and, as we firmly believe, our just rights. But the cession of the vacant soil might be politic and endurable, provided that private rights, already long acquired and enjoyed by British subjects, were duly respected; and they must, beyond all question, be protected by the *ultimatum* of England.

Between these two proposals lies the question of peace or war; narrowed, as these controversies always are, to a small issue, but, nevertheless, broad enough to swallow up the peace of the world.

The moderate members of the Senate make the 49th parallel their "fighting line." President Polk is evidently more disposed to lean to the side of resistance than concession, and, on our side, we can really discover no motive or argument to justify us in any farther departure from the position assumed long ago by the British Government, and confirmed by the emphatic declarations of the Ministers and the Crown.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen, close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3d, 1846.

SIR—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval by Her Majesty of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took; and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritatively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing to do but to await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. *Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue by means of direct negotiation, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening.* If not, it will then be for her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to adopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise.

I am, &c.

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3, 6 P. M. 1846.

Sir—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the United States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now announced.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] ABERDEEN.

IRELAND.

We have still to record the receipt of alarming intelligence from the sister country, giving the detail of the approaching famine, which has already made its appearance in several parts of the country, bringing with it a train of diseases, the results of which it is very painful to contemplate. Meetings are being held in various parts to devise means to arrest the progress of the evil, and procure work and food for this now starving peasantry. A meeting of the citizens of Waterford was held on the 7th instant, the mayor in the chair, to adopt measures to meet the existing destitution in the borough. A local relief committee was appointed. During the proceedings, the following observations were made by the Rev. Mr. Shehan:—'There was was never such destitution in the city as there is at present. Show me a mason, carpenter or any other tradesman employed. The artisans have no employment, and consequently they are in a state of destitution. I took the trouble of examining the reports of the Farming Institution, and I found that in march 1843, potatoes of the best quality were sold at 2½d a stone; in 1844, at 4½d; in 1845 at 3½d; and now, this year, they are as high as 7d to 8½d; by retail, and it is by retail, that the poor buy them. As there is no employment, and prices are so very high, there must be extreme destitution.' Committees have been formed at Ballyduff, Killenkere, and Balleborough, County Carvan. Accounts pour in upon us daily of their increasing distress.

In many places there are no potatoes left—in none will the fast perishing root be found after May. A Castlebar paper has the following, heeded Famine in Mayo:—'This gaunt and long dreaded scourge has at last broken forth. We have been written to from several parts of this extensive country, by gentlemen upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, giving the most awful accounts of the sufferings of the people at this early period of the year. Even at Turlough, in the immediate neighborhood of this town, many families are at this moment, we learn, without food; and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions in time, that their children may not die! At the market of Castlebar on Saturday last, provisions, which were hitherto considered reasonble, rose to an alarming height—potatoes from 2½d to 5d per stone, and oatmeal from 13s to 16p er cwt

A great riot has taken place at Clonmed, in which an attack was made on some mills and shops in that town and neighborhood, and several of them plundered by the mob. A meeting was held in the court-house at Clonmel—Capt. Osborne, J. P., in the chair. A subscription list was entered into and over 500*l*, subscribed, for the purpose of giving employment to the inhabitants in its vicinity alone.

The repeal association had its usual weekly meeting on Monday, April 13. Mr. O'Connell was present, and spoke very forcibly against the Coercion bill. The rent was upwards of 200 pounds.

From FRANCE there is no news, except that contained in the following paragraph of the Journal des Debats of the 17th ultimo:

Attempt to kill the King of the French.—The following intelligence has been received from Folkestone, by means of the Electric Telegraph. About half past five o'clock on Thursday, as the King was returning from his drive in the forest of Fontainbleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at his Majesty. Providence preserved the King's life. Ehe Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess of Nemours, and the Prince and the Princess of Salerno, were in the carriage with the King. Three balls cut the fringes of the Char-a-banc—no one was struck—a piece of the wadding was picked up by the Queen. The assassin was immediately arrested; his name is Laconate; he is an old general guardian of the forest of Fontainbleau.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Spain announce that Narvaez, in consequence of his quarrel with Ceristina, has been driven out of the country. He had fled into the south of France, and at Bayonne was met by his wife. The liberty of the press has been restored, and other outrages upon freedom are being softened, or in some way atoned for.

