

Marriage of the Emperor and Empress of France.
MAGNIFICENT EQUIPAGE AND RELIGIOUS RITES.

The Emperor's marriage supplants all other topics of news from France. The civil or state ceremonial took place at the palace of the Tuilleries on the evening of the 29th of January.

A few minutes before eight o'clock the grand master of ceremonies, accompanied by a master of ceremonies, left the Tuilleries with two carriages, and proceeded to the Elysee, in order to conduct the affianced bride of the Emperor to the former palace.

At the entrance of the first saloon, Prince Napoleon and Princess Matilda received Mademoiselle Montijo, and conducted her to the Emperor, in the *sala de famille*. There were in attendance upon the Emperor, Prince Jerome and several other members