

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS, By T. J. HEADLEY.

1 vol. pp. 204, beautifully printed. Mr. Headley's reputation as an author, has been widely diffused by his "Napoleon and his Marshals" and "Washington and his Generals."

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JESSE MARDEN, Corner of South Charles & Baldozier Sts., Baltimore. 11-6m.

EXTENT OF OUR ACQUISITION.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the area of territory proposed to be ceded to the United States by Mexico, agreeably to the treaty, as computed by Mexican authority, as follows:—Texas proper, 100,000 square miles.

Democratic Presidential Nominations. Mr. Wentworth, M. C., from Illinois, in writing from Washington to his paper, the Chicago Democrat, thus classes the chances of aspirants from the Democratic ranks:

- Woodbury—All New England and Alabama.
Cass—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana and perhaps Maryland.
Buchanan—Pennsylvania, Georgia and perhaps Maryland.
Benton—Missouri.
Dallas—Mississippi.
R. M. Johnson—Arkansas.
Polk—Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina.
Houston—Texas.

THE MARKETS—MR. ADAMS, FURNERAL.

The New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets have been depressed by the foreign news per Britannia. Flour has declined a shilling under its influence.

The remains of Ex President Adams, accompanied by a committee of the House of Representatives, &c. reached this city to day in an extra train from Washington.

MR. CLAY CHEERING OLD ZACH.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was escorted through the principal streets, by a large procession. He looks remarkable well.

OUR RAIL ROAD.

At the meeting of the Council of State, on the 13th instant, the following proceeding took place in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Your present convocation has been occasioned, by reason of the destruction, by fire, on the night of the 25th ult. of the extensive Brick building, comprehending the Machine Shop and Engine House of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at the Depot in this City.

With so serious a diminution of its motive power, and the entire loss of materials and means for making repairs, it is obvious that the operations of the Road cannot be continued, to the extent of the public convenience and demand, and to realize the customary income, which is necessary for its preservation, unless resources can be obtained, to overcome these difficulties.

The powers conferred on the Board of Commissioners, for the management of the Road, on behalf of the State, have been examined, with a view to measures of relief, under their authority, but are found to be inadequate to any effectual remedy.

It devolves, therefore, on the Executive, to consider what the public interest requires in this emergency, and I have deemed it an occasion of sufficient moment, to invoke the advice and assistance, provided in the constitution of your honorable body.

The first, in my apprehension, would be an abandonment of public duty, without excuse, or even pretext. Not to speak of the convenience and advantage of this work, to the community, which from daily familiarity are not duly considered, and like the blessings of health, and the free use of our limbs, would be fully appreciated, only after their loss, there can be no plea for supineness or negligence, in us, to towards so large a portion of the public property.

Should this recommendation not meet your concurrence, I will cheerfully co-operate in any preferable mode, of securing the public interest in the matter in question, which your wisdom may suggest.

WILL A. GRAHAM, Executive Department, March 13, 1848.

P. S. Estimates of the injury, from the fire, made by the President of the R. R., are enclosed herewith. After consideration, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Council of State do advise and consent to the proposition of the Governor, that a sum of money, not exceeding \$35,000, be borrowed on behalf of the State, for the purpose of repairing the loss and damage caused by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the Governor be advised to convey the said Rail Road, and all the public property attached thereto, in trust to secure the repayment of the amount of such loan with interest, at such time as he may agree upon with the lenders.

THE TREATY, as it has passed the Senate, forms the subject of much remark, as might well be expected.—The Peace which it proposes to secure is eminently desirable, and if there could be an assurance confidently entertained that a settled Peace is certain, as the result of this negotiation, the public satisfaction would be manifested freely and joyously. There is some apprehension felt, however, on this point.

To be relieved from an expensive and an unhappy war—and especially to be relieved from those projects of conquest and subjugation which were entertained, at one time, in high official quarters—cannot but be regarded throughout the country as a matter of high felicitation.

Whatever may have been the President's views relative to the war at a former period, it is very clear that he exerted himself zealously and in good faith to procure the adoption of this measure of peace. Let us hope that it will stand. The Union thus speaks of the matter as adjusted by the Senate.

the alternatives already stated.

2d. In consideration of the necessity of raising a sum of money, probably equal in amount, to the above estimate of loss, as the only effectual means of relief, I would much prefer, did circumstances favor it, to convene the Legislature, and leave the proper course in the premises, to be determined by the representatives of the people. But independently of the inconvenience of summoning the members from their homes, at the present season, the expense of a Session of the General Assembly, to deliberate on the subject, would not probably fall below the amount required for the purposes in contemplation. And experience having demonstrated, that the months of spring and summer, are the season of greatest profit to the Road, even the necessary delay of an extra session of the Legislature, at the earliest practicable period, would be attended with serious loss, in its receipts, as well as public inconvenience.

