It is not uncommon to hear men talk of a dis solution of the Union, as a thing which, if not inevitable, is jet to be regarded as among probable events. We imagine that such persons have given but little consideration to the grave topic upon which they descant with so much fluency. Have they asked themselves, where the line of seperation is to take place? And have they contemplated the necessary couse. quences that would ensur ?

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the States in which slavery exists, would join a Southern confederacy, would consent to a severance of the Union, for any thing short of a direct interference with their domestic concerns. The slave-holding States which border upon the North, have the strongest motives of interest to remain in the Union; or in case of its dissolution, to adhere to the North. At present, the Constitution, and the law of 1793, passed in pursuance thereof, guarantee the restoration of fugitive slaves, and the punishment of those who uid and abet in their escape, A dissolution of the Union would of course abrogate this law. and there would crase to be the least hindrance to the immediate flight of every slave within a hundred miles of the border. This considera. tion appeals with great force to the people of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri .-For those States to dissolve the Union on account of slavery, would be to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Besides, a large portion of each of them have far stronger attachments to the Union than to slavery. It is well known that in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, a large party is rising up and daily increasing, which favors emancipation. They would of course oppose a dissolution of the Union, for any thing short of an infraction of State sovereignty.

We hazard little in saying, that North Caroline and Tennessee would be very slow to acquiesce in the severance of the Union. Any action of Congress touching the institution of slavery, as it exists within their borders, would arouse every heart, and nerve every arm to resistance—they are the last States in the Union that would submit to an invasion of Constitutional rights; but we apprehend that while Congressional legislation keeps within the pale of the Constitution, as sanctioned by the Supreme Court and by precedent, they will never

listen to disunion. immense responsibility. It would contain a domestic enemy nearly equal in numbers to the dominant race; and with this element of weakness it would be opposed, as Mr. Rayner remarked the other day, by the moral sense of the

Along the Northern border of this Southern confederacy, for more than a thousand miles, would lie a country from which slavery would soon be eradicated, supposing it to contain some of the present slave States-and it is easy to foresce that a continual source of irritation would exist in the escape of slaves from the Southern to the Northern Union. Can it be doubted, with the bad feelings which would be engendered by the act of seperation itself, that war would result from this source? The very fact that both people speak the same language, would be a source of irritation. Every ill-natured expression and every buter paragraph, as has been remarked by Dr. Channing, emanating from one side, would be immediately seen and read on the other, and kindle a flame of re-

sentment. In such a state of things, it would be natural titioners. for the weaker party to seek alliances with some European State—and doubtless England would be glad to signalize her magnasimity and disinterestedness, as she has done repeatedly in the East Indies. There when she becomes the pacificator between beligerant Nabobs, she always manages to settle the dispute by annexing them both to her dominions. In our case, she would be satisfied with taking the Southern confederacy under her especial guardian-ship

Can any one doubt it, who is acquainted with her power and her lust of dominion? But we turn from the heart-sickening contemplation of this condition of wardship, to another view of the subject.

A bond of union exists in the length and cours of the Mississippi river, binding as it does the free and slave States, by the strongest ties of interest. At what point on its rapid tide, could the stream of commerce be arrested? Any attempt on the part of the Southern confederacy Underwood, Westcott -25. to prevent the free navigation of the Mississippi, could not fail to produce resistance from the North-west. They would demand a free passage to the Gulf for their produce and merchandize, as well as a free port near the mouth of the river, for the purpose of trans shipment ; and any denial of these privileges would produce war. The river and the country bordering on its banks-on one side through its whole course, and on both sides at its mouth-were purchased with money drawn from the common treasury, and would not be surrendered without

Such are some of the dangers and difficulties which can be easily foreseen as the inevitable consequences of a dissolution of the Union .-We have spoken plainly upon the subject, as a Clemmons, Esq. mere question of interest-that being the "value of the Union," in the estimation of some perpeople are accustomed to cherish a sacred rev. subject of Internal Improvements, and its erence for the Union, which will listen to none of the grovelling suggestions of interest. They cherish it as the inestimable legacy of patriot fathers, whose wisdom and patriotism framed it, as the only safeguard of liberty itself. But we have thought fit to consider the question in its lowest point of view, and to show how es sential is the Union to the every day interests

of the North is interwoven with the Unionand how its dissolution would be a death blow to Northern prosperity, by cutting off to a considerable extent, the domestic market, which is worth more than all others. But addressing ourselves to Southern readers, we leave the task of enlarging on this branch of the subject to Northern men, who are interested. In a mere pecuniary point of view, we believe the North would suffer more than the South, provid. ed that prace could be preserved-but in the event of war, the case would be different.

