

PRESENTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Foreign Governments, and other Diplomatic Functionaries, accredited to the Government of the United States, were presented to the President yesterday, at 12 o'clock at the Executive Mansion, the President being attended by those members of his Cabinet who are in town.

Several of the Diplomatic personages were absent; some from indisposition and others from having gone on summer excursions into distant and different parts of the country. The following presentations took place:

Russia.—M. Alexander de Dobisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. A. de Bourboulon, Secretary of Legation; M. J. Marie, M. Pousielgue, and M. Philibert, Attaches.

Great Britain.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

France.—M. Sain de Bois le Comte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. A. de Bourboulon, Secretary of Legation; M. J. Marie, M. Pousielgue, and M. Philibert, Attaches.

Spain.—Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Portugal.—The Commander J. C. de Figueira e Moran, Minister Resident.

Prussia.—M. Magnus, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Belgium.—M. Henre Boach Spencer, Minister Resident.

Denmark.—M. Steen de Bille, Charge d'Affaires.

Brazil.—The Chevalier Stregio Treceiro de Macedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Chili.—Don Manuel Carralio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Don Francisco S. Astaburuga, Secretary of Legation.

Peru.—Don J. M. Tirado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mexico.—Don Angel Huici, Attache.

Mr. Bodisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia, being the senior member of the Corps, on being presented to the President, made the following address in behalf of himself and his colleagues:

It has pleased Divine Providence to take out of this world the Chief Magistrate appointed by the people to preside over the destinies of the American Union. After having shared with the whole country the deep and unanimous regrets given to the memory of the illustrious General and eminent Statesman whose long and brilliant career has been so suddenly closed, the Diplomatic Corps appears before you to present their respects to the President designated by the Constitution to complete the term of the national election.

I feel happy, Mr. President, to be able to assure you, in the name of the Ministers and the heads of Legation here present, that the Sovereigns and Governments which we have the honor to represent desire frankly to maintain the best relations with the American Government.

The happy position of the United States gives them great facilities for remaining unconnected with the contests that may agitate the world, and to devote all their efforts to the maintenance of the Union and the growth of the national prosperity.

The Diplomatic Corps sincerely hopes, Mr. President, that the success of your Administration may respond to your good intentions and to your known devotion to the best interests of your country.

To which the President thus replied:

Mr. Bodisco, and Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps: I have listened to your address with mingled emotions of sorrow and satisfaction; it reminds me again of the irreparable loss which my country has sustained in the death of my illustrious predecessor; but it is gratifying to receive from the representatives of foreign nations the assurances of their friendly feelings and anxious desire to cultivate amicable relations with this Government. I congratulate you, Mr. Bodisco, and your colleagues upon the universal peace which now prevails, and am happy to assure you that I reciprocate, most cordially, all the good will which you have expressed towards this country, and that nothing shall be wanting on my part to maintain those kind relations with all foreign nations which naturally spring from the love of honorable peace with every foreign Power.

As you have justly remarked, our position is such as to exempt us from the agitating controversies of the old world, and my intention is to maintain a strict neutrality towards all nations, as the true policy of the United States, exerting every legitimate authority to restrain any aggression upon the rights of others, and using the powers of Government to promote the harmony, prosperity, and union of this growing Republic, over the destinies of which I have so unexpectedly been called to preside.

I tender to you, and your colleagues respectively, Mr. Bodisco, the assurance of my high regard.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Found Dead.—On Saturday last, near the house of Jonas Rodicil, Gaston County, the dead body of Jonas Mauny was found under a tree bearing the effects of a recent stroke of lightning, by which it is supposed he was killed. As he had been missed from the time of a thunder storm which occurred on the Tuesday previous. It killed at that time, he must have lain more than 4 days, and consequently, the body was in a very offensive state. His head and part of one foot and leg had been eaten off by the carion birds, or by some carnivorous animal. The remains were buried by torch light where they were found.—Lincoln Republican.

Mr. Newson: A melancholy accident happened here yesterday afternoon.

