Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than ten, in any county in this State, to associate together and form a county society to encourage and promote agriculture, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts therein, and any such society, when organized according to the provisions of this act, shall have all the powers of a corporation or body politic, and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, in any court of law or equity, or other tribunal having jurisdiction of the sum in dispute, and may purchase and hold all the real and personal estate, which shall be necessary to best promote the objects of said association, and which estate shall be exclusively devoted to such object.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such society shall be formed by written articles of association subscribed by the members thereof, specifying the objects of said society, and the condition on which the subscribers shall become members thereof, and the first meeting shall be notified and held in the manner prescribed in the articles of association. They may adopt a corporate name either in the original article of association, or by vote at the first meeting thereof, in which such society shall be organized, and may at any meeting adopt a corporate seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That such societies, not exceeding one in each county, shall be organized by appointing a president, two vice presidents, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem proper, to be chosen annually, and to hold their places until others are appointed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any such societies are organized as aforesaid, they shall have power to adopt all such by laws, rules, and regulations as they shall judge necessary and expedient to promote the objects thereof, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary or clerk of such society, to keep fair records of the proceedings of the same in a book provided for that purpose, and such books may be read in evidence in any suit in which the said corporation is concerned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That, when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the treasurer of this State, by the certificate, under seal, of the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, that any such society is duly organized in any county according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer aforesaid, to pay annually to the treasurer of every such society so organized as aforesaid, or to his order, on application made therefor, the sum of fifty dollars: *Provided*, nevertheless, that no such society shall draw out of the treasury of the State, as aforesaid, in any year, until it shall be made further to appear, to the satisfaction of the treasurer thereof, that there shall have been subscribed and paid into the treasury of such society, for the sole use and benefit thereof, for the year in question, the like sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all moneys so subscribed, as well as that received from the State treasury as herein provided, shall after paying the necessary incidental expenses of society, respectively, be annually paid out for premiums awarded by such societies, in such sums and in such way and manner as they severally, under their by laws, rules and regulations, shall direct, on such live animals, articles of production, and agricultural implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and productions, as are of the growth and manufacture of the county, and also on such experiments, discoveries, or attainments in scientific or practical agriculture, as are made within the county where such societies are respectively organized.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each agricultural society, entitled to receive money from the State treasury, shall, through its treasurer, transmit to the Treasurer of the State, in the month of December or before, a statement of the money so receivee from the members of such society for the preceding year, a statement of the expenditures of all sums, and the number of the members of said society.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That each agricultural society, receiving money from the State as aforesaid, shall, in each year, publish at their own expense a full statement of their experiments and improvements and reports of their committes, in at least one newspaper published in this State; and evidence that the requirements of this act have been complied with, shall be furnished to the State treasurer, before he shall pay over to such society the said sum of fifty dollars for the benefit of such society for the next year.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 27th day of December, A. D., 1852.]

The Journal of Commerce is advising Merchants' Clerks to take more interest in public affairs by the establishment of societies for debate, in which the important political subjects of the day may be discussed, considered, and determined so far as their vote and influence go. It says:

"Let our young friends establish these institutions for instruction, for debate, pure friendship, for cultivation in what is noble and honorable. Establish many of them. Let the vices of young men be excluded from them.—A body of merchants will thus grow up to confer fame and honor on the name, to spread far and wide its virtues—a body that may be relied on to rescue the city in which they live from the hands of rapacious cormorants, and drive them into privacy and obloquy. We shall be happy to aid our young men, in the formation of these institutions, by any information we have of their rules and practical operation. The work which we would advise them to read, as a preparation for discussion, is the Federalist, written by Hamilton, Jay, and Madison—a work which gives a better idea of this Government, and of all Governments, than any other which the language boasts. It may not only be read, but it belongs to that class of a few books which Lord Bacon says may be chewed and digested. Acquaint yourselves with the Commentaries of Kent. The stern morality and clear sense of inflexible justice, that pervade the book, and the precise knowledge of rights and duties which it conveys, will ever be of the greatest service."

Lime water, exposed for hens to drink, will increase the quantity of their eggs.

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sincerely hailed, and whose measures have received our concurrence and cordial support. The next sun will witness the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate to whom a majority of our people have decided to confide the direction of their national affairs for the ensuing four years. We were, for what seemed to us sufficient reasons, opposed to this decision. We raised our voice against it, but our opposition, though combined with that of more powerful journals and eminent individual talents, was ineffectual. We were defeated, but we have proudly remembered that, unsuccessful as he was, the unblemished plume of our leader in the contest was never soiled by recreancy to his post, however perilous, nor dimmed by an unworthy act.

