constitution of government, without any previous authority conferred by Congress; and thereupon to apply for admission into the Union. It was under this state of things, and under the influence of these opinions, that the order of the 19th November last was given, and executed in the manner we have seen. The order indicates no boundary, and defines no territory, except by the name of New Mexico ; and so far as that | To his Excellency P. H. BELL, indicated any thing it referred to a known Ter-Fitory, which had been organized under military authority, approved by the Executive, and left without remonstrance or alteration by Congress. for more than three years. It appears to the President that such an order could not have been intended to invade the rights of Texas,

Secondly, you ask whether the proclamation of Colonel Munroe meets with the approval of the President of the United States?

To determine this question it is necessary to look at the object of the proclamation and the effect of the proceedings had under it.

If the object was to assume the authority to settle the disputed boundary with Texas, then the President has no hesitation in saying that such object does not meet his approbation, because he does not believe that the Executive branch of this Government, or the inhabitants of New Mexico, or both combined, have any constitutional authority to settle that question. That belongs either to the Judicial Department of the Federal Government or to the concurrent action by agreement of the Legislative Departments of the Governments of the United States and Texas. But it has been sufficiently shown that Col. Munroe could have had no such object, and that his intention was merely to act in aid of the people in forming a State constitution to be submitted to Congress. Assuming o'clock. then that such a constitution has been formed. what is its effect upon the disputed boundary ? If it compromits the rights of either party to that question, then it does not meet the President's approbation ; for he deems it his duty to leave the settlement of that question to the tribunal to which it constitutionally belongs. It is sufficient for him that this boundary is in dispute ; that the territory east of the Rio del Norte seems to be claimed in good faith both by Texas and New Mexico, or rather by the United States. Whatever might be his judgment in regard to their respective rights, he has no power to decide upon them, or even to nego. tiate in regard to them ; and therefore it would be improper for him to express any opinion .--The subject matter of dispute is between the inhabitants of New Mexico and Texas. If those people should voluntarily consent to come nder the jurisdiction of Texas, such consent would not bind the United States or take away their title to the territory. So, on the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the title for the United States, it would not deprive Tex. as of her rights. Whatever those rights may be, they can only be effected by her own acts or a judicial decision. The State constitution formed by New Mexico can have no legal validity until it is recognised and adopted by the law-making power of the United States. Until that is done, it has no sanction, and can have no effect, upon the rights of Texas or of the United States to the territory in dispute. And give its sanction to that constitution without Hence he regards the formation of this State now thrown away. constitution as a mere nullity. It may be remation. I am directed also to State that, in the Pretween Texas and New Mexico was known to be disputed; and it was equally well known at pleasure-simplicity in the construction of that the Executive Government of the United States had no power to settle that dispute. It of danger from explosions and conflagrations, is believed that the Executive power has not and less danger from collisions. IN LAND CARwhatever, as a question of title. In one of his last communications to Con-President repeated the declaration that he had authority to settle that question resides elsecertainly now is, to secure the peace of the treaty, which is now the supreme law of the lar saw, driven by an electro-magnetic battery trine, manufactured in caucus. What next as land, declares, as before stated, that the inhab- of five-horse power, and will exemplify in prac- the frog said when his tail dropped off. itants shall be maintained and protected in the tical experiment all the advantages and capaenjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their reli- er. gion. It will, of course, be the President's duty to see that this law is sustained, and the protection which it guaranties made effectual ; and this is the plain and open path of Executive duty, in which he proposes to tread. lency's letter. To those transactions I am now directed not more particularly to advert, because the only questions propounded by you retions alluded to above. It is known to your Excellency that the guestions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and among them the highly important one of the boundary of Texas. have steadily engaged the attention of both Houses of Congress for many months, and still engage it, with intense interest. It is undertood that the Legislature of Texas will be shortly in session, and will have the boundary question also before it. It is a delicate crisis in our public affairs, not free, certainly, from possible dangers; but let us confidently trust that justice, moderation, and patriotism, and the love of the Union, may inspire such coun. Slave States, and 60 from Free States.

sels, both in the Government of the United States and that of Texas, as shall carry the country through these dangers, and bring it safely out of them all, and with renewed assurance of mutual respect and harmony in the great family of States.