A young man named MILTON SANDERS, son of Joseph Sanders, took a small boat to cross the river alone; and after the boat, to the management of which he was unaccustomed, had gone some 15 feet from the land, he must have been frightened and jumped out, in the hope to reach the shore. He was seen by another boy, as he rose to the surface, but, being another boat, he could afford him no assistance; and he sank in 15 feet water. Although immediate efforts were made to recover the body by a large number of persons, yet it was some three hours before they succeeded; and all the time of the search, it was heard rending to witness the distress of his father and sisters on the shore.

The young man bore an excellent character, and gave a bright promise of future usefulness; and his untimely and sudden loss has deeply afflicted a worthy family.

Yours, &c. L. D. CHILDS. Lincoln Factory, July 29, 1850.

Health of Nashville.—The sexton reported five deaths for the 24 hours ending 3 o'clock P. M., Friday the 29th, of which three were from Cholera. The True Whig of the 29th says: "We did not hear of a single new case of cholera yesterday. The Sexton's report for yesterday, shows a few deaths from lingering cases. The weather is pleasant, with a breeze from the north. We anticipate a healthful influence from the change."

We perceive by the Nashville papers of the 29th inst. that the disease has extended to the county, and has made its appearance in Columbia, Franklin and other places. The deaths reported however, are not numerous.

THE FAMILY OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Every body is curious to know all about the relations, personal and political, of the new President; and we have been stopped a dozen times in the street by the anxious inquiry of—"Who are Mr. Fillmore's intimate friends?"

In regard to his political relations, they are well known in our State, which has always delighted to honor him; but the wife-pullers should have the delicacy to let him alone until the remains of the lamented President are entombed. In regard to his family, the President is blessed with a most excellent wife who is peculiarly well qualified for the high station she is about to adorn; and two children, a son and a daughter.

The son is a young man, not over twenty, of the genuine republican stamp which characterizes the country boys of western New York. He has just entered upon the profession of the law. The daughter is an accomplished young lady, about eighteen years of age, and now engaged, we believe, in the honorable employment as teacher of a public school in Buffalo.

The latter fact is something for a republican people to boast of; and something to put the dainty daughters of our world-be aristocracy to the blush.—N. Y. Mirror.

HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

The "Baltimore Patriot" pays the following handsome and just compliment to North Carolina, and her distinguished son whose recent appointment appears to have been hailed with satisfaction and pleasure in all parts of the country: William A. Graham, of North Carolina, is the new Secretary of the Navy. This compliment, in selecting one of her own sons, to take a seat in the Cabinet, at this seeming crisis in the affairs of the country, was due to North Carolina.

Condition of the President's House.

We were very much surprised to read Mr. Clarke's statement of the condition of the President's House; for it is the first time we ever heard of any such complaint. The House is erected on a hill, so that a damp basement would never be suspected. In the Senate, on Monday the 29th ult., Mr. Clarke said:

I will state Mr. President, to the Senate very briefly the situation of the President's House, and the adjoining places. This subject was brought to the consideration of the Committee on Public Buildings, that there has been great danger to the occupants of that house for some time past, in consequence of the want of drainage. The cellar and lower part of the house are in very bad condition, and the illness of some of its occupants has been attributed by some to the malaria which rises from the lower part of the building. The whole of the basement is now at times absolutely covered with water, and is at all times in so bad a condition that it is totally unfit to be occupied even by the domestics. This situation of the building is nothing new. It was so when it was occupied by the predecessor of the late lamented President. I believe my friend from New York [Mr. Dickenson] is aware of the fact that very great complaint was made at that time, and very earnest solicitation was made that something should be done. It requires a thorough system of drainage about the house, so as to make the basement and cellar suitable to be occupied. Such is the state of the building that the incoming President dare not remain four and twenty hours in it, but has taken his residence in Georgetown for the present. I hope, with this explanation, there will be no objection to the passage of the resolution.

