

ARBITRATION.

The Union and other administration papers labor, without even the show of plausibility, to make it appear that the Whig leaders have settled with the British minister in a plot to unite the Oregon question by arbitration!

The 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 a 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 spouting out a tremendous torrent of mingled wrath and patriotism.

"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 elapse before much will be accomplished, while Pompeii, being covered only with ashes, has a great portion of it already disinterred."

"That then is it! In all its ghastly horror, its hideous deformity, this revolting conspiracy now stands revealed! The blood freezes at this terrific disclosure; the hair stands erect like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

"And yet the Union gives us even more. It descends from this 'lower deep' into an abyss so black and unfathomable, that we shudder to look down. We involuntarily 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."

"How wonderful is it to look upon things which formed part of the household furniture 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 that essential to actual or ideal happiness."

"Now, for one, we are quite willing that the Whig party should be branded with the plot attributed to their leaders by the Union. Our title to the whole territory of Oregon is not and never has been undisputed. It has long been the subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments."

gainst him? Then again, after arbitration there seems but one alternative.—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 arbitration, 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 treason, and an effort in behalf of humanity and civilization is branded as an infamous plot against the character and prosperity of the Administration!

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. Ingersoll 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 gentlemen were conversing together in the most courteous and friendly manner.

THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

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

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THRILLING INCIDENT.

We have the following from a source of the highest respectability, and are allowed to publish it as a solemn warning to such as, on any subject, trifle with the clear dictates of conscience.

There was lately living in the county of Amherst, 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 wrought upon him, that his conscience was aroused, and he felt that he must either fly from this place of trial, or yield to the force of truth.

MONTHLY MAIL TO OREGON.

"Oliver Oldschool" writing to the U. 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, the westernmost town in Missouri to Oregon city. The distance by the travelled road is a little over two thousand miles.

American Colonization Society.

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

The 50th annual meeting of this society was held in Washington city on the 20th of January last and the proceedings appear in the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Among other business transacted, we find the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the time has arrived when it is expedient for the people of the commonwealth of Liberia to take into their own hands the whole work of self government including the management of their foreign relations, and that this society should cease to exercise any part of the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to them so to amend their constitution as is necessary 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 independent state.

We see that the Alabama Legislature has made a half way step towards civilization, by passing an act which provides that the property of a wife is possessed at the time of her marriage, shall not be liable for the husband's debts contracted by him previous to marriage; and also provides that the husband shall not be liable for the payment of the debts contracted by the wife, previous to marriage, except so far as the same can be paid by the property of the wife.

SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel have closed before this Tribunal. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last:

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

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 Caldwell, reversing the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Roberts v. 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 Person, affirming the judgment below.

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 Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also, in Barnett 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 somewhat such words as these: "Learn that the present life is a preparation for and has a tendency to eternity. The present is linked to the future throughout 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 eternity. Go to the worm that you tread upon and learn a lesson of wisdom. The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for another and similar state; and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre, from when in time, by a kind of reconstruction, it comes forth a new creature in almost an angelic form. And now that which was hideous is beautiful and that which crawled flies, and that which fed on comparatively gross food, sips the dew 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 caterpillar have been diverted from its propretment and mode of life if it had never attained the butterfly's splendid form and hue if it had perished a worthless worm. Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligent than worms, and your reason is less available than their 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 commissioned 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."

WEALTH OF THE MEXICAN CHURCHES.

M. M. Noah, in the New York Sun, speaking of the immense treasures the Mexican Churches contain says:

"In the cathedral of PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES hangs a grand chandelier of massive gold and silver not of ounce avoirdupois, 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, dressed in beautiful embossed satin—executed by the nuns of the place.—Around her neck is suspended a row of pearls of precious value, a coronet of pure gold encircles 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 exquisite workmanship, five feet high 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 Guadalupe there are still richer and more splendid articles and in that of Loreto 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 Mexican 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 brilliant of her robes worth to him a fortune. About a hundred millions of dollars are thus locked up in church ornaments, while nothing is out for public education, canals, public improvement, and true national glory."

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 occupied by the presentation of memorials, and the transaction of other miscellaneous business.

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

Mr Benton eulogized the able defence 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 justice of our claim.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A bill was introduced by Mr. Martin regulating the mileage of Senators. It provides that Senators shall not receive travelling expenses at any extra session, unless they shall actually go home and return. Heretofore when the regular session has terminated on one day, and the called session has commenced the next morning Senators have received the same mileage 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 hoped it would be passed forthwith. He looked upon the system of charging constructive mileage as monstrous.

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. Pettit 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 out of order.

Mr. Pettit then fired a broadside at what he called the miserable drivelling, contemptible attempts at paltry retrenchment which made more noise of doors that they did good here. He despised inch demagogism, 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 denounced 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 they earned. If the two bills should be carried into effect a saving of \$250,000 per annum might be saved.

Mr. Pettit disclaimed any personal or particular allusion to any member. After a speech from Mr. Wentworth, in which he discouraged 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 21 to 138.

The question recurring on a motion to make it the special order for Monday next the debate was resumed and amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, but the morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed 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 Senate did not sit today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 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 thereon.

Mr. Jacob Thompson offered his amendment 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 to 10.

After an ineffectual attempt to a call of the House owing to the absence of a 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 today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. During the morning hour, a large number of reports of a private nature were made from Committees.

Mr. Harrison moved to go into Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the erection of military posts on the route to Oregon, but without success.

After the reference of a number of private bills from the Senate the House went into Committee, and held a long talk for the relief of Col. Grayson. At three o'clock the Committee rose, and the House on account of Monday being the anniversary of the birth of our glorious Washington adjourned to Tuesday next.

Washington Feb. 23, 1846. The House adjourned on Saturday last until Tuesday next.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Mangous, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. The Senate, after some unimportant business, proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day and the Oregon debate was resumed.

The House was engaged on the harbor bills.

Wednesday, Feb. 25. In the Senate, the Oregon debate was continued. Mr. Colquitt submitted an amendment, similar in substance to Mr. Crittenden's, which was ordered to be printed.

In the House, nothing of general interest transpired.

Mr. Westcott, of Florida, is speaking in the U. S. Senate on Monday on the Naval Augmentation Bill, alluded to the recent correspondence between Mr. Pakenham 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 lament 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 President 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, aimed 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. Cass 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 had 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 prepared with a view of being called into use, no 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. It only went to show that the war fever was permitted in some measure to subside; but this circumstance offered no satisfactory evidence to his mind that the danger of a war was more remote.

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 itself to each and every mode 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 our "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.

HARVARD COLLEGE. At the meeting of the Board of overseers of the College Thursday, 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 about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure.

SOUTHERN LINE OF PACKETS. On the 15th of March, a Line of Packets between Baltimore and Washington, N. C. will commence their trips. The "Washington," a beautiful Schooner, will sail from Baltimore on that day, to be followed by the "Fayetteville" on the 1st of April. These fine vessels will perform regular alternate trips thereafter, and we trust will profit to their owners, and mutual benefit to the trade of the two places.

PROSCRIPTION. The Washington Whig states, that Capt. Fulford has been removed from the Light House at Pamlico Point, and Zion Flower appointed keeper in his place.