

ward, the lady of honor, whom I had lost sight of since the middle of the session, entered with a gentleman, and the two ladies embraced each other very tenderly. The gentleman accompanying the lady assured the Duchess that the Duc de Chartres was safe, and now the question was raised, where to take the Duchess.—A gentleman exclaimed, "Aux Invalides!"—the hotel for disabled soldiers—and he ran out for a carriage. He returned in a few minutes and the whole party went out, and after passing through several small rooms and passages, we reached a small court, where we found a plain one horse carriage in which the Duchess and the Comte de Paris with two National Guards were placed, and the carriage drove out of the court.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steam ship Globe, Capt. Wright, arrived at one o'clock yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. She brings us no additional news of particular interest, but we have received a letter from our Vera Cruz correspondent which contains intelligence of, to say the least, a very surprising character, relative to the withdrawal of our troops from the city of Mexico. Our correspondent has ample means of ascertaining the movements from above, and would not make any statement save on the best authority. We shall await with anxiety further information upon the subject. Without further comment we give our correspondent's letter:

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.
VERA CRUZ, March 25, 1848.

The New Orleans has just left with General Twiggs and a large number of other passengers on board, and the Globe will leave this evening for your city. You will receive by the New Orleans about all the news that I can gather; but perhaps I can be more particular in regard to a few items which reached me by a Mexican mail on the eve of her departure. At head quarters in Mexico the universal opinion prevailed that peace was decided upon, and from several communications which I have seen, from the best authority, preparations were actually being made for the withdrawal of the army from the country, or at least the city of Mexico, on the 7th of May. And how in Heaven's name can it be! I cannot doubt but that the quartermasters and commissaries have received instructions from head quarters to make their preparations accordingly. Either a step of this kind has been taken or the Congress of Queretaro has assembled (of which we have no information) and pledged itself to ratify a treaty of any kind, or General Butler has determined upon this course with the hope of immortalizing himself. The fact of his stopping supplies, save such as will be necessary for the army on their road down is strange indeed.

[From the N. O. Picayune April 8.] THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Creole, Capt. Allen, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 30th ult., three days later than our previous advices.

A mail from the city of Mexico reached Vera Cruz the morning of the 29th, bringing dates to the 25th from that city, and to the 26th from Puebla.

The Monitor Republicano of the 25th, announces the death of Gen. Valencia. He expired the morning of that day from an attack of apoplexy. This is the officer, our readers will recollect, who was in command of the Mexican troops at Contreras, and upon whom Santa Anna throws the responsibility of all his reverses in defence of the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Congress had not yet assembled. The Monitor of the 25th—which we find translated in the Free American—has the following remarks on the subject:

As yet, Congress does not assemble. The Representatives of the Mexican Republic, so indifferent to the public evils, cannot appreciate the honor which the nation has done them to elect them to the high position they hold. Private interest ought not to detain them from their sacred duties; men who know the importance of the questions which Congress is called upon to decide—questions of life or death for the country. An egotism out of measure, or a very reprehensible cowardice, can be the only motives which detain these men, who abandon their country in the hour of danger, and when its destinies are confided to them.

The court of inquiry was still in session, having before it the case of Gen. Pillow, but we have none of our correspondence by their arrival.

We copy from the Free American of the 30th its abstract of the news from the interior:

SAN LUIS AND GUADALAJARA.—The Noticioso of the 26th inst., published in Puebla, says: "The letters which we have received from these places and from Queretaro agree in stating that the spirit of revolution was fomenting, and was taking a serious aspect. This revolution is said to be headed by Paredes, aided by the Santa Annas and monarchists. One of our friends in San Luis writes as follows:

"We continue to be in a state of tranquility; but it is said that Don Mariano Paredes is now concealed in this city, and that at every moment a pronunciamiento is expected to take place, in the style of the one Santa Anna directed and established here on the 12th of January last. The Government of this State despatched a commissioner, Don Francisco Estrada, editor of the *Epoca*, to Queretaro, to negotiate a permission for Paredes to reside in this city; but nothing could be worse than this permission, for reasons which I will enumerate by the next courier."

From Guadalajara we learn, in reference to the monarchists, that they are very bold. The high clergy protects them, and it is supposed that Father Barrajas is the soul of this plot. Bishop Aranda is ignorant of these intrigues; but we will send him a number of our paper praying him to inquire into the matter, and if the culpability of Father Barrajas is proved, to bury him in a prison, even were it a canonical dungeon, for the mission of clergyman is to preach the gospel, to do charitable acts, instead of being the leaders of conspiracy and revolutions.