MARKETS.—The diminished receipt of cotton had occasioned an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. on nearly all kinds of American.

Indian corn was selling in London at 38 a 41s per 480 lbs., an advance of 1 a 2s.

Wheat brought 2d. advance per 70 lbs., and Canadian flour had advanced 6d. U. S. sweet flour in bond brought 32 a 33s 6d.

LONDON, April 18.

MONEY MARKET.—Not any very material change in the money market. Since the sailing of the Great Western, bill brokers maintain the rates of discount at 3½ a 4 per cent. In foreign funds, no material change.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

LETTER FROM A FRIEND.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1846, 5 P. M.

Messrs. BRUNER & JAMES,

Dear Sirs: Supposing that you are anxious to know the news from Washington in relation to Mexico, I avail myself of this opportunity, (by Telegraph) to inform you that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives held a meeting yesterday morning at half past seven o'clock, and determined to urge this morning the immediate passage of a bill authorizing the President to receive into the public service 50,000 volunteers and appropriating $10,000,000 to carry on the war against Mexico. I will here close by saying that the city is in great excitement and eager for war. I leave this open till we hear from Washington.

P. S., 5 o'clock. The cars have just got in from Washington, but not the first particle of news, but will certainly receive some further information in the morning, when I will send you all that is of importance in the shape of extra papers of this city.

Respectfully yours, &c., C. S. B.

The bill referred to in the above letter, we learn from the National Intelligencer of the 12th inst., passed the House by the following vote: Yeas, 174—Nays, 14. There would not, probably, have been a dissenting voice, had it not been that the preamble to the bill declares a falsehood: It is in the following words, viz:

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States: Therefore

"*Be it enacted, &c.*"

It is held by a large portion of either branch, that if war exists between the Government of Mexico and the United States, it is *not* by the act of that government, but by the *President of the United States*, who ordered Gen. Taylor to take a position on the soil of Mexico. These members would not withhold the necessary relief to our army now in distress, and therefore voted for the bill, protesting, at the same time, against the falsehood set forth in the preamble to it.

The news of Gen. Taylor's unfortunate situation, and of the loss of a part of his army, has naturally excited a very great interest in the public mind in this country; and will, no doubt, be the means of calling to his aid thousands of his countrymen. The requisition he has made upon the Governors of Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, have no doubt been promptly answered, and we think it very probable, that he and his army are now in safety, if not in the enjoyment of a triumph.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The Mexican news published this (Saturday) morning from the Army of Occupation in Texas has created a profound impression in the city. I hear but one opinion as to the removal of the Army from Corpus Christi to the frontier, and that a condemnation of the change of position. The recent events upon the frontier are regarded as a *quasi* war at least, and information of a collision between the two armies is expected by every mail.

The House of Representatives refused to make inquiries as to the events which have recently transpired, and, as a branch of Congress, appear to be singularly indifferent to the momentous results, both of war and an extraordinary assumption of power on the part of those in authority. It is said, however, that Congress will not act upon so delicate a question as this until brought before the two Houses by the Executive, and it is further said that there will be an Executive Message upon the subject early next week, which may be a recommendation that may be lead to a formal declaration of war. Mr. Slidell, the Minister to Mexico, was in the House to-day, and, Gen. Worth still remains in the city.

The Ingersoll Committee have held four sessions this week, and this morning examined Mr. Trist. Chief Clerk of the State Department, in part. His testimony will close on Monday, when the Committee meet again. Mr. T. was acting Secretary of State when the private papers of the Department—so regarded by Mr. Buchanan—were given or taken possession of by Mr. Ingersoll. He is, therefore, responsible for at least a part of the impropriety which has been committed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 5½ P. M.

