another much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza major of the present city of Mexico. So vast was this great structure, that as one of the historians inform us, the space covered by its terraced root might well have afforded room for thirty knights to run their courses in a regular tournay. His father's pulace, although not so high, was so x: ensive that the visiters were too much intigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it.

The palace was built of red stene, ornamented with marble, the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighboring hills, played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the in terior of the palaces. Crowds of nobles and tributary chieffnins were continually cantering through the halls, or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beau iful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skins of wild animals, or gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colors. Clouds of incense from golden censors di fused intoxicating odors thro' splend d a partments occupied by the nine hundred and eighty wires and five thousand slaveof Monte zuma.

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire The city of Mexico in his day, numbered twice as many inhabitants as at present, and one thousand men were daily employed in watering and sweeping its streets, keeping them so that a man could traverse the whole city with as little danger of soiling his feet as his face. A careful police guarded the city. Extensive arsenals, granaries, ware houses, an aviary for the most beautiful birds, manageries, houses for rep tiles and serpents, a collection of human monsters, fish ponds built of marble, and museums and public libraries, all on the most extensive scale, added their attractions to the great city of the Aztecs. Gor geous temples in which human victims were sacrificed, and their blood baked in bread, their bod es dressed for food to be devoured by the people at religious festivals -reared their pyramidical alters far above the highest editions. Thousands of their brother men were thus sacrificed annually. The temple of Maxilli, their war god, was so constructed that its great alarm gong, sounding to battle, roused the valley for three leagues around and called three hondred thousand armed Aztecs, to the mimediste relief of their monarch.

So vast was the collection of birds o prey, in a building devoted to them, that 500 turkeys, the cheapest meat in Mexico were allowed for their daily consumption Such were the "Halis of the Montezumas!" The summer residence of the monarch, on the hill of Chapoletenec, overlooking the city, was surrounded by gardens of sever-al miles in extent, and were preserved until the middle of the last century, two sta tues of the Emperor and his father. To great Cypress trees, under which the Aztre sovereign and his associates once held then moonlight revels, still shade the royal gar dens. Some of them are fifty feet in circumference, & are several thousand years old but are yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or these of his ancestors, render sacred in the eyes of native Mexicans, the hill of Capoletepec .-Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Monte zumas.

A man, his wife and six children, lately passed through Louisville, Ky., on their way to the west, some 700 miles distant .-A wheelbarrow contained their younges child, and all their worldly possessions, which was propelled in turns by the company.

It is a popular delusion to believe because a dandy's straps are drawn tight upon his trowsers, they will lift him up to respectable society.

It is a popular delusion to think a girl who has been raised in a village, and wears a big bustle, is superior to the unassuming country girl who has been brought up at the loom or spinning wheel.

It is a popular delusion for a merchant to think the printer will trade with him if he don't advertise in his paper.

Later from the Army.

CAMARG . July 28, 1846. The talk is all about Indians and Indian outrages. Day before yesterday, the Camanches attacked a rancho between this and Mier, killed nine Mexicans, and took off no less than 14 women and children as prisoners. Last night they stole upwards of 20 norses from Gillaspie's men, while they were encamped near the house of an American living four miles below this, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, besides taking off all the animals belonging to the cancho. I can hardly credit this!; should it prove true, it will go hard with the Camanches, as Gillespie's command is composed principally of Jack Hays' old men, and they will not give up the chase after heir horses in a hurry.

We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in best cattle from Loredo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches, and all killed, together with 14 Mex cans, who were in company. I still centend that the Indians have the right to carry on war on this side of the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans on the high road in Texas pats and fferent face entirely on the matter, and the treacherous savages should be pursued and -everely punished at once. They should be told, too, that all the mhabitants on the east side of the Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination i they molest a single person.

While upon this subject. I would mention one little circumstance I witnessed yeserday -a circumstance the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans, armed with swords and carbines, came riding into the Plezpraying for aid against the Camanches Now here are a people with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps, with arms in their hands, and praying one enemy to protect them and theirs against another enemy. I suppose it is all right, us the man says in the play, when told that his wife bad run off; it merely looks strange that's all.

