

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western reached New York on Tuesday with one week's later accounts from Liverpool—being of the 11th instant.

The news is not politically important. Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny per pound, and corn one shilling per quarter, over the last reported prices. In commercial affairs generally there was some improvement.

The latest news received in England from this country in connexion with the speeches of Mr. Haywood and Mr. Calhoun, was considered favorable to the continuance of peace.

Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays, the House of Commons to the 17th and the House of Lords to the 21st. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that the Irish coercion bill will be taken up again on the 17th, and on the Monday following the corn importation bill.

The debates in Parliament seem to have been confined to Irish and railway affairs. These topics also engross the attention of the journals.

Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough, who have distinguished themselves by military services in India, have been elevated to the Peerage.

The Prince de Joinville has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. He has been making a tour of inspection to several naval stations, Toulon and others, and the papers speak of excellent effects produced by his rigid examinations.

There has been another Ministerial crisis in Spain, Gen. Narvaez having quarrelled with two of his colleagues. The latest intelligence from Madrid states that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. Mr. Istriz is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armero, Minister of Marine; M. Bgana remains as Minister of Justice; M. Mon is in the Finance.

The recall of General O'Donnell from the Government of Cuba is announced.—General Ronelli is appointed to succeed him.

The Polish insurrection is entire crushed. The leaders were being imprisoned in all quarters. Potocki, one of the leaders, has been condemned to death, and executed at Siedce.

In Persia the cholera is raging with devastating effect.

The Cape of Good Hope papers, which come down to the middle of February, state that the Kafirs mediated an attack upon Graham's Town. The Governor had taken the requisite precautions to repel the attack, and the colonists, alarmed by the rumors of impending hostilities, had put themselves in an attitude of defence. But the probability was that the affair would end without blows.

The following compend of the remainder of the intelligence is made up from the Liverpool Times of the 11th instant:

Commercial matters wear an improved aspect. Affairs are still sufficiently bad; but, comparatively speaking, not so much so as they were a week ago. The decision of Parliament respecting the pending railway bills will speedily bring into circulation large quantities of capital that have been withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade.

The tariff, like Mahomet's coffin, is suspended in mid-air, between the higher and the lower powers; but, pending its fate, more advantage is being taken of the Treasury order for liberating goods from bond on payment of the reduced duties. During the present week the receipts at the Custom-house have been large—a tolerable proof that the commercial world think the tariff will ultimately find its way to the statute-book.

The American provision trade has partaken of the facilities which the Treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of beef and provisions have been released from bond under the low duties, and are finding their way into general consumption.

The revenue returns to the 5th of April exhibit some curious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quarter's revenue, owing to the general stagnation of trade, shows a deficiency in the customs of half a million, and in the excise of more than a quarter of a million.—The year's deficiency in the customs amounts to nearly two millions and a half and upwards of £300,000 in the excise.—But the stamps have increased £400,000, the post office £200,000. The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions. The most gratifying feature in the penny postage has worked admirably. Nevertheless, thanks to the income tax, there is a clear surplus of two millions and a half above the expenditure.

The falling off on the year's income is to be attributed to the remission of taxation during the previous year. Since the last budget taxes to the extent of three millions and a quarter have been taken off articles which entered largely into the consumption of the manufacturers and the business classes.

The British corn trade continues dull, and prices are 8s. lower than at the beginning of the year. A variety of causes will account for the stagnation. The uncertainty which exists about the future is a main element, and no wonder, when it is reflected that the passing of the corn bill before Parliament will at once reduce the duty from 18s. to 4s. Again, the mildness of the weather has checked the demand for bread-stuffs. A low temperature always increases the consumption of food. And, finally, the growth of vegetables, from the same cause, has been prolific, and superseded to a very considerable extent the use of wheat bread. These combined causes have kept down the price of flour, and will continue to depress the market until all uncertainty about the future ceases.

We have noticed on more than one occasion recently the high estimation in which Indian corn, as an article of food, has risen on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday evening corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is fast superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed a praiseworthy feeling of pride at finding the people of that country preferring what he justly styles "a better and more generous description of food."

