

To the Freedom of the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the Counties of Beaufort, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, Tyrrell, Washington, and Wayne.

Fellow Citizens:—

I was nominated by the Whig convention which assembled in Washington on the 24th inst., as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and with a grateful sense of the honor thus conferred upon me accepted the same. Although at this time this nomination was made, I was confined to a sick bed by severe indisposition, and barely able to make my acknowledgments for this too partial manifestation of regard and confidence thus evinced for me, yet by the advice of sanguine and devoted friends, I was induced to accept the same, under the flattering hope and belief that my health would improve, and enable me to comply with the time honored custom and requirement of the country of meeting you in the various parts of the district, and addressing you on the deeply exciting and interesting matters and questions connected with our national politics. In this hope and belief I am pained to say, I am most sadly disappointed. After being confined to bed by sickness in Washington for one week, I repaired to Hyde County on Monday last, and in due time made an effort to address the good people of this county, as their representatives, but was unable to do so in consequence of my continued indisposition. My health from my youth up has been very feeble indeed, and the sickness with which I am now afflicted, with all its alarming symptoms, warns me against further exposure, and demands of me both rest and mental quietude. Sincerely desirous, therefore as I am to represent you, in Congress, I am constrained both by a sense of duty to you, and my family to decline this nomination. I have no hesitation in declaring to you frankly and honestly that I am unable to perform the severe labour required of me in canvassing the various Counties composing this District, and if I were to attempt it I should be doing great injustice to you and the country, and I fear the consequences would be fatal to me.

I have deemed it a duty which I owe both to you and myself promptly to advise you on my return to Washington from the county of Hyde, of the feeble condition of my health, and of my increasing inability to perform this trust, so that our friends may avail themselves of the ample time and opportunity which are afforded before the election, of making a selection and nomination from the many gentlemen among us who are so much better able and qualified to discharge this important trust.

In thus declining the honor conferred upon me and of which I was so undeserving, permit me to express to you my grateful sense of your generous confidence and too partial regard and to assure you that no act of my life could have given me greater pleasure, than of being your Representative in the Congress of the United States and that none has given me greater pain than of being compelled by my feeble health, to tender to you this declaration of that high honor—I have the honor to be your friend and fellow citizen.

JAMES W. BRYAN.
Washington, May 31st 1849.

Because General TAYLOR promised the nation that he would not be a party-President, if elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, the Democrats, who as a party opposed his election, contend that they have a right to require at his hands a performance of his promise, in regard to themselves. Now, we deny that they possess any such right. The promise was made to the whole nation, it is true, but the Democrats as a party rejected it. It takes two parties to enter into a compact. Gen. TAYLOR proposed, the Democrats declined acceptance. No compact, therefore, was entered into between him and them. Nor did they leave the matter in such a state, that an implied compact could be claimed by them; they not only openly and expressly repudiated General TAYLOR's proposition, but they entered into a compact with another man, upon the condition, that if elected, he would be a party President. The Democratic party, therefore, are not in court. There is no privity existing between them and him. It was their voluntary act that separated him and them. There being no relation of privity between General TAYLOR and the Democrats, as a party, there cannot be any subsisting right in them to call upon him to do for them, what they refused to accept at his hands in advance of the election.

But, let us admit for a moment that they have a right to call upon General TAYLOR to make good his promise to be a no party President, so far as they are concerned: In what manner would they expect him to execute this promise? They will answer, he should not know any difference between Whig and Democrat, in the bestowal of office. But another question arises, to what extent is this indifference to party to be carried? In what proportion shall the two great parties of the country be represented in the public offices? The settlement of this question disposes of this whole vexed subject. It is obvious, we think that the electoral body of the United States is very nearly divided between Whigs and Democrats. Even allowing what the Democrats claim, that they have the majority on the popular vote, that majority is so small that it is almost imperceptible, if compared with the whole number of votes thrown on both sides. In the contest between Clay and Polk, the entire vote of each State was, perhaps, drawn out. The Democratic majority on that occasion may be expressed by the formula of W. M. D. 000001. For all practical purposes, therefore, the electoral body may be considered as equally divided between the two great parties of Whigs and

Democrats. This being the case, the dictates of equity would require that the offices should be equally divided between the two great parties of the country, in respect to numbers, rank, and salary.