I have honor to be, with entire regard, your Excellency's most obedient servant, DAN'L WEBSTER.

Governor of Texas.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850. Electro-Magnetic power.

Mr. BENTON. The Senate will recollect that at the last session of Congress I presented a memorial from Dr. Charles G. Page, setting forth "that he had discovered a mode of apply. ing electro.magnetic power to the purposes of navigation and locomotion, and as a general substitute for the dangerous angency of steam," and that an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars had been made to enable them to test his discovery by practical experiments. These to Congress and the country, and to do it in a manner more satisfactory than by a mere written report to Congress. For this purpose he proposed to exhibit the result of his experiment, and illustrate them by remarks and explanation; and, as the most suitable place, and at a time most convenient to the members of Congress, officers of the Government, and the citizens, will exhibit his experiments at the SMITHSONI-AN INSTITUTE, in this city to morrow evening

The practical question which has occupied Dr. Page is the question of cost-money cost -of producing this power. Its capacity and applicability convenient and safe. But the great question of cost remained, and that has been deemed too great to admit of its use in the business operations of the country. In Europe the cost has been held to be fifty times greater than the cost of producing steam. Dr. Page in a written communication, now in my hands says that he produces this power at a less cost than steam power can be produced. His words are :

"With the same size of battery, and much less cost, I am enabled now to exert a force of six hundred pounds where, little more than a year ago, I obtained a force of only fifty pounds. Opposition to the Texas Boundary Bill-Dem-With a consumption of two and a half pounds of zinc, I now produce one horse power for twenty-four hours. This is nearly as cheap as the cheapest steam engine in the world, and much cheaper than steam under some conditions."

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. Meeting of Southern Representatives.

A portion of the Southern members of the House of Representatives, held a meeting a few evenings ago, and appointed the following members to draft resolutions "defining their positions at the present crisis," viz :

Messrs. Toombs, (Chairman,) Seddon, Thompson, Houston, Bowie, Clingman, Burt, Cabell, Hilliard, Morse, Johnson, Morehead, Green, Howard, Thomas.

This committee, on Saturday evening, reported the following important resolutions. which were adopted :

1. Resolved, That no citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers, and the laws of the land, and that the common law, as it existed in the American Colonies on the 4th July, 1776. and the Constitution and laws of the United States applicable to our territories, shall be the fundamental law of said territory.

2. Resolved, That in the event the nonslaveholding States object thus to put the life, liberty and property of American citizens under American laws, we will insist upon a diviexpriments have been made, and Dr. Page sion of the country on the line of 36° 30', with deems it his duty to communicate these results a distinct recognition and protection of property in slaves.

> admission of California, unless the Southern boundary be restricted to the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude.

4. Resolved. That we will not agree to any boundary between Texas and New Mexico, which proposes to cede to New Mexico any portion of territory south of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude and west of the Rio Grande, Saturday, commencing at a quarter before six prior to the adjustment of the territorial questions

5. Resolved, That the representatives of the slaveholding States will resist by all usual legislative and constitutional means, the admission of the State of California and the adjustment of the Texas boundary, until a settlement of the territorial questions.

6. Be it further resolved. That the powers and duties of the committee of fifteen be continued until the further action of the meeting, that the chairman of that committee, by the arts of the world. It will be the very thing for concurrence of any three members thereof, may at any time call a meeting of the representatives of the slaveholding States.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1850. agogueism-Caucus of Nullifiers-Benton's

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1850.

We have the pleasure of publishing, this week, several items of news of great interest. The Texas Boundary Bill which was announced last week as having passed the Senate, has gone through the House of Representatives by a large majority. The passage of the California bill, and an act to establish the Territory. of New Mexico, are measures which have also passed the Senate, and the prospect is fair they will be promptly acted upon in the House. The signs of the times are becoming more favorable, though faction is not yet at an end.

Commencement at Davidson College.-We have received several communications concerning the late commencement at Davidson College, one of which was published last week. We have, besides, a letter by Judge O'Neal, published in the Columbia, S. C. Temperance 3. Resolved, That we will not vote for the Advocate, which we propose to copy in part. The communications addressed to us directly, are necessarily very similar, and having published one, we doubt not the wishes of those who wrote the others are fully met, and that they will understand, by this explanation, why their favors do not appear.