Gen. Taylor's Property.—We regret to see it stated in a letter to the New York Express, that Gen. Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, as was generally supposed. He left no will. We subjoin the following extract from the letter referred to:

"When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property, in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will, and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here, but no will was amongst them, and the directions applied to a property which is now almost wholly changed in its form."

"Indeed his family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from their general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had, previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money."

A Flower for the Heart.—A wife full of truth, innocence and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear near his heart.

We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that there is not a single disunionist, in Maryland, and we firmly believe it; for we have not seen or heard of one man who favors a dissolution of the Union, under any condition of things. We are satisfied that such is the attachment of the people of this State to the Union, that it would be unsafe for any man to address to a public assemblage such a speech as that recently delivered to the people of Charleston by Mr. Rhett. He would be hissed from the stand as a traitor, and the finger of scorn would be pointed at him as an enemy to his country.—Baltimore Clipper.

Education.—Some suppose, that every learned man is an educated man. No such thing! The man is educated who knows himself, and takes common sense views of men and things around him.—Some very learned men are the greatest fools in the world; and the reason is, they are not educated men. Learning is only the means, not the end; its value consists in giving the means of acquiring, the use of which properly managed enlightens the mind.

The popularity of the pope appears to be on the increase. It is said that nearly all the Roman youth have either emigrated, been imprisoned, or are under suspicion, and are not allowed to be out after sun-set. The houses of English residents and others at Rome are closely searched for Bibles, not even excepting the British consuls. All the letters of the British consul, except official ones are intercepted and examined. The finances are in a melancholy state. There has been a plot to assassinate the pope.

AHEAD OF ALL CREATION.

The arrival of the Atlantic yesterday morning, in ten days and fifteen hours from Liverpool, puts us where our orators sometimes place us in every thing, ahead of all creation, in steam navigation at least. We own the fastest traveller on the great highway of waters, and we shall claim the credit, therefore until we are outdistanced by a new comer. According to the log of the Atlantic, she was but just six days and one hour from land to land, that is from Cape Race to Cape Fear; thus making the passage from Europe to America in less than a week, and with only five hours fair wind.

Southern Vegetable Diet.

We can have vegetables the year round and with so little labor, that it is a matter of wonder to a provident man that an independent citizen is content with so small a variety. The cabbage tribe will give us boiled vegetables from the first of May to the first of January, even if we could not grow the cabbage heads; we then have the turnip until April or May. We can have the sweet potatoe from January to January. Then there are pumpkins, parsnips, and winter squashes, for winter; squashes for summer; turnep tops, spinach, asparagus for spring. What living for we of the south! But fruits in their season are not to be forgotten. Strawberries, from 15th of April to 15th of May; then Chickasaw plums until first or middle of June; figs, then raspberries, nutmeg peaches; soon after early York, early Tilloston, and other peaches; June apples, Early Catherine, Jargonelle, and other pears. A family can have fruit from the tree and the vine from the middle of April to the first of January, without resorting to hot-house culture.

Notwithstanding these varied gifts of God to us, we still continue to gormandize meat; and for this simple reason, we are accustomed to it and will not try another plan.

Southern Cultivator.

The Cholera in the West.—The St. Louis papers state that the cholera is raging with fearful mortality at Liberty, and other points on the Missouri river.—The small pox is also quite prevalent, and is carrying off its victims daily.

A colony of Belgians, recently located near the town of Kaussa, on the Missouri river, have nearly all died of cholera.—The surgeon in attendance died from the same disease.

At St. Louis on the 17th, there were 100 deaths, of which 90 were of cholera. At Cincinnati, from the 1st to the 23d, inclusive, the deaths by cholera, were 659. The number of deaths from all diseases, during the same period, including cholera, was 1,333.

"How much unhappiness, discontent, and all uncharitableness, might be avoided, if men would daily school themselves to contemplate and realize the truth, not only of their own morality, but of the transient and perishable character of all human frame. The applause of the multitude is sweet, but it is the thing of a day—the flower that is fresh and fragrant in the morning, but droops in the hot noonday, and dies after a brief season. The cultivation of the heart after all produces a more desirable result than the cultivation of the brain, for its fruits unaffected by the heat or cold of human vicissitudes, and yield their choicest satisfaction—in that dying hour when man most needs consolation and support."

