ARBITRATION.

The Union and other administration papers Isbor, without even the show of lausibility, to make it appear that the Whig leaders have united with the British minister in a plot to settle the Oregon question by arbitration! As well might the Democrats be charged with entering into a league with the British government in a p'of to reduce the Tariff, because the speeches and resolutions of the Democrats and even the Message of the President, recommend its reduction, while the British Government and English manufac turers are moving heaven and earth to to effect the same object.

'I he ridiculous charge is handsomely answered by the Richmond Whig, in the following language:

A HORRIBLE PLOT!

GUY FAWKES OUTDONE! The Editor of the Union, after being long time submerged beneath a ponderous pressure of Congressional declamation, has come at last to the surface, much to the relief of his friends, lashing the whole ocean into a foam, in the mad excitement of his deliverance, and spouring out a tremendous torrent of mingled wrath and patriotism. With the keen sagacity and faultless scent for which the Union is unrivalled, it has discovered a Portentous Plot form d by the Whig I aders against the peace an i honour of the Government of the United States! It prefaces this astounding intelligence with a single sen tence of nearly half a column in length, after which, as might naturally be expected, it "fairly pauses for breath," and the reader will pause with it, concentrating his energies and girding up the loins of his mind to sustain the appalling shock which is about to burst like a thunderbott from the gathering cloud upon his defenceless

This plot, this he lish conspiracy, this most infamous design, what is it? Perchange the reader supposes it to be a new application of the veritable gun powder treason, and that the abominable Whigs have craftily prepared a mine beneath the base nent of the Capitol; intending at a me unguarded moment, perchance when the eloquent Allen, in one house, is arousing the galleries with his words of fire, or Me-Connell in the other, ravishing all hearts with gorgeous metapher and chaste and sparkling wit, then to apply the torch to the train, and blow up statesmen, orators, diplomatists and patriots, in one blazing column of fire and desolution to Heaven.

Yet this is not the plot. There is a "lower deep profound" beneath even this "Serbonian Bog," This "lower deep," says the Union, "is that scheme already doomed to wide and lasting celebrity under the name of the Arbitration Plot."

That then is it! In all its ghastly horror, its hideous deformity, this revolting conspiracy now stands revealed! The blood freezes at this terrific disclosurer the hair stands erect "like quills upon the fretful porcupine,"-the heart stops for a moment its restless tide. We pause for breath. "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" The Whigs are in favor of Arbitration! The Union says, "shall more be said?" Why, no. Certainly not. That is enough. Surely there are limits to human depravity!

And yet the Union gives us even more. It descends from this "lower deeps" into an abyss so black and unfathomable, that we shudder to look down. We involuntarfly start back from the verge of the precipice, and with awe struck hearts listen to the solemn notes of "the organ" pealing in the midnight darkness below.

"Yes," says the Union, "one fact re mains. Hear it people of America!"-This precious scheme was pushed on under the auspices "of James Watson Webb. of the New York Courier and Enquirer!" "Comment must stop short on such an announcement. Sir James Mackintosh called some of the proceedings of the committees which governed France in the reign of terror, farcical horrors." "What would the philosopher have said to a revolting farce like this, so encouraged to parade itself in the high places of Amercat" We know not It is impossible to imagine what the philosopher would have said, if he had been informed that an A. merican gentleman, by the name of Webb, about five feet ten inches in height, fond of good living, and of a quite convivial disposition, residing in the city of New York, and connected with the duily press, was in favor of Arbitration! Such an astorn ding fact, is hastily communicated, might have struck the philospher dumb, and then, he could have said nothing. Or, perhaps, he might not have credited the report; or, if he had, he might have exclaimed with another celebrated philosopher, Samuel Weller, "vell, vot of it?" Farcical horrors," indeed! What would Sir James have said of the article in the