We have presented the foregoing suggestions to the reader, in view of the excited state of the public mind in some quarters, and the frequent threats of disunion, which are recklessly made by politicians of the South Carolina school .-They little think of the magnitude of the crusade upon which they have entered. We have no belief that the firm foundation of the Union can be shoken by the madness of faction in any quarter. There will always be a large majori. ly occupying the middle ground of common sense and sound patriotism, which can never be moved .- Raleigh Register.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1849.

ABOLITION IN THE SENATE

It will be seen from the following exract from the proceedings of the Senate, hat that body is not disposed, however much the House may be, to agitate the subject of Slavery. To it the people of the South may well look for protection against the insidious attempts of those fanatics of the North who, forgetful of the value of the Union or the rights of a large portion of it, are determined, let the consequences be what they may, to carry their point at all hazards.

There is undoubtedly a better feeling on this subject in the House, since the proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was first introduced. and we trust that the Members of that body will calculate well the importance of the step which the adoption of such a resolution contemplates, before it is seriousty considered again:

Mr. Hale. I have a very large number of petitions numerously signed by women of various sections of the country, praying Congress to "adopt measures to prevent the extension of slavery, to withdraw the protection and cognizance given to the slave trade, and to suppress slavery effectually in those sections over which Congress has jurisdiction."

I move, sir, that the petitions be received and referred to the committee for the District of Columbia, with instructions to A Southern confederacy without these States, report a bill abolishing slavery and the or even with them, would take upon itself an slave trade in the District of Columbia.

> Objections being made to the motion of Mr. Hale, some discussion took place on a point of order, in the course of which-

Mr. Douglass said: I would ask what is the object of the petitioners? I would like to hear the petition read before I voted upon it.

Mr. Butler. He has told you the purpose of it.

Mr. Hale. It is to prevent the introduction of slavery where it does not now exist; and wherever the Government has jurisdiction to prevent the continuance of American slavery and the slave trade. Mr. King. Yes, in forts and arsenals,

for instance. Mr. Ilale. I have moved that it be referred, and that the committee report a bill abolishing slavery and the slave trade in every place over which Congress has

jurisdiction. This is the design of the pe-Mr. Westcott. I understand, then, that terest. its object is to abolish slavery in the Dis-

trict of Columbia. Mr. Hale. It is to abolish it in every place over which Congress has jurisdic-

refer them:

Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Downs, ing Railroads and Turnpikes. Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Louisiana, King. Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sturgeon, Turney,

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright. Cameron, Corwin, Dayton, Dix, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Spruance, Upham and Walker-16.

Internal Improvement Meeting.

We learn from the Register of the 13th instant, that a large meeting was held in Raleigh, on the evening of the 9th, which was addressed at length and with considerable power by Judge Strange, of Fayetteville. Short addresses were also de-

The Register says, that "the remarks made by Judge Strange, upon the general importance, must command the approbation of all who heard him. As a leading Democrat, we are highly gratified at the noble stand he has taken on this subject. We trust that his example will embolden others of the same party to pursue the same patriotic course. His appeal to his We might show how intimately the welfare Democratic friends was made in good taste, and without the addition of a word calculated to stir up party feelings from

He denounced the spirit of demagogue- the subject of Internal Improvements. ism which is always appealing to the ignorant prejudices of the people, instead of disseminating information amongst them. Such creatures, no matter to what party they belong, are the worst enemies of the people-they would, if they could, keep them in ignorance and poverty to dooms-

day, by the insane out-cry of Taxes, Tax-We are glad that intelligent Democrats have declared war against this race of vermin, as intelligent Whigs have long since done. It is true that the Whig ranks are not free from them-they hang upon the skirts of the party, and clog its free action, and prevent the efforts of enlightened men to ameliorate the condition of of 48,000,000 per week.

the people; but we trust the day is dawning, when the darkest corner of the State shall not afford a lurking place for the demagogue of either party.

