#### GLNERAL NEWS.

From the Greensburo' Patriot. CALIFORNIA POLITICS-HOME MALE-CONTENTS.

Our readers will remember that a Convention to forme a State Constitution preparatory to admissing into the Union assembled at Monterey, California, on 1st September last. Up to the 1st day of October the Convention had not fully accounplished the work for which it was convened, though the outlines of a Constitution had been agreed upon, which had passed through the first reading without any opposition, and no doubt exists that, it this time, the articles reported have become the Constitution of California. This Constitution, as reported does not differ materially from those of the other free States of the Union. The clause most interesting to the South, is found in XVII section of that instrument which we give entire:

"Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall over be tol-

Thus it will be seen that California itself has settled, as we have predicted it would, this vexed question of slavery, and scettled it too without a dissenting voice; for although there were many members of that body from the Southern States, the section prohibiting slavery was unanimously adop-

The reader will be surprised, if any inconsister ey of the opposition can surprise him, to learn that some of the Democratic papers of the South are not merely denouncing the action of the Convention but denving its right to determine this ques tion; and as a matter of course the result is attributed to the influence and indirect interference of Gen. Taylor. Without stopping to notice this ridiculons charge against the President, we shall very briefly show that the Demooracy of Virginia, at least-and we believe they claim to be the peculiar defenders of the South-are forever estopped from questioning the right of the Convention to determine whether slavery should be tolerated or not.

In the first place they are estopped from denying this right, by their support of Gen. Cass, whose views on this subject, contained in his celebrated Nicholson letter, they endorsed and defended. In that famous epistle Gen. Cass declared explicitly that he "was in favour of leaving to the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired the right to determine it [the question of slavery] for themselves." Can any language be plainer than this? He says the people of the territories, in their territorial capacity as the Whiga correctly interpreted the meaning of the expression, have the right to settle the question. Well, the Democrats of Virginia by their votes for Gen. Cass and their strenuous defence of his letter say so too; though we are free so confess that their resolutions differed from Gen. Cass' position. As they may claim (us usual) to be judged by what they say rather than by what they do, we shall show, in the second there, that they are estopped from all complaint of tune are just the South, by the formal edict Richmond in 1848 aing a programme of its prin-

at only soletanly affirmed that "there was no power either in Congress, or any where else, save in the people of a territory, in the adoption of a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union" to decide this question: le not this, too, sufficiently explicit? They declare that "the people of a territory in the adoption of a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union" have the exclusive right to determine this question; and yet when California, strictly in whom they insult by their falsehoods.-Republic. see to the principle contended for, presumes to exercise the right thus clearly conceded, she is coolly reminded by the very subscribers to these tenets that she is transcending her powers and compromising the rights of the South! On both these issues, that made by Gen. Cass and that by the Virginia Convention, the action of California is perfectly defensible. She has fully complied with both requirements and still failed to give satinfaction. Congress can't settle this question, say Geo. Cass and the Virginia Democracy, but "the people of the territories" may, says the former; "that they may," say the latter, but with this limitation to the power-they must being forming a State Constitution. The latter propostion being the major, involves the minor one of Gen. Case: but when California "in adopting a State Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union." introduces a clause prohibiting slavery the Virginia resolutionists cry "hold on! not so fast if you pleass. Just wait till we come and then we'll decide this question right." This is another specimen of Democratic consistency. The truth is, we have been fairly beaten in this

matter, and however much we may regret it, let us submit in a decent and becoming manner to the decision against us. Mr. Walker, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Case all told us that slavery could not exist there and the people of California have still more-emphatically assured us of the fact.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND ES-TIMATES.