But let these things pass. We recall them in no tones of bitterness, for we do not regard our failure as humiliating.—We prefer to act as we feel, in the spirit of the ancient patriot who, when informed of a similar result, simply expressed his gladness that Sparta had a nobler son than he. If the people have preferred to our candidate another citizen, let us all acquiesce in it, as we know the gallant Gen. Scott has done from its announcement, and let us prepare to receive, and in no factious temper judge by his acts, the incoming President. Let him be welcome; welcome for the respect due to a nation's choice; welcome for the propriety of conduct which, we do not hesitate to say, has characterized him since he has been elevated to his present prominence before the public eye; and welcome from that feeling of generosity which should teach us to extend a hand to a stranger in an untried and difficult position. In the days of chivalry the true knight did not less firmly prize his lance, or aim less hearty blows at the breast of his antagonist, that he had on the eve of the contest assisted him in offices of gentle courtesy. If others feel impelled to a predetermined condemnation of Mr. Fillmore's successor, we shall not join them. He will be placed already in a sufficiently embarrassing attitude, following immediately as he will a gentleman who has not only augmented a reputation previously pure and high throughout the country, but who has endeared himself to his associates in the Government, and in an especial manner to the citizens of this metropolis.

Mr. Fillmore needs not the flourish of our praise, nor have we habitually sought for expressions of respect and approbation for his acts or his character. Had we sought for them, they were prepared to our hand in the teeming tributes of admiration found in the columns of every respectable and unbiased journal in our land. But he needed them not—

"Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays;
"Who well deserves needs not another's praise."

And we never have known any one in authority who seemed to act from a more inspiring motive of duty than he. With serene determination he met each arduous question as it rose, and public applause followed his acts as a consequence, not as impelling them. He never faltered, was never embarrassed, seemingly at least; and one would have thought that he had only easy duties to perform. Though a homely comparison, we may say that we have been reminded of him when we have witnessed the smooth working of a powerful engine, which with equal ease and grace crushed a mass of iron or broke the shell of a filbert.

While he was in the meridian of authority, we have often repressed the language of praise from reasons of taste and propriety. But now that he departs from us to the private life which he will grace, and with the cheerful dignity of self-approbation, we think fit to express our admiration of his career; and of his firm and noble bearing as our Chief Magistrate; and we feel confident that we but express the general sentiment of the citizens of Washington in bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy and frankness which have adorned his less official intercourse here with those who have desired access to him. His patriotic and respected successor will find in his prudent and wise footsteps the path of safety and honor.—*Nat. Intelligencer, March 3.*

Democratic Censure of the House.—A very extraordinary article appeared a few days since in the Richmond *Examiner*, a Democratic journal in the interests of Young America. We have been requested to transfer it to our columns, but must decline it at present. It must be admitted that the article to which we refer contains many truths which the people ought to know with regard to the conduct and character of their representatives. We cannot but think, however, that many of the *Examiner's* statements are highly colored, if not so utterly exaggerated as to be entitled to no confidence or consideration. As to the private pursuits of members of Congress, we are not aware that the press has any right to interfere with them, more than with the private pursuits of any other class of men. The community are interested in them only so far as they may be supposed to affect public conduct.

There is no doubt that a lementable decadence may be observed in the manner and morals of the House of Representatives. There is no doubt that it is to this that we may justly attribute the waste of time upon trifles the most insignificant, to the neglect of important public business.

Members who are unwilling to apply themselves to the study of public measures are always ready to spend a session in calling for the yeas and nays. It enables them to conceal their lack of attention and ability from their constituents. Men can answer to their names who have no capacity for understanding or discussing great national interest These are points to which the press may with propriety call public attention, but it has nothing to do with their outside morals more than with those of any other members of the community.

We agree with the *Examiner* that it is all important to elevate the standard of Democratic representation, and we hope the people will profit by its suggestions.—*Republic.*

We were on Saturday shown a letter from a young friend at Kanawha Salines, Va., of which we have permission to copy a part:

Kanawha Salines, Sunday, Feb. 13.