The Cotton market has improved since the sailing of the Caledonia. On Wednesday there was a good deal of business doing, the sales exceeding 10,000 bales.—On Thursday the sales amounted to upwards of 5,000 bales; but yesterday, being Good Friday, there was no business done. Upon the whole, the tone of the market is firmer, and prices have improved nearly an eighth—a gratifying fact in the present state of the commercial world. The steadiness of the demand is encouraging as regards the future.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration to America from Ireland has set in this year earlier than usual. The quays at Cork are crowded to inconvenience with passengers and their luggage. Already one vessel has sailed with a full complement of passengers; and twenty-three others, with nearly four thousand emigrants, are preparing at that port for sea.

ARRIVAL OF POULTRY FROM AMERICA.—On Sunday, the *Agalma*, 500 tons, arrived in St. Catharine's docks, from Boston, with twenty-five cases of turkeys, geese, and capons; also, six boxes of red indigo, of superior quality. They were packed in ice to preserve them. We believe this to be the first importation of the kind.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. GENERAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH. FIRST SESSION.

Friday, May 1, 1846.
The Conference met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Winans, who nominated Rev. Mr. Early as President pro tem. of the Conference.

Bishop Soule was present, but as he does not geographically belong to the Church South, and as Bishop Andrew was absent, Mr. Early was appointed President pro tem.

A portion of the Holy Scriptures was read by the Rev. Mr. Winans. A hymn was then sung, and the Throne of Grace addressed by the Rev. gentleman in an eloquent and appropriate prayer.

Certificates of delegates to the Conference, (a list of which will be published at another time,) were then read.

Three Delegates being absent, Dr. Winans moved that the Conference adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. This motion was withheld for the present, in order to afford the Delegates from the Indian mission an opportunity to furnish evidence of their election.

Mr. Drake contended that the motion to adjourn having been withheld, it was to all intents and purposes withdrawn, and he moved that the Conference proceed to elect a Secretary.

Dr. Winans thereupon renewed his motion to adjourn, and the vote being taken, the motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Drake then renewed his motion to go into the election of a Secretary, which motion having been carried, the Rev. Mr. T. N. Ralston, of the Kentucky Conference, was unanimously elected Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. T. O. Summers Assistant Secretary of the Conference.

The Rev. Samuel Bryant, of the N. C. Conference was the assistant Secretary pro tem.

The Delegates from the Indian Mission having produced satisfactory testimony of their election, were admitted to seats in the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Crowder offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Editors of the Southern and Southwestern Advocates be a Committee for publication, whose business it shall be to supervise all publications of reports of proceedings, with authority to employ a Reporter.

Rev. Mr. Lee moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the clause authorizing the Committee to employ a Reporter—He preferring that the Conference should make the selection. Pending a discussion of this subject, Rev. Dr. Capers moved an adjournment, which motion was carried; and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lane, the Conference adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Methodist Southern Conference.—This body commenced its first session in this Town on yesterday. There are a good many distinguished Clergymen present, and the proceedings will be watched with interest by the public.

Owing, it is supposed, to a failure of the connection between Wilmington and Charleston, a number of the Southern Delegates have not yet arrived.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

The Vatican.—The immense pile of building is beyond all imagination. I was told its extreme length through the apartments, and not duplicating a single room, was 79,000 feet, or nearly 14 English miles. It has 4,000 rooms, and 2,000 flights of stairs. This immense pile contains most of the antiquities of Rome, as well as most of the celebrated statuary and paintings of the early as well as the modern artists. The sculpture is great; the inimitable Apollo Belvidere, and the truly great Dying Gladiator, with 10,000 more, some very fine, and others common; all the Caesars, and all the Roman Emperors, Presidents and Senators, as well as the orators and poets, and a host of gods of sea, land, and air. The whole is a world of the fine arts, on a much greater scale than any other city can boast of; in fact, than all the cities of Christendom together.