Now, for one, we are quite willing that the Whig party should be branded with Union. Our title to the whole territory of Oregon is not and never has been undis puted. It has long been the subject of negotiation between the British and Amercan Gavernm ats. And how is the controversy to be decided! Is not arbitration. in the form proposed by Mr. Pakenham, the arbitrators to he composed of distinguished civillians, a fair nod reasonable lesort, when a'l negotiation fails? If our tide is perfectly clear to all mankind, surely there is nothing to fear from such an unpirage. What should we think of an individual, who for the first time laying clain to the who'e of a form of which a neighbor and himself held joint possession. should refuse a proposition to submit the guestion of right to a reference, or a trial by as themselves, and nearly all of which the wife, previous that he was the suffered more or less from their near far as the same of airaid the jury would give a verdict anness to this great safety-valve of the carth." erty of the wife,

gainst him? Then again, after arbitration; there seems but one al ernative,-war. Suppose that alternative be adopted-with all its horrors, yet that will not give us Oregon, and at last, when war is ended, we shall have to come to a compromise in regard to the disputed territory. Why not make that compromise at first, even if it be effected by arb tration, and save millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of valuable lives? What kind of a Government is this, under which the dictates of common sense are regarded as high trea son, and an effort in behalf of humanity and civilization is branded as an infamous plot against the character and prosperity Whig. of the Admin stration!

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot ("Potomac") relates the

following incident: An incident occurred in the House of Representatives a few days ago, well worth recording. Mr. C. J. Ingersell and Mr. John Quincy Adams, as is generally known, have been anything but warm personal friends for years past. The other day, however, Mr. Ingersoll was seen at Mr. Adams' desk, and the two venerable genthemen were conversing together in the most conteons and friendly manner. After Mr. Ingersoll had repaired to his own seat. a member observed to Mr. Adams that he had been pleased in witnessing the meeting between Pilate and Herod! Mr. Adams thanked the gentleman for the remark, and then observed that, just before the downfall of Mark Antony, Gicero made friends with several of the Roman Tribunes with whom he had been on terms of hitter enmity for years. His friends charged him with inconsistency? Whereupon Cicero replied, I desire that my enmittee may be temporary; my friendships eternal."

THE RUINS OF POMPEIL

The following description of this buried city, is a passage from a book now in press, entitled "Over the Ocean, or Glimpses of Fravel in Many Lands," by a Lady of New

"I think I cannot do better than give you an account of a day spent at Pompeii. The excavations at Herculaneum require so much time, labor and expense, that a long time will clapse before much will be accomplished, w ile Pompeii, being covered only with ashes, has a great portion of it alreaddisinterred. You walk through quite a ity of ruined and roofless dwellings-you pehold the manner in which they divided their houses, their fine open court-yards, with cisterns at the corners, and reservoirs for fish in the centre of each, and their numerous large and commodious baths, considered not only a luxury, but a necessity. Then the beautiful frescoes of the walls, the colors still fresh and the figures distinct, which embellished every room; the niches for statues that ornamented many, and the fine mosaics forming the beautiful pave ments of the lower apartment; these, with the gardens beautified with terraces, fountains, reservoirs and marble ornaments, especially those attached to the villas of Cicero, Sallust, and the rich Diomedes, attest the luxury of these wealthy cities, as the magnificent temples, the splendid monuments, and the fountains at the corner of and elegance of the city which they inhabited. We spent some five hours in walking through these ancient dwellings and streets. In the latter may still be seen the marks worn by the wheels which rolled over them near eighteen hundred years ago. At intervals are raised stones for the convenience of foot-passengers in crossing. It is curious to see in the collection of the museum at Naples, taken from this entombed city, how many things of every day use they had, to which those of the present time bear close resemblance; many, too, that have been sonsidered modern inven-

How wonderful is it to look upon things which formed part of the household furni ture of beings who had their existence centuries ago-things that were necessary to their ordinary every day life; objects which made a part of their domestic comforts; beautiful creation contributing to their enjoyments and delight-so many things tho't essential to actual or ideal happiness. Here you walk past the dwellings of those who fived, with its number to distinguish it, and perhaps a name and some simple insignia denoting the handicraft of the occupant, here is the grindstone and hopper of the miller, there the oven of the bakerin one the study of the poet, in another the studio of the artist; while all are decorated with be utiful imagining of the painter and the sculptor. Extending your walk beyond the gates of the city, you see the kind propriving too late to enter, in the large caravansery erected just without the walls .-And along the way-side, on either hand, denoting the dwelling of their dead, are monuments, vaults, and tablets, with memorial inscriptions, written by those who lived and loved. A little beyond the precincts of the exhumed city, you ascend a high mound, where, still hidden, as it were, in the bowels of the earth, lie unrevealed yet, other mysteries of the age in which they were engulphed. How imposing and aweinspiring are the cenes here presented! Mysterious and awful are the convulsions of nature-strange and wenderful in their effects! What a field does Naples afford to the geologist, naturalist, and mineralogist! On one of the promontories of its bay, one point of its crescent, are two cones one probably the crater of a volcano now extinct. Between this and the present active crater. Vesuvius, is a valley. On the side and base of both are nestling beautiful villages, the soil of their fruitful vineyards warmed by the slumbering fires beneath .-Many of them are planted on the site of some long buried village, once fair and love-