The Apposition journals are now lifting up their voices aloud against the Administration of President Tarloz for its extravagant expenditures .-Every dollar it has paid out has been disburse ander the appropriation bills of the late administra-tion; and already the cry is abroad that these pessilent Wines are plunging the country into debt, and slacing all manner of burdens on the shoulders of the oppressed and plandered people. They know parfectly well just now that this is all Sesion and falsebood; but they will repeat it so often be- glass for altering bank notes, fancy type for inserfore the year is out, that they will begin to believe it themselves, and to treat it as an admitted histerical fact. Their policy is to treat all their state ments as admitted, unless they are contradicted and disproved, and then to awar to the truth of them, on the ground of their being admitted. "We hase charged so and so. We have repos charged so and en. We have charged so and so time and again. You have not denied it. You dare not deny it. We are prepared to make outh

and the statement of the en-

ple's mneety, and that the lacofocos are ferever busy looking after the strang bures, and taking care that the treatury is not plundered. It is a well-received Locofoco fact that the Administraon of Mr. Anaga was shockingly extravegant; and that it nearly ruined the country in the decoa succession of pure, virtuous, and economical administrations; and now the Wants have got into power, and the country is to be ruined again in six months' time, by the payment of debts that their Locofoco predecessors have contracted. It will not be amiss to refresh the memories of our Locofoco friends by a few figures; which we advise them to run over before they pen their next allegations in regard to White extravagance.

There was expended by Mr. ADAMS's adminis tration, in the four years, the sum of \$49,313,213. This was some four millions more than were expended during Mr. Monnon's second term; but the opposition and the Richmond Enquirer "astonish ed and electrified" the people into the belief that Mr. Adams was ruining the country.

General Jackson was to take the burden from the shoulders of the people, and show them, with the aid of Mr. KENDALL, how they were to enjoy the blessings of a frugal government. There was expended during his first term \$56,249,879. This was only some \$7,000,000 of additional burden; but the Democratic presses assured the people that every thing was managed in the enuggest and most conomical manner possible, and that they were in the enjoyment of a much more "frugal" government, though it was spending a great deal more

In the second term of General Jackson's adminis tration, the expenditures mounted up to \$87,130 .-428; and this was so much more economical-so satisfactorily frugul, that the Democratic journals recommended his appointee, Mr. VAN BUREN, se the most suitable person in the world to continue this kind of relief to the oppressed and tax-ridden people.

Mr. Van Bunen came into the administration. and made as many flourishes about economy as his predecessor-and the Globe furnished its daily certificates to the effect that every thing was right, and that the administration of affairs was on the most economical scale. In his four years, Mr. Van Bunes and his co-patriots managed to make way with \$112,188,691, or something more than twice as many millions as Mr. ADAMS. Thus Locofoco economy used up twice as much money as Whie extravagance.

JOHN TYLER's administration we pass over. It was not Whio; it was not Locoroco. It was an anomaly. It was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. If it had been pure Locofoco, it would have been marked by the usual Locofoco corruption and extravagance. But the Harrison start made it comparatively honest. There were no defalcations that we remember-and its expenditures were some \$30,000,000 less than those of the adminis tration immediately preceding.

And now we come to the last pure, Baltimoreplatferm, Locofoco, Polx administration; and here we find that Locofoco economy has multiplied Mr. ADAMS's extravagance by three. Instead of \$49. 000,000, the aggregate expenditures of the four years amounted to \$146,924,409 !

Yet, in view of these familiar facts, the Opposition journals have the impudnce to contrast Loco foco economy with Whig extravagance! The contrast is certainly very striking, but it is strking ly against Locofocoism. It is nardly credible that men will venture upon such experiments; and yet pretend to believe in the intelligence of the people

### ARREST EXTRAORDINARY.

One of the most singular instances of crime that we have read of, has just been detected at Astoria, Long Island, a few miles from New York.

In May last, a diabolical attempt was made t destroy the lives of Thomas Warner, Esq. and his family, at Brooklyn, by what is called "an infernal machine," a viz : small tin box filled with combustible matter, the lid of which being opened, a terrific explosion ensued, carrying away part of the rooms and hurling the window into the street; while Mr. Warner and his family, parrowly escaped destruction. A reward of \$1000 being offored for the discovery of the perpetrators, a police officer has ever since been secretly engaged in ferreting them out, and at last has succeeded. man named Samuel Drury and his son have been arrested and committed for trial. The father was living on a farm of his own worth \$15,000, is proprietor of the Merchant's Bank at Canaudagua, N. Y, is worth \$80,000; and had been regarded by his neighbors as an honest upright man.