An unsexed Woman.—A young woman was recently taken to the N. Y. City Hospital from Anthony street, with a broken leg, who goes by the name of "Johnny." It is said that she has acted in the capacity of stage driver nearly three years on one of the omnibus routes in the city. Dressed in male apparel, she chewed tobacco, smoked cigars, drank brandy, and swore as valiantly as any of her confederates; and her sex was never discovered. It was during this time that she adopted this name, which is now the only one by which she is known.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We find in the Alexandria Gazette the following just and pointed observations:

"We often see in the Administration papers appeals to the people to support the policy of Mr. Polk's Administration. This might be all very well, if these guides would show us what the 'policy of the Administration' really is—or as we see it well expressed, by a cotemporary, 'tell us the latitude of the Administration!' The friends of those in power should themselves agree in opinion, concerning their own policy, before they invoke the country to its support. They should first say, whether 54 40 or 49 is the orthodox line of boundary—if appropriations for rivers and harbors are proper—if the Sub-Treasury bill, as passed by the House, is to be the creed—if the Tariff can be supported north of Mason's and Dixon's line, &c., &c., &c.—All these points ought to be settled, beyond dispute, before they talk about the policy of the Administration. We have as yet seen no recognized principle of policy adopted by the Administration, and united in generally by the party, except that of turning Whigs out of office, and putting friends of the dominant party into their places,—and even this last principle creates, occasionally, some little grumbling in the parts of the country where they are not used to the process. No! no! Mr. Haywood and Mr. Allen must unite in the Senate—and the Western and Southern leaders embrace in the House of Representatives, or appeals to support the 'policy of the Administration,' will be considered by intelligent men as vain words, conveying no other meaning than the old one, of keeping the party together, in order that those who are its head may continue to enjoy the spoils, or divide them amongst their parasites and favorites."

The tenacity with which the Administration party adhere together at the polls, in the face of the contrariety of opinion exhibited by them in the councils of the country, not only upon the application of great principles, but upon those very principles themselves upon which they profess to be united, is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the times; and at least it would be so, were not the mystery solved by that emphatic declaration of one of their own leaders, who said that they are bound together "by the cohesive power of public plunder." That declaration is confirmed by the present position of the party, who, as our friend of the Alexandria Gazette well remarks, seem to have concentrated on no "principle," since the inauguration of Mr. Polk, except that of proscribing Whig office-holders, and putting Locofocos in their place!

On the question of Internal Improvement by the General Government, for example, we have seen, at this session of Congress, nearly a moiety of the party voting for the appropriation of millions of dollars to this object, without scruple, and even denouncing the contracted policy of their political associates, who, more faithful to their professions, oppose the system, both as unwarranted by the Constitution, and as corrupting in its tendencies—one section invoking and predicting a Presidential veto, in the event of the passage of these bills, and the other deprecating and defying it! Now, we would ask, of which of these opposing sections of the party, of which Mr. Polk is the common head, is he the true representative? And yet, were Mr. Polk a candidate for re-election, (an event by no means improbable,) with one voice these "strict constructionists" would unite cordially and zealously in his support, as if there were in truth no seemingly impassable gulf between them!

So, too, on the Tariff—upon which, however, we admit there is a nearer approach to unanimity in action, though we doubt whether there be not as wide a diversity of sentiment among them in relation to the principle involved in the controversy between the two great parties.—

From the fact, so often proclaimed by the Washington Union, during the preceding summer and autumn, that Mr. Walker was incessantly and laboriously employed in the preparation of a plan for the action of Congress, it was reasonable to suppose that this subject would be promptly taken up and disposed of. But, nearly five months have elapsed since Congress assembled; yet, after the most remarkable delay in bringing the Administration project before the House, it is still permitted to slumber upon the table, while other measures of inferior importance are day after day elaborately debated.—Why this extraordinary hesitation in making the long threatened assault upon the existing revenue system, which has been so bitterly assailed as the incarnation of all that is heretical in principle, and all that is odious and oppressive in practice, and which, if it be so, should not be permitted to remain on the statute book one hour? Why, too, do they stamp upon the very face of their own bill a confession of their own want of confidence in its adaptation to the very purpose for which it is designed? And why is it, above all, that, with a majority of about SEVENTY in the House of Representatives, the fate of this bill is confessedly doubtful, and if it pass at all, will receive the sanction of a bare majority? On this subject, therefore, as well as upon Internal Improvement, the Locofoco party is divided by irreconcilable diversities of sentiment—yet when the summons "to the polls," is heard, these marked differences are all forgotten, and they move forward in unbroken phalanx at the word of command!