The last news from Mexico and Texas, has created a deep feeling in the city, and, in view of its importance and the necessity of doing something to relieve the Army in Texas, the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives have been in session to-day, and will probably report a bill to-morrow for raising Volunteers and for *paying them during their term of service* which the Government has been slow to do heretofore. The committee of Ways and Means, it is also said, have been consulted as to the provisions for carrying out the views of the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message is also expected from the President to-morrow in reference to our Mexican affairs, and probably recommending a Declaration of War. The Executive and his advisers are loudly complained of in the city for the removal of the Army from Corpus Christi, and thus provoking the hostility which have followed and which were sure to follow. All must agree heartily to fight the battles of the country, but the responsibility of war will rest with the President.

P. S. The Committee on Military Affairs will recommend $10,000,000 in money and 50,000 volunteers.

[From the N. O. Tropic Extra, April 29.]

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New-York, Capt. Phillips, has just arrived, bringing Galveston papers of the 27th, and dates from the Army to the 22d. The following persons came passengers:

U. S. Army.—Gen. Worth, Col. Coffin, Col. Fisher, Col. Waite, Major Van Ness, Major March, Capt. Duncan, Capt. McLelland, Capt. Whitehead and Capt. Cobnin, Lieut. Root, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Kain, and seventeen discharged U. S. soldiers.

The iron propeller Hunter, which sailed from Brazos St. Jago in company with the steamer Col. Harney for this port, arrived off Galveston Bar on the 27th, 11 days out, with loss of smoke-pipe and short of fuel. She had encountered very heavy weather, having once been within 70 mils of the Pass and obliged to put back on account of head winds.

We take the subjoined article from the Galveston News of the 24th:

Later From the Army of Occupation.

The schooner L. M. Hitchcock, Capt. Wright, arrived yesterday morning, having left Brazos St. Jago last Sunday.—We are indebted for the following information to Col. March, who came on board the Hitchcock, having left the Camp of Gen. Taylor on the 15th instant:

Our former intelligence by the Hitchcock, in regard to the movement of the army to a position three or four miles below Matamoras, was materially incorrect. On the morning of the 10th ult. when Gen. Taylor found himself exposed to the enemy's fire, with his right and left unprotected in consequence of the peculiar bends of the river, he ordered one division of his army to take position in the bend above and the bend below to town, while with the main army be maintained his first position, where he still remains.—Gen. Taylor has used all diligence to strengthen his position by throwing up breastworks, intrenchments, fortifications, &c., and the Mexican General Ampudia, has been equally industrious in fortifying the town defensively, keeping his soldiers employed night and day. Gen. Taylor's heavy ordinance of eighteen pounders, are said to be situated within point blank shot of Gen. Ampudia's house in the middle of the city, at a ditance of 300 yards. Thus, the two armies have been situated for upwards of two weeks up to our present dates, neither having committed any positive act of hostility upon the other.—On the 10th inst., Col. Cross, commissary General of the army, rode out by himself about 10 o'clock in the morning, to the house of a German, about two miles from the army, where, (as was afterwards ascertained.) he was taken prisoner, by a party of Mexican Rancheros. As soon as he was missing, Gen. Taylor sent a detachment of men, who scoured the country in search of him, but to no purpose.

Two or three days after Captain May, of the 2d Dragoons, took a runaway negro in the neighborhood of the same place where Col. Cross was captured; and from this negro the above information of the taking of Col. Cross was obtained.—Immediately after Gen. Taylor sent a messenger to the Mexican General requesting information whether Col. Cross was prisoner with him or not. The next day Gen. Ampudia sent several officers to the American camp, with the answer that they knew nothing of Col. Cross, but they had made Lieut. Deas a prisoner.—This officer, it appears, had previously crossed the river (but without orders) in search of Col. Cross.) who was his particular friend.) and had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. Much uncertainty and many surmises prevail in regard to the fate of Col. Cross. But the more probable opinion appears to be that his capture was unauthorised by, and unknown to Ampudia; and it is to be feared that he has been murdered by the party by whom he was taken, and his horse, money and clothing divided among them.