The officer had employed two notorious rogue engage Drury in a conversation on the subject at a place where what he said could be overheard witness. In this conversation Drury admitted that he had constructed the machine and sent his son disguised as a Spanish negro to Mr. Warner's house with it; that he had used his best efforts to destroy Mr. Warner and his family with it, and regretted exceedingly his want of success. He also urged the individuals with whom he was convers ing, to make a similar attempt.

On this information a warrant was issued for his arrest and that of his son. On searching his house were found, two large boxes of gold watcher things in the watch-making line, evidently the result of several depredations; about \$15,000 worth in all; also a large press for coining a number of doubloons, dollars, and Haytien money, equares of ting letters, chemical stuff for erasing ink, punches for making dice, and other articles of a similar

Mr. Drury will be apt to find out, at last, that "homesty is the best policy."-Fay. Ohs.

### THE CABINET CHANGES.

The report that Mr. Clayton was to resign as Secretary of State, and that Mr. Clay was to asme its arduous duties, is thus emplo that it is so and so, because you have not denied tradicted by the New York Express: "We have the best althority for saying, that if such a thing is with the manuer in which Locoloco facts are ever to take place, mobody knows anything about manuscreek and histogram. It is your a Logofton in-not even the parties ment intercented." Charles A. A.

The French Difficulty Settled-Reception of Mr. Rives-The Stave Quantion-Colonel Webb's Amnintment-France, de.

The difficulty with France is as good as settled. Louis Napoleon is on excellent terms with Mr. Rives with whom he has even conferred as to the Americans in Paris, whom it would be proper to invite to his entertainments.

The correspondence between Senator Foote and Mr. Clingman, published in yesterday's intelligencer, has created a deep impression, which I trust vill not be without its effect on the sober-minded men of the Union. It is true that the slave question should be taken out of the political arena and disposed of in a summary manner; but I am afraid this will not be done without a struggle.

It is whispered that Col. Webb's appointme Austria has been reconsidered in the Cabinet; but I still believe that Mr. Webb will receive the Chargeship, which is shortly to be changed into a full mission.

# Boston, November 21, 1849.

POLYGAMT AMONG THE MORMONS.

A lady of Lynn, in our State, who has recently returned from the Mormon settlement at the Grea Salt Lake, confirms the statement which appeared a few days since in the Philadelphia North American, that the laws of the community permit the men to have as many wives as they can supportthe young being able to take care of five or six only, and the older, twenty-five or therty! They seem to have adopted the Mahammedan practice of plurality of wives, though they do not keep them shut up harems. It will be a question whether our laws are elastic enough to cover a community in which polygamy is practised, however conscientious the ladies and gentlemen may be, by whom it is followed. If Descret is admitted as a polugamous State, it will make odd work with our statute-

#### CALIFORNIA CONTRADICTIONS.

As an instance of the contradictions of Califor in letter writers, take the following: A corres pondent of the Portsmouth Journal writes, under date of September 27th, "Pike living in the mines it is healthier there, far more so, than in San Francisco." One of th "boys" writes laconcially to his friend in this city: "California be d-d. Particulars in my next." A Nuntucket says: "The whole country is a barren place. I suppose ber will be high for some time to some, for I hea that a great many more fools are on their way here." Another writes: "I am not exactly sorry that I came here, but I wouldn't advise any of my friends to come." Three more vessels left this port to-day, carrying in all three hundred passen gers. One more specimen of our New England corressondence from California, and I have done A poor fellow, who has seen the elephant, from proboscis to tail, writes: "Should William and Stephen feel at all inclined to come this way, let them ask mother for a blanket, a little hard bread and poor water, and then let them sleep out doors for one week before they start."

### A RUMOR VERIFIED.

The Rev. Dr. Forbes, of St. Luke's Church writes the following letter, confirming the truth of a previous report :

New York, 21st. Nov., 1849. To the Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., President of th Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York:

Rev. and dear sir :-- You may conceive that it is with no ordinary emotion that I feel myself constrained to declare to you, as president of the standing committee of the diocese of New York. misery of the Protestant Episcopal Ohurch, it having become my deep and conscientious conviction that duty to God requires of me to unite myself to the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church in communion with the see of Rome, to which alone I feel that my allegiance is due.

With great personal consideration, I remain, rev'd and dear sir, JOHN MURRAY FOBES.