Married Life.—Let man and wife be careful to stifle little things, that as fast as they spring they may be cut down and trod upon; for if they be suffered to grow by numbers, they make the spirit peevish, and society troublesome, and the affections loose and easy by an habitual aversion. Some men are more vexed with a fly than a wound; and when the gnats disturb our sleep, and the reason is disquieted but not perfectly awakened, it is often seen that he is fuller of trouble than in the daylight of his reason, he were to contest with his potent enemy. In the

frequent little accidents of family, a man's reason cannot always be awake; and, when the discourses are imperfect, and trifling trouble makes him yet more restless, he is soon betrayed to the violence of passion.

A Question.—The Washington Union, referring to the report that an American squadron had gone to Lisbon for the purpose of bombarding the town, to enforce payment of American claims, propounds, among a number of other questions, this, which it asks only for information: "3d. Does it not partake of the character of war? or, at least may it not lead to war? And can the President exercise such a power by his own authority?"

One would think that if anybody could answer the question whether the President of the United States can exercise a power by his own authority which may lead to war, it would be the organ of the Administration which ordered the celebrated march to the Rio Grande.

THE CENSUS TAKERS.

Messrs. John C. Blocker and A. M. Campbell, have been round town this week, prying into the public's private affairs. We understand that some of the ladies think some of their questions quite impertinent. We think so too. What has "Johnny Congress" or Uncle Sam to do with the age of Miss Sophrona Emeline Stubbs? or any other young lady on the shady side of thirty.

We have been favored with the following statement—in five wards of the town, free population, 1631, slaves 694—total, 2325. The other two wards compose most of the dwelling houses, not yet taken. Deaths in the five wards for the year, 39.

Something New.—Mr. John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa. announces that he will "go up" in his mammoth balloon "Hercules," which contains in its structure 1,596 yards of silk, and is capable of carrying eight persons. The balloon will be used for some hours previous to its final ascent, in letting up passengers from two hundred to a thousand feet, by a rope and windlass when they can "take observations." In the evening it will be started free in the air for a long voyage, with a party of passengers. Mr. Wise also announces that there is room left for two more passengers—fare \$150.

Invention.—A Mr. Nibbath, of Paris, has we are told, contrived a mode by which all the gas burners in a large city, may be lighted at once. The process is thus described:

"The opening of the burner of each lamp is covered with a piece of soft iron, mounted upon a hinge. In connection with this is a wire extending from a galvanic battery the entire length of the service of the gas lamps, and close to the orifice of each burner is a small piece of platinum. The soft iron, becoming a magnet when acted upon by the electric fluid, opens or closes the orifice according to the motion imparted to it; the platinum ignites when it is necessary to light the lamps, and thus every lamp in a large town may be lighted simultaneously, or extinguished in the same way, by a different action on this magnetized iron."

A Remarkable Freak of a Maniac is noticed by the Trenton True American as occurring at Bordentown yesterday morning. The locomotive, which was to bring the morning train from Bordentown to Trenton was missed, and the engineer procured another—when they reached Trenton they discovered the missing one fast in the switches, blowing off steam at great rate. "When they came to it they found a man trying to rebuild the fire, and the water and cinders splashing over him and the engine.—It seems that a crazy man, hailing from New Hope, Pa., had come here from Bordentown on Monday evening, and returned in the same train. Some time during the night, or early in the morning, this madman had gone to the engine, kindled a fire, put on one of the pumps, which had been taken off, and not finding the oil had melted tallow, with which he greased all the apparatus and, putting on steam, came up to this city like a streak of "greased lightning." The engine had been managed very well, as it was not at all injured; but it is supposed he did not know how to back it when it got in the switches here, which were locked. We understand he must have passed one or two switches before reaching this station. He said he took the engine to see how fast it could be made to go. He was taken back to Bordentown, and sent thence to his friends. His escape from destruction was very lucky for him."