Dear——: Our Valley was thrown into a considerable excitement yesterday and to day, by the discovery of a very singular murder, perpetrated a few miles above us. It seems that a man by the name of Stroghin, owed one Romines several hundred dollars, and appointed an evening, (last Friday) for settlement.—Stroghin left his work in the evening and went to Romines' house, telling his companion that he was going to settle with R. Since then he had not been seen or heard of until his friends, becoming alarmed at his sudden exit, commenced search, finally entered R.'s house, and looked every where a body could possibly be concealed, and found nothing, until one of them thinking probably of the notorious Webster case, commenced scraping in the ashes, and to his surprise, found several human teeth and the cheekbone, also, part of the flesh, supposed to be that of the man, which had run in to a crevice in the fire place partly roasted. It was a very large fire place, five feet long. It is known that R. had nearly a cord of pine knots at his house which it seems are all burnt up. He was immediately arrested and committed to Jail on Sunday. He exercised more ingenuity than Webster did in disposing of the body. The few bones that are found will be difficult to identify as those of a man, from their calcined state. His trial will be very interesting if further developments are not made.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn that an accident occured to a freight train on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday evening, near Fort Motte, about 96 miles from Charleston, involving a conisiderable loss of property.—The tenth car, about 20 feet from the engine on the train, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be checked, communicated to six platform cars which, together with the contents, about 500 bales of cotton, were totally destroyed. The heat was so intense as to melt the wheels and rails together, injuring a considerable portion of the road, so as to delay the arrival of the Columbia train, until 6½ p m.

Look out for Counterfeits.—We receive letters almost every day, from different sections of the country, stating that there are individuals traveling through the State, pretending to be horse traders, but who in fact are engaged in passing counterfeit money. Thus far they have succeeded in imposing on the unsuspecting people a considerable amount of spurious currency, mostly of the denomination of fifty dollar notes on the Maine and Fire Insurance Bank of the State of Georgia. Against this kind of money we warned our readers a week or two ago.—We now give them another warning. The itinerant swindlers engaged in this business when they find that the community are apprised of their passing counterfeit bills on one bank, and whilst public attention is directed to the kind detected, will forthwith commence issuing the spurious bills of another institution, and put in circulation thousands of dollars without being suspected. Here is the great and real danger at this time.

[*Columbus Enquirer, 1st Inst.*

Distressing Occurrence—a whole Family Burned to Death.—It pains us to learn that of Saturday night, the 19th ult., the house of a Mr. Stogner, living near Hailey's Ferry, in Richmond county was consumed by fire, together with Mr. Stogner, his wife and their two children. The house was of logs, and was falling in. The remains of the unfortunate family were found together after the house was consumed.—*N. C. Argus.*

The Idiot and his Mother.—Rarely have we read a paragraph so affecting as this, which we copy from the Ulster (Ireland) Gazette:—"There resides in Castlewellan, in the county of Down, a poor idiot, whose mother died and was buried, about five weeks ago, in Bryansford Churchyard. The helpless lad was evidently deeply affected by the loss he had sustained, and, last week, conceiving that his fond parent had not been interred as she ought to have been, and that her body was floating in water under the soil, he proceeded with a wheelbarrow and spade to the grave, disinterred the remains, and carried them away. The operation was witnessed by several neighbors, who, when they attempted to interfere, were obliged to withdraw, the idiot threatening their lives, imagining, it is believed, that they had some interest in the body, and were resolved at all hazards to obtain it. The parties in question, finding they were unable to restrain him, gave immediate information to the police, and in a short time the unfortudate idiot, who had the coffin placed on a wheelbarrow, and was on his way with it to the mountains, was arrested, and was obliged to return. He was subsequently allowed, under *surveillance*, to carry off his wonderful burden, and it is stated, that during three days and nights he proceeded, in the manner described, among and over the mountains in the neighborhood; that he dug three graves, which did not seem to satisfy him, and that eventually, exhausted by fatigue, he reached Rostrevor, where he had the remains carefully interred."

Altogether a New Idea.—We see it it stated that an arrangement has just been completed, by which railway passengers from Buffalo to New York, while purchasing their tickets, are handed a bill of fare, from which they select such articles as they desire. The orders are immediately forwarded by telegraph to the refreshment room at Warsaw, and numbered tickets are handed to the different passengers. On arriving at Warsaw, each finds upon the table, at a number corresponding to that upon the card, the breakfast he ordered in Buffalo, and the train waits twenty minutes for him to eat it. The next improvement will be to order and receive a breakfast by telegraph.