### GEORGIA.

The Locofoco Legislature has turned out eight Whig Judges of the Superior Courts, putting Lo- the treaty of surrendering." cofocos in their places. Speaking of this proscription, the Georgia Recorder says,-

"The Bench, that sound spot where politic should never go, has been ruthlessly assailed and prostituted for opinion sake; and that too by a party who are ever denouncing Goneral Taylor for equalizing the offices botween the two parties !-What-shameless hypocrisy!

And again: Who have said more against the Wilmot Pregiso, and attempted to prejudice Ger. Taylor's administration in public estimation before it had acted on that subject, than the Democratic party of Georgia ? Now look at the facts: John H. Lumpkin, who voted for the Wilmot Provise, has seen elected Judge of the Cherokee Circuit.

"Alfred Iversion, who advised Mr. Polk to sign this measure, has been elected Judge of the Chat

"James Jackson and Henry R. Jackson, who approve and sustain the course of Cobb and Lumpkin, each have been honored with a Judgeship. Fay. 0:0

### MORE ANNEXATION.

Late accounts make it certain that Mr. Squier, U. S. Charge de Affairs in Central America, las negotiated a Treaty with the Republic of Honduras, by which the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of cesa, has been creded to the United States .-The object of this acquisition is said to be, to checkmate Britain in the matter of the Nicaragua Canal-this Island commanding the outlet of this Canal in the Pacific. So that, though England cla ms to have the control of a portion of the territory through which the Canal must pass, the United States have both the Atlantic and Pacific outlets.

OUTLAGE OF BEAUTY .- A scoundrel at the Boston Museum, when the crowd were passing out, on Thursday evening, deliberately cut off three or four ringlets from a young lady's neck.— Hearing the click of the scissors, the young lady quickly turned around and uttered a scream, the perpetrator of the outrage had fled.

THE LEGACY OF THE MEXICAN WAS DEST, OF RAIL ROAD MEETING IN FRANKLINTON. fifteen or twesty millions, announced ami-official ly as what our Government in its expenditures on eds its income, is but a partial insta legacies which will be constantly coming from that urce. The applications for penalogs, and for losses of horses and other property, are almost innumerable, and when they will end no man can tell. For the "glory" of war we must thus expect to pay; but when we reflect upon its cost, glory as severe drawbacks.

Among these drawbacks, no doubt, there is onwhich will be pressed upon the incoming Congress. and that is, the necessity now of continuing on in the abandonment of all the internal improvements of the country. We shall hear that as the coun try has run fifteen millions in debt, there "are now fifteen millions of reasons why the country should not undertake to improve its rivers and harbors." Thus, in consequence of the cost of the Mexican war, the opponents of the whole system of improvenents are to be furnished with a showy argument against the improvement and progress of the coun try. More lives are to be sacrificed upon our lakes for want of breakwaters and harbors; the "enage" and "sawyers" are yet to continue in our rivers and property is to be sacrificed on all aides, because a great country is yet to be taxed to pay for a defunct war.

Instead of giving much force, however, to such arguments, it strikes us they furnish good reasons for invigorating the Tariff so as to make it meet the expense of this war. There is no reason for entailing upon this age a paralysis in its career because a war has bequeathed us a legacy of debt. Whatever of force there is in the arguments, only goes to show that we should forthwith raise dutie enough to meet our expenditures, and to protec life and property upon our rivers, lakes, and coasts To sacrifice somen beings year after year, and millions of property, because we besitate to pay the expenses of protecting them, is not only cruel but the worst sort of political economy.

If the Tariff of 1846 was executed in good faith r rather was executable, there is but little doubt that in the main it would afford revenue enough to meet expenses and pay off debts. The ad valoren frauds and evasions of that act, however, put it out of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Appraisers to execute the law in its spirit and intent. Mr. Walker made the effort in a se ries of circulars, which fill a flour barrel in quantity, and he stretched the letter of the law till it often broke in his bands; but it is impossible honest ly and fairly to collect the revenue, under any to niversal system of ad valorems. As well pass a law making all men equally long, or equally lean, or equally fat, or of equal weight, as expect a levelling horizontal sysrem of ad valorems to be executable. To confound cigare and silks, molasses and bar iron, in one genus and species of duties, is about as natural as an effort to amalgamate the things themselves. Untsl all such unuatural laws are abolished, the Tariff will not only not yield enough to pay the expenses of the Government, but we must stop in our career of Internal Improvements .- N. Y. Express.