The Monitor of the 23d says that the diligence which arrived at Mexico on the 23d had been robbed at a place called Chandancio, about two leagues from Puebla. The diligence to be on the look out, as they had had a fight with the robbers at Agua del Venerable, in which they had lost one of their companions; but at a short distance from San Martin Tesmelucan, on the Mexico side, the same robbers, who on other occasions had robbed it, attacked it again.

On reaching Agua del Venerable, the passengers who came in the diligence, report that they saw the dead Texian lying in the middle of the road.

The authorities of Tanepaula called on Gen. Butler for protection against the Indians.

Some troops have left the city of Mexico, for the object of clearing the road of the robbers who infest it from Puebla to Mexico.

Gen. Rea addressed a communication to the editors of the *La Reforma*, at Puebla, in which he says that he has been calumniated in the report put in circulation, that he had pronounced against the Government.

It is rumored that Col Hays and his regiment are on their way to Vera Cruz. *La Reforma*, a paper published in Puebla, says, on the 25th inst. Gen. Scott will arrive in this city, probably to-day or tomorrow, on his way to the United States. It is also said that all the volunteers in the American army will soon leave the republic; all we know is, that yesterday 17,000 rations were caused to be deposited here. It is also said that Mr. Trist will arrive with Gen. Scott. Although we do not believe this story we announce it. We would like to know what influence the absence of the commissioner will have on the ratification or rejection of the treaty.

We have before us the Monitor of Mexico of the 25th, in which not a word is said of the projected departure of Gen. Scott.

The court of inquiry was still hearing the testimony in the case of Gen. Pillow. Major Burns, who claims the authorship of the "Leonidas" letter, was under examination.

The papers of the interior are full of accounts of the assassinations and robberies committed.

It is intimated that the design of sending Col. Hay's command towards the coast is to clear the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz of the robbers which infest it. The valley of Mexico has been completely purified of armed guerrillas by Hay's Texans.

The Steamer Ohio was to leave Vera Cruz on the 31st ult. for the port via Tampico. She may be momentarily expected, and will no doubt bring over a larger mail.

From the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from Ireland.—The Monster Meeting at Dublin—Arrest of Irish Leaders—Scotland and England Quiet—Progress of the French Republic—Commercial Matters, &c.

The steamer arrived off the port of New York at an early hour on Sunday afternoon, but, for want of a pilot, could not come in. The captain brought her up to the N. W. spit, where having obtained a pilot she reached her berth at 11 o'clock.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th, and as the Washington brought news from that port only to the 29th, her news is full five days later. She has made the passage in fifteen days.

The monster meeting at Dublin came off without disturbance, no interference having been made by the authorities. An address to France was adopted, as also a petition to the Queen of England for the repeal of the Union.

On the next day, Smith O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell, were arrested for sedition, and put under heavy bonds to await their trial on the 13th of April. Great excitement existed in Dublin on account of the arrests.

Scotland was becoming more quiet. Riots have ceased in England, and all was quiet.

A number of failures have taken place on the Continent.

It is reported that the Provisional Government of France had determined to buy up all the Railroad lines, and pay in five per cent rents.

The Rouen Bank has suspended payment.

A permanent guard had been offered for the Rothschild's banking house, but declined.

Business was stagnant in France.

If the Poles rise, France will interfere.

All Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France. Fifty-four different clubs have been formed in Paris, to aid liberty through out the world. A Republic has been proclaimed at Cracow, where 400 political prisoners have been liberated. 15,000 insurgents are under arms.

Republican principles are constantly advancing in Germany, Denmark and Holland. The King of Bavaria has abdicated. A new Cabinet has been appointed in Austria. Great military preparations are being made in Russia, but no outbreaks have occurred. There has also been a revolution in Sardinia. A Constitution has been published by the Pope.

FROM PARIS.

The financial measures of Garnier Pages have been generally approved, and none more so than his last decree, creating public stores under the surveillance of the State, with the view of warranting the receipts to be negotiable for the specified value of the deposit in wares. The following is the Paris news:

On Wednesday the Bank of Discount commenced its operations. On Monday, already 600 were opened, and there are 800 demands on which replies will be given to-day. Discounts for about a million francs were made on Monday, and on Tuesday about 1,200,000. This establishment will render great service to commerce, and has already exercised some influence on the reputation of confidence. The Bourse yesterday was steady and the prices of the preceding day were tolerably sustained. The precious metals have arrived in considerable quantities within the last day or two, and gold has fallen from ten to five per cent. pre-

mium. The price of bread has been reduced in Paris.