There is, perhaps, less difference of sentiment among our opponents on the Sub-Treasury, than upon any other question of domestic policy. Yet it is perfectly obvious, that, while their previous commitments bind them to its adoption, they approach it most reluctantly, and shrink appalled from the apprehended consequences of its passage. The House of Representatives, it is true, hurried the Sub-Treasury bill through almost without discussion, and gave it the most stringent shape possible. But its advocates in that body well knew it had to pass another ordeal before it became a law of the land, or, we doubt not, they would have lingered much longer over it, besides giving to its features a milder and less repulsive aspect.—And now look to the Senate, ("we thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word,") confidently, if not for the rejection of the measure, at least for such a change of its provisions as will soften the rigor of its operations, and mitigate its pernicious effects. The language of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, [Mr. Lewis,] in reply to Mr. Webster's enquiries, on Wednesday last, inspires with a

strong hope that the conservative influence of that body will be exerted to counteract the heading impetuosity of the other branch of Congress, in this as well as in other important measures. So far as the recommendation of that Committee may have any influence, the "pressure" which, by this very act of postponement, it is confessed, must naturally result from the measure, whenever it shall go into operation, will be at least delayed long enough to permit those interested to prepare for the evil day. It may pertinently be asked, however, why a measure should be persisted in, the consequences of which must be so confessedly injurious? Why, when we are sailing on a smooth sea, shall we voluntarily run our bark upon rocks and breakers? Why incur the hazards of shipwreck, when before us lies a safe channel? But we did not intend to discuss the wisdom of their policy, so much as to direct public attention to the dissensions in the ranks of our opponents, perplexing their "matured counsels." Yet so well disciplined are they, that, even tacit confessions like these, extorted from one portion of the party in regard to the probable mischievous effects of the measures proposed by another, will exert no disturbing influence upon their action when the bugles of their leaders summon them to the fight!

We need but refer to the Oregon controversy as another striking illustration of the discordant opinions of the Administration party—one section of which, headed by Cass and Allen, insist upon the assertion, even at the hazard of war, of the American title to the extreme limits of the territory in dispute, to which they allege the party is bound not less by the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, than by the voluntary pledges of Mr. Polk; whilst Calhoun and Benton [ominous conjunction!] as boldly affirm that it is the duty of the Administration to compromise the question, if it can, by a surrender of more than six degrees of latitude to Great Britain. And both sections of the party, with equal boldness, although occupying such antagonist positions, claim to speak the sentiments of the President; and both, perhaps, would to-morrow, were he a candidate for reelection, strain every nerve to promote his triumph!

We have thus hastily grouped together some of the important questions upon which the Administration party differ among themselves as widely as they do from the Whigs. Is it not pertinent and proper, therefore, when complaints are made by them, of the hostility evinced by the Whigs to their policy, that we should require them to tell us definitely and precisely what that policy is? We confess that to us it seems to be a "tesselated pavement," as well in the diversity of its colors, as in the compactness of its various and dissimilar parts.

From the Richmond Whig of April 27.
SIGNS OF FEAR.

Senator Lewis, in responding to the interrogatories addressed to him, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, a few days ago, in reference to the time at which the Sub-Treasury Bill would probably be reported to the Senate for its action, and to the amendments which might be suggested, observed that the Committee had determined to give precedence to the bill establishing the Warehousing System, and likewise to bills establishing Branch Mints at New York and Charleston. We would enquire why it is that the Senate, more cautious and prudent than the popular branch of Congress, deems it necessary to precede the introduction of the contemplated Financial System by other measures, having no immediate connection with it, though one of them, we admit, will be wholly unnecessary, except as a cumbersome and costly appendage to that system? And why is the assurance given, too, that, if the bill should ultimately pass, its vital provision, divested of which it is a body without a soul, requiring all government dues to be paid in specie, instead of going into effect in the month of June, as required by the Finance Bill, shall not be enforced earlier than January next? If the measure be a wise one, why defer the period at which its auspicious influence shall be exerted for the benefit of the country? If it is the "constitutional" treasury, which, for the first time since the adoption of the Constitution, now more than half a century ago, we are about to establish, why postpone for a day a duty which the framers of the Constitution and all their successors, until Mr. Van Buren's time, most strangely overlooked, or most criminally neglected to perform? Why this delay—why the trembling hesitation with which the subject is approached—the shrinking back from the consequences of the meditated deed, which they are pledged, but which nevertheless they fear to do? Mr. Lewis is himself candid enough to inform us. The Warehousing System, he tells the country, is intended as "A REMEDIAL MEASURE, in its tendency strongly calculated to RELIEVE ANY PRESSURE that may result from a sudden or precipitate introduction of the 'specie clauses' of the Sub-Treasury bill;" while the Branch Mints, totally useless and unnecessary for any other purpose, since we have already in operation a number of Institutions of a similar character, more than adequate to the legitimate purposes for which they were originally designed, will be requisite to facilitate [we are not told how.] the introduction of specie payments into the Treasury."