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sumes months ago, alleging that pulmonary diseases could be cured by inhaling the fumes of the Sugar house. We are glad to find in the news by the Isabel, at Charleston from Havana, that Vice President King is deriving advantage from this source. The folowing, which we find in the Courier, will be read with interest, and awaken hope of a speedy cure:

"We are gratified to learn that the health of the Vice President elect is much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. Jenks, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. The sugar-house, in Mr. King's case, has proved very efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief."

The Best Recommendation.—A youth seeking employment went to one of our large cities, and, on inquiring at a certain counting room if they wished a clerk, was told they did not. On mentioning the recommendations he had, one of which was from a highly respectable citizen, the merchant desired to see them. In turning over his carpet bag to find his letters, a book rolled out on the floor. "What book is that?" said the merchant. "It is the Bible, sir," was the reply. "And what are you going to do with that book in New York?" The lad looked seriously into the merchant's face, and replied, "I promised my mother I would read it every day, and I shall do it." The merchant immediately engaged his services, and in due time he became a partner in the firm, and one of the most respectable in the city.

Honesty Turned Up.—It is said that Professor Anderson, at present in Charleston, has received a letter from Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, inclosing a check for £30, which he borrowed some years since from the Professor in London, accompanied with a present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to visit Paris. This will be cheering news to all who were the Emperor's creditors in the times that tried his soul.

The Pierce Harness.—The Boston Mail states that there is a difficulty with regard to the harness intended to be presented to Gen. Pierce. On presentation of the bill, which amounted to $1,837 61, the contracting parties demurred, and remarked that they must go to New York and get cheaper harnesses. They left the same day. Previous to this the harnesses had been packed in a box, ready for transportation to Washington. The makers soon caused a process to issue, and had the harness attached, and they are now in their possession. The mountings on the harnesses cost over $1,100, and are mostly of solid silver, and of most beautiful design, representing oak branches, leaf and acorn. The expense of the carriage was $1,800, and that of the horses $1,500.—The manufacturers will probably submit the matter to a legal tribunal.

Schism has already began to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Candlestick, and the authority descends from one to the other, so that it can never cease while one is left.

[*N. Y. Courier.*

Robbing Travellers.—Several travellers were robbed at the Great Western Hotel in Philadelphia on Monday night of various sums, the largest being $1.902 50 and a watch, stolen from a drover named Lockhart Stewart. What is singular is, that each of the amounts stolen were abstracted from under the heads of the fleeced individuals while asleep. The thing looks as if chloroform had been used.

VILLAINOUS ASSAULT.

Some weeks since, three vagabonds, having in charge a buggy and two horse wagon belonging to Mr. J. E. Francis and J. M. Swanson, of Swansonville P. O. Virginia, camped near the house of Mr. Stiles, four miles from Yorkville, and made an assault on him without provocation, injuring him severely, when they fled on the horses, leaving the wagon, and buggy behind, making their escape thro' Salisbbury, where the owners were in pursuit of the horses and that they will send an Agent for the property in a few days. The names of the three men, who are also Virginians, are Wm. Waddell, Robt. Meade, and James Adkin. As the person injured is a peaceable, inoffensive old man, who can now receive no reparation for the injuries done him, we hope our North Carolina and Virginia exchanges will at least publish them to the community.

The vehicles are in possession of Mr. Robt. Miller, who by our request will retain them for the proper owner.

Snake Bit.—A dutch woman thus pathetically describes the effect of a snakebite upon her husband:—"Poor Hans, he bit himself mit a shnattlerake and vas sick in his bed for six long weeks in de munt of August, and all de dime he zay vater! vater! and he did not eat notting till he gomblained of peing petter, so ash he could stand upon his elbow and eat a little tea."

'Look a-here!' said a young lady, just commencing to take lessons in painting holding up a sample of her skill to her mother. 'See my painting! can, you tell what this is?' Ma, after looking at it for some time, answered, 'Well, I reckon it's a cow or a rose, but I don't know which.'

A sharp talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," responded the wife, "it is against the law to carry concealed weapons."

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress were in session, last night at twelve o'clock, when we heard from the Capitol, with a prospect of prolonging their proceedings at least until daybreak.

Republic, March 4.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1853.

THE CABINET.

Washington, March 7, 1853.

The Senate met to-day to act upon the Cabinet nominations. The following appointments were confirmed:

Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State.
Mr. Guthrie, " " Treasury.
Mr. McClelland, " " Interior.
Mr. Dobbin, " " Navy.
Mr. Davis, " " War.
Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General.
Mr. Cushing, Attorney General.—*S. Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Charleston, March 7. 1853.