I learn that the steamer Aid starts with a detachment of troops to-morrow for Mier, to take possession of that place. In the mean time Gen Worth is hunting a camp for the troops at a point higher up on the San Juan, and parties will soon be thrown forward in the direction of Monterey.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, July 31

The Louisiana volunteers have been disbanded, as you will have neard ere this re ches you. They are flocking down to he bar here, to embark for home. Pour fellows! they look rough and worn, and all appear glad to return home. Some of them no doubt remember how enthusiastically they cried out for a sight of Monteguma's Halls, while mustering their forces at home. They now seem perfectly satisfied with having seen the elephant, A braver set of troops never railted to their country's aid, and it has been bard, indeed, that they have been compelled to leave the enemy's coun try without an opportunity of displaying their gallantry upon the battle field. What they have endured, however, has been worse han twenty batiles, and they deserve the thanks of their country for the readiness with which they lett home, and wealth, and erse; and for the patience and even cheertu ness with which most of them submitted to the sufferings and ennui whic await an army in a hot climate, while in a state of mactivity.

Gen. Taylor will leave Matamoras to oriow for Camargo.

We understand that the command of Matamoros, after the departure of the troops, will be committed to the charge of Major Clark; his command as Military Governor will be sustained by four companies of arullery, with a sufficiency of volunteers to maintain his pusition.

It is said that a farmer near Lowell, to save expense, undertook to make a plough with his own hands. It looked so ug!y when finished, that he deemed is prudent to chain it to an apple tree; but it got loose dering the night, and killed two of his calves.

There are many hogs in this world with invisible snouts. Their bristles grow inwardly, and their souls wallow in the mire until they become lattened for the devil's pork tub, into which they go after a hard

He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gamboled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impressions of the human heart

General Taylor is 56 years of age; Gen Scott 64; and Gen Gaines 69.

Below we give the returns of the vote for Governor of the State at the latelection, as far as heard from; also the vote of 1844, showing the difference between the votes then and now.

1844

H G

1846.

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	Hoke	Grab	Shep	Crah
UL STITLE	01	B.	ord	am.
Anson,	506	1073	312	882
Ashe, Beaufort,	499	887	421	835
Bertie,	409	507	350	498
Bladen,	499	271	392	302
Brunswick,	311	335	257	352
Burke,	496 309	875	431	951
Caharras,	477	751	390	1232
Caldwell,	260	544	219	651
Camden.	94	518	000	m429
Carteret, Caswell,	332	454	000	000
Chatham,	1088	277	996 524	260
Catawba,	690	553	681	1126
Cherok e,	241	383	245	485
Chowan,	188	286	000	m94
Cleaveland, Columbus,	720	336	000	000
Craven.	622	180 681	383 591	195
Cumberland,	1070	603	701	691 722
Currinek,	485	137	000	000
Davidson,	658	911	610	1001
Davie,	351	508	284	439
Duplin, Edgecomb,	865 1410	118	1394	277 127
Franklin,	710	301	937	383
Gates,	381	359	000	000
Greene,	199	253	000	ml
Granville, Gudford,	986	976	899	1065
Hadfox,	463 378	1920	369 457	1867 561
Haywood,	328	370	347	447
Henderson,	206	565	193	563
ilersford,	269	308	200	360
Hyde, Iredeil,	189 379	1527	000	m150
Johnston,	586	639	288 675	1419 683
Jones,	153	195	169	218
Lenoir,	356	198	301	292
Lincoln,	1083 285	358	879	365
Macon, Martin,	523	371	300 504	457 340
McDowell,*	0.00	0.0	001	
Mecklenburg.		808	1035	680
Moore.	513	584	352	588
Monigomery, Nush,	796	70	92 827	486 95
New Hanover		283	918	257
Northampton		514	000	m 100
Oaslow,	553	178	626	210
Orange,	1555	1756	1444	1711
Pasquotink. Perquinons.	217	593 366	229	506 m205
Person;	622	257	516	392
Pitt.	441	697		m 212
Randolph,	318	1082	213	1233
R chmond,	113	678	54	715
Rockingham,	981	559	352	588
Rowan.	736	809	761 698	387 820
Rutherford,	435	1402	231	1269
Sampson,	727	461	692	504
Stanly, Stokes,	81	541	28	562
Surry,	1165	1105	951	995
Tyrrell.	137	311	000	000
Umon,†				
Wake.	1271	1073	1101	
Washington,	716	127	646	
Wayne,	136	368 216	884	351 317
Wilkes,	167	1333	128	1350
Yaney,	615	310	522	440
	9,433	42586	00000	00000
1025	0,100	39433	00000	00000
- 1				
1981		3,153		

. McDowell votes with Burke. † Union with Mecklenburg.