On the 14th. Gen. Ampudia sent a formal notice to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to leave his present position within 24 hours, and to evacuate the whole territory West of the Nueces, or that his refusal would be considered a declaration of war. Gen. T. immediately returned for answer, that his orders were to maintain his position on the east bank of the river, and that he should do so, especially as the roads were muddy, and it was unpleasant for retreating at this season. Shortly after the reception of this answer, the Mexican army partially withdrew from the town, and a portion of the troops disappeared from the West bank of the river. Thus closes the last act of the drama as far as reported that has yet been performed.

This movement of the enemy is quite as inexplicable to Gen. Taylor as to every body else. Col. March informs us that a report has been put in circulation, that the threatened hostilities are only suspended till the 1st of June, then to be renewed, we suppose with redoubled energy and still more slaughter.

Gen. Taylor is prosecuting the fortifications at Point Isabel, with steady perseverance.

Before he returned the above answer to Ampudia, he ordered the blockade of Matamoras, and directed the commander of the Flirt and Lawrence to enforce it strictly, which was accordingly done.—A vessel, with a cargo of flour, having been waiting some time for a fair wind to enter the port, was the first to suffer from this measure, and was compelled to leave the market, where flour is worth $40 per bbl.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

DEPLORABLE NEWS.

This morning's mail brought us the following intelligence from the army which we hasten to lay before our readers.

From the New Orleans Picayune Extra, May 2, 7½ o'clock, A. M,

WAR !!—TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!!

The steamship Galveston arrived this morning, bringing the certain intelligence that the United States army under Gen. Taylor, is completely surrounded, and his communication with Point Isabel cut off. Despatches have been sent to the Gevernor of Texas for an immediate reinforcement of 2400 men, and a special messenger, Col. Doane, is now in this city with requisitions upon Governor Johnson for four regiments. The emergency is imminent, and immediate steps should be taken to send the necessary force to the relief of the army.

At Galveston, within an hour after the receipt of Capt Catlett's letter, there was a public meeting, and it was determined to despatch 200 men that evening in the Monmouth.

Gen. Taylor has fortified his position so strongly that he can stand a seige, but his communication with Point Isabel being cut off he is in danger of being compelled to take the field with an inadequate force, on account of the shortness of his provisions.

Matamoras is almost deserted. The Americnn army could take the town at once, but under the circumstances of his position Gen. Taylor cannot divide his command or weaken his camp by sendoff any considerable number of men from it.

A reconnoitering company of American cavalry, under Capts. Hardee and Thornton, was attacked on Friday, the 24th ult., between the camp and Point Isabel. Lieut. Cain and 13 men were killed—Capt. Thornton missing, and Capt. Hardee and 46 men were taken prisoners.

The war has begun in earnest! The enemy is upon our soil!! Louisiana Volunteers the time has arrived!!!

From the N. O. Picayune Extra of May 2d.
(10 o'clock A. M.)

The Legislature has just passed, by acclamation, a bill appropriating ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to equip and forward volunteers from this place to Point Isabel, or at whatever point they may be required.

The city is in great excitement. Guns are being fired from the Public Squares, and drums and flags are paraded through the streets. Louisiana will do her duty in this crisis.

ANNEXATION IN INDIA.