3d. By reference to the 8th section of the act of 1845, already quoted, it will be perceived, that the Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, has full power to sell the Rail Road, and all the appendant property, and to transfer the title. And if offers to purchase are made, it is his duty to convene the Council, and submit the same to them, with his opinion of the propriety of accepting. In connection with the ordinary duty of the Executive, to protect the public property from dilapidation or injury, so far as adequate means may be within his control, the power in this instance to sell, so as to realize the highest attainable price, seems reasonable to imply an authority to make a conditional sale or Mortgage, with a view of raising money to keep up its value, and save it from ruin. This mode of relief, being then within our competency and by far best suited to our circumstances, is recommended for adoption. I therefore propose for your advice and consent, to borrow on behalf of the State, a sum or sums not exceeding in all about twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000); to be applied as speedily as possible in repairing the damages and loss occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the said Rail Road with all its appendages be conveyed in trust, as a security to the lender, for the repayment of the debt so incurred with the interest thereon. This security is unquestionably ample, and no doubt is entertained, of obtaining upon it the amount required. By adopting this plan, the Road may be renovated, and restored in value, at a cost not materially greater than that of assembling the Council on its condition; while it can in no manner embarrass or interfere with the Legislature to freest deliberation, in regard to it, at a regular session. It may be probably expected that the income of the Road, will gradually extinguish the principal. But if this supposition should prove erroneous, and new misfortunes befall the enterprise, the property in the Road will be at all times sufficient to repay the sum borrowed, without a resort to the general Treasury, unless the latter shall be preferred by the Legislature.

Should this recommendation not meet your concurrence, I will cheerfully co-operate in any preferable mode, of securing the public interest in the matter in question, which your wisdom may suggest.

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"We congratulate the country upon the result—its furnishing some hope and some augury of the restoration of peace.—We trust that the Mexican Government will not be so blind to the true interests of both countries, as to refuse its final ratifications of the Treaty, now about to be sent back to them. We have obtained glory

enough by our valor. We shall rejoice if the blessings of peace shall now succeed to the clash of arms.

We shall wait, of course, with some anxiety for the decision of the President and Congress of Mexico.—We presume that intelligence of the general result will be immediately forwarded, by a special express to our commanding officer in Mexico—to be followed, as soon as possible, by an authentic copy of the ratified treaty, and with accompanying instructions.

The President has promptly and wisely waived all unnecessary objection to the irregularity of the manner in which the Treaty was formed. The sanction which it has received from the President and the Commissioners of Mexico stamps it as their official act.

The ratification which it receives from the Senate of the United States cures all the informality with which it was made on the other side.

BLOCKADE OF CANTON!

BALTIMORE, March 13—6 1/2 P. M. The ship Panama, from Canton, with dates from that place to the 12th December, arrived at New York to day. A difficulty had occurred in Canton, between a party of Englishmen and the natives of the place, which resulted in a serious frays in which six of the Englishmen were killed.

The commander of the English naval forces forthwith declared Canton to be in a state of blockade. Business had been suspended and hostilities had recommenced when the "Panama" sailed.

REMAINS OF MR. ADAMS.

The New York papers of 10th inst. contain detailed notices of the funeral solemnities in that city in honor of Mr. Adams. The military and civic procession which received the remains of the distinguished statesman is described as a very imposing one. It was one hour and a quarter passing the corner of Broadway and Grand streets, and the line of the military alone, when drawn up to let the corpse pass, was a mile and a half in length. The coffin was conveyed to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and placed on a stand in the centre of that spacious apartment. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, and the body was then given in charge of a guard of honor. Early on Thursday morning the remains were again given to the Congressional Committee, who left with them on the way to their last resting place.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting was held at Pittsboro on the 15th of last month, to take into consideration the subject of improving Cape Fear and Deep River.

John J. Jackson, Esq. was Chairman of the meeting, and August R. Kelly, Esq., of Moore, Secretary. M. Q. Waddell, Esq., and Mr. Sydney Smith of Orange addressed the meeting. Messrs. Waddell, W. T. Horns, R. Smith, W. Stedman, and John H. Haughton, were appointed to draft Resolutions, and to fix upon a place for a General Convention upon the subject.

