

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



"DO THE RIGHT AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 5.

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Terms of the Watchman.
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Letters to the Editors must be postpaid.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society has recently held an Anniversary meeting in the city of New York, at which many interesting facts relating to the Republic of Liberia, and the operations of its patrons in this country, were brought to light. Two hundred and eighty-five emigrants, and four hundred and forty-three emancipated slaves have come to Liberia within the year. The friends of universal annexation will rejoice to learn that this first republic of the Negro race which the world has ever seen, is seeking to be annexed by the N. Y. Society, which proposes to raise \$500,000 this year to be expended in sending free blacks to Liberia. We could wish that every State in the Union would contribute like sum till all free persons of color in the Union should be well settled in the new African Republic. The trade of that nation with the interior of the Continent, and with the United States, will soon grow to a large and lucrative business, provided the industry, settlements, and free institutions of these American emigrants meet with fair and just encouragement at our hands. The fact that so many human beings live in western Africa, without arts, sciences, or civilization, and with very little labor, proves conclusively, that with all these benefits superadded to the natural advantages of the country, the people of Africa might export and import a large amount of the products of human skill and industry. Give them intellectual and moral education, a taste of, and relish for a higher standard of physical comfort—something to labor for—and the cannibals of Africa will improve as fast as those of the Sandwich Islands, or as did the ancient Britains, who lived in hollow trees, fed on acorns and were clothed with the skins of wild beasts. In New York, Massachusetts, and other Northern States, there are thousands of educated Negroes, some of whom are skillful mechanics and farmers, who will make excellent citizens and teachers in Liberia. A boundless field for enterprise, usefulness, and noble distinction is opened to these in the new Republic; and we are happy to see so many disposed to improve the opportunity.
Augusta Chronicle.

SELLING DRY GOODS.

People generally, think that it is a very easy matter to stand behind a counter and retail Dry Goods; but a week's experience in the business would convince the cleverest man that it is much more difficult and laborious than the task of turning a grindstone 12 hours per diem. The office of salesmen embodies, in its duties, necessity for the shrewdness of a politician, the persuasion of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of a Job, and the impudence of a pick-pocket. There are salesmen who make it a point never to lose a customer. One of the gentlemen, who is in a store in Chatham street, not long since was called to show a very fastidious and fashionable lady, who 'dropped in while going to Stewart's,' some rich silk clothing. Every article of this kind was exposed to her view—the whole store was ransacked—nothing suited. The costly was stigmatized as trash—every thing was common and not fit for a lady. She 'guessed she would go to Stewart's.' The salesman pretended to be indignant.

'Madam,' said he, in a tone of injured innocence, 'I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case of which I divided with Mrs. Stewart—who is my brother-in-law, but it would be useless to show it to you. It is the only piece left in this city.'

'Oh! allow me to see it,' she asked in an anxious tone, and continued, 'I had no intention of annoying you, or of disparaging the merits of your wares.'

The salesman, who was now watched in breathless silence by his fellow-clerks, proceeded, as if with much reluctance, and with expressions of fear that it would be injured by getting jumbled, to display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in some store five years, and was considered to be unsaleable. The lady examined and liked it much. 'That was a piece of goods worthy to be worn. How much was it a yard?'

'Twenty-two shillings.'

'Oh! that is very high.'

'There,' exclaimed he, beginning to fold it up, 'I have you would say that.'

'Stay! stay! don't be in so great a hurry! the erid—' I'll give you twenty shillings.'

'Madam, you insult me again.'

'Cut me off—yards, and you can make up the deduction on some velvet which I require for trimmings,' almost entreated the fair shopper.

The salesman, after much persuasion, sold the lady the vesting, for which they had in vain sought to get five shillings per yard, at the price above indicated. The profits of the sale on vesting and velvet amounted to \$33! out of which the clerks were permitted to pay for a supper of oysters. The best of this brief tale of Dry Goods is yet to be told. The lady had her cloak made, and one or two of her friends, delighted with it, bought the rest of the velvet at the same price.