The specific plans of improvement recommended by Judge Strange, are not al together conformable to our views of things. We think that he attaches undue importance to his favorite idea of making Wilmington the focus of ALL the State .-That place has many natural advantages, and strong claims upon the patronage of the State; but we think that it would be unwise to attempt to force the current of trade out of its natural channel, in order to build up a market at that place.

Judge S. boldly recommends the borrowing of several millions, to improve the condition of the State. In no other way. he justly remarks, can the improvements be made, and without them, there is not the faintest prospect of bettering the condition of the people. The tide of emigration will continue to flow West, until the State will become a howling wilderness; and the bear and the panther will roam, as in the primeval forest, over the fields and meadows which our people have of speech. We believe that already bears have been seen of late years, in Counties of this State from which they had been driven by our fathers fifty years ago-we believe there is less arable land in North Carolina now, than there was fifteen or twenty years ago, at which time our population began to emigrate in such vast numbers. Something must be done to improve the means of getting to market, or all hands will run away from a country which is, to all practical intents, further from the markets of the Seaboard, than the States of the Mississippi valley."

done by the Legislature. That body has now been in session about two months, tee. and, as yet, no plan by which the State is to be raised from her present degraded condition, has been matured and sanctioned. And unless a more enlightened and liberal spirit actuates and governs the majority. members, than has been exhibited, they had better adjourn and come home.er State in the Union, new or old, and until something is done, and that speedily too, must remain so.

The people, generally, in this section of the State are alive to the subject, and when together, it forms the subject of conversation—is considered paramount to all other objects-not even the late struggle for the Presidency excited more in-

If this session of the Legislature is per- to the matter. mitted to pass without devising some scheme for removing the many obstacles in the way of our people, it will be al-We quote these remarks of Senators to most a hopeless undertaking hereafter,show the nature of the petitions, and the the people must remain here-and suffer force of the following vote, by which the all the inconveniences of getting to a mar-Senate agreed to a motion to lay on the ket for their commodities, or move to some table Mr. Hale's motion to receive and other State, where they will be better rewarded for their labor. Such must be the Yeas-Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Bell. inevitable result of a failure on the part Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Clayton, of the present Legislature to aid in build-

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

This sterling Whig paper has come out in an entire new dress. Success to it, for it is one of the best Whig papers in the Country. For news of the earliest dates, no paper is superior to it, and we look for it with more interest on mail days than any paper on our exchange list.

We have just this moment had our at. tention called to an article in the Standard, over the signature of Henry Walser, vindicating himself for his vote given to John W. Ellis, for Judge. It deserves a notice from us, but the livered by Gen. Edney and Junius L. lateness of the hour will not permit us to do so to-day, as our paper is now ready for the press.

ELECTION OF JUDGE.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, that the Hon. Wm. H. Battle was vesterday elected, without any regular opposition, a Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Judge Moore,

EXTRA SESSION.

A proposition was introduced into the Senate yesterday, which will probably pass that body, providing that an extra session of the Legislature shall be called next Fall for the purpose of acting upon

ADJOURNMENT.

A proposition was also introduced in the Senate to adjourn sine die on Saturday week, which, if the extra session be agreed upon will probably be carried.

A survey of the State of New Jersey is now being made, with the purpose of publishing a series of county maps. Each map will show the public buildings, mills, school-houses, stores, smithshops, &c., and he also marked with the names and location of owners of property.

Messrs. Brown & Elton, of Waterbury, Connecticut, manufacture two barrels of pins per day, numbering about 8,000,000, or at the rate

THE QUIETUS TO DORRISM

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington, thus sums up the ruling of the Supreme Court, in its lately announced decision upon the case of Martin Luther vs. L. M. Borden et. al., on a writ of error from Rhode Island. The following points were ruled :-

1. That whether the new government at any ime displaced the charter government is a po

litical question, and not a judical one. 2. That the charter government having at no time recognised the new government, but denounced it as revolutionary and treasonable, and not only opposed it by military force, but prosecuted and convicted Governor Dorr, the leader of the movement, under the criminal law of the State-in which case and in others the charter government was sustained by the courts of Rhode Island-and that the Federal courts. under an established rule of decision, follow the table portion of these lands? If it is just State tribunals on questions arising under its and right to give them to the new States own laws.