The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer sends to that paper several interesting extracts from English journals, in which the insidious and hypocritical policy of the British government in relation to the affairs of India is fearlessly unmasked. It has been pretended, by British apologists and defenders in Parliament and elsewhere—and they have been to some extent successful in obtaining for their deceptive statements extensive belief—that the recent bloody engagements between the Sikhs and the British forces were forced upon the latter as a measure of self-defence, by the repeated aggressions and threatening aspect of the former; and they go farther, and claim great credit for forbearance and moderation, because, after they had subdued the natives, they did not at once proceed to annex the whole of the conquered territory to their already extensive possessions in that quarter of the globe, contenting themselves merely with taking it under their "*protection*," and designating the individual who is to be henceforth its ruler! The *London Examiner* sneers at this "moderation," which it says, "will create a smile on its lips of all those acquainted with our gradual and covert mode of absorbing Indian princes and empires—allying with them one day, protecting them the next, merely for the purpose of swallowing them with more facility the third." It very candidly admits that the English have been "the most glorious and successful robbers that the East ever saw," and that in appointing that "poor little fellow" Daleep Singh, to rule over the subjugated Princes, they merely "allow the pageant of an Indian Sovereign to remain on the throne, where the presence of a British force must forever overshadow it." The *London Spectator* holds similar language: "The whole history of the British power in India (it says) shows that protected States have been the theatres of misgovernment upheld by British power. As the end must be the annexation of the Sikh territories, this miserable interregnum might well be omitted. As it is inevitable, regard not more to our own than to the interests of our future subjects requires that it should be effected without unmeaning coquetry and delays."

These remarks satisfy us of the correctness of our first impression, that the British provoked the aggressions which they have since so fearfully punished, and with an eye from the beginning to the incorporation of the conquered territory with their East Indian empire, as soon as a decent regard to the opinions of the world will permit them to consummate its "annexation."—*Richmond Whig.*

BARROW, a Cherokee, who has been for a long time engaged with the notorious banditti about the nation and in Arkansas, was convicted a short time since of robbery and murder, and hung at Tahlequah on the 9th ultimo.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William A. Graham,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

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

☞ We are authorised 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.

TO THE WHIGS OF ROWAN.

The time has arrived when those who intend to be candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly, will begin to urge their claims, or to use a more common expression, will begin to *electioneer*. There are already in the field three candidates, all of the Democratic stripe, who will, doubtless let no opportunity pass by without canvassing every voter with whom they may meet. The Whig party, by unavoidable circumstances, have been prevented from bringing out their candidates, and none have offered themselves. But it is hoped that this backwardness may not result injurious to their prospects. Indeed, they feel confident that such cannot be the effect. But there is a practice among some few voters to *pledge* their votes, against which it were well to be guarded. This is particularly the case when there is but one set of candidates in the field. We have known good men, before now, to pledge their votes to a candidate when they afterwards were sorry for it. It is a bad plan for any man to embarrass himself in this way. We all wish to do what is right, and, to do this, should make no pledges to candidates who solicit our votes until we know who all are to be candidates, and until we fully satisfy ourselves who, and what a man is. We would therefore, urge upon our fellow-citizens not to pledge their votes to any candidate until there is a full ticket out on each side. Then, when it is known from what material we have to make the selection, it may be done with justice, and without the danger of embarrassment from the circumstance of a premature decision or pledge.

CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer of the 9th of May, says: "Our readers will have seen that, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, a motion was made by a leading member of the Democratic party to suspend the rules to allow him to make a motion *to bring the present Session of Congress to a close on Monday, the 13th day of July next*, and that the vote upon this preliminary question stood as follows: Yeas 101, Nays 62.

We expect the Editor of the government paper now to acknowledge that he was stumbling in the dark when, on this day week, he denied the fact then stated by us, that there was a *rumor* of a disposition in that quarter of the House to propose such a measure. The disposition must have been very strong, when, in the very face and teeth of the vehement indignation of the government editor at the bare suggestion of it, a large majority of his own party voted to entertain it, though the motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, the votes of two-thirds of the Members present being necessary for that purpose."

We mentioned the above rumor in our last issue, and then gave it as our deliberate opinion that the party intended to skulk on the Tariff: that they would not dare to alter it till the Fall elections were over, and we think the vote upon the motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of the Resolution to adjourn, abundantly prove our assertion. They have succeeded in getting the votes of the *oppressed* people of the South to elect Mr. Polk, now they may go —— so far as the democracy is concerned. The Government Organ took especial pains to deny that such was the intention of the majority when it was first spoken of. They were too pure, too honest to skulk from their promises on this subject! But since the action of the H[illegible] to adjourn, the Unio[illegible] to take back and say [illegible] that the sentiments [illegible] authorized by the pa[illegible] of the Editor.