Now, in what condition did Gen. TAYLOR find the public offices, when he came into power? There are, in round numbers, fifty thousand federal offices. They were filled on the 4th of March last, according to the most reliable estimates, in the proportion of 1500 to 48,500—that is, there were 1500 Whigs in the United States offices, throughout the entire land; to 48,500 Democrats. But, admitting this to be too close a calculation for the precise truth, we are ready to admit that there were 3,000 Whigs in the public employ to 47,000 Democrats. Such in regard to their numerical proportion. In relation to rank and salary, the disparity was still wider. Nearly all the high offices in the country, were in the hands of the Democrats during Mr. Polk's administration. A careful estimate gives the Democrats and Whigs, in the proportion of twenty-five to four. As this calculation may be considered by Democrats an extravagant one, we are ready to assign them the utmost they can claim, namely, twenty to nine. With these data before him, is it not evident, that our no-party President, even according to the showing of those who claim that they have a right to call on Gen. TAYLOR to perform his promise to them, notwithstanding they are not parties to and cannot enforce with him, first equalize the offices of the federal Government, between the two parties according to numbers, rank and salary? Any other course of policy would be to make him a party President. So that, the Democrats themselves furnish the very strongest argument in favor of the propriety of Gen. TAYLOR's appointment policy, that can be produced. They demonstrate, by every argument they use against the policy, that Gen. TAYLOR is right. No other course of policy is left for him to pursue, if he would be what they call upon him so loudly to be,—a no party President.

But, if we are to judge from the spirit of their complaints, which is seen very easily through the guise of their attacks, it is evident, that the Democratic notion of a no-party President is, for a Chief Magistrate, elected against their consent, to keep in office every one of the incumbents belonging to the defeated party and to appoint none to office but members of that same party. The absurdity of this proposition, it is true, needs no refutation. It is self-evident, but such is the doctrine of the Democratic party in relation to the appointment policy of Gen. TAYLOR. It is—take us, the defeated party, into your confidence exclusively, and you will keep your promise of being a no-party President. That is, Gen. TAYLOR must keep the proportion of Democrats of office-holders up to the standard of 47,000 to 3,000 Whigs, and he will keep his promise—not otherwise! The exhibition of such logical absurdity, is a disgrace to the parties using it. It is an intimation, that they are either knaves or devoid of common sense. We have demonstrated, beyond a shadow of doubt, we think, that Gen. TAYLOR, to keep his promise to the nation, is bound to equalize the federal offices, at least, between the two great parties, even supposing that the Democratic party has a right to be considered as a party to the promise, which we deny. But we go further, we consider Gen. TAYLOR to be bound only to keep his promise to all those, who voted for him, for by that act, they signified their assent to his proposition, and became a party to the compact. He was absolved from keeping his promise to all those who refused to abide by it, by their very act of refusal. This position, we consider to be irreparable. Hence, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, he is not a no-party President. It is entirely a matter of discretion with him, to admit Democrats, as a party, at all to a participation in the public offices. He is a no-party President, as so now, and will continue to be so. He would be a party President, if he were to suffer the great disproportion above demonstrated, to exist in the offices of government. He is bound, at least, to equalize them, before he can become, what he said he would be, a no party President. The Democrats as a party, have no right to complain of the operation, who subjects that party to the inconvenience of equalization, nor would they have any right to murmur, even if they were deprived entirely of the honor of participating in the public employment,—though of such a deprivation, they need never have any ear. It will be seen, that we have treated the subject entirely with reference to its political aspect. Such was our purpose in the beginning, and we think, we have clearly demonstrated, that Gen. TAYLOR is right in what he has done, is doing and will do, and that the Democrats as a party, are in the wrong in their objections to the President's appointment policy.

Nat. Whig.

MODERATION IN POLITICS.

Judge LANE, a distinguished citizen of Alabama, and one of the candidates on the late Taylor electoral ticket, declines to be a candidate for Governor. His letter, declining the nomination, contains some suggestions and counsel worthy of all acceptance, and especially at the South. We quote the substance:—
The tendency in politics is towards moderation, as has been evidenced in our late Presidential election, in our own State not less than in others. Extreme measures and extreme partisans, who originate or defend them, have become deservedly unpopular. Sober-minded and peace-loving men have become dissatisfied with the increasing rancor of party strife. The language, the policy and the demeanor of demagogues have, in not a few instances, of late days, produced positive disgust with every thing political, and if some men have refused to exercise their elective privileges—the highest which a freeman can enjoy—and have ceased to interfere, even by their vote, in the eternal strife of party.