The movement in Germany relieves Europe from the apprehension of a general war. There no longer exists a potent despotism ready to crush France as a dangerous example to neighboring States. All nations are revolutionary, and sympathy has taken the place of fear, and though free States with kindred institutions can no doubt quarrel as well as despotisms, yet the chances are that the peace is now likely to last some years.

Havre, March 24.—Here ruin spreads around all the business houses in this commercial city. Some eight or ten additional failures are reported. We regret exceedingly to announce that of Mr. Le Perrie. Several ships which have arrived here, have, without entering, been ordered to proceed to Liverpool.

We have further advices from our Havre correspondent to the 23d inst., by which we learn that there is nothing doing in cotton or other articles of import. Indeed there is a total cessation of business, owing to the want of money and confidence which has led to the suspension of almost every house in that place. Our correspondent adds, that the entire city presents the most gloomy and distressing appearance.

LOMBARDY.

Insurrection in Lombardy.—Fighting in Milan.—Flight of the Viceroy.—Abdication of the King of Bavaria.—The electric telegraph announces that the people of Lombardy, having no faith in the promises of the Emperor, have revolted at Milan. The fighting was going on between the people and the military when the accounts left. The citizens had raised numerous barricades. The Viceroy had fled. Bybanno and Brescia had also revolted.

A supplement to the "Resorgimento," of the 18th, states that the people, not satisfied with the promises of the Emperor to grant a constitution, have broken out into insurrection and open resistance to the government. Barricades had been raised in streets, and at the departure of the courier, fighting was going on between the troops and people.

The express announces the abdication of the King of Bavaria. There had been a fatal tumult at Munich. The students and tradesmen joined the police.

Letters from Vienna had reached Liverpool to the 17th inst., and are of the most gratifying descriptions. Hungary has been granted a Ministry of her own, and all cause of danger, as regarded that part of the empire, would seem to be removed. The whole country is said to be in a state of great enthusiasm, and the steady confidence and the practical good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable extent in the uninterrupted fulfillment of their mercantile and momentary obligations. All payments, it is said, are made most punctually, and the privilege to defer them for fourteen days, which had been granted, has not in any way been resorted to. All was quiet, at Berlin on the 23d; the concessions granted by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm. His Majesty, Frederick William, has published a decree, granting a general amnesty for political offences and misdemeanors against the late laws which regulated the Press. Another decree, calls on Camphausen, the celebrated liberal deputy, to become one of the new Ministry.

The history of the present fortnight has witnessed the death of despotism in Western Europe. Vienna has followed the example of Paris, and Metternich like Guizot, has fled from the storm. He had fled, but the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained—the popular monarch of a popular movement.

This great event, more important than the French Revolution, took place on the 13th.—The people, guided by the heads of the learned bodies, presented a memorial demanding from the government the liberty of the press, and other organic reforms. The Council was sitting, but being unable to give a prompt reply, the deputation became impatient, entered the chamber, and an *emeute* was the result. The soldiers fired on the people, several lives were lost, but in the midst of the tumult the council demanded the dismissal of Metternich. "I have resigned," said he entering the chamber at the moment. The reply was a doubtful compliment:—"You have saved your country!"

MR. CLAY.

During Mr Clay's stay in Pittsburg, he was presented with the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the signers engraved correctly and distinctly upon the smoothed face of an American dollar. This extraordinary feat was performed by a youth, (name not given,) who is learning the business of an engraver. Mr. Clay received it with evident emotions of pleasure, and highly complimented the youth for his skill and industry.