THE POOR OF EUROPE [illegible] ropean correspondent [illegible] telligencer, says that [illegible] peasantry of Europe [illegible] emigrate to the United S[illegible] "Such is the destitution [illegible] that multitudes seek [illegible] to Algeria as colonists, [illegible] to expect every kind [illegible] fering on their arrival [illegible] who imagine, with Mr. [illegible] ican republicanism [illegible] monarchy is practicable [illegible] ca—overlook the natu[illegible] igration, and of the soc[illegible] it is necessarily cast [illegible] tially democratic. [illegible] ways subject to a distan[illegible] —ideas, spirit, habits, [illegible] versally republican. [illegible] not understand how to [illegible] all the materials are wa[illegible] independence, theirs [illegible] easy immediate transit[illegible] when we separated from [illegible] try."

THE CANADA PRESS.—[illegible] Commercial, which is [illegible] dian affairs and sentim[illegible] press there differ with [illegible] land—especially Lond[illegible] mate of the notice for [illegible] the joint occupation of [illegible] tory, "Probably," says [illegible] "because they are so [illegible] have a better understa[illegible] whys and wherefores [illegible] has generally thundered [illegible] sure cause for war, it [illegible] quiring immediate hostili[illegible] Canadian press either [illegible] passage of the resolutions [illegible] or remarks briefly that [illegible] sure, from which good [illegible] pected.

The "British Whig" [illegible] paper of that name) publ[illegible] ston, Canada, says that [illegible] tice" be passed, as it [illegible] ain will undoubtedly [illegible] which, the editor thinks, [illegible] changing the right of [illegible] Lawrence for that of the [illegible]

Southern Literary Me[illegible] view, for the present month [illegible] on our table. Judging [illegible] contents and from the sligh[illegible] we have given it, bids fair [illegible] high character which it [illegible] Below we give the title [illegible]

CONTENTS.

The Civil Warfare in the Co[illegible] ring the Revolution; Pluren[illegible] Sketch of the Life and Chara[illegible] M. D.; The White Rose of [illegible] the States; The Hyacinth; [illegible] Portugal; Memories; New [illegible] Mountains; The Sea Shell; [illegible] Spirit's Visit; Ahab Mahomed.

THE "EARTHQUAKE S[illegible] graphic communication [illegible] to the Baltimore Patriot, [illegible] was reported as speaking [illegible] quake style!" The sam[illegible] says that this was a mis[illegible] and that style, he adds, [illegible] since his encounter with [illegible] den. He never uses [illegible] style" now.

☞ Rev. Wm. Capers [illegible] lina, and Rev. Robert P[illegible] see, were elected Bishop[illegible] dist Episcopal Church, S[illegible] eral Conference on the [illegible] session, at Petersburg, [illegible] second ballot.

Departure of Volunteers.—[illegible] of Volunteers, numbering [illegible] dred left here last even[illegible] er *Fashion*, for New Orle[illegible] will proceed with all [illegible] to the American Army o[illegible] Before leaving, the Comp[illegible] Robert Desha Captain, [illegible] *Adrian* Lieutenant. G[illegible] diately took charge of [illegible] departed with it last e[illegible] gentleman of great e[illegible] bravery and has "seen [illegible] ter man could not have [illegible] take command of the M[illegible]

For an hour before the [illegible] evening, the wharves [illegible] were lined with spectat[illegible] boat shoved off the [illegible] the shouts and cheers [illegible] of the assembled thou[illegible] the gallant and patriotic [illegible] so nobly and promptly [illegible] country's call. May the[illegible] protect them!—*Mobile* [illegible]

An act to abolish ca[illegible] the State of Michigan [illegible] Houses of its Legislature [illegible] ities.

A company has been f[illegible] Ga., with a capital of 8[illegible] of establishing a manufac[illegible]