These are candid admissions, for which we are indebted to the Chairman of the Finance Committee—himself an advocate of a measure, the adoption of which requires this preliminary legislation, in order to mitigate the severity of its effects! The simple announcement of the fact that the adoption of the Warehousing System is essential as a "remedial measure," ought to be sufficient to condemn the policy, the evils of which that system is confessedly necessary to mitigate. Why abandon a system under which, while the public money is infinitely safer (we say so without fear of contradiction,) than it can possibly be under that by which it is supposed to be substituted, the currency is sound, and the country is in a prosperous condition? Why, above all, replace it by a plan, from the operation of which it advocates themselves so confidently anticipate a "pressure," that, in order to guard against it, they deem it necessary to precede its introduction by a confessedly remedial measure? Is it not wiser to adhere to the existing mode of disbursing and keeping the public funds, so long as it works well, rather than to substitute it by another, which, from its very nature, we know will operate with so much severity, that even its friends are afraid to adopt it without first taking precautionary measures to guard against its injurious effects? Is not that very measure condemned upon its very face, which its friends admit cannot be safely adopted without "giving precedence" to others calculated to "relieve the pressure" which it must necessarily produce? Why, we ask, in the name of common sense, adopt a system which requires us to resort to "a remedial measure" in advance, when we have already in operation a plan which

needs no such preliminary legislation to avert its mischiefs? One might with as much reason take a dose of arsenic, having first used the precaution of swallowing an antidote by which its poisonous effects might be so far neutralized as to prevent the extinction of life!

We have remarked above that the specie clause of the Sub-Treasury bill is its vital feature, divested of which it would be a piece of cumbersome machinery, chiefly objectionable on the score of the increase of federal patronage, and of the facilities it would furnish to embezzlement and defalcation. It is that clause of the bill from which a pressure is apprehended, and from which, if it be enforced, a pressure must necessarily arise. We need not attempt to argue a proposition so plain that even the best friends of the proposed change are constrained to admit it. But we cannot refrain from calling public attention, in this connection, to the strong and emphatic condemnation passed by Senator McDuffie, upon this measure in 1838, the year after Mr. Van Buren had, by his official imprimatur, given the "democratic" impress to this "federal conception," as the Globe characterized it in 1838, when Gen. Gordon, introduced it into the House of Representatives as the antagonist of Gen. Jackson's and Amos Kendall's Pet Bank League. Mr. McDuffie, in a letter to Col. Towns, of Georgia, used this strong language—"to the truth and force of which we as heartily subscribe now as we did at the time it was written:

"I regard (said he) the scheme of exacting specie payments for Government dues, to the exclusion of the 'bills of specie-paying Banks, as a measure fraught with such deleterious consequences, that I do not believe it would be endured. Specie is not our currency—it is merely a standard to which we refer, by means of the 'exchanges, to ascertain when the currency is redundant. Paper credit is our actual currency; and to destroy that would be to produce one of the most unjust and ruinous revolutions which ever desolated the earth."

The letter from which this paragraph is taken, was written after Mr. Calhoun had given in his adhesion to Van Buren on this question; and we hope to see Mr. McDuffie reiterating this opinion on the floor of the Senate, and exerting his strong powers to avert the catastrophe which he so eloquently depicts.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce Hezekiah Turner, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce John L. Graham, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

WHIGS ATTEND!