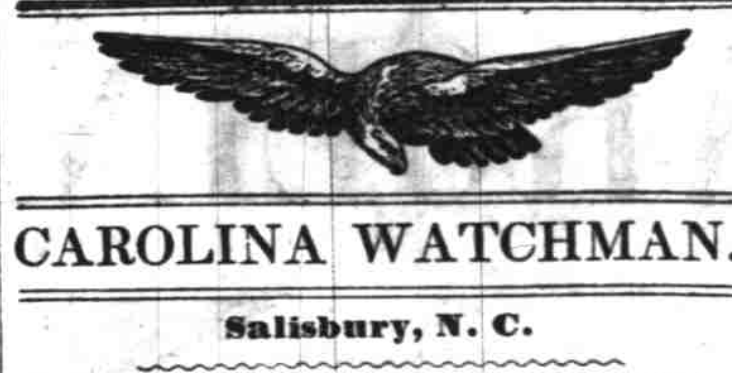
Mr. Clay arrived at Wheeling on Monday night last, on his way home. He was met on board the boat by the committee appointed by the Wheeling Council, and welcomed by M. C. Good, Esq. Mr. C. briefly and feelingly responded, amid the cheers of the thousands who had congregated on the wharf to see and hear him.

English Taxation.—The English government is about to propose an increase of expenditures, and of course, an increase on the already enormous amount of taxation. The sums now levied upon the people, in one form or another, more or less direct, is, in round numbers, £400,000,000. Of this vast amount, about three-quarters is raised by customs and excise duties, stamps, crown lands, &c., \$80,000,000 is obtained by local taxation, such as poor-rates, borough-rates, &c.; and say \$40,000,000 by the tithe rent charge, including the whole revenue of the church and the universities not derived from fees. In this way, it is calculated, the government appropriates one-fifth part of the property of every industrious man in the community—that is, every individual pays in taxes to support the extravagance of the government, twenty dollars out of every hundred which his labor produces. No wonder an Englishman's idea of the United States is a "land free from taxes."

\$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of ALLEN REVIL, a free man of color who escaped from the Jail of Montgomery County, about the last of February. Said Revil is yellow complexioned, of about medium size, and I suppose he is lurking about Mount Pleasant, in Stanley county, or about Concord, in Cabarrus. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him, or for his delivery in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C.

JAMES LASSITER, Jailor.
Troy, N. C., April 8, 1848.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

ET We are authorized to announce the name of Col. J. M. LEACH, of Davidson, as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, of this Brigade—embracing the Counties of Rowan, Davie and Davidson.

ET We are requested to state that the Whig Convention, for Davie County, to nominate a Candidate for the House of Commons, will meet in Mocksville, on the second Saturday in June, (it being the 10th day,) and that the Whigs of each Captain's Company are requested to send three of their number to said Convention, to represent them as delegates therein; and that the Whigs be requested to select their delegates on the days of their respective musters.

DAVIE WHIG CONVENTION.

The attention of the Whigs of Davie County, is respectfully directed to the above call for the appointment of Delegates to meet in Mocksville, to select a Candidate to represent them in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. We are rejoiced to see that the split, which appeared to us at one time, inevitable, will be, by this step, prevented; and harmony restored among our friends in that staunch Whig County. The only hope the Locos have there, is from division among the Whigs. This is the way to ensure success—let this example be followed wherever there is the least danger.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINEE.

The Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 12th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Locofoco Candidate for Governor, performed the duty assigned them, by bringing DAVID REID, of Rockingham, forward as their man. Mr. Reid has been once or twice elected to Congress, we believe, but so far as we have seen, never done any thing of very great importance, to recommend him to the People of North Carolina as a very proper person to fill the Office of Governor. He is said to be a person of ordinary talents only—with no great speaking ability. Why it is that a more talented man of the party was not put forward as the standard-bearer of their principles, we are unable to say, unless it be that none of them felt willing to be most awfully defeated. This may be the reason and it may not; it is only a surmise of our own, but we confess, that when we think over every thing connected with the nomination, there appears more truth than fiction in it. Let it be whatever it may, Mr. Reid is destined to be defeated by a large majority. North Carolina is too thoroughly attached to the principles of the Whigs to be drawn off by a man of the first order of talents, much less one of the ordinary kind.

We would say to the Whigs of the State, be firm—stand by your country in this contest as you have done on former occasions. In Mr. MANLY, the Whig Candidate, we have all that we want; ready in debate, and a learned and accomplished scholar and gentleman. If just half an effort is made by the Whigs, a complete and glorious triumph awaits us.

The following is the Raleigh Register's account of the sayings and doings of the Convention:

The "Democratic" Convention.