ASOTHER LEAF IS HUNGARIAN BIOGRAPHY: A banquet, given at one of the Hamburg Hotels recently, in honor of several distinguished refugees ust arrived there from Hungary, one of the speakers on the occasion exclaimed "Hungary is crushed to death !" Klapka, who was present, replied

"No! no! Hungary is not crushed to death she is but a little relaxed from her horrible struggle with two overwhelming powers; but verily she wants only a breath to inflame her again to a second heroical insurrection.

This General Klanka was one of the truest soldiers, and one of the most consistent patriets who played a part in the Hungarian struggle. What he says, therefore, carries with it a weight which entitles it to credit and consideration.

Being asked if the rumored stipulations of the treaty of capitulation of comorn for a general amnesty to all Hungarian captives, including Count Bathiany, were true, he answered :-

"It had not been positively granted, but as a mat ter of honor and humanity it was solemnly prom ised as soon as Comorn should be surrender He hastened, from this motive, the conclusion of

What follows the Journal of Commerce has had translated from some of the German papers:

Georgey was characterized by Gen. Klapka as of all lofty inspirations for the boly cause of liberty. He further believes that Georgey, who has been overrated, may not have despised Russian gold : but it is not ascertained, though no doubt exists, that he frustrated the plan of Kossuth for annihil ating the Austrain Government at Vienna, last Spring; which was a matter of no difficulty before the inroad of the Russians as the Austrains were at that time entirely routed.

Georgey also anxiously concealed from the Hur garian army the report of the glorious sally of the garrison of Comorn on the 3d of August, under Klapka; and it did not become known till after his defection on the 13th of August. The disastrons catastrophe at Vilagos was to such a degree perplexing, that every hope from resistance vanish ed. Klapka was at that time recruiting 5000 men.

and preparing for an invesion of Styria. The highest veneration is paid by Klapka to genius and greatness of the character of Kossuth. In Klapka's opinion, Kossuth armed too much at once, and was too decided for the entire independence of Hungary, and for a republican govern ment. But for this, the most favorable conditions would have been agreed to, in the Spring, by Austria, under English and French guaranty.

The emigration from Hungary is now daily is creasing. There are 160 Hungarians now in H .mburgh, and the most liberal collections have been made for them. The banker Heine, for instance, has ambscribed for himself alone, 5000 marks banco, equivalent to \$2000. General Klanka has gone to England, where he will have an interview with Kossuth, who is expected there on the 6th inst.

The editor of the Washington Union announces Few men have better reason to be conscious of of that unquestionable fact. Louis Journal. ly shook herself all over.

STREET, STREET, STREET, STREET,

A respectable meeting of the citizens of Frank-in County, met at the Rail Road Hotel in the town of Frankiliston, on the 17th Instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Rail Road Convention, to be held in Greensborough on the 29th instant; and was organized by appointing Col. Edward T. Fowlkes Chairman, and W. H. Joyner Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects the meeting in a neat and pertinent address; and on motion, appointed a committee composed of the following person, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz : W. F. Hilliard, Willie Perry, Jr., Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, P. P. Perry and J. H. Whitfield; who, after a short retirement, came in and reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That too much praise cannot be warded to the last General Assembly, for the patiotism manifested in passing the act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road, and that we cordially approve said act.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the contem plated Convention of the friends of the North Curolina Rail Road, to be held at Greensborough on the 29th inst., and that the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to attend said Convention

In obedience to the 11st Resolutions the Chairnan appointed the following delegates, viz: Clenent Wilkins, R. C. Maynard, Dr. W. W. Green, John D. Hawkins, Sr., B. B. Lewis, P. C. Person. Willie Perry, Jr., Isaac H. Davis, Robert S. Glenn, Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, Allen C. Perry, Thomas B. Tharranton, Capt. W. H. Simone, W. F. Hilliard, James Shaw, Rich'd. F. Yarbrough, Dr. Willie perry, David W. Spivey, Jno. D. Hawkins, Jr. Dr. P. S. Foster; and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were return ed to the chairman, for the faithful discharge of his duty as presiding officer of this body.