THRILLING INCIDENT. We have the following from a source of ed to publish it as a solemn warning to such as, on any subject, trifle with the last:

clear dictates of conscience.

There was lately living in the county of Amberst, Virginia, not far from Lynchburg, a black-smith, who was well off in the world, and a decent sort of man in his way, except that he would now and then drink too much. Not long since he went to a temperance meeting held in his neighborhood, being quite sober at the time, and listened to a very stirring address; when the appeal, warmly seconded by the advice and entreaty of some of his friends, so wrong't upon him, that his conscience was arouse t, and he felt that he must either fly from this place of trial, or yield to the force of truth. He hesitated for a moment which alternative to adopt; but his evil genius prevailed, and stifling his convictors, he tore himself way from the spot; and coming to a grog shop on his way home, he there furnished himself with a bottle of whiskey. But ashamed to carry it to his house, he resolved to hide it in some place, where he might resort to it without being seen. He went accordingly into the stable, but could find no hole or corner there safe enough for his purpose. At last he thought of a pile of stones behind the building, which seemed to offer a snug hiding place for his treasure, and was in the act of opening a spot among them for the bottle, when a rattle snake concealed in the pile, struck its deadly fangs iuto his hand-thus terminating his life in a few hours! In the agony of his sufferings the wretched man, as a warning to others, made a full confession of the circumstanees, and died deeply deploring his guilt and fully in not yielding to his convictions at the meeting. This man was not worse than other sinners. And the kind admonition of Heaven to all is, "He that being often repoved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy?" Rich. Christ. Adv.

MONTHLY MAIL TO OREGON.

"Oliver Oldschool" writing to the J. S. Gazette on the 4th inst, says: I understand the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of the Senate have agreed to report in favor of establishing a monthly mail between Westport, he westernmost town in Missouri to Oregon city. The distance by the travelled road is a little over two thousand miles. Offers to carry the mail have been made at low rates. Should a regular communication be thus established between the Mantic States and Oregon it will add another inducement for pioneers to seek that country, now the only 'far west' on this countinent. There is a strong dis position prevailing among many members o appropriate the proceeds of the public lands for several years, to the building of a railroad to run from a suitable point upon the West bank of the Missisippi river to Oregon, Such a road would do more towards conquering the country than all the armed troops we could send there. The road would pass through, and bring into market an extensive country of rich soil which would wise remain a range for Buffaloes, for fifty or sixty years to come. I refer to the extensive prairie country west of the ter-ritory of lows, over which the Sioux Indians now rove in pursuit of game. It is believed that population would advance on the route of the road as rapidly as the work itself would be constructed and if it were pashed on it is believed that militrea posts would be established all along its line to prevent any depradations of malicious mischief by the Indians.

American Colonization Society.

It sppears from the following (extract rom the Baltimore Republican) that this society have passed resolutions having an important bearing upon the government of Liberia:

The 29th annual meeting of this ociety was held in Washington city on the 20th of January last and the proceedngs appear in the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Among other business transacted, we find the following resolu-

ions, which were adopted: Besolved, That in the opinion of this Board the time has arrived when it is expedient for the people of the common realth of Liberia to take into their own ands the whole work of self government including the management of their foreign relations, and that this society should came to exercise any part of the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to then o to amend their constitution as is necesary for the accomplishment of this object. Resolved, That we recommend to them to publish to the world a declaration of their true character, as a sovereign and in-

lependent state. It appears from the report submitted that the Him Daniel Walde deceased. subscribed \$1000 for the purchase of territoryand has left by will \$10,000 to the soci \$1000 and has made the society one of her residuary legatees, from which source it will ultimately receive \$12,000, and Olive Smith. Esq. of Hatfield, Massachusetts, subscribed \$1000, and has depuenth ed \$10,000 to the society.