> Electro-Magnetic Power .- The reader will find in another column, a most interesting account of a late experiment at Washington, by Professor Page, on this subject. It is now pretty certain, if this account be true, and it is so generally received, that the application of this new power to machinery is not only practicable, but can be used at a smaller cost than steam. What a change it will produce in the machinery and boats and ships. No explosions-no deaths by scalding, and it will do away with hot fires for raising steam, and in that way remove another great cause of danger.

The Plank Road .- We learn that the corps

Transmitted for the Petersburg Intelligencer. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, August 13, P. M. SENATE.

After the morning business, the California Bill was taken up by the Senate.

Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Clements spoke against the Bill, and in warning of its results. Mr. Houston defended his vote for the bill, and attacked the Nashville Convention.

Messrs. Barnwell, Davis of Mississippi, and Houston continued the debate.

The question was then taken and the bill was passed by the same vote as on the engrossment, except that Mr. Jones, who was present, voted for the bill. Mr. Downs was absent. Yeas 34, Nays 18.

The Bill giving a government to New Mex. ico was taken up, and made the special order until disposed of.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill, granting an increased pension to Jno. Mitchell, was amended and passed. Mr. Jones, from the committee on Rules, reported an additional rule prohibiting the withdrawal of amendments in Committee of the Whole, without the unanimous consent of the House ; also their cutting off practice of offering amendments and their withdrawal and renewal by every one who choose to make five minutes' speeches after debate had closed.

The proposition was strenuously opposed by Messrs. McLane, Inge and others.

Motions to lay on the table, calls of the House, and go into Committee, were rejected until 2 o'clock ; when, without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Seddon occupied the floor for an hour against the position of the President's Message, and the power of the Government to coerce a State into forced obedience. He stated that though the President's recommendations were inconciliatory, yet the sentiments embodied in the Message were directly antagonistical to sovereign States.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The following is the vote in the U. States Senate on Monday on the engrossment of the bill admitting California as a State of the Union :

Yeas-Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, of Engineers employed in surveying the route Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Up. ham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop-32. Nays-Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Se. bastian, Soule, Turney and Yulee-18.

of New Mexico. This last of the several mean ures which were embraced in the general Con promise Bill was yesterday ordered to a think reading with so much unanimity as not to have cammanded the yeas and nays, or even b

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This is indeed a happy event. It was the apprehension entertained in the South that a Wilmot proviso would be forced into this ba which roused Southern sensibility, and rise to the baleful agitation which followed The bill is free from the offensive provise; South stands in that respect on the equal which it justly claimed ; and now the remain ing bill, to complete the series of measures b which peace and order and national concert are to acquire ascendency in the Union, is the bill to give effect to the provisions of the Con. stitution which concern the apprehension of fagitives from labor. This hill also passed and the Senate will be absolved from any furthe responsibility. It will receive the meed of praise and gratitude from the united voices of the American People. All eyes will now bed rected to the Representatives of the People. Let us not fear that they will disappoint the public hopes. Let us not doubt that they will animated by the same noble ambition to be earn the blessings of their country, and return to their homes with the benediction of "Well done, good and faithful servants !"

Telegraphed for the Petersburg Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, August 16, P. M. The Senate was not in session to day HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House was engaged throughout the day in the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The House then adjourned.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Transmitted for the Petersburg Intelligencer. BALTIMORE, AUG. 16, P. M. FLOUR-Howard Street \$5 371; City Mills \$5 371 WHEAT-Supply good. Red 105; White 112 cts. Corn-White 60 ; Yellow 63 cts. WHISKEY-261 a 27 cts.