3. That the recognition of the chartered go. them to the old States for the same purvernment by the President of the United States. in expressing a willingness to aid it, if necessarv, in putting down the insurrection, by the power of the Union, as provided by the Constitution, is of itself conclusive on the Judicial power of the Union.

4. That the Legislature of Rhode Island had power to establish martial law, and to authorize the acts to be done complained of as a trespass by the plaintiff.

wasted and deserted. This is no figure affirmed, which sustains the chartered govern. once owned a large domain of rich and

and received the entire concurrence of the Court, with the exception of Judge Woodbury, who dissented to the fourth point, and maintained that the State had no power to declare martial

Intense Excitement in the Ohio Legislature-Both Ford and Weller declared Elected-Threats of Force-Convention broke up in confusion.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 9-4 P. M. The Senate and House in Convention re-as-

It is to be hoped that something will be ted yesterday to assist in counting the votes for Governor, attempted to read a report, signed by six Democratic members of the commit-

The report rejected the vote of Lorain county on the ground of informality in sending the returns to the Capital-the seal of the county not being attached, as required by law, and declared Col. Weller (Democrat) elected by 280

The Speaker decided the report out of order. He said the committee was only appointed to assist him in counting the votes, and therefore North Carolina is really behind every oth- had no right or power to make any report

Great confusion prevailed in the convention for nearly an hour-the Speaker and Whig members calling to order.

Mr. Whiteman declared his determination to be heard and have the report read, at all hazards.—Threats of force were exchanged v both parties.

Finally, the Speaker, finding it impossible to restore order, agreed to permit the reading of the report, conditionally, that it be followed y resolutions for the appointment of a joint Committee to make a further examination in-

Mr. Whiteman made a speech two hours ong, sustaining the report.

The Speaker then arose and declared Seabury Ford elected Governor of Ohio. While thus engaged, Messrs Archibald,

Whiteman and others, attempted to interrupt he Speaker with furious gestures, words and oaths, declaring that he had violated his oath The Convention broke up amidst the most

ntense excitement. The House was called to order, but imme-

diately after took a recess. The Senators repaired to the Senate Cham-

ber and soon after adjourned.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Columbus, Jan. 9-9 P. M. The House proposition to appoint a joint committee to examine the Governor's vote, was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 36. The Speaker again announced Mr. Ford as elected Governor of Ohio.

Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1849.

by its retrenchment of other expenses, for of the same book. the outlay which would attend its estab-

agree to assume the payment of her public debt, which is estimated to reach ten millions of dollars.

the House have adopted a very convenient by a niggardly and stupid parsimony. mode of disposing of Mr. Sevier's nomiboundary between the United States and Mexico, shall be selected from the corps unpleasant dilemma.

which he expects to reach Washington. and signifiles that he may, and probably will, be detained beyond that period. INDEPENDENT.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

members of Congress from the western

and north western States, are constantly introducing bills into the national legislature, for grants or donations of public lands, to build railroads, cut canals, or endow Colleges within the States which they respectively represent: and these bills, we believe, rarely fail to get through the two Houses of Congress, and receive the approving signature of the President. This may all be well enough, for aught that we know; but are not the old Atlantic States as much entitled as any other members of the confederacy to an equifor these purposes, can it be wrong to give poses? We need railroads, and canals. and educational funds, as well as others and shall we consent to let our entire patrimony be taken from us without retaining any portion of it for our own uses? North Carolina is a joint tenant of these lands with the other States of this Union shall the joint-tenancy be destroyed by a partition amongst the others and she got 5. The judgment of the Circuit Court was no part whatever of the property? She fertile land. She ceded it to the general The opinion was able, clear, and conclusive, Government for the benefit of all the States. Now she is poor and needy, and a reciprocation of her liberality would be most opportune to her necessities: yet common justice is denied to her! While others, who never gave any thing to the government, receive large donations of the public property, she gets nothing! this right? We deny that it is. We go for justice-for an equal participation of Paris, and reported that the Pope had determine benefits: and if others, already enjoying the advantages of transportation by water, and Schools and Colleges in abundsembled this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to ance, are to have donations of public lands to secure a still greater augmenta-Mr. Whiteman, from the committee appoint ion of these blessings amongst them, why may not North Carolina also have an occasional section set apart to endow her Colleges and open markets to her citizens? We should like to hear from the Press on this subject. We should think that they would be equally as well employed in urging the just claims of the State to a part of this great national estate as in squabbling over party politics, that profit so few of them any thing .- N. C. Argus.