Dissolution Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by consent of the parties. All persons having claims against the late firm are to present them for payment, to J. J. Bruner, and all debts due the same are to be paid him. By an arrangement between the undersigned, he is entitled to the entire benefit of all that is due to, and is alone responsible for all that is claimed of, the late firm. The newspaper, and all other business connected with the Office, will hereafter be conducted by him.

J. J. BRUNER, S. W. JAMES.

SALE OF LAND.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, at Spring Term, 1850, I shall sell at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 14th day of September next, a tract of land containing 165 ACRES.

adjoining the lands of Samuel Reeves, George Smith and others, being the land formerly owned by Conrad Bischerer, situated about one mile East of Salisbury. The sale will be made subject to the widow's dower interest. Terms of sale 12 months credit, purchaser giving bond and approved security. J. N. B. LORD, C. M. E. August 2, 1850.—Printers fee \$5 013

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 30, 1850. 6m12

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1850.

THE ELECTION RETURNS

come in slowly. Enough is known, however, to show that the Whigs have lost every thing—Governor and Legislature. We were afraid of Mr. Manly; and if the indications in the West had been respected we might probably have saved the Governor. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk. Some of our Whig friends, will, however, we hope, learn a useful lesson by the result of this election.

Of one thing we are proud: Old Rowan did her duty! It can't be said that she helped to defeat the Whig candidate. Although many of her citizens believed that they had good ground to object to the man, yet they fought for their principles most bravely. She not only gave 241 majority for the Whig candidate for Governor, but she gained a member to the Legislature. A Whig takes the place Mr. Ellis filled in the last Legislature.

Table with columns: ROWAN, SENATE, COMMONS, PRECINCTS, Manly, Rowan, etc. Lists election results for various precincts like Salisbury, Morgan's, Nedy's Mill, etc.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Senate.—Hargrave, dem., 549; Thomas, whig, 518. Whig losses. Commons.—Leach, 988; Foster, 957; Harris, 852; Walser, 518—all Whigs—Leach and Foster elected. Sheriff.—Stimpson, 677; Hampton, 645; Hepler, 422; Roberts, 166.

MECKLENBURG AND UNION.

Senate.—Major G. W. Caldwell. Commons.—Harrison, Davidson and Williams elected. One Whig gain. CABARRUS. Senate.—R. Barringer elected without opposition. Commons.—Jos. W. Scott, and John Shimpoch, whigs, elected. Sheriff.—Plunkett, 954; Moose, 26; Walter, 20; J. W. Klutz, 4.

IREDELL.

Senate.—George F. Davidson, 696. Commons.—Bugle, 1022; McKay, 1010; Campbell, 834—whigs, all elected—King, 325; Jones, 490. Sheriff.—Roseborough, 925; Allison, 234; Reid, 119.

LINCOLN.

Senate.—John F. Hoke, 1194; A. H. Shuford, 158. Commons.—R. Rankin, F. D. Reinhardt, S. N. Stowe, R. Gant—all democrats. N. Wilson, and Isaac Linder were also candidates. RUTHERFORD. John Gray Bynum in the Senate; C. J. Webb and Jesse B. Sloan in the Commons.—All Whigs.

GUILFORD.