With these and others the tendency has been and now is towards moderation.—There is a growing desire for the good old republican simplicity of days gone by, when party lines were not so definitely drawn as they have been of late years, and when any man could exercise his privileges as a freeman without holding or being held by his neighbor as an enemy.

I say, again, there has been a growing desire for moderate men and moderate measures, as was manifested in our late election, when many, even in our own State, broke the party ties, to place the reins of Government in the hands of a moderate ruler.

The desire of the majority is moderation, which has been secured in the National Councils by placing in the chair of State a man who has "no enemies to punish," and no men to reward with place on the sole ground of personal friendship. The current of the popular will in each State is setting towards the same desirable end, and there is little doubt but that the people will carry out in detail what they have so triumphantly effected in the general result.

To meet this wholesome desire in the popular mind, we want a moderate man to represent us in the coming canvass—a man who may be objectionable to now by the ultra violence of his political life, and one on whom moderate men of all parties in the State may unite. These constitute a middle party, removed, if not equally, at least to a considerable length in each case, from the ultra Whigs and the ultra Democrats of the "old faith," who severally consider themselves to be right and all the rest of the world to be wrong, in the great science of government. This Republican party is destined to triumph in State, as it has in the National politics, as certainly as the principles of peace and order are superior to those of violence.

NORTHERN AGGRESSION.

We call attention to the subjoined article from the Huntsville Advocate, which the reader will find replete with good sense. It cannot be denied, that we of the South, possessing ourselves all the means to make us a great and flourishing people, have become tributaries to the North in a degree which is painful to contemplate. For this we blame not our brethren of the North, for ours is the tribute which indolence and carelessness must always pay to industry and enterprise. Blessed in a far less degree with the elements of wealth, residing in a climate which bears no comparison with ours, comparatively destitute of the great mineral resources, which, developed by the hand of industry, would make the Southern portions of this Union the wealthiest and most powerful section of our Union, entirely dependent upon us for the great staples by means of which she rules us, as though we were her vassals she has contrived, by sheer industry, directed by a never-failing sagacity, to render herself necessary to our very existence. We can scarcely move without her assistance. In every one of the daily avocations of life, in the operations of the farmer, and of the mechanic, in the trade of grocer, and the dry goods merchant, in the library of the lawyer and the shop of the physician, we are daily reminded of the powerful hold which she has upon us, and which she has been enabled to obtain entirely by her superior skill, enterprise and sagacity. It is a melancholly reflection for us of the South. When we contemplate the rapid progress which the North has made, we cannot but experience the mingled, yet reflecting emotions of admiration and regret; admiration for the wisely directed industry of our Northern brethren; regret that we who possess so many superior advantages, should be so sadly deficient in those qualities which have made her a spectacle to be admired by all mankind, and without which the gold of Ophir and the silver of Mexico are but as dust in the balance.

In face of all this, the South sits down quietly, or contents herself with resolving and protesting against Northern aggression, just as if she were not herself, every day, riveting still faster the chains that bind her to the North, and by her own indolence increasing the temptation to intrude upon her rights. She has hitherto scarcely dreamed of the only effectual method to avert aggression from the North, or at least to set it at defiance. Engaged as she has been, from the foundation of the Government, heart and soul, in the great struggles which have taken place upon the grand National arena, she has scarcely had a thought of the far more important interests which should have demanded her attention at home. She has never seemed to discover, until very lately, that the true way to acquire weight, even at that point where she had thought it most valuable, was to attend strictly to her own domestic concerns—to find employment for her children—to encourage the growth of all the useful arts among her population—to develop the resources which God has placed within her reach to the full extent of her capacity,—to improve her agriculture,—to rear manufactures,—to create a home market,—to render her territory as desirable a place of residence as possible for all men of active and industrious habits—above all, to rear schools for the education of her children, and "scatter learning broadcast through the land.