We see that the Alabama Leislature has nade a half way step towards rivilization, timeful her marriage, shall not be liable for the husband's debts contracted by him canals, public improvement, and true naprevious to marriage; and also provides that the husband shall not be liable for the editor of Georgia Journal, has disthe payment of the debts cotracted by the payment of the debts cotracted by evered a beautiful and illustrative metaphot, the wife, previous to marriage, except so He asks an editorial opponent whether he can far as the same can be paid by the prope bits the bottom of a fryingpan without smut-

SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel have closed the highest respectability, and are allow-ed to publish it as a solemn warning to Opinions have been dilivered since our

By Ruffin, C. J. In Horton v. Horton inequity from Chatham, directing a decree for the Plaintiff.

Alsoin Hawkins v. Alston, in Equity from Warren, decree for Plaintiff and reference to the Master.

Also in State v Duncan, from Iredell directing a venire de novo. Also in Riddick v. Jones, from Camden

affirming the judgment below. By Daniel, J., in Collins & Roberts v. Roberts, from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Doe ex dem. Borden v. Thomas, from Carteret, affirming the judgment below. Also in State v. Shuford, from Cald-

well, reversing the judgment below. By Nash, J. in Roberts c. Collins from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below,

Also, in Doe ex dem. Clarke v. Diggs, from Anson, reversing the judgment below and awarding a venire de novo.

Also in the State v Nelson Consins, from from Person, affirming the jndgment be-Also, in Den ex dem. Roberson, et al.

v. Woolard, from Martin, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Wilkins v. Slade in Equity, from Ratherford, dismissing the bill with

Also, in Barnet v. Spratt, in Equity from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

On a fine summer's day a clergyman was called to preach in a town in Indiana, to a young Episcopal congregation. At the close of his discourse he addressed his young hearers in some such words as these:

tion for and has a tendency to eternity. The present is linked to the future throughout structive mileage as monstrous. creation, in the vegetable, in the animal, and in the moral world. As is the seed so is the fruit; as is the egg, so is the fowl; as is the boy, so is the man; and as is the rational being in this world, so will he be in the next; Dives estranged from God here, is Dives estranged from God there: and Enoch walking with God here, is Enoch walking with God in a calm and better world. I beseech you then live for a blessed eterrity. Go to the worm that you tread upon and learn a lesson of wislom. The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for annother and similar state; and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre, from when in time, by a kind of restruction, it comes forth a new creature in almost an angelio from. And now that which was hideous is beatiful and that which crawled flies, and that which fed on comparatively grass food, sips the ders and revels in the rich pastures, an emblem of that paradise" where flows the river of life and grows the tree of life. Could the caterpilar have been diverted from its properelement and mode of life if it had never attained the buterfly's splendid from and hue if it had perished a worthless worm, Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligant than worms, and your reason is less available than there instinct. As the butterfly flits across your path remember that whispers in its flight-Live for the Future.

With this the preach closed his discourse; but to deepen the impression, a butterfly directed by the hand which guides alike alike the Sun and an atom in its course fluttered through the church as if commis sioned by Heaven to repeat the exhortation-There was neither speech nor language, but its voice was heard saying to the gazing audience-'Live for the future.'

Albany Spectator.

WEALTH OF THE MEXICAN CHURCHES. M. M. Noah, in the New York Sun, peaking of the immense treasures the Mexican Churhes contain says:

"In the cathedral of PUEBLO DELOS Angeles hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold and silver not of ounce avordupois, but whole tons of weight, collected under the viceroys from the various tributary mines. On the right of the altar stands a carved figure of the Virgin, dres sed in beautiful embossed satin-executed by the nuns of the place .- Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a caronet of pure gold ensireles her brow, and her waist is bound with a zone of diamonds and enormous brilliants, The candelabras are of silver and gold, too massive to be raised even by the strongest hand and the Host is one mass of splendid jewels of the richest kind. In the Mexican cathedral there is a railing of equisite work manship, five feethigh and two hundred feet in length of gold and silver on which stands a figure of the Virgin of Remedios. with three petticoats -one of pearls, one of emeralds and one of diamonds; the figure alone is valued at three million of dollars. In the Church of Gaudaloupe there are still richer and more splendid articles and in that of Loretto they have figures representing the Last Supper, before whom are placed piles of gold and silver plate to represent the simplicity of that event. It is the same in all the churches and cathedrals in Mexico.—The starving LEPERO kneels before a figure of the Virgin worth three millions and yet would die of want before he would allow himself to touch one of the brilliants of her robes worth to him a for by passing an act which provides that the tune, About a hundred millions of dollars roperty of which a wife is possessed at the are thus locked ap in church ornaments. while nothing is out for public education