On motion, the chairman and Secretary were directed to sign the proceedings of this meeting, and forward the same to the North Carolina Standard, Pimes and Register for publication, and request all other public papers in the State, friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements, to publish the same after which, the meeting adjourned sine die.

E. T. FOWLKES, Chairman, W. H. JOYNER, Secretary.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

It is amusining to read in the Opposition jouroals suggestions and censures of Whig extravagance. Already they begin to raise the cry of multiplying expenditures, and increasing the burdens of the people, when there has not been a cent of disbursaments except under the provisions of Locofoco administration. We all remember the slarm that was raised by charges of this nature during the administration of Mr. Apams; and that the public expenditures were doubled under his immediate successors. We all remember that the Richmond Enquirer "astonished and electrified" the country with its articles on the paltry defal caton of Mr. WATKINS; and that the same journal "kept dark," exceedingly dark, on the depredations that were committed to the amount of hun dreds of thousands of dollars in the post office land office, and custom-houses, under the reign of General Jackson and Mr. Van Bunen. We all know that Mr. Polk's administration oppressed the country with the weight of an enormous debt, and that this debt must be paid; that Mr. Pong's administration entered into obligations to an enormous amount, and that those obligations must be met,-And now old game is to be played over again .-The old plunders of the treasury, the very men who by their reckless and wicked extravagance have "taxes falling upon the shoulders of the people, and paralyzing their energies by the crushing weight

This is a little too barefaced-but the most bra zen impudence and the most base hypocrisy have coased to "astonish or electrify" us. We are prepared for all manner of fiction and fabrication. We are prepared to see the defalcations of Cou-LIRS, MOORE, DERBY, and OSBORRE, laid at the door of the present Administration; because they cannot conjure back the money that those men have taken from the treasury. We shall not be surprised to hear the Administration reviled and railed at, because they are compelled to raise the money to pay off the accumulated war debt which has been bequeathed to them. This game, indeed, real traitor and common-place egotist, destitute has been already commenced, and the Locofoco pack are already loud-mouthed in their outery against the Administration, because they are paying out money under Locofoco appropriation which they have had no band in framing.

This is a kind of political switdling, which, in point of morals, is just one shade removed from the actual plunder of the treasury. It is the difference between bearing false witness and thrieving; and we leave it to Locofoco casuistry to speculate on

#### The Washington correspondent of the Philadelnhia North American sava-

The Secretary of the Navy has dismissed Purser Kennon, of Virginia, from the service, for being a defaulter. His deficit is stated at ten thousand dollars, which has been placed in the hands of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in order that action may be instituted against the principal and his sureties. As yet no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy.

#### WHAT MRS PARTINGTON SAYS ABOUT THEM.

Yes, I did go to hear the Eat-thesopium Sarynaders, yes I did, and I don't keer if Deacon Blathers does her of it. I'd rather hear them black martingales than a dozen of Deacon Blather's old sarmints. One of them sung what my poor Paul used to like in the salt-seller voice. est like a baby's whistle and musical souff box together. One of'em shook his finger together and they rattled like pipe stems, but what I liked mostest of all was the beautiful music of the according line. Oh how deliahes the music rolled out of it; I could have got up and danced with the common of the Secretary, but I believe a Court, delight. And the old lady finally got up and real- Martial will be ordered. The difficulty was about pracularly that there is "rasculity somewhere." out of it; I could have got up and dunced with DE TRACTOR

THE ASSUAL REPORT of the Postmant T General al, which is now being prepared for Congress, (according to the Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvanian,) will present the most favorable inancial aspect the Department has ever been in. There remains now undrawn, appropriations in the Frensury, to nearly half a million of deliars, applicable to the wants of the department, granted on account of the Congressional free matter, and for foreign mail service; and at the end of the fiscal year, 30th of June, 1850, there will be upwards f 665,000 dollars for the same service. Not a dolar has been drawn from the Treasury the present year, on this nor any other account, nor will there a cent; and on the 30th of June next, the surplus on hand, it is estimated, with the amount in he Treasury, will reach nearly a million of dollars,

The receipts of the department, for the quarter ending 31st October last, show an increase of a little over 14 per cent., compared with the curresponding quarter of the year, but about half of this ncrease, it is supposed, will have to be paid to Great Britain, under the Postal Treaty, upon the settlement of last quarterly accounts with that government, as the department will falt considerably

The "Herald" still adheres to its account of the attempt upon its virtue by the libertines of the Cabinet. It gives all the particulars. Such audaclous profligacy transcends belief. The rape of the Salines was nothing to it.—Rich. Repub.