There are signs, here in Virginia, that this State of things is about to come to an end—the same signs appear more strongly in the region to the South of us. It begins to be apparent, that the only method by which we can become free of the thralldom under which we certainly lie to our brethren of the North, is to do as they do.—They have set us—the whole world—a noble example.—Instead of quarrelling with them, let us imitate them. Why should we feel offended with them? The tribute which enlightened industry has always exacted, and will always exact from careless indolence. It is the tribute which Brittain—unconquered, inhospitable Britain—has exacted for centuries from the sons of the

more favored Southern climes of Europe. There is but one way to fight our Northern brethren, and that is neither with guns and bayonets, or yet with high words and angry protests. Ours must be a friendly fight.—We must strive to see if we cannot manufacture for ourselves—if we cannot learn the great art of economising time, labor and money, as they have done—if we cannot fall upon some plan of diffusing education as extensively as they have done—if we cannot have our own schools and colleges as they have—if we cannot furnish as good paper, turn out as good printers, and establish as good publishing houses as they.—That is the way to get a population proportioned to our territorial limits—to command the majority in Congress—and to set all interference with our domestic institutions at defiance. Rich. Whig.

PROSCRIPTION.

The venerable Jeremiah of the Union, weeps as long and as bitterly, over what he is pleased to call the proscription of his political friends as though his head were literally "waters and his eyes a fountain of tears." He has forgotten, it seems, by whom the system was first introduced, and who have acted upon it unsparingly, for the last twenty years. The monstrous abuses of the appointing power, within that period, which has entailed upon the present administration the necessity of the few removals it has already made, or contemplates making, is entirely overlooked, in the ardent desire to find some cause of complaint against the Administration and its friends.

For our own part we see no reason why the inventor of an instrument of torture, should not be made to feel it—why the quack should not be compelled to take his own physic—why those who first preached the doctrine of proscription, should not be made to undergo its pains and penalties themselves. There can be no sense in denying to the public service all reform lest it may happen to interfere with the offices of those who have rendered it absolutely necessary. The offices of the Government do not become lies simple in the hands of those who hold them, and thus the Democratic party appeared to think, when twenty one years ago, in this city, an office-holder proclaimed, with the sanction of a committee, that "rotation in office had a tendency to purify and by consequence preserve our institutions."

The game which the Locofoco press is at this time attempting to play, is seen through without the slightest difficulty. The object is to intimidate General Taylor—to prevent him from making the necessary removals and reforms—and thereby to keep in the offices of the government, men who should never have been put there, and whose only claim lies in their services to their party.

The position which the Locofoco press assumed towards the President is singular, to say the least of it. He has yet been in office but two months—his course of policy has not in the slightest degree, been developed—he has, as yet, proposed no measure—no Congress has assembled since his inauguration—what he means to do is mere matter of conjecture. Yet, making his appointments and removals the ground of opposition, the whole Locofoco press has already, in advance, opened upon him. The Washington Union even goes so far as to declare that Gen'l Taylor "sat down disgraced and contented." If the American people do not frown upon the party which can apply such language to such a man as Gen'l Taylor—a man who has served his country for forty years, and always with honor—who, throughout his long military career, has never been charged with a single violation of any law civil or military—who has never drawn the sword of his country but to conquer—who in every thing that he has ever done, has deserved well of his country—then they are a very different race of beings from what we have ever supposed them to be. The charge of deceiving the people, which we see often repeated in the Democratic papers, comes with a peculiarly ill grace from those who profited by the Kane letter.

Rich. Whig.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Since the Administration has entered upon the discharge of the duties and trusts reposed in it by the people, no member has been more violently and unjustly assailed than Mr. Collamer. Entering upon an office, numbering 17,000 appointments within its gift, exclusive of contractors and agents, and finding more than nine-tenths of them filled with noisy and avowed opponents of the Administration—most of them with men who, in the Presidential election employed their offices as electioneering instruments to defeat the popular will, and to calumniate General Taylor—Mr. Collamer has endeavored to improve the legitimate business of his department by the dismissal of brawling partisans and incompetent incumbents, and to remove the extreme proscription by which the Whig party was excluded from any participation in the emoluments or honors of the Post Office Department, under the dynasty of Mr. Polk, and indeed, under every administration since the first term of General Jackson. Because he has endeavored to improve the facilities of intercourse between all points of the country, because he has imparted new vigor to the Post Office service, and because he has not retained the mischievous of a proscription party whose only notion of duty was to subvert political beliefs. Mr. Collamer has been calumniated from one end of the Union to the other, and branded as "a public executioner."