The editor of Georgia Journal, has dis-

CONGRESS:

Wednesday. Feb. 18, 1846 In the Senate, Mr. Dix of New York, addressed that body on the Oregon Resolutions, and gave way at a late hour for adjournment without having concluded, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day nearly was spent in the discussion of the Indian Appropriation Bill, in Committee of the Whole.

Thursday, Feb 19. SENATE.

The morning hour was as usual occu pied by the presentation of memorials, and the transaction of other miscellaneous busi

The Oregon notice resolutions were again taken up, and Mr Dix resumed his remarks from yesterday

Mr Benton eulog zed the the able de fence of our title by the last speaker, and said it was so clear and conclusive that no candid mind could fail to be convinced of the just ice of our claim. He cordially agreed with the President as to the 49 paral lel. He said it was calculated to southe, the bad feeling in England, occasioned by the tone of the Inaugural Address. When he concluded the Senate held a short Executive session and then adjourn ed to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill was introduced by Mr. Martin

egulating the mileage of Senators. It provides that Senators shall not receive travelling expenses at any extra sesion, unless they snall actually go home and return. Heretofore when the regular ses sion has terminated on one day, and the called session has commenced the next morning Senators have received the same milleage as tho'they had been home and returned again.

A motion being made to refer the bill to a committee of the whole instead of ordering it to be engrossed, Mr. Hopkins Learn that the present life is a prepara- hoped it would be passed forthwith. He looked upon the system of charging con

Mr. McKay strenuously advocated the bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Monday next together with the bill relating to the mileage of members of the House.

Mr Petit moved to amend it by adding a section providing for the removal of the seat of Government in 1855 to some spot north west of the Ohio River. This was ruled eut of orders

Mr Potit then fired a broadside at what he called the miserable f drivelling con temptible attempts at paltry retrenchment which made more noise of doors that they did good here. He despised inch dema gogism, as measures intended for political effect. So far as he was concerned he would vote that the pay and mileage be doubled. He never heard of any member becoming rich on his pay and

mileage. Mr. Martin with much warmth de nounced as unjust and untrue the charge of demagogism, if applied to him. His object was to keep the members from thrusting their long gaunt hands in the Treasury, and taking out more than than they earned, If the two bills should be carried into effect a saving of \$250,000 per annum might be saved.

particular allusion to any member.

After a speech from Mr Wentworth, which he discoursed most pathetically about the probable fate of the harbor bill. the motion to refer the mileage bill to a Committee of the Whole was rejected by a vote of 31 to 138,

The question recurring on a motion to the debate was resumed and anamendment offered by Mr Thompson, of Mississipp, but the morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole and to umed consideration of the Indian annuity bill,

After a long, tiresome debate the bill was reported to the House and passed, The House then adjourned.

Friday Feb. 20, 1846. The Sen te did not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPEESENATIVES.

After the disposal of some unimportant matters, the considerations of the bill relative to the mileage of Senators was resumed, and the previous question moved Mr. Jacob Thompson offered his amend

ment providing that constructive mileage shall not be received unless ten days shall elapse between the termination of a regular session and the commencement of an extra one. This was rejected. The bill was then

read a third time, and passed by a vote of 115 too 10. After an ineffectual attempt to a call

the House owing to the absence of quorum, the House went into Committee of the whole and took up the bills on the private calendar.

Saturday, Feb. 21. The Senate was not in session to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES. During the morning hour, a large numer of reports of a private nature were made from Committees.

Mr, Harralson moved to go into Comnittee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection of military posts on the give a perfect cure.

route to Oregon, but without success. After the reference of a number of priate bills from the Senate the House went into Committee, and held a long talk for the relief of Col. Grayson. At three oclock the Committee rose, and the House on account of Monday being the annivereary of the birth of our gloriou Washing ton adjoured to Tuesday next.

Washington Feb. 23, 1846.

The House adjourned on Saturday last until Tuesday next.