Transmitted for the Petersburg Intelligencer. NEW YORK, Aug. 16-P. M. FLOUR-Southern \$5 371. COTTON-Large sales and prices have

Supposing Dr. Page to be right in this statement of the present cost of producing the electro magnetic power, the hitherto insuperable objection to its use as a propelling power is entirely obviated, and the cost actually converted into a consideration in its favor. It is now cheaper, and must become more so when the demand for zinc shall occasion that to be brought into market which is now thrown away, it is not to be presumed that Congress will ever as a refuse of lead ore, in the vast lead mines of Missouri and the Upper Mississippi. Dr. first providing for the settlement of this bound. Page now gives eight cents a pound for the zinc ary. Indeed, no Government, either Territo. which he uses : when a large demand is crearial or State, can be formed for New Mexico, ted for it, it may be furnished for much less, and without providing for settling this boundary .- at the same time open a market for an article

So much for comparative cost-the electrogarded, indeed, as a petition to Congress to be magnetic power becoming an economy-a moamitted as a State, but until Congress shall neved economy-in its production. But how grant the prayer of such petition, by legal en- many economies will follow from its use? Dr. actments, it affects the rights of neither party. Page enumerates them, putting at their head, But as it is the right of all to petition Congress and justly, the economy of human life, now so for any law which it may constitutionally pass, deplorably wasted by the dangers incident to this people were in the exercise of a common the use of steam. All danger from explosion, right when they formed their constitution with and the main cause of danger from conflagraa view of applying to Congress for admission tion, will be avoided-a consummation devoutas a State, and as he thinks the act can preju- ly to be wished by every human being. Other dice no one, he feels bound to approve of the economies are thus stated. IN NAVIGATIONconduct of Col. Munroe, in issuing his procla- saving room in the vessel, the engine and bat-

tery requiring but little space, and the fuel very compact, compared to coal-duing away with sident's opinion, it would not be just to sup. chimneys, smoke.stacks, and their cumbrous fixpose that the late President desired to manifest tures-instantaneous communicability of the any unfriendly attitude or aspect towards Texas, full power, so important in changing course and or the claims of Texas. The boundary be- avoiding collision-capacity to run a blockade, making no noise and showing no light, except vessels-diminution of insurance from absence wished-it certainly does not now wish-to RIAGE-no stoppages to take in wood or water, interfers with that question in any manner and saving the expense of all structures and attendance for such purposes, one charge of the battery being sufficient for twenty four hours, or gress, that of the 17th of June last, the late more-no danger to cars or property from fires -diminution of insurance from absence of no power to decide the question of boundary, danger from fire-comfort to passengers in freeand no desire to interfere with it, and that the dom from smoke, sparks, and ashes-safe entrance into towns and cities from the absence where. The object of the Executive Govern- of all the annoyances and dangers which result ment has been, and as I am authorized to say it from the use of steam. Such are some of the economies claimed by Dr. Page, of which, one country; to maintain, as far as practicable, the alone, that of human life, would give an imstate of things as it existed at the date of the measurable preponderance to this power over treaty; and to uphold and preserve the rights steam, if the cost of its production should be of the respective parties, as they were under made equal, much more if it should be made the solemn guaranty of the treaty, until the cheaper than steam, as Dr. Page avers it can highly interesting question of boundary should be. All these points will be illustrated to morhe finally settled by competent authority. This row evening, when Dr. Page will run a circu-

new Movement.

Scarcely has the Texas boundary bill-the most important of all the measures before Congress-passed the Senate before the anti-Americans commence again their assaults upon it. They are determined to kill it in the House it they can, and to do it by the same combination which destroyed the compromise bill, to wit : a combination of the Southern nullifiers with the Northern abolitionists or free soilers. Query : Will the country permit Congress thus to trifle with the peace and prosperity of the nation ?

The demagogue Seward is again in the field Posts. in the House, where he intends to rally his New York friends against the bill, aided and abetted by Stevens, the abolitionist from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Wilmot, the faction. ist. Let the good and moderate men of New York and Pennsylvania stand firm by the patriots from Illinois, Indiana, and the whole North-west, and let the national patriots of the alive alone to rebellion. If to support the Un-South give them a fair support, and the battle may yet be won.