There is much of personal grief as of political indignation in these slanders and denunciations, for the party organs which have enjoyed the protection and patronage of the Post Office Department, feel that an influence upon which they relied for support and favor, has been placed beyond their control, and that the great machine of office can no longer be turned to their advantage. *Hinc illae lacrymae.*
In proportion to the abuse which has

been showered upon Mr. Collamer, he has grown in the regard and affection of the party to which he is attached, as he has in the estimation of the country at large, by the efficient, wise and impartial administration of this Department. He brings into the public service the experience of several years as a distinguished member of Congress, the reputation of eminent ability on the Supreme bench of Vermont, untiring industry, discreet and active judgment, a character never assailed by the suspicion of reproach, and a determination to render his department what it was intended to be by law, an element of usefulness and intelligence to the whole country, and not a party medium, such as it has been for the last twenty years.

We venture the prediction that Judge Collamer will signalize his administration by useful reforms and important improvements, and that he will win for himself a reputation and that will redound to the honor of General Taylor's Cabinet, elevating him as a public officer, and rendering lasting benefits to every section of our widespread republic. Let him but continue as he has begun and the result cannot be doubtful. Phila. Amer.

THE STAR.



Libertas et veritas solum.

RALEIGH, JUNE 13, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA—COMMENCEMENT, &c.

The commencement of this venerable State institution took place on Thursday, June 7th. There was an immense concourse of people present from every section of the State, presenting at one view the wisdom, wit and beauty of North Carolina. Not a solitary event occurred to mar the enjoyments of the day, and every thing went off with the best order and in the most interesting manner that could have been desired.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings preceding Commencement, Declamations selected from the Freshman and Sophomore classes entertained the audience with select and well delivered orations. On Wednesday morning Gov. GRAHAM, agreeably to appointment, delivered the annual address before the two Literary Societies. Public expectation was raised to the highest pitch on the occasion, and there is nothing of flattery when we say that his address fully met that expectation, and received as it richly deserved the applause of the gay and the approbation of the thoughtful. To our judgment it appeared to be one of the most finished productions of the kind to which we ever listened. Of course it will be published, when we advise all lovers of literature to drink in its wisdom and excellency.

On the afternoon of the same day, Jas. T. MORRHEAD Esq., addressed the Society of Alumni, at some length, in a solid and sensible manner. It was replete with strong argument and good sense. We hope to be able to peruse it in print. We must content ourselves for the present merely with giving the list of Graduates and the "Scheme of Exercises" for commencement day.—We regret having no means of laying before the friends of the young men, who distinguished themselves during the past collegiate year by punctuality and proficiency in their duties, the annual report of the President. Perhaps we may have space for it next week. Of the honorary degrees conferred we recollect but two:—on Dr. L. C. MANLY of this City A. M. and on Hon. W. A. GRAHAM the distinguished and well-merited degree of L. L. D.

The following is a list of the Graduating class:

- Meers, T. M. Arrington, Jacobus M. Johnson,
- Johannes Troup Banks, Johannes M. Johnston,
- Kemp Plummer Battle, Gulielmus Hogan Jones,
- Benjamin Yancy Beale, Carolus Eden Lowther,
- Ephraimus J. Brevard, Nathanael McLean,
- Jacobus P. Bryan, Johannes C. McNair,
- Johannes A. Curbett, Malcomus McNair,
- Alexander Cunningham, Edwardus Mallett,
- Johnston M. De Berniere, Gulielmus G. Pool,
- Gulielmus A. Dick, Thomas J. Robinson,
- Gulielmus B. Dorch, Jeaneus Benj. Sanders,
- Henricus M. Dunsenbury, Jacobus P. Seales,
- Fourney George, Carolus R. Thomas,
- Thomas D. High, Daniel Thomas Towles,
- Petrus M. Hale, Bryan W. Whitfield,
- Gulielmus E. Hill, Johannes A. Whitfield,
- Petrus Evans Hines, Northam B. Whitfield,
- Samuel T. Iredell, Georgius V. Young.

The following is the Programme for commencement day taken from the "Scheme of Exercises."