The sales of cotton to-day, up to half past 1 o'clock, were 563 bales, at 7¾ a 10½.—*Ib.*

SOUTH CAROLINA FREIGHT BILLS.

We publish this week, the communication signed "Justice," to which allusion was made in our last, in respect to the freight charges on the South Carolina R. Roads and by forwarding Agents in that State. The author of "Justice" is wrong in supposing that the object of Messrs Boger & Reese's letter was intended to convey the idea that such charges as they exhibited, were *invariably* made on merchandise passing through South Carolina and the hands of South Carolina Agents. They offered that bill as a *specimen*, and it is a *true* specimen of *many* such enormous charges upon merchandise paid by gentlemen in this section. They do not pretend to say that that bill exhibited the regular or *published* rates. They know it did not. If it had, then would there be no cause of complaint; for merchants sending their goods by that route would of course expect to pay the regular rates. They complain because they are imposed upon—*defrauded*. They are in possession of the *published* rates: they know the rate of charges from New York to Charlotte; and whenever their bills exceed the usual rates, it will be admitted they have just cause of complaint.

But says "Justice," why do they *pay* such bills—why suffer themselves to be imposed upon in this way? The answer is simply this, because they cannot help themselves: Is "Justice" not aware that not a barrel, box, bag or any thing else, is delivered to a wagoner until he planks down the cash for freight charges? If a merchant in Salisbury has goods arriving at Charlotte, he must send money in the hands of the wagoner to pay the freight. Unless this is done, the wagon comes back empty, and he has to pay the wagoner for the trip. The Merchant, then, must either go in person, or pay his freight bill before he sees it or knows the amount. It is useless to instruct his waggoners, for they are often treated with great disrespect, according to their accounts. Once paid, and all is over: They can get no satisfaction by writing; and if they go down and bring suit for five, six, or ten dollars, they will loose more time and more money, perhaps, than the goods were worth. Hence "Justice" will see why old and experienced merchants suffer an imposition. It is because it is better to suffer a little than to trouble themselves and risk much to secure their rights.

Now can it be possible that "Justice" knows nothing of all this by *experience!* Has he had no trouble with South Carolina Agents in respect to charges? Did he never make a trip to *Ebenezer*, Camden, or Columbia, to correct impositions? Was he never in a "*fume*" at those agents?

Be this as it may, there is not, we believe, a merchant in Salisbury who has ever shipped goods through S. Carolina, who has not experienced some such trouble as that complained of by Messrs Boger & Reese; and we feel perfectly safe in saying that the *facts* can be exhibited, if the assertion be denied.

SNOW STORMS.

We had two snow storms last week: the first commenced on Friday morning about six o'clock, and continued until noon. The sun then came out, and although considerable snow had fallen, it soon disappeared. A very cold wind under a clear sky, prevailed in the afternoon and at night, until after ten o'clock. Next morning a hard but dense cloud gave out fine, dry spits of snow, which continued until two or three o'clock, P. M.—The ground had frozen during the night.—From three to nearly five o'clock, the snow descended very rapidly. The sun was then seen sinking in the Western horizon, peeping out, as it were, to see what had been done during the day. A beautiful snow of some three inches depth lay spread out in all its purity. We fancied that the good old sun was really smiling as he looked out upon the young men and maidens, the little girls and boys, all capering with delight, here and there, and snow-balling each other: and that as he sank to rest, he carried with him the most pleasing reflections; and that if he ever dreams, his sleep was pleasant and his dreams sweet.

The night following—Saturday night—was the coldest we have had this season, the mercury scoring down to 12. Next day came in beautiful and mild. By three o'clock, nearly all the snow had disappeared, except in sheltered places. Since when, we have had delightful spring weather, until to-day; and now it looks like snow again.

"*Regulators.*"—Persons at a distance will hardly know what signification is attached to this term in Salisbury. We will tell them: For time out of remembrance there have been persons here who, occasionally, at the midnight hours, moved every moveable article they could find on the streets, such as boxes, benches, ladders, signs, gates, fences, etc. etc., which they would pile up in the street, as it happened to be convenient—some times making a complete wall across some principal street. These persons, unknown to the community, were term "*Regulators.*"

Such employment is a species of amusement, which, we suppose, appears very smart to those who engage in it, though everybody admits there is very little sense in it,

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Last Saturday night week—[illegible] vessel weeks previous—the "Regulators" were out [illegible] the same old work done over, with a single variation. We have two bridges spanning the rail road cut which passes through the South-eastern part of Town: five or six plank were torn up off each of these bridges, and thrown into the cut; and if any person had passed during the night without discovering it, his or her life would have been seriously endangered. In addition to this, a log was set against the door of Judge Ellis' residence in such a position as to fall on any one opening the door. These were serious offences, and created rather more than common remark.