The Sengte met at twelve o'clock, when

The Senate, after some unimportant

business, pro ceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day and the Oregon debatewas resumed.

The House was engaged on the ha bor Wednesday, Feb. 25. In the Senate, the Oregon debate was continued. Mr. Colquitt submitted on a mendment, similar in substance to Mr. Crittenden's, which was ordered to be printed.

In the House, nothing of general inter est transpired.

Mr. Wescott, of Florida, is speaking in the U. S Senate on Monday on the Naval Augmentation Bill, alluded to the recent correspondence between Mr. Pakenhan and the Secretary of State. We quote from the debate:

Mr. Westcott: I said, when I had last the honor of addressing the Senate, that I would not express any opinion as to the probability of a war; but occurrences have since changed my mind upon that subject; and I grieve, I fament to say, that I believe the omens now are of war, inevitable war. Sir, whether the contemplated notice be given or not, whether we pursue strictly the course of policy indicated by the Pres. ident or not, I fear there are elements at work, I fear there are causes which, whatever may be our course, will in a short period of time result in a conflict between this country and Great Britain. If we do not give notice, as the settlement of the country goes on, conflicts will arise between British and American settlers, and those conflicts will most probably involve the two nations in war. (I agree entirely with the honorable Senator from Michigan that this will be the case. On the other hand, if we give the notice, England, atmed to the teeth as she is, may think it expedient to send to our shores the armament which she has been engaged for so many months preparing; and the least hostile indication on her part will arouse within the breasts of the people of this nation feelings which are already sufficiently excited. Is not the position of affairs, then, indicative of war? May not the honorable Senator from Michigan with much reason now say that war is inevitable?

Mr. Case desired to be permitted to set the gentleman right upon this point. The opinion which he had expressed in the early part of this session had been called in question repeatedly, and there certainly seemed to be a strange misapprehension regarding it. He had been denominated a war man; he had been styled an advocate for war, and why? Merely because he had said he believed the danger of war was imminent. He had never used the expression which had been attributed to him, that war was inevitable. What he had said was, that he was afraid that war would take place, and he would add that every day increased his apprehensions. He might now, since the information called for by Congress had been laid before them by the President, he might now say that all that he had stated on the 15th day of December, in relation to this subject, had been fully borne out. He might now say there. was then strong cause for apprehension, and that there now is still stronger cause. That the armaments of Great Britain were preparad with a view of being called into use, so man could doubt. He would say to his honorable friend from Florida that his first impression not only remained, but had become strengthened by the indications which had since exhibited themselves .-Notwithstanding the mild tone of the English journals, he was not to be deceived by a few soft words in an English newspaper. make it the special order for Monday next It only went to show that the war fever was permitted in some measure to subsidet but this circumstance offered no satisfactory evidence to his mind that the danger of a

> The decided and conclusive rejection by our Government of arbitration, in any form, has not only taken away one of the grounds of a possible adjustment, but the principle upon which arbitration is refused seems to extend i'self to each and every made of settlement that can be devised, short of an absolute relinquishment by England of all her claims to the Oregon. Any partition of the territory is incompatible with our right to the whole-now what matters it whether the partition be proposed by arbitration or by negotiation? In either case out "clear and unquestionable" title presents the same barrier to any division of the territory. It is in this view, we presume, that Mr. Westcott and others regard war as almost inevitably at hand, The belief that England will recede rather than go to war prevails with some-to what extent we know not.

war was more temote.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

At the meeting of the Board of overseers of the College Thutsday, the committee appointed to inform the Hon Edward Everett of his election as President of the College, reported that he had accepted that office.

CURE FOR FOUNDER.

The seeds of the sun flower are the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix shout a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will

SOUTHERN LINE OF PACKETS. On the 15th of March, a Line of Puckets between Bultimore and Washington, N. C. will commence their trips. The "Walfrom Baltimore on that day, to be followed by the "Fuyetteville" on the 1st of April. These fine vessels will perform regular als ternate trips thereafter, and we trust with profit to their owners, and mutual benefit to the trade of the two places.

PROSCRIPTION The Senate met at twelve o'clock, when The Washington Whig states, that Capt on motion of Mr. Mangua, the reading of Fulford has been removed from the Light the Journal was dispensed with and the House at Pamlico Point, and Zion Flowers sprointed keeper in his place.