There is a moral in this anecdote, which we leave to be discovered by the ingenuity of all our lady readers, who occasionally go a shopping.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The only notice of Louis Philippe, which we find in the English papers, is the following, from the London Times:

We believe that the reports of the Comte de Neully's (Louis Philippe's) investments here are entirely fictitious. He lives at Claremont in a state of almost penury, denying himself even those small luxuries which had become almost necessary from long use to a man of his time of life; even with the most rigid economy, however, it is said, that his income is still insufficient for his maintenance, and that in a year or two, if he survives so long, he will be completely destitute. It can, however, scarcely be the intention of the French government to sequester the private property not only of the ex-King, but of his whole family. The powers of his son's wives are said to be almost entirely invested either in French funds, or in France, and whatever claim the nation may have upon the royal estates, it can by no means that we are aware of be extended to property thus acquired.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CALEDONIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.
Republicanism in France—Triumph of Lamartine—Advance in the price of Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs.

We received last evening, from our New York correspondent, the following telegraphic despatch of a portion of the news by the steamer Caledonia, which arrived at Boston yesterday morning.—The telegraph between Boston and New York, however, broke in the middle of our despatch, preventing us from receiving our usually copious telegraphic details:

NEW YORK, May 21—6 P. M.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston this morning, and a portion of the news was received when the line was interrupted, and nothing further could be had this evening. She sailed from Liverpool on the 6th inst., and consequently brings seven days later intelligence.

Wilmot & Smith's European Times, gives the following account of the condition of the markets:

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—There has been a marked improvement in cotton since the last week, principally low and middling qualities being in request, caused by an increased demand for manufacturers and speculators.

The sales for the week comprise 39,200 bales, at the following rates:—Upland ordinary 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; middling 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; middling fair 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; good 5d. New Orleans ordinary 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; middling 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 4d; middling fair 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; fair 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; good fair 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; good 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d; choice marks 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7d.

Mobile ordinary 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; middling 4d; middling fair 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; fair 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; good 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sea Island, ordinary to middling 7d to 9d; fair to good 10 to 11d; good to fine 14 to 17d; stands 4 to 7d.

The imports of cotton for the week were 13,316 bales. The stock in port 348,690 bales; against 530,900 last year. Prices well sustained at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Best Canal flour, 26s 6d to 29s. 6d. Richmond and Alexandria, 26 to 27s. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26 to 27s. Orleans and Ohio, 25s 6d to 26s 6d.

Wheat, mixed, 7s 2d to 8s 4d per 70 lbs; red 6s 5d to 7s 6d. Corn 26s to 28s per quarter. Meal 11s 6d to 11s per bbl. Rye 3s to 3s 8d per 60 lbs.

All the above quotations are with the duty paid.

Under the influence of fine weather the Liverpool corn market declined from the rates of last week, with a general inactivity in trade. There was also a corresponding depression in London on Monday last, which has not yet been retrieved.

At Liverpool, on the 4th inst., the corn market closed sluggishly. The chief alteration was in corn meal, and the demand was extremely dull. Business yesterday was regarded as decidedly unfavorable to holders.

Provisions.—Beef, duty free, prime mess, 85s to 92s 6d per tierce, prime, 30s to 36s. Prime mess Pork, free of duty, new, 25s to 70s per barrel; old, 44s to 56s; mess, 44s to 60s; prime, 35s to 45s. Bacon, duty free, old dried, 15s to 30s; cut, long and short middles, free of bone, salted and ribbed, Eastern, 50s to 54s; Western, 37s to 52s 3d; smoked canvassed Hams, 20s to 50s per cwt., duty paid, not smoked, 25s to 43s, duty free.

Lard.—Fine leaf 42s to 45s per cwt.; do in kegs 39s to 42s; in bbls., ordinary to middling, 36s to 38s.

Rice.—Carolina dressed, first quality (duty 1s) 17s to 18s 6d; 2d quality 15 to 17s.

Rosin, free of duty, amber and yellow, 2s 1d to 2s 6d. Tallow, duty paid, 56s to 60s per cwt. Tallow, duty free, 46s to 50s per cwt.

Turpentine, rough, free, 6s to 8s per cwt; spirits of turpentine, 32s to 33s, duty paid; pitch, free, 2s 6d to 3d; tin, free, 11s to 12s.

Dew rotted hemp, 23s to 25s per ton; hacked, 25s to 29s.