A few days afterwards it got out that certain negro *boys* were the "Regulators" of the Town: Those suspected were taken up: negro witnesses were examined, and after several days' work the Intendant got it all straightened out; and sure enough the *young negro fellows* about Town, following the example of the *screaming* white young gentlemen of the place, have been carrying on this work for months past. Of course they were punished for copying so low and vulgar an example, as they deserved to be; and it is hoped they will not be so simple as to be caught in such another scrape.

The *white* young gentlemen have now a new consideration for avoiding such conduct in future, in the fact, that suspicion will hereafter be more apt to attach to the black boys than to themselves; and it might happen that innocent persons may be made to suffer.

So, upon the whole, it is probable we shall have no more "Regulating" for a good while to come, and we have only to add—so be it.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Councils of Washington, and agreeably to appointment, the member of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council, with the Mayor and other Executive officers of the Corporation, waited on President Fillmore on Tuesday, to tender their respects and good wishes in taking leave of him on his retirement from office and from the seat of government.—Mr. Maury, the Mayor, addressed the President as follows:

Mr. President:—The Corporate authorities of the City of Washington, wait upon you in a body, as a manifestation of their high respect and regard, for the purpose of taking leave of you upon your retirement from the exalted station which you now hold; and in doing so they desire to express to you their grateful acknowledgement for the kindness which you have uniformly shown towards our city, and the lively interest which you have always taken in its prosperity and their earnest hopes that on your return to private life you may, surrounded by your family, live to enjoy many years of uninterrupted health and happiness.

I now, in the name of the Corporate authorities of the City of Washington, cordially bid you farewell!

To which President Fillmore replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—This is an honor which I did not anticipate, and am therefore unprepared to express in suitable language the grateful emotions which it naturally inspires. I can assure you however, that I feel that I am entitled to the congratulations of my friends at the approaching termination of my official labors and responsibilities. While I shall retire from this exalted station without a single regret, I cannot leave your delightful city, where I have ever been treated with so much kindness and consideration, without feeling a pang of regret at the severence of so many social ties which have been to me sources of unalloyed happiness. If, in the course of my brief Administration, I have been able to accomplish anything to promote the prosperity or add to the attraction of this lovely city, bearing the name of the immortal Washington, this reflection will ever be to me a source of sincere gratification.

This city stands upon a spot recently selected from the wilderness, and consecrated to the exclusive use and control of this great nation. It should be adorned as becomes such a nation, and rendered an attractive object of love and admiration to the whole people. It is the emblem of our union, and should be the pride of every patriot. Acting upon these views, I have cheerfully lent all my efforts to beautify and adorn it, not merely for the sake of the residents of the city, but as an object of just national pride, and as a means of strengthening our glorious Union.

With my profound acknowledgments for this signal mark of your respect, and my sincere prayers for the continued prosperity of your city, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

From the Charleston Courier, March 5.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

INAUGURATION OF PRES'T PIERCE.

Baltimore, March 4.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was this day inaugurated at Washington as President of the United States. An immense avalanche of the people poured into the city at an early hour, and the gathering on the occasion far exceeded in number that of any former similar event. The civic and military procession, which was very grand and imposing, was formed at the appointed hour and proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where the President of the United States and President elect were received in line, and escorted to the Capitol, where the ceremony of the inauguration took place. The following is the substance of the inaugural address of General Pierce.

The policy of the Administration, he said, will not be controlled by timid forebodings of evil from the expansion of our territory. It is not to be disguised that the acquisition of certain possessions, not within the jurisdiction of the United States are important, if not essential, for the preservation of our Commercial rights, and the peace of the world. Should they, however, be obtained, it will be in no grasping spirit, but in a manner consistent with the strictest National Faith.

Foreign affairs, he stated, will be marked by just and pacific views, and he re-affirms the Monroe Doctrine in the strongest terms.

Relative to the official appointments, he says that the administration cannot be expected to retain any persons in their official positions who are laboring under the influence of political hostility and partizan prejudice to it, when