A meeting of the Whigs of Rowan County was held on Thursday, 7th May, 1846, in Salisbury, which being organized by appointing Captain John McCulloch, Chairman, and Levi Trexler, Esq., Secretary, the following resolution was adopted on motion of J. B. Lord, Esq.:

"Whereas, the proper season is approaching for the nomination of suitable candidates to represent the county of Rowan in the next General Assembly, and a general expression of public sentiment being desired—

Be it Resolved, That a Convention of the Whig Party be held in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 23d of May, (inst.) and that delegates be chosen by the respective Captain's Companies, to represent them in the Convention.

Loco Candidates for Rowan.—Mr. John W. Ellis has formally declared himself a candidate for re-election to the Commons in the next Legislature. Mr. C. F. Fisher, is also understood to be a candidate for the Commons, and Mr. John Fraley, alias (self-styled) "old bald," for the Senate. This ticket the party regard as a very strong one; and as the Whigs seem backward in bringing out their men, it is easy to discover in democratic faces a self-complacency, and in their manners an archness, which seems to say to us we have you now! Deluded mortals! Do they believe there is a Whig in the county who will sacrifice his political faith? who will renounce it and embrace locofocoism? Vain hope! How then can they be elected? It is true, Mr. Ellis was elected two years ago, but that is no reason he should be re-elected, much less that Mr. Fisher and Fraley shall also enjoy the same success. Mr. Ellis had said then, which he has not now—advantages that no longer exist. He and all the rest of them are good for salt river.

OUR COUNTY COURT

has been in session this week, in the performance of its ordinary business. Nothing of general interest transpired in its proceedings. A majority of the Magistrates being in attendance yesterday, they proceeded to the transaction of County business: Robert E. Love was elected County Solicitor, Thomas T. Maxwell was re-elected Trustee, and A. J. Fleming was elected County Surveyor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of James B. Crosby. The Court also appointed Inspectors of elections—three to the boxes for Sheriff and School, and three to the boxes for Governor and members to the Legislature. The tax rates for the present year were also laid. It was raised 8 cts. on the poll and 4 cts. on real estate. There was also an appropriation made to defray the expenses of sending to the Deaf and Dumb School, at Raleigh, a young woman by the name of Margaret Gales, who is a deaf mute. The appropriation was made without a dissenting voice, a fact that speaks well for Rowan.

Our candidates for Sheriff, impressed with the demoralizing effects of the practice of treating, have agreed to refrain from it.

It will be seen from every part of this paper, the House of Representatives, all probability, date suit the views of the session, but adjourn on the issue of the appropriation meet again in October, Monday in December, then, we suppose, the majority of those States, then, we suppose, the priviled of the great vantages of the Tariff this stab at the interest the abominable Sub-T with all possible despicable means was sorted to by any party tant question as the the United States, though any party have ventured to spy the of the country as been doing on this meeting of the press one, we presume. lie mind has been held so long in susp this their only hope, ther pressure, such Administration of M all hope has well despair seems to have every lover of his happiness. How long is to continue—or will submit to have analyzed by such unwh has characterized the length and breadth land, we know not a brighter day is yet on our beloved country be long before her mable resources will Nation take her stand the greatest and most pires of the world. not far distant when liberal system of log the whole land, such adopted wherever the has been permitted to One word more, on this topic. What a gress accomplished d they have been in s is a plain one. A manner, towards ene lic or individual ente other hand, the Dem plunged us into a war why? Not because ed to encroach upon cause Locofocoism popularity—to streng the affections of the gained by the most tion and deception.

Mr. LEAK adds the people of this House on yesterday, didate for Governor, and a quarter, in a for nothing new or out the whole, it shon nality—the sentiments of every other Lococo their great leader. M the small fry politicie briefly upon the racterized, as a silem der, without adduc ble argument in sup assertion. He next distribution policy, rupt Law, and Hallo the State, reiterating worn-out and fallac seem the burden and general. During the Mr. Leak never men surry to those present, entirely while he w Locofocos were the that this abominable to commerce and the try, just passed the tives, contained a cla dures of the Govern ter. We suppose it for him to notice this not have talked with L. concluded by ban difficulty existing in ty as to whether he be the candidate, and tention to abide by "clique" at Raleigh speech was a poor a

VIRGINIA The election for m lature, came off in ultimo, and has resu Locofocoism's assu ganded nine member of Delegates, and ate. By this result Senator, the term of on the 4th March o

The U. S. Revenue ed at New Orleans, after in surveying the coast of light houses.