It is remarkable that one vote carried the tariff of 1824, one vote the tariff of 1828, one vote carried the tariff of 1842 and by one vote in the Senate, the turiff of 1846 has become a law.

A Damper to Elequence.

Amusing scenes occur occu-ionaliv in grave assemblies. During the late session of an eastern legislature, a newly fl dged orator rose to make his maiden speech in the house of representatives. A bill had been brought in to tax bank dividends, and watching his opportunity, debutante addres sed the member : " Mr, Speaker, the gen tleman from Dover, who introduced this bill, does not seem to be aware of its mevitable results. He would strip the widow-(roars of laughter, and cries of-" w.dow who?- what widow ?- not in this public hall I hope," &c.)

As soon as the tumult subsided in some degree, and the orator could make himself heard, he indignantly proceeded: "Gentlemen need not think to put me down by c amor. Is there no sympathy here for the widow and the orphan? I say, sir, that this is worse than stripping. Put on this tax, and I say you drive the widow to her last shift."

Here the clamor became so great, that the speaker despairing of a time before the ed his seat. It was some house could transact its regular business.

I' is said that Senstor Haywood is about to commence legal proceedings against some of the papers which have intimated that he resigned his seat from mercenary mo-

The Foreign Intelligence.

The intelligence brought by the Great Western, though only five days later, furnishes pregnant indications of another change in the Bruish ministry. The general stagnation of the markets evinces the sense of ministerial instability which pervades the commercial community in England. It is evident that the continuance of Lord John Russel's rule hinges on a single question, the Sugar duties, and it is also evident that ne has to encounter a formidable opposition from the fragments of parties which have now unned, and which rarely coalesce The anti-slavery party, of both the free trade and protectionist divisions, have a vowed their intention to resist the equalizauon of the Sugar duties, and, although there is an obvious absordity in the discrimination, it is clung to for some purpose which is inscrutable to a distant observer. Parliamentary action on the bill was postponed to the 27th ult., and we should not be surprised by the next steamer to find Lord John Russel left in a minority when the question coares to a division, resulting in his relinquishing the seals of office .-Charleston News.

Army News.

Gen. TAYLOR, according to orders from the War Department, has discharged about 5,000 Volumeers, those Regiments and Companies which first went on and volunteered only for six months. Gen. Taylor offered to these Volunteers, as he was instructed by the Government, the priviledge of serving by Conquines or Regiments on exactly the same terms of the twelve months, to the test of experience. Volunteers. Very few, it is said, have a vailed themselves of the opportunity .-Some of these Volunicers had requested her discharge; but from the scrious com- of the following extract of a letter from a plaints made against the War Department whig merchant of New York to a member in regard to the measure, one would sup- of Congress, pose it a very great-outrage. Indignation is expressed by all parties in New Orleans

service, or to repel invasion, for which purpose they were originally called. The of." Charleston News suggests, with some plausibility, that the Government see a prospect of peace, and that the rumors to that effect are true-hence the discharge of the six months Volunteers. We shall soon see. - Mountaincer.

We regret to see announced, in the A. bingdon papers, the death, on the 23d July, of M.s. Sarah B. Preston, willow of the late Gen, Francis Preston, only child of the distinguished Gen. Wm. Campbell, of revolutionary memory, and mother of the tion. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina Mrs. Preston was about 70 years old at her death; and was well known as a lady of high character and valuable accomplishments .- Richmond Times.

Eloquent Truth.

That sound and influential print, the Baltimore Sun," though wholly disconnected from party takes the following just and eloquent view of the new Tariff bill There is contained in it a most powerful rebuke of the present movements of the panic makers, who like Mother Carry's chickens, welcome and rejoice in the storm.