Simultaneous with the clandestine proceed. ings of Ex.Gov. Seward, the nullifiers held a caucus last night, at which it was agreed to defeat Mr. Pearce's bill, if possible, in the House ; and to be satisfied with nothing but the actual territory east of the Rio Grande, the division of California by the line of 36 30, and the same division of the territories. In addition to this, the positive recognition of slavery south of the line 36 30 is to be insisted on as his bounds as to heed at all their alarm notes. a conditio sine qua non. Of course they know He may open his eyes, and for amusement, that to be an impossibility, and for this very reason it is demanded by them. If insisted on, it would defeat the California and the territorial bills, and the bill for settling the boundary of Texas. These bills defeated, it is intended to adjourn in a mild row, and then agitate in the States preparatory to a final dissolution of the Union. That is the real object of some of the ultras, and inaction of Congress, it is supposed, will prepare the way. Fortunately, less than half the Southern members only attended the caucus; and out of this fraction twelve were known to be opposed to the scheme. O glorious patriotic dozen !

The dissolution of the. Union will prove the toughest work yet attempted by Southern and Northern madcaps. It will pulverize them but it will dissolve nothing. Meanwhile let us entertained by some of our Salisbury folk .watch Seward, Stevens and Wilmot. Stevens, we know, is ready for a fight, as he has proved in the buck shot war of Pennsylvania, when he jumped out of the window. Seward is determined to head Fillmore, and Wilmot is so mad, as to believe in his own doctrine. The crisis is approaching.

as has no right to alienate (?!) any portion of her territory. It belongs to the South, and the South alone have a right to dispose of it. This The St. Louis Union and Intelligencer announce the important fact that Mr. Benton means to run for Congress in the St. Louis District, with a view to be elected Speaker of the House, in which capacity he could do more service to the country than as pater Senatus in the body of which he is now so distinguished a member. He is no doubt the very best person to preserve order in any legislative body. If he is ever elected Speaker, it will be pro

for the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, are now within a few miles of Salisbury .-They have completed the survey to the Trading Foard on the Yadkin.

057 Why can't brother Badger, of the Hornet's Nest, leave it for a while and come down and see us? We will take a flying visit rath. er than miss. We want to shake 05 ____ with him. We would be glad if old Rip had a few more "Hornets" who would sting his drowsy ' Watchmen', who are sleeping at their

We clip the above from the Camden Jour. nal, a disunion paper. We should not notice it but for the reason of an evident allusion to And even with that it is hardly worth the time. The editor, like the mad genius whom he compliments, is dead to National peace, and things which renders the editor and his family secure in the enjoyment of the blessing of civil and religious liberty, is "drowsiness," then we never wish to awake to any other state on earth. This is our feeling, and we believe the day is far distant when "old Rip" will regard so much the buzz of the few feeble Hornets in watch their girations in the air-see them fly high and low, hither and thither, and laugh that they travel any course with the same facility.

The people of Greensborough are go. ing to build a Town Hall. It is to be done by a Company. The building will probably be three stories high, and the first and third stories so arranged as to meet the wants of those who may wish to rent offices, &c. The Hall, on the second story, will also be rented as oc- dered. casion may require its use. It is expected to make it a profitable investment. The idea of building a Town Hall has been

Surely there is no town in Western Carolina more in need of such a building.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Langdon of the Mobile Advertiser for a pamphlet copy of his Reply to the Committee of twenty-seven. The Southern ultras now maintain that Tex. He has done himself credit by this production, and we trust his plain, practical and thorough views of the subjects under consideration, may have a wide circulation.

SUPREME COURT AT MORGANTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, August 14th 1850.

whole Claims, but Closing of the Ports. Portugal has made an offer (under duress) to pay every dollar claimed by the the kindred subjects recently acted upon citizens of the United States without de- by the Senate will receive prompt attenducting a penny; but she states to Mr. tion in the House. We congratulate the Clay, our Charge at Lisbon, that she did Country on the prospect of the speedy disso, not because she was convinced of their sipation of the gloom that has so long. ion, the peace and harmony of the Country : justice, butbecause she had not the means hung over it.-Balt. American. if to strive for the continuance of that state of of repelling force by force ; and for this reason she is ready to do anything for the sake of peace. As to the Armstrong, she saysthinks that the obligations of neutrals consist in this, that they shall not favor that the House is ready by a good majorone of the beligerents more than another. ity, to pass all the Bills necessary to settle At the time the Armstrong was taken the vexed questions of the day and then at Fayal, the British Fleet carried 240 to pass the Appropriation Bills and go guns and 1,200 men, the Portuguese had home. This is cheering news. The seven dismounted guns and eighty artillery sooner it is realized the better. soldiers, with one hundred militia, without flint stones, to keep the peace between the belligerents; while John VI. her King, was in Brazil, protected by a British fleet and Portugal had only been saved from the hands of Massena by the Duke of