This body met in this City on Wednesday, the 12th instant, and was decidedly, the most "sickly and feeble affair," ever congregated in North Carolina in the shape of a State Convention. After so much drumming and boasting, on the part of our opponents, we had cause to expect that the Whig Convention which met in February last, would be completely eclipsed. But lo! the long-looked-for 12th of April arrived, and instead of having to admit its superiority in any respect, that it was vastly inferior, both in point of numerical strength, and the number of Counties represented. There was an evident look of chagrin and disappointment on the faces of many as they gazed around and saw the difference between their own Convention and that of the Whigs; and many an anxious enquiry was made—"Is it not as large as the Whig Convention was?" But we did not hear of a single affirmative response being made, even by their own friends, who saw the latter.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the bell sounded for the assembling of the Convention, but on repairing to the Capitol, the "affair," to use the classical remark of the "Standard," presented such a "beggarly account of empty" seats, that they could not muster up temerity sufficient to venture upon an organization, but dispersed till the hour of 12. At that hour they again convened, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards as President, four Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. The President then rose and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in an address, strangely differing from most of the speakers of his party, it being liberal and dignified. Barring the reiteration of the oft-refuted charges made against the Whigs' voting, in 1846, that the war had been brought on by the

act of Mexico, and again voting in 1848 that it had been unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought on by the Executive, and the logging in of the party slang, of the "Union" and "Standard," that the Whigs had repudiated all their principles and now declared them "obsolete ideas," we say, barring these exceptions, the address of the President was what we might have expected from him.

This being over, the *force* now came on to be enacted. The Secretary was directed to call the Counties composing the Congressional Districts, that the Delegates' names might be enrolled. The first district was commenced and finished, but no Delegate came forward, and it was about to be set down as unrepresented, when some one announced that Mr. D. K. MacRae, of this City, had been requested to represent Cleveland. The second District was then called, and the Secretary looked round imploringly, but it was like "calling spirits from the vasty deep"—they did not come. The third District was represented by one Delegate from Moore County. The fourth District, we think, by three from Rockingham County, only. Chatham County, we believe, was the only one unrepresented in the fifth.—The sixth (Raleigh) District was fully represented. The seventh, by Delegates (we think) from Cumberland, New Hanover, Sampson and Onslow. The eighth by Wayne, Craven and Beaufort; and the ninth—by nobody at all.

The above facts having been ascertained, a general blankness spread itself over the Convention, and considerable silent suspense seemed to follow; but they were finally relieved by Mr. Shepard, of Wake, who rose to move the appointment of a Committee, for the preparation of business, for the action of the Convention. He said he knew it was customary to have such Committee consist of two Delegates from each Congressional District in the State, but they were not there, to appoint, and he therefore moved that the President appoint a Committee of thirteen, "at his discretion," for that purpose—which motion prevailed; and after the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Hon. Sam. Houston, of Texas, and the Hon. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and ask them to take seats in the Convention, it adjourned to 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, the Convention again assembled, and the President announced the names of the Committee of thirteen, three of whom were from this City, (though one of them begged off) and it received permission to sit during the sessions of the Convention. After the arrival of the distinguished strangers, a general silence ensued, and all seemed to be looking for something—but did not know what or where from—but finally Mr. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, was called for, who arose and delivered a right nice little school-boy speech, about the glory and beauty of "Democratic" principles, and the two Whig votes on the Mexican War. Mr. MacRae was called for and declined, but offered Mr. Linn Sanders, of Johnston, as his substitute, who took the same track as the former speaker, and disclosed the astounding fact, that the object of the Whig party was, to get the "Democratic" party out of power. This news was of so startling a character, that the Convention, not feeling able to bear such another thunder-clap, adjourned forthwith till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

And thus ended the first day of this mammoth Convention, numbering about 100 Delegates, one-fourth of whom were from Wake County! and, we believe, we are correct when we say, not one third of the Counties in the State, being represented!

The Convention met on Thursday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and after the preliminaries of opening, Mr. MacRae, of this City, responded to a call made upon him, in what we conceive the feeblest effort we ever knew him to make. It was, to use his own language, in reference to another subject, "a strange conglomeration of unmeaningness"—being made up of "kisses to Mr. Clay, mammas, babies, niggers, and policemen"—ruin, Tariff, Bank, War, Preamble, Re-districting, &c. heterogeneously mixed up, making altogether, the funniest sort of a speech.