Presentation of a Sword.—On Monday the interesting ceremony of presenting a Sword to Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares took place. It was a Compliment from a number of our citizens to a native of the town, who, as an officer of the Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, did gallant service and won nor's election declared Weller elected by 200 distinction in Mexico. The presentation majority. The Speaker declared Ford elected was made in front of the Bank of Cape Governor. Great excitement naturally ensued Fear, to which place Col. Meares was es- and blows were exchanged by several parties corted by major General Marsteller and Staff and the Clarendon Horse Guards, all in uniform. Mr. William Hill, acting Mr. Sevier, whose decease was announced yes for the donors, delivered the Sword, ac- terday, died on the 1st instant. companying the act with an appropriate and well spoken address. On receiving it, Col. M. made a brief, though suitable acknowledgement of his gratitude for the approbatory token from the associates and friends of his early days. A large assemblage was drawn together to witness the ceremony. - Wil. Chronicle.

The substitute for the Steele Resolutions were again before the House, on Thursday, and the scene of confusion that prevailed during their pendency, beggars all description. Their consideration was postponed again until yesterday, (Friday) but our Paper goes to Press before any final action is taken on them. It is much to be regretted that the time of the Legislature is thus wasted upon these worthless South Carolina abstractions, when the substantial interests of the people are neglected.—Register of Jan. 13.

MONS. VATTEMARE. This gentleman delivered a highly in-

teresting Lecture, in the Commons Hall, The Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday evening. His object in com- poleon, General Cavaignac and himself have had the project of a Home Depart. ing among us, is of the most disinterested shook hands, at which act of friendship ment under consideration, and directed and philanthropic character-it is simply Mr. Vinton, the able chairman, to prepare this: he is the agent of the French and a bill. He is now engaged in collecting other Governments of Europe, for effecting the necessary materials, so as to bring the an exchange of the Historical Records, subject before the House with all the fa- and other Literary productions of our the new Ministry. vorable consideration to which it is just- country for those of others. North Caroly entitled. Legislation has been serious- lina, for instance, publishes annually or ly embarrassed for want of a department, biennially, its legislative Journals, its Govin which the agricultural, commercial, and ernor's Messages, with the accompanying manufacturing statistics, could be inves. Documents, and its Supreme Court Reports. tigated with some sort of reliance. They There are always on hand a number of are now scattered and confused through volumes of these documents, piled away to announce his election as President of various subdivisions of the public service, on shelves, serving only as food for moths. the French Republic. and when compiled are almost necessarily In exchange for them, Mr. Vattemare will inaccurate, from the manner in which they give the State as many volumes of the have to be collected. The projected im- public records of different countries-that Gaeta-a Provisional Government has provement would supply this want, and is to say, he will give as many volumes been established. An endeavor has been in a single year more than recompense, of different books, for the same number

Besides these public Records, Mr. Vattemare is anxious to collect whatever per-Responsible intimations have been giv- tains to the history of the State; and also, en out, that the State of Texas would re- any books that may have been the produclinguish all claim to the territory of New tions of North Carolinians; for which he Mexico on this side of the Rio Grande, if will exchange some of the rarest books the government of the United States would extant-such as are only to be seen in the largest libraries of Europe.