Senate.—Gilmer, without opposition. Commons.—Caldwell, Wiley, and Adams. NEW HANOVER. Senate.—N. N. Nixon, no opposition. Commons.—John D. Powers and Wm. Hill, no opposition. WAYNE. Senate.—John Exum, without opposition. Commons.—Brogden and Sherard—all locos. GREENE. Dr. B. F. Williams, whig, is elected to the Commons, over B. Reaves, loco; whig gain. GREENE AND LENOIR. Edward Speight, loco, re-elected in this Senatorial district, without opposition. PITT. Blow, whig, and Dickinson, loco, elected to the Commons. Whig loss. Eborn, whig, returned to the Senate, without opposition. JOHNSTON. Senate.—W. H. Watson. Commons.—L. B. Saunders, James Tomlinson. The entire democratic ticket elected. CRAVEN. Senate.—W. H. Washington, whig. Commons.—A. T. Jenkins, whig, and G. S. Stevenson, democrat. LENOIR. Sutton, dem., has beaten Desmond, whig. HALIFAX. Senate.—Joyner, whig, elected over Whitaker, loco. Commons.—Clannon and Pope, elected, over Smith and Parker. All whigs. NORTHAMPTON. Rogers, loco, is elected in the Senate; and Person, loco, and Barnes, whig, in the Commons. ANSON. Senate.—Maj. Purdie Richardson, elected without opposition. Commons.—Donlap, 834; Dargan, 833; Smith, 452. RICHMOND. Commons.—Steele, 454; Dockery, 362. CUMBERLAND. Cameron elected in the Senate; and Dobbin and Pegram in the Commons.

BUNCOMBE.

N. W. Woodfin (W) in the Senate; (D) and Erwin (W) in the Commons. BURKE AND McDOWELL. Todd R. Caldwell, (W) in the Senate; and Ry, (D) and Walton, (W) in the Commons. CLEVELAND.

Cleveland elects a Senator with Ruford, Holland, (D) elected in the Commons. In Chatham, Gen. Carney Cotton, Dem., Brazier, independent Whig, and Hacking, Whig, Commons; and Haughton, Whig, State. One Democratic gain.

In Orange, John Berry, Dem., Senate, and Messrs. Cad Jones, Jr., Patterson, Durham, and Montgomery, Democrats to the Commons. One Democratic gain.

In Warren, Hon. W. N. Edwards, Dem., has been elected to the Senate by one vote over Gen. M. T. Hawkins, and Messrs. Thomas and Eaton, Democrats, to the Commons. In Franklin, James Collins, Dem., Senate, and W. K. Martin and J. Bridges, Dem., to the Commons.

In Granville, N. E. Caneday, Dem., State, and Messrs. Amis, Wiggins, and Parham, Whigs, Commons.

GOVERNOR ELECTION, 1848.

Table with columns: 1848, 1850, Manly, Rowan, etc. Lists election results for various counties like Anson, Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Bertie, Buncombe, Beaufort, Burke, Caldwell, Cumberland, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Chatham, Columbus, Caswell, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Carteret, Cleveland, Camden, Davie, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Greene, Granville, Gates, Hertford, Halifax, Haywood, Hyde, Henderson, Iredell, Johnson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Moore, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Martin, Macon, McDowell, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Person, Polk, Pitt, Perquimans, Rockingham, Rutherford, Richmond, Robeson, Randolph, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Sampson, Tyrrell, Warren, Wake, Wayne, Wilkes, Washington, Yancey.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

It will be seen by reference to the advertising columns that the subscriber has become sole proprietor of the Watchman Office, and will hereafter carry on the business in his individual name. In thus taking upon himself the responsibility heretofore divided with Mr. James, the retiring partner, his labors are to be considerably increased; which, added to the feeling of loneliness he experiences already, impels him to crave, for awhile,—until habit shall render easy the duties required,—the kind indulgence of the patrons and friends of the Watchman. No effort shall be neglected—having a due regard for the various and numerous demands upon his time, energy and means—to render the paper worthy the support it receives, and pleasing to those who have for many long years shown a partiality for it.

In regard to the political character of the paper, there will be no change. The Watchman has for years been an unwavering Whig journal. Whilst the undersigned shall live to control its character, it can exist in no other atmosphere. No adverse wind,—no defeat,—no desertion of friends—no errors, even, whilst the main features of the Whig party shall remain as they are—shall shake his faith or drive him away.

On the subject of the great question of the day—the question which is threatening the peace of the country—the Watchman will be found planted on the Union platform—there it must stand or fall. He adverts to this subject for the reason that it is believed that this issue is some day to be forced upon the people; and it were well for them to be on the look out, and not to suffer themselves to be carried off by false clamors and false pretences. In the perpetuity of the Union resides all our bliss.