Wellington at Torres Vedras. Before all this the Paris Moniteur, of 11th November 1807 had declared that the house of Bragarza had ceased to reign. There was no way of saving Portugal but by British assistance, which was freely ren-

If the United States insists that all neutrals are answerable for damages done to our vessels in their ports in time of War, without taking into consideration the means these neutrals may have to make their own rights respected, the consequence will be that in the breaking out of a maratine war, they will close their ports to us, and Portugal, I believe, has said so to our diplomatic etiquett, and it is yet possible that the quarrel about the Armstrong may be referred to the arbitration of a third power : or that Portugal will average the claim, for which provision ought to have been made at the treaty of Ghent. X

slightly advanced. Wheat and Corn unchanged. The Niagara has reached her wharf.

Highly Important from Washington.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the bill regulating the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, introduced into the United States Senate some days since by the Hon. Mr. Pearce of Md., and which was promptly acted on by that body, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday evening by a majority of The Portugal Despatches .- Payment of the fifty votes. Thus has been settled one of the most exciting questions of the day, and we hope that it is an evidence that

The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday

A letter from Washington informs us

The National Intelligencer of Friday says-

In the Senate, yesterday, after considerable debate, the question of the reception of the Protest of ten Senators against the passage of the California bill was laid upon the table ; the bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of New Mexico was passed through its final stages; and the fugative slave bill was made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock, until which day the Senate adjourned, for necessary relaxation, after their late arduous sessions.

THE LOCUSTS.

These insects appear to be creating considerable excitement among the farmers in Monmouth county, N. J. The Hightstown Rocord says they have already commenced their ravages on the forest trees ; the twigs, in many instances, look as though they had been nipped by an early frost. Fears are entertained that they will extend their ravages to the peach orchards, which, if realized, will be of serious consequence. The sting is said to be a deadly one ; and on Monday a boy, aged twelve years, was stung by a locust, who died in a few hours afterwards .- Newark Advertiser.

Will the editor of the Newark Adv rtiser, do us the favor to bundle up one of the locusts spoken of above, and send him to us, dead of alive. We have the Locus in North Carolina, but they must be very different; they cannot sting. But they are great at singing.

bilities which he has claimed for this new pow-

Mr. President, I take some pride in making this communication to the Senate. I took the moving in the matter at the last session, and procuring the appropriation of \$20,000 to enahle Dr. Page to go on with his experiments .-Other transactions of a very grave charac. I took the risk-the risk of ridicule which atter are alluded to and recited in your Excel tends great projects ending in failure. The projector and his backers receive pitiless ridicule under such circumstances. As a backer of Dr. Page, I have taken the risk of this ridispect the authority under which Col, Munroe cule, and mean to take it still deeper. I mean acted, and the approval or disapproval of his to move another appropriation for Dr. Pageproclamation. Your Excellency's communica. one that will enable him to make an experiment ion, and this answer will be immediately laid on a scale commensurate to the grandeur of the hefore Congress, and the President will take enterprise, the stake which the human race has that occasion to bring to its notice the transac- in its success, and the wealth and power of the

entire glory is to redound, if successful. I shall move an appropriation to work a ship of war or a merchant vessel by this new power, and deem the decision of the question worth all the money to be expended, and all the risk of ridicule to be incurred. If successful, it will be an advance upon the use of steam power equal to the advance of that power over sails, oars, and wheels.

Since the commencement of the Republic, 62 Cabinet Ministers have been taken from

bono pacis. There will be no war with Portugal ; nor is there any such violence contemplated. Nations do not go to war with each other for ninety thousand dollars. I will give you the facts in the case to morrow.