Col. With APPOINTED MINISTER TO AUSTRIA .-We find in the New York Courier of yesterday the following telegraphic sespatch:

WASHINGTON, Nev. 19, 5 P. M.

It has been said for some days past, that an inimation has been received at the State Department, that Austria intends to send us a full Minister; and that in consequence, the selection for that Mission will be made by our Administration with a view to its future importance.

Col. WEHE has been here, and left for New York this morning; and since the adjournment of the Cabinet to-day, it is publicly said that he is appointed to, and his accepted the Mission to Aus-

"We might as well have Queen Victoria, or any other respectable woman, at the head of the government, as Gen. Taylor."-Union.

We trust that our friends of the Union, will not labor to inculcate such a monarchical idea ! It is an opinion, which, though privately entertained by them, ought never to be publicly expressed,-Alex. Gaz.

THE HOR. MR. VINTON, the distinguished Whigrepresentative of the 12th Congressional District of Ohio, has published in the Galliopolis Journal a farewell address to his constituents. He will retire at the close of his term in the next Congress. He has been in that body for more than a quarter of a century, with high honor to himself and those who placed him there, to whom in his address he pays a proper tribute .- Phil. North American.

"COLLEY CHEER," the theatrical critic of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, gives us the history of one of those slang phrases of the day, which, some how got current in society, good, bad, and indifferent, -among the polite as well as among the vulgar. A correspondent wanting to know the erigin of "some pumpkins," one of the latest of those vagabond expressions, and whether it is not to be found in some of the old English dramus, the Pennsylvanian critic replies, that he is not aware of the saying being incorporated in any play extant, although it can claim an existance of nearly sixty years. It originated with James Fennel, the celebrated tragedian, who came to this city in the year '92. When quite a lad, Fennel, in company with Dr. Mosely, and the celebrated philo Mr. Walker, and son made the tour of France. Arriving at Rosen, and wishing to see all they could, they kept peeping through the little windows As they were passing the famous cathedral of Roca en, young Walker, peeping through his little square, exclaimed, 'Look, Fennel, what isomense pumpkins.' His father, who had been attentively gazing at the building, turned round, exclaiming, God! can you be looking at pumpkins, while you are passing erch a cathedral as this ?' Young Walker observed that he did not know what he was passing, for he could see nothing above the ground. Young Fennel could not resist the temptation of plagueing Walker about the pumpkine; so, when ever they approached a stately building, or tower spire, he would invariably exclaim-Look, Walker, thore are "some pumpkins?" It is almost needless to say, it became a favorite, if not a common saving, as it is to this day,

# From the Missouri Republican, 14th.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept, 27, 1849. A short time since, Lieutenant Colonel Beale,

who was then acting Governor and commanding officer, recommended to the people the necessity and property of sending to Congress a delegate, and through him to petition Government for civil laws. The people assembled, elected delegater, and those delegates are now here in convention For delegate they have elected Hugh N. Smith esq. He and Major Weightman were candidates, It is not yet known what instructions the convertion will give to the delegate. We only know they are all against slavery.

TY Totake a man by the hand is regarded us an act of friendshiff, while to take him by the nose is looked upon as an act of violence. We should like to know why there is so much difference in the two acts. The more the hand is sugressed the greater is supposed to be the friendship, while the harder the nose is pinched, the greater is supposed to be or enmiry. Truly, here is a strange par-

# THE COMMODORES.

The report that Com. Ap. Catesby Jonus had ed by Com. Smith is at pretent at the head of the Bureau of Docks and Yards, and wil repair, in course of a mouth, to take command of the Squadron. Com. Jones has not fallen under some negres,- [Wash. Cor. Ric mand Whig. THE PARTY OF THE P