Soon after the conclusion of Mr. McR's speech, and reported, through James B. Shepard, Esq., of this City, to the Convention, a string of Resolutions, which for bitter denunciation and gross invective, stand unparalleled in the history of parties in North Carolina. We cannot pretend to give even an outline of their purport, but we recollect that the choice epithets of "moral treason," "perjury," "enemies to their country," &c. are most unsparingly couched therein, and we thought as their author was reading them to the Convention, that a malicious smile shaded his countenance as he read the Resolution denouncing and abusing his successful opponent in the gubernatorial canvass of 1846, His Excellency, William A. Graham, the enlightened, dignified and patriotic Executive of the Old North State. It was, however, a source of gratification to every friend of liberal principles, and of the free and untrammelled rights of American citizens, to observe the coolness with which they were received. No enthusiasm was created by them—no response made to them—little applause followed; and when the question upon their adoption was called for, without a word of debate or argument in defence of them, they were carried by the weakest sort of aye! which so much embarrassed the President, that instead of saying, as is usual, that they had been unanimously adopted, he simply stated that the Resolutions had "passed."

One of the Resolutions, brought forward the name of the Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham, and recommended him as their Candidate for Governor of the State. A faint rumble of applause succeeded the reading of this Resolu-

tion, but no one stepped forward to vote the "Democracy" a noble champion—and we discern in the countenance the pressage of the over-joyous triumph that must befall this party. Many winks that shall denote this and the August Election. Another Resolution denouncing "Proviso" in all shapes, and looked closely at Mr. Douglas for from a free State, to would produce—but we could not see his thoughts. We omit till we can see them, these extraordinary Resolutions.

The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Moore County, was the part of the State, to attend to meet in Baltimore in the Hon. Abram Venable, and Esq. of New Hanover, were alternates.

The Hon. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, was then introduced, flourish, by the President, who addressed the Convention. We think, many, dignified, and impressive were disappointed. It was unbecomingly; bearing in resemblance of a tirade from a politician, than the sage and comments of a member in the body in the world. We shall more particular attention to them are now able to do; but we say, that "perjury," "perjury," &c. certainly did not come from a gentleman representing Government one of the severest Confederacy. Mr. D. expressed redemption of North Carolina government. He "loved and hoped soon to see her, side of our Democratic Illinois. A map, which hung immediately to the floor, which almost pronounced in his prognostications, and which incident seemed to the nerves of the Convention.

The speech of Mr. Douglas, hours long, and was much less than a deliberative discussion, we presume it was his party friends, a first-rate.

The Convention then adjourned. The Convention again assembled, and after announcing the Committee appointed to wait upon the Hon. Sam. Houston, who presided over the Convention, and we most agreeably disappointed, and matter of his speech, lengthily, and was mainly devoted to his own State, Texas, which have been heard, was a vain of irresistible force, his remarks, that took captive, left a favorable impression. It was courteous and dignified, seat amid the plaudits of the

A vote of thanks was then Messrs. Houston and Douglas adopted requesting them, in their speeches for publication, and asked to be extended from this wish, saying that he had speeches for them, than to say. A Central Committee was made for the publication of the Convention then adjourned, thus closed the Mammoth Convention of 1848, of which more to say hereafter.

HUMAN MAGNETISM.

Dr. B. B. WILLIAMS, has lectured for the last week lecturing on the truth of the science, to those who have witnessed his trials and experiments. For any one, however, which he exercises over them to pretend to be skeptical or to appear so ridiculous. Dr. Williams has no subject on which selected from his audience, as would consent. He succeeded in inducing several of our citizens, possessing the confidence of, and above any attempt to deceive. They however, doubtless, were in supposing that they could resist the influence of human magnetism, were brought most of the will and control of the operator, utterly unable to resist his power, not even power to separate the eye when he chose to keep them. They could not rise from a chair when the operator interposed to fine, there is verily much truth in this, and to those who have experiments in this science, prohibitions will strike with the moment. His subjects, although always wide awake and in the and never complain of any pain.

THE PROSPECT FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. Frazier, the correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta," writes that the Treaty from the Head Army to this Government, city of Mexico as follows:

March 17.—There are Congress at present at Queretaro at this place, who will order issued by the Mexican holding the elections in the no delegates have been elected, doubt expressed among the heard several of the Proposals would vote for the ratification put an end to the war. The vote in favor of ratifying is a very strong one. If the back from the United States will probably be a good day.

The Whigs have carried the choice of 80 members in the opposite party—their 15 towns. In the Senate, Whigs, to four Democrats.