We are confident that success will attend this noble enterprise. It starts in good hands; and we may only hope that it will meet with friends equally intelligent and zealous to insure the consummation of the wishes of all, who desire to see North Carolina increase in prosperity.

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

The Charleston Evening News, an independent and able Journal, which we believe, uniformly sustained the present Administration, except in regard to the Mexican War, makes the following remarks upon Mr. Wise's late letter of address to Mr. Polk!

"What most strikes our fancy in this epistle is Mr. Wise's idea of the end and objects of the war. He explains these according to his understanding, 'indemnity for the original claims, reimbursement for the expenses of the war satisfaction in the form of damages for the infliction of the war without just cause and without necessity and for waging it barbarously and securely for the future against the machinations of European monarchies upon the North American continent.'"

"Mr. Polk borrowing the expression of Mr. Pitt, thought he had covered the whole ground of our claims against Mexico, when he proclaimed his demand of 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.'"

But a new light has dawned upon Mr. Wise. There is an item in his bill of particulars which has hitherto escaped the sagacity of the Administration and its friends. Indemnity, reimbursement and security are not enough for him; he wants satisfaction in the shape of damages! It is sort of satisfaction in what the lawyers call "smart money," and the suggestion of it in a matter of high and grave international concern, certainly savours much more of the county court attorney than of the liberal and enlightened statesman! What a figure would such an item as smart money cut before the eyes of the world, as the subject of a separate and independent article in a treaty of peace between Mexico and the U. States! It is not enough that we have beaten the Mexicans, dispersed their armies and overrun their country—it is not enough that we demand of them to indemnify us for the past and secure us for the future, but according to Mr. Wise's new and bright idea, we must have two or three pro-

vinces (mining districts perhaps) extra, by way of vindictive damages for our having been dragged into a war upon which we were so dreadfully reluctant to enter! Moderation in triumph forbearance towards the weak and the misguided, magnanimity from the conquered to the conquer; these are virtues which Mr. Wise does not seem to dream of as belonging to his country. Having got Mexico down and bound her hand and foot, we must not let quit our hold until we have not only whipped her to our heart's content, but loaded our selves with the spoils of victory! Truly one are disposed to make this war a money making business to us!

"Were we in the place of advisers to Mr. Wise or Mr. Polk we would commend to their consideration another well known fable—that of 'The Goose and the Golden Eggs.'"

The New York Herald states that Lord George Bentinck made a long speech in the British House of Commons on the 3d ult. prefatory to a motion to ask for a committee on the subject of West India interests generally. In this speech he declared that the British Government had the perfect right to seize the island of Cuba for debts owing to England by the Spanish bond holders—and the Herald adds, (though we suspect it does not give fairly and fully the language of Lord George, that "he avowed the purpose of liberating the slaves there, soon after the seizure should be made by the British government." Lord George Bentinck as our readers remember, is the leader of the minority in the House of Commons, and there is very little probability that his views of public policy will very soon be adopted by the British Cabinet.

SELLING A FREE BOY.

A man named John Parker, (real name supposed to be Kirkman) from Guilford county was arrested on Saturday for selling a free negro boy to Mr. Richard Grant, of this town. He was yesterday afternoon before a Court of Magistrates, and fully committed for trial at the next Superior Court. The boy is named Ned, about 15 years old and came with Parker to this place.

The Chronicle says the man's name is Elisha Kirkman.

JUDGE NAYLOR'S SPEECH

SENTIMENTS WORTH PONDERING.

I am the friend of General Taylor not only because I believe he possesses military talents of a high order, but because I believe him a true and incorruptible patriot. He had received his commission from Jefferson and has been in the service about 40 years. He is opposed because he will make no pledge. The men who make the loudest ostensible pledges, are the greatest hypocrites in politics and religion. So it was with the pharisees. I take it, that other things being equal, the military man should have the precedence over the civilian and politician. In all countries military services have been rewarded. I believe General Taylor is a Whig. He has said he would be no partisan President. The Convention which nominates any other man, will have him defeated—Whig or Democrat. I will probably go to one of the National Conventions. But I look upon it merely as a body to endorse him a candidate. No candidate in any District can be elected who does not go for him.

Alabany, March 4, 1848.

THE CLAY MEETING.

The Clay meeting at the Capitol was very numerously attended last evening. Tunis Van Vechten, Esq. was the presiding officer, and Messrs. Greeley, Brooks, and several others spoke.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that Henry Clay was the first choice for the Presidency, but they would support the nomination of the National Convention whoever that nominee may be.

There were many who signed the call for the meeting under a stipulation that resolutions of this description should be reported.