MR. CLAY .- The visitors at Saratoga United States, to whom its first advantages and have addressed a letter to Henry Clay, numerously signed, expressing their deep regret that the Compromise Bill has been defeated, and the hope still entertained by them that either it or a series of measures embodying its provisions may yet become a law. The male visitors, we are told, signed the letter en masse; and represent-

ing all the sections of the country, as they do, their earnestly expressed wish for an adjustment of the present difficulties is, no doubt, the general sentiment of the country.

We have been favored by the Clerk with the followng opinions of this Tribunal delivered since it comenced its session at Morganton :

RUFFIN, J. Heirs at Law of R. Lewis, dec'd, in Equiy, exparte, from Rutherford ; order below erroneous.-McDowell, pays cost.

E. Reppey vs. W. J. T. Miller, adm'r, Law, from Cleaveland. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo. Lewis Camp, et. al. vs. A. R. Homesly, from Cleaveand. Judgment affirmed.

NASH, J. W. D. Jones vs. Wm. H. Garman, in Equity, from Buncombe, demurrer sustained, and bill dismissed with costs.

Robert Murray and wife vs. E. King, in Equity, from Suncombe. Bill dismissed with costs. Thomas S. Deaver vs. Eller and Hamilton, in Equi-

ty, from Buncombe ; interlocutory order confirmed, and defendant pays costs.

James Bivins & Co. vs Samuel Flemming, Law, from Burke ; judgment reversed PEARSON, J. A. Sellers vs W Halcup, Peter S. Hal-

cup, in Equity, from Macon; decree for plaintiff, and account ordered.

A. J. M. Brayer, et. al. vs Joseph Hardin, et. als., from Cleaveland, in Equity; injunction continued to Opposition. hearing, and defendant pays cost.

J F E Hardy and W Colman vs J Dunlap, W Davies, et al, in Equity, from Buacombe ; referred to Clerk. E H Cunningham vs W W Davies, in Equity, from Buncombe ; decree below confirmed and injunction dissolved.

Samuel Meadows vs Samuel Smith, in Equity, from Buncombe ; decree for plaintiff, and injunction continued, and defendant pays cost.

Charles Cagle vs Alexander Hamilton, from Henderson ; judgment reversed and venire de novo. Alexander Fox vs Robert B Wood, from Buncombe

adgment reversed. Bynum W Bell vs W W Pearcely, from McDowell ;

udgment affirmed.

Telegraphed for the N. York Tribune. IOWA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

Dispatches from the West state that G. G. Wright, Whig candidate for Congress in the first District, has beaten Bernhart Henn, the Opposition candidate.

This is the District from which Thompson was last time returned by the theft of the Kanesville poll-book. Nobly done, Iowa !- Ed. Trib.]

It is understood that the other District has chosen Lincoln Clark, Loco, and that Opposition State Ticket is also elected.

INDIANA ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13. The latest returns give several Whig gains of Representatives, and it is thought the House may be Whig. The Senate is

From the National Intelligencer, of Aug. 15. THE SENATE'S COMPROMISE.

Causes of public congratulation crowd upon us in quick succession. Yesterday we had the happiness to announce to our daily readers (in the article which appears in the preceding column) the passage by the State of the important Peace measure, the admission of California; and to-day we felicitate them on the virtual passage, by the same patriotic body, of the Compositions will be received till the 1st no less important act to establish the Territory of September,

An affair of " Honor."-Two of the ethio" pian elite, volgarly termed darkies, named Henry Gourdan and Henry -----, settled a point of honor on Sunday alternoon, at Algiers, by exchanging shots. Gourdan received the ball of his antagonist about the second short rib, which was afterwards extracted by the surgeon in attendance. He is not expected to live .-An affair of the heart, in which the "greepeyed monster" put in his oar, was, it is said, the sole cause of the dire catastruphe .- N. O. True Delta.

A Princely Marriage in a Republic.-The daughter of Lucien Murat, late of Bordentown, N. Jersey, was married in France lately. In sending the invitations to the wedding the bride's father assumed the title of " Prince."

Jenny Lind is desirous of singing a na. tional song on her first appearance in this country. Barnum offers one hundred dollars for a sorg, which is to be set to music by Mr. Benedict, Jenny's attendant.-