The bill having passed, a very natural and proper inquiry will be directed to the consequences of its practical operation; and so far as they may be anterpated, behooves the people to regulate and arrange their business, so as to improve, in the best manner, all the advantages that may attend the change, and seek, by assiduity, not only to counteract, but to overleap the disadvan' tages, and press on vigorously to prosperity. It must be admitted that there are provisions contained in the present bill exceptionable to a very large portion of our population; bioginious mpiet might pare peen inqu. ciously modified, and thus have immeasu. ably increased the number of its friends, d assuaged the virulence of opposition. As it is, we fear that will go forth into the community a huge mammoth of parti zan contention. For our own part, we are by no means disposed to foster the strife mentioned .- Standard.

of opinion, nor the energy of dispute, al though the measure to us is an unsatisfactory one as a whole; so also was the tariff of 1842; but we are well assured that if the real, rather than the apparent effects of that measure wete better known, there would be much less objection to this.

It is of the first importance to the success of any measure, and due slike to the citizen that it should be tried upon its merits. If the people yield their judgement and consign their interests to a false issue -if they take for granted that the prestraion and ruin of American enterprise are to follow upon the heels, or rather to precede the tariff of 1845, and be guided in their procure accordingly, we must swell the prediction of arremediable disaster for the sake of our prophetical reputation, although we shall never join in the crosk of despair. Such a resolution would be fatal, and no legislation could stand against it; yet alreat dy there are symptoms that such a practice will be strenuously orged. Indeed we have seen malically solemnly asserted, that although the bill does not go into operation before the first of December, wages will be immediately reduced. Here "the wish is father to the thought," and the insidious mode in which honest industry is thus assailed, exhibits but two distinctly the corrupt principle of the mind. It is the duty of the press especially, as the professed advocate of popular rights, so far as its sphere of observation extends, and at such a time as this, carefully to shield from any pretended necessity of sacrifice, the pro-ductive classes. We shall, recordingly, while carnestly pressing the necessity of diligence and activity in industrial pursuits; advocate the justice and propriety of reducing dividends and prices before wages, as the only fair principle upon which the measure now before the country can be brought

NO such danger after all.

The Union vouches for the authenticity

NEW YORK, July 27.

" Mr McKey's bill is far better than to against the Secretary of War for recalling have the question left open, subject to conthe six months Volunteers; when we re- tinual agitation. I shall therefore be glad fleet, however, that the six months would to hear shat this bill has passed. I am a expire by the time the gallant Volunteers should of the cry that is being made about could be marched into the interior of Mexi- the country's being reined, if this bill pasen, where plane there seems now a pres. ses. It does not echo the sentiments of the eet of battle with the Mexicans, it would well informed of he whig party, and is made oppear not unreasonable or unwise to suffer only by those who are now reaging a golthe men to go home at once, rather than den harvest, and wish to prevent home retain then two months longer to increase competition as well as foreign-because their disappointment at last, and swell e- they believe that as long as the tand of normously the expense of the Government, 1842 stands, there is an uncertainty about the matter which prevents capitalists from It seems to us a plain proposition, that accesting, in manufactures; for as long as an invading Army to operate in Mexico the tariff is where it is now, we are likely stould be subject to not less than twelve to have a change, and we do not know months service, whilst the six months term where the change will leave us. If the bill might arswer very well for the frontier passes, manufactures will increase rather than diminish. This you may be assured

The bill has passed, and we are willing to abide the consequences.

A bashful woocr, not long since, wishing to pop the question, did it in the following singular manner: Taking up the young lady's cat, he said, " Pussy, may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the lady, who said, "Say yes, pussy."

A polite young lady recently assected, that she had lived near a barn yard, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning, on account of the outery made by a Gentleman hen.

From the Army.

We have accounts from the Rio Grande to the 2d instant. There is no news of consequence. Gen. TAYLOR wes despatching the regulars to Camargo with all possible haste, and likewise sending on largo supplies of munitions. The highest point on the river at which any of the volunteer troops were stationed was Lomita, between Burna and Matamoros, at which point one battalion of the Tennessee regis ment was garrisoned.

Texas dates to the 5th instant state that the force concentrating at Bexar amounts to 4,705 men. It constitutes an independent command, which will be under Maj. Gen. Butter and Brig. Gen. Wool, and is destined to strike into the Province of Chihuahua, between Santa Fe and Gen Taylor's position.

The Rev Mr. Fenwick, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, died in that city on Tuesday last

The worst effect, perhaps, which the resignation of Mr Hay wood had upon the democrats in the late elections, was the ardor and energy which it imparted to the whig party. This party saw at once that they might gain two United States Senators, and they went to work in all parts of the State with ien-fold strength and resolution. Witness the results in Granville, Orange and Ross an, and in other counties that could be