Dr. Jefferson Shields, of Frederick, Md., has used Chloroform with great success in a case of convulsion which occurred under his practice. The effect of the medicine was most happy, and the relief afforded very speedy.

THE WIFE.

It is a astonishing to see how well a man may live on a small income, who has a lady and industrious wife. Some men live and make a far better appearance on six or eight dollars a week than others do on fifteen or eighteen dollars. The man does his part well, but the wife is good for nothing. She will never upbraid her husband for not living in as good style as her neighbor; while the fault is entirely her own.—His neighbor, has a neat, capable but industrious wife, and that makes a difference. His wife, on the other hand, is a whirlpool into which a great many silver cups might be thrown, and the appearance of the waters would remain unchanged. No Nicholas, the direr, is there to restore the wasted treasure. It is only an ineffectual for such a woman to talk to her husband about her love and devotion.

A DISMAL PROSPECT.

A young lady of eighteen, Miss B., was engaged to be married to a gentleman of thirty six. Her mother, having noticed her

low spirited for some time, inquired the reason.

"Oh dear! mamma!" replied the young lady—"I was thinking about my husband being twice my age."
"That's true—but he's only thirty-six."
"He's only thirty-six, now, mamma; but—but when I'm sixty—"
"Well!"
"Oh! dear! why then he'll be a hundred and twenty."—Yankee Blade.

From the Balt. American.

MR. CLAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

At last, however, silence was obtained when Mr. Clay good humoredly said: "You are the most unreasonable set of people I ever met. (Laughter). You want something to come out of my mouth, and I want to put something into it—(Laughter.) Will you agree with me on that point? That is—to go home and get your suppers, and let me get my dinner." (Cheers and Laughter.)

The crowd then dispersed, after giving three times three for Henry Clay!

Isaac C. Elston, who was appointed contingent Delegate to the Loco Foco National Convention, by the late Indiana Democratic State Convention, has come out in favor of General Taylor for the Presidency.

ADVENTURERS IN MEXICO.

Two volumes written in a lively and graphic style, by an Englishman of education and taste.

The author, in going from Havana to Vera Cruz, in the "Medway," passed a vessel "The Arab," on board which was Mr. Polk's confidential friend, Santa Anna—who desired to take passage on the Medway. The Captain declined to take him on board, not wishing to compromise himself with the Americans—little dreaming of the intimacy subsisting between the two Presidents. The author says:

"He (Santa Anna) was provided with a passport from the Government of the United States to enable him to pass the blockade, which very questionable policy, on the part of that Government, it is difficult to understand, since they were well aware that Santa Anna was bitterly hostile to them, whatever assurances he may have made to the contrary; and was at the same time, perhaps, the only man whom the Mexican army would suffer to lead them against the American forces."

From the N. Y. Sun.

EXCELLENT HIT.

"Any one who looks at Horace Greeley's boots and breeches, could have no doubt that he is in favor of clay and no friend of tailor."

CONGRESSIONAL.

U. S. SENATE.

Washington March 10.

Little business was transacted in open session to day.

A petition was presented by the President of the Senate from citizens of Washington, praying for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the United States Government. The petition was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

On Mr. Crowell's motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Broadhead in the Chair, and took up private bills. Mr. Adams' Patent Window Glass, was discussed at length by Messieurs Cummings, Henly, Evans, Bowlin Sawyer and others. The committee rose, before any vote was taken on the bill. Soon after the committee rose a motion to adjourn was made, a division was called for and at the moment the House was dividing a fight occurred between Mr. Haralson and Mr. Jones of Tennessee. After order was restored, both combatants humbly apologized to the House for their breach of decorum.

Mr. Palfrey moved that when the House adjourn to day, it should adjourn to Monday next—which was adopted.

Mr. Jacob Thompson moved that a select committee of five be appointed to enquire into the cause of the rencontre between Messrs Haralson and Jones.

Mr. Stephens opposed the motion, and Mr. Hunt supported it.

Mr. McLane announced that the belligerents had mutually apologized and all further action towards reconciliation was happily unnecessary.

The belligerents here publicly shook hands.

Several members discussed the motion made by Mr. Thompson for a committee. Mr. Stephens moved a substitute dispensing with the committee—which was adopted, and then the House adjourned.

Washington, March 13.

The Senate did not sit to day having on Friday night last adjourned over to Tuesday (to-morrow.)

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order would be the calling the States for resolutions, commencing with the State of New York. A variety of resolutions were accordingly offered and appropriately referred—among them one proposing to dispense with members' desks in the hall of the the House of Representatives, which was laid on the table.