FORENOON.

- 1. Sacred Music.
- 2. Prayer.
- 3. Salutatory Oration, [in Latin] PETER M. HALE, Fayetteville.
- 4. Oration, "Necessary Dependence of Liberty on Law." WM. B. DORTCH, Lagrange, Tenn.
- 5. "The Bible, considered apart from its Divine Character." WILLIAM G. POOL, Elizabeth City.
- 6. "Agriculture." N. B. WHITFIELD, Danapolis, Sta.
- 7. "Poetry of the Middle Ages." JAMES P. SCALES, Rockingham Co.

8. "Authors—Their Influence." FOUKEY GEORGE, Cal.

9. "Influence of Scotland on Civil and Religious Liberty." JOHN C. McNair, Robinson Co.

10. "Influence and Position of America." CHARLES E. LOWTHER, Edenton.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration, "Association, the true Principle of Human Progress." THOMAS M. ARRINGTON, Nash Co.

2. Oration, "Influence of Public Opinion." J. A. WHITFIELD, Louder Co., Va.

3. Oration, "Love of Country." THOMAS D. HAIGH, Fayetteville.

4. Oration, "Christianity and Civilization." CHARLES R. THOMAS, Beaufort.

5. Oration, "Palestine." THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville.

6. Annual Report.

7. Degrees Conferred.

8. Valedictory.

9. Sacred Music.

10. Benediction.

The Concert at the Raleigh Female Classical Institute, on Friday evening last, afforded a delightful entertainment to the audience, and reflected much credit on the institution, which, though in its infancy, already numbers about sixty pupils, and is deservedly increasing in numbers and public favor—fording, as it does, advantages for female education equal to any institution in the country.

CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX.

The Greensboro Patriot of the 6th speaking of the progress of the Small-pox in that community, says:—"A medical neighbor informs us that there have been so far, thirty-two cases, all, as nearly as he can ascertain, from the very mildest case of varioloid to the most malignant form of confluent small-pox. Out of the thirty-two there have been four deaths, including the infant mentioned above. Vaccination, where it had taken proper and timely effect upon the system, has perhaps every case been the means of saving the patient not only from death, but from any great severity of the disease.

"We shall be rejoiced when the time arrives that the disappearance of the scourge from our community can be announced. The business of our town continues at a stand-still in all departments; and the effect is reciprocated upon the country to a considerable extent."

By private advices we learn that there have been 34 cases and 4 deaths at and in the vicinity of Greensboro, and that great alarm exists in the community both as to count of small-pox and Cholera; it being the accredited report that 5 cases of the latter disease (Cholera) have appeared at Danville, Va. The Danville Register, however, says that "this report is without shadow of foundation."

The cholera is certainly in Richmond. Several cases, probably a dozen or more, have occurred there, most of which have proved fatal. It has also made its appearance in a few cases at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, &c. though the Baltimore American denies that any case has appeared in that city. It is rapidly abating in Norfolk, and has entirely disappeared at Charleston, Kanawha.

The Nashville Whig of 21st says 8 deaths had occurred in that place in as many days previous, but the physicians did not think that cholera existed as an epidemic. The ten new cases occurred in New York on Friday, and in St. Louis on 31st there were four deaths from cholera. It has also appeared at Brooklyn, Albany and Buffalo, N. Y. and probably at other places in the State, but at Chicago the disease was somewhat subsiding. It exists at several other towns on the Lakes.

It is stated upon authority which seems reliable that the Cabinet have decided to make the following diplomatic appointments:

- Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Mass. Minister to England.
- Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Va. Minister to France.
- Ex-Governor Graham of N. C. Minister to Spain.
- Belle Peyton of La. Minister to Chile.
- Col. McClellan of Miss. Charge to New-Granada.
- T. L. Crittenden of Ky. Consul at Liverpool.
- Lemmas Drayner of N. Y. Consul to Havre.
- Ex-Gov. Kent, of Me. Consul at Rio Janeiro.

New-Orleans, Sunday, June 3. Capt. Grant has abandoned all efforts to stop the great Crevasse, and expresses an opinion that it cannot be done until the river falls. The water is still rising frightfully in the city.

The Southern Literary Messenger for June has come to hand filled as usual with varied and valuable matter.