It would argue a deplorable state of barbarity among us. if this proposition of The Committee on Foreign Relations, in the distinguished Frenchman, were met

Besides the Lecture of Mr. V., several nation, now before the Senate, by provi- gentlemen of our own State, distinguishding that the Commissioners to run the ed for talents and attainments, were called out and spoke with animation and force upon the importance of his mission. We of Topographical Engineers. The ex-regret that we are unable to give even a fortifications, laid waste the country, and Minister ought to be grateful to his Whig sketch of their remarks. Messrs, Rayner, opponents, for relieving him from a very Stanly, Courts, Dobbin, Chief Justice Ruffin. and Judge Strange spoke in succession. Intelligence has been received direct to a crowded and intelligent audience. from Gen. Taylor, in which he fixes the which manifested a lively interest in the 25th February as the earliest day upon object of the meeting .- Ral. Register.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPP

By the American mail-steamer Washington which arrived at New York on the 8th instant we have dates three days later from Europe. The following is the substance of the Tele graphic reports of the news :-

LIVERPOOL, December 19. It will be seen, by reference to our week! account of the cotton trade, that the week ler. minated on Friday with another advance i prices. On Saturday business was somewhat checked by the extreme rates generally de manded by holders, but to-day the sales have exceeded any previous market this year. There was a brisk demand with prices somewhat dearer in the commoner sorts of American, but in the better kinds, say 4d. and upwards, but ers have more choice out of the recent inn which are being freely offered, as yieldin tempting profit. The prices of American are 31d to 51d, principally 31d to 41d.

Flour has declined one shilling a barrel. corn is quiet, without change of price ; lard in fair demand at late reduced rates; new prime mess pork is much wanted.

The share market is much improved, closing buoyant daily with more buyers than there is stock offering. Parliament has been prorogued to February 1st.

FRANCE.

It is generally believed that Gen. Cavaignawill submit with a good grace and tender bis services to the new President. Other feporls have it that he will retire from public life.

The new President will be proclaimed on Wednesday or Thursday. He has difficulty in restraining his too zealous friends from proclain. ing the empire. The Prince has induced in friends not to celebrate the anniversary of the funeral of the Emperor Napoleon, fearing might lead to disorder. Nothing important his been transacted in the National Assembly.

The Continental news is not important. The Hungarians have determined to make bloods resistance to Austria. No engagement yet. The special French Envoy had returned to ed to take refuge in France. A Provisional Government is about to be established at Rome. All is yet tranquil there, though it is thought that the great Powers will interfere.

[Telegraphic Despatch of the Charleston Cou. Jan. 12] The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Tues day, elected James Cooper (Whig,) Senator.

Edwin Forest is said to be lying dangerous. ly ill in the city of New York.

The dispatch of Tuesday night states that here had been about twenty deaths by cholen at Cincinnati. That dated yesterday gives the gratifying intelligence that it had ceased at that

With regard to the difficulties in the Ohio Legislature, our correspondent, in his first communication, states that the committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, reported that there was a doubt, whether Ford or Weller was elected. A subsequent dispatch announces that the Legislature had broken up in a row on Tuesday night. The committee on the Govern in the Legislative Halls.

A dispatch from the West announces that-

Mr. Atchison has been re-elected United States Senator from the State of Missouri.

From Washington. In the Senate, yesterday, private bills only

In the House, the Buffalo Harbor bill was debated, as also the bill in reference to the mileage charges. A motion to print the civil list report was also discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at. The members of the House were, says our correspondent, deeply interested

There was no reference made, nor discussion had on the slavery question, probably for the reason that the time for the report of the Committee appointed by the meeting of the Southern members of Congress was near at band. The Thermometer at Washington was two degrees above zero, a degree of cold seldom er-

perienced in that latitude. Louis Napoleon was proclaimed President of

France on the 22d ultimo. Arrival of the British Steamer America.

Geneaal Intelligence .- After the delifery of the inaugural speech by Louis Naand good feeling the members of the Chamber expressed their gratification.

Odillon Barrot is empowered to form

It is said to be doubtful whether Thiers will accept office under the new adminis-

The new President has sent his relative. Napoleon Bonaparte, to various Courts,

Rome.—The Pope still continues at made to induce the Pope to return to Rome, but he refuses, unless on condition that the National Guard shall be disbanded, and the journals suppressed.

A Congress of nations was to assemble at Brussels shortly, to settle affairs.

The Commanding General of the Papal army has arrived in Paris on his way 10 London, being on a mission to both the great powers of France and England.

As soon as Russia gives an exhibition of her feeling, a final disposition of the person of the Pope will be made.

Continental .- Accounts with regard to the civil war in Hungary are imperiect. The Imperialists are said to have several thrown almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the Austrians.

The Austrians are at ease in Vienna, having been supplied with money by the