Virginia leaf tobacco, faded, bonded, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; ordinary, sound, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; middling 4d; good 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 5d; fine 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; stemmed, sound, 3d to 6d. Kentucky leaf, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4d; stemmed 3d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; manufactured 4d to 9d.

London Money Market May 5th.—The funds opened with the appearance of much firmness, but owing to an apprehension of French interference against Austria, closed at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. decline—Consols closing at 83.

Messrs. Leys, Mason & Co., flax spinners, and Alex. Hadder & Sons, woollen spinners, have failed. Their mills are at Aberdeen.

France.—Wilmot & Smith's European Times, of the 5th instant says:—"The returns of the French election are now completed, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the French Republicans and Communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and the moderate party.

Indeed, so clearly and prominently has the expression of popular feeling been manifested, that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceeding of the Provisional Government nugatory, and"—[Here the Boston telegraph got out of order, and nothing further could be obtained.]

Important from Mexico.

A Quorum of the Mexican Congress at last assembled at Queretaro—Conflicting Opinions upon the Peace Question.

By the arrival of the schooner May, this morning, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst., the day of her departure, and our correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 2d.

Shortly after the arrival of the May it was bruited about that all hopes of a peace were at an end. The shortness of the time allowed us to prepare a slip before the mail closes, does not admit of our examining the extensive files which we have received by this arrival. We publish two letters from our special correspondent, which do not present matters in so gloomy a light—though they contain much to keep alive apprehension.

The Eudora is reported below with later advices. If she arrives in season for a postscript we shall add a word to this slip.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]
CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, 1848.

The inclosed letter of your correspondent at Queretaro should have been in my hands last night, but some irregularity in the post office here prevented my receiving it until this morning.

You will see your correspondent announces the important fact that a quorum is at Queretaro at last, and that Congress only awaits the arrival of the American commissioners to commence its deliberations. Why they should wait for the arrival of the commissioners to commence their sittings is more than I know. Their first duty, as required by the constitution, is to elect a President, and this before entering into a consideration of the treaty. The commissioners are waiting to hear officially that Congress is prepared to sit before they leave for Queretaro. As soon as that fact is announced to them by the Mexican Government they will start. They expect to receive a communication by the mail which arrives from Queretaro on the 2d of next month.

Last night the city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the circulation of a letter purporting to be from Queretaro, of which the following is a translation:

Popular Revolution against the Government of Queretaro.—A respectable gentleman has received by extraordinary express from Queretaro a letter which among other things says:

"QUERETARO, April 27, 1848, }
11 o'clock at night. }

"Dear Friend—The people have become weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty tyrants. This at least is the case with the Mexicans; and, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, discarding what is called the General Government of the nation, established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which in the present circumstances can save the country, viz: 'War, and war without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is conquered.' Such is the programme of this happy revolution, at the head of which are the distinguished Gens. Almonte, Bustamante and Paredes, to whose voice all who are Mexicans, rather than partizans, will respond.

"The express being on the point of leaving, I renew to you the assurances of my regard.

"The tocsin of liberty has sounded at last. Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide, awake! The invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation on the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans! fulfil your destiny!"

The whole story proves to be a fabrication, still I am informed by old residents here that the circulation of such stories in print is the usual precursor of revolutions, and many circumstances render it within the range of possibility that the Government of Pena y Pena, without popularity and without resources, may be ousted from power before the treaty can be ratified. The military are demanding pay, which Pena y Pena in the present condition of the treasury can hardly give them.—If betting can be taken as an index—a division among the members of Congress on the subject of peace. Rubio (whom your correspondent says has made a bet of \$5000 that there will be no peace) is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Mexico. He is a Spaniard, and for the last ten or twelve years, by means of his wealth and his powers of intrigue, which are said to be great, has whenever he pleased controlled the Government that has existed in the country. He is, too, the staunch friend of Paredes, and when Paredes was President was his main stay.

I have been surprised to learn that a man as Rubio's immense wealth, and with the stake he has in the country, was opposed to peace, as he must know that the nationality of the country is lost if the treaty now at Queretaro is not ratified. But he is the owner of some of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, and may desire the extension of the American Government over the whole country to give that security to industry which experience has proved never will exist under the Mexican Government. He is a large commercial speculator besides, and, like many others of that class, may be opposed to peace at the present time lest the goods they have ordered from abroad may arrive after the treaty has been ratified and when the Mexican tariff will have come into operation again. This has been suggested to me as one reason for his opposition to peace by an old and intelligent resident of this city, who knows him well. From what I hear of the character and power of Rubio I attach great importance to the position he takes in regard to the treaty. The monitor Republicano, published in this city, a strong advocate of peace, although treating the letter to which I have referred as a hoax, at the same time confesses that the Government has reason to beware of its enemies. Enclosed you will find the article of the Monitor on the subject.

There are numerous rumors afloat here in relation to money and munitions coming into the country to prosecute the war. I have very good authority for stating that both arms and ammunition are being received through Acapulco from South America in considerable quantities.

QUERETARO, April 27, 1848.

American deserters are continually arriving here; during the last three days twenty soldiers presented themselves to the Mexican Government, and were immediately incorporated in the San Patricio company.

The garrison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms. Eight hundred men have deserted, with arms and baggage, from the army of reserve, 2,500 strong, which the Government had sent against the insurgents at Sierra Gordo.

A wager of \$10,000 has been made for and against peace; several Deputies are concerned in the bet, and it is said Mr. Rubio, the principal bettor has staked \$5000 against the peace.

The number of Deputies is completed. The arrival of the American Commissioners is looked for in order to open the Congress. The Consuls of the foreign powers are all here.—Anxiety is at its highest pitch, and the deliberations of Congress are longed for as is the coming of the Messiah.

It has transpired from the meeting held by the officers of the artillery that they have made a demand on the Government to receive their pay in the same manner that the members of Congress receive it, and that they have made an assessment to furnish supplies to Landero, but the nature of these supplies is not known.

The following is the article alluded to by our correspondent:

There is an end to Peace.

The Government of Pena y Pena has finished in a tragical manner. Ever since yesterday morning this news was rumored, those who circulated it referring to an express arrived the night before last from Queretaro, and to respectable houses of the city of Mexico.

Gen. Bustamante, in a well formed combination with his companions, Coszar, Almonte and Paredes, prepared a resolution with such secrecy and success that the blow was successfully struck. Pena y Pena, Rosa, Anaya, Osero, Pedraza, and many other Deputies and Senators, have been obliged to fly and seek a hiding place.

Almonte, in conformity with his wishes, fills the Presidency. The other three generals are at the head of 8000 men, and the head of the new army is Bustamante. The new administration count upon three millions of dollars, which have been furnished by sundry rich Mexican and foreign merchants, who have also bound themselves to pay every month one million and a half of dollars during the duration of the war. The Government also counts upon 80,000 muskets, which have for some time been collected with zeal and secrecy.

Finally, a commission preceded by an extraordinary courier has started to call back Santa Anna. The nation recovers its life, courage, and conceives great hopes. War will be carried every where.

These are the particulars of the interesting news reported and confirmed yesterday; we, however, know positively that the whole is a fabrication.

There is a factious band which, with the grossest effrontery, insert lies with the dress of truth. This is the truth.

We, notwithstanding, counsel the Supreme Government to be on the alert. These rumors are generally the precursors of great misfortunes. Vigilance must be the watchword of the Government and of every good Mexican.

[The report was evidently put in circulation to produce the catastrophe which it pretends had occurred. In this way revolutions are some times brought about in Mexico.—Eds. Pic.]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2, 1848.

I have just received a letter from your correspondent at Queretaro, and not having time to give a translation before the mail closes, I can only furnish the substance. He says Herrera has been nominated President, and the majority of the Deputies will vote for him. Otero, who it has been reported for some time was opposed to peace, your correspondent says has changed his opinion, and will vote for the treaty. All this looks as if the peace party were in the ascendancy. Herrera is an old peace man, and Otero is a man of talent and influence.

Between twenty and thirty desertions took place from the army here on Saturday night. You will recollect that your correspondent at Queretaro some time since stated that a plan had been organized there to effect a desertion of several hundreds from the army in and about this city, and that the parties who were to effect it were soon to leave. It has been discovered that the head quarters of the schemers are at Guadalupe. They give each man that deserts as high as a hundred dollars. Measures have been taken to trap the gentlemen. Several faithful men have been allowed to go to them as deserters, and these men are communicating information of their movements. D. S.

Late and Important from Yucatan—Conclusion of a Treaty of Peace.

By the arrival last evening of the Yucatan schooner Aparecida, Capt. Espinola, we are in possession of late and highly interesting intelligence from Yucatan, which will afford much pleasure to those who have been lamenting the troubles that have occurred on that coast. The Aparecida left Campechy on the 2d inst., and Sisal on the 11th, and brings us dates from Merida of the 29th ult. The reports contained in the papers and the verbal information furnished our reporter by Captain Espinola, are somewhat at variance, and we are a little at a loss to reconcile them. "La Union," of Merida, of the 25th April, publishes a treaty of peace concluded on the 19th of April, at Zucalca, by Commissioners appointed by Sr. D. Miguel Barbachano, Governor of Yucatan, and commissioners appointed by D. Jacinto Pat, commander-in-chief of the revolted Indians, and ratified by both parties on the 23d of April, at Teul.

Captain Espinola reports, however, that on the day he left Sisal news was received to the effect that Pat, with his forces, were within 8 leagues of Merida, from which he judged that tranquility had not been restored, but that hostilities had again been renewed. It is quite probable that Rat's forces were remaining in the vicinity of Merida until the terms of the treaty were complied with, and in accordance with the 9th article, which provides that as soon as the ratification of the treaty is completed, the belligerent forces shall mutually retire to their homes, leaving merely such forces as are necessary to keep order and establish tranquility and harmony in the several villages.—Captain E. also reports that about twenty-eight vessels from different nations were off the coast, removing the inhabitants of Yucatan to Campechy. We strongly incline to the belief that the treaty concluded the difficulties, as the insurgents seem to have had every thing that they desired granted them by the commissioners.

The Editor of a Southern paper thus amusingly hits off Brigadier General Pillow, the man that made Mr. Polk, as he declares, President.

He was dressed in a full suit of 'regimentals,' with the brass buttons and gilt lace pertaining to a 'full brigadier,' and wore his three cornered cocked hat after the most approved style of militia masters. He was accompanied by his aid; two servants, and had along the requisite number of prancing coursers, either for a charge or a retreat. The General gratified the citizens of New Orleans with his horsemanship, frequently during his stay. Every morning, his servants led out two of his chargers, elegantly caparisoned, and walked them up and down the street, in front of the St. Charles; and upon inquiry as to whose horses they were, always condescended to answer, 'They are Brigadier General Pillow's, sir—Brigadier Gen. Pillow is going to take a ride, sir.' The morning after his arrival, he, accompanied by his aid, mounted his horse, it is said, without any other accident except twice tripping himself up with his spurs, and gallantly trotting up St. Charles, around into Magazine street, where he halted before the Picayune office. The publisher, in hot haste, rushed to the door, where, after receiving a military salute from the Brigadier, the following racy and unique dialogue took place:

"What is the price," said the Brigadier, of twelve numbers of the Picayune, per annum?"

"Twenty dollars," said the publisher.

"That is pretty tall, however send six numbers to Mrs. Brigadier General Pillow, at Columbia, Tennessee; and six to Mr. Brigadier General Pillow wherever he may be on service, as he expects to be on active duty soon. And by the way, you can announce in your paper, to-morrow that Brigadier General Pillow has arrived in the city, in good health and is, at present, staying at the St. Charles."

It is stated that another foreign legion, composed of deserters from our army, has been formed at Queretaro. We trust that they may compose the "advance guard" of the Mexican army, in case another battle shall be fought between the Mexicans and Americans. The traitorous scoundrels should be at once exterped and although they do not deserve to die on the field of battle, still we would rather see them thus disposed of for the simple reason that lead is cheaper than rope.

Hail Storm.—There was a severe hail storm a few miles below this place on the 2d inst.—The pieces that fell were quite large, but we have heard of no material damage being done to the crops.

In the neighborhood of Columbia it was very severe, and the injury to the cotton crop has been serious. The Telegraph states that several of the largest planters are ploughing up and re-planting their cotton.—Camden Journal.

It is stated that the number of churches in Washington is greater than in any other city of the same population: Roman Catholic 5, Protestant Episcopal 5, Methodist Episcopal 5, Protestant Methodist 1, Presbyterian 4, Baptist 3, Quaker 1. Total 26.

Accounts from Indiana give the most flattering prospect of the wheat crop.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the address of the Hon. Rush, the Minister of the United States, in presenting to the Provisional Government of that of the country which the letters of recognition of the Provisional Government.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to send you a letter from the President of the United States, which confers on me the honor of voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that Republic to the Republic of Liberia. In presenting this letter it is my duty to you, at the same time, to inform you which the President feels for the honor of France, and I am directed to inform you of my ardent desire to cultivate, with you, the relations, which will serve to the most precious reciprocal interests of the two countries, and which the President has charged to declare that the President of my conduct in recognizing the Republic of Liberia when its existence was a world in February by the Provisional Government. It was then three days ago, at present this is the third month of the year. During that interval, when all Europe was agitated, and France exposed to trials and difficulties, the Provisional Government has succeeded in insuring the blessings of tranquility at home and abroad. History will take notice of this success, and I am doubly happy on this occasion my felicitations to you, now do so with the assent of the President of my country.

"I may now again be permitted to say my ardent wishes that when the time has passed from your hands, you should be guided by your own wisdom, and to the Assembly, that great body may be established by the establishment of institutions which France the greatest prosperity and glory."

M. Lamartine replied as follows:—"Citizen Minister.—The provisional Government has charged me to represent the French Republic to the Provisional Government, to receive from your hands the official recognition of the French Republic. France was the first to recognize the independence of the American Republic, and weak, and still contested, but the fruitful influence of the democratic principle was destined in half a century to alter the proportions of nearly a whole world. By the restrictive justice of Providence, it belonged to the American Republic to be the first to recognize the new French Republic, so to affix its signature to the creation of French democracy in Europe. There will bring good fortune to the nations, notwithstanding the agitations and movements inseparable from such a transition, the downfall of the government and the institutions of quite a different character, so great a displacement of men, and so many say to your fellow citizens that recognize the assurance that their good will to France will be accomplished, and that the public will issue strong and general, to the hands, to pass still stronger, and to the hands of the whole nation. What confidence is, that the French are hence forward ripe for their independence. What was, fifty-five years back, the superior men of the nation, into the ideas and habits of the nation, without exception. The Republic wish for is that which you wish for—a progressive republic, but the ideas of property, manufacturing, probity, liberty, and the moral feelings of the citizens. It is the first which was a cry of a fraternity, which shattered the ties of vengeance and political hatred, proclaimed peace—and which, in the inscribing on its banner the fatal words, the abolition of the pain of death, the abolition of the pain of death, the abolition of the pain of death, as we hope they will be, by the assembly, strengthened by an invincible force, of which each citizen has himself, as you have seen, the volonte concentrated in a strong representative Government, will make the French and it may be said of the French and the American people—what a mass of two countries applied to them—the Republic of the two worlds. The sentiments which the French people have sensibility and gratitude to the citizens of the Government of the United States, express them to you in a single word, Frenchman has for the Americans that Lafayette."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Picayune, New York, May 20—

Election of U. S. Senators in Connecticut.

The Legislature of Connecticut decided yesterday to elect Senators from the State, the one to supply the vacancy existing by the death of the late Sen. Huntington, and the other to succeed Niles, (Locofoco) whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

Gov. Baldwin, of New Haven, now holding his seat by Gov. Bissell's appointment, and the Hon. Truman Smith, of Litchfield, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, received a majority of votes, and were accordingly declared duly elected. They were both the regular nominees of the Whig caucus. The result has given general satisfaction.

Rogues.—The Store of our worthy citizen, Amos Jessup, was broken into on Monday night, and a considerable amount of goods taken off. There was some appearance of a disposition to fire the house. A man named Butts has been lodged in jail, and has closed the names of others concerned in like nefarious plots. Several miserably executed counterfeit coins were found with him, besides goods, but none of Mr. J's goods.

Fayetteville Carolinian, Saturday.

The Chicago Convention, computed the loss of human lives in the steam navigation of the West, at 465 a year. There are 38,000 steam boat hands continually exposed to the perils which river and lake improvements would so signally diminish.

They were drumming through the streets of Louisville, Ky., last week for volunteers to Ireland.—Mr. Mooney promising bounty in the Emerald Isle, to every volunteer meeting for raising money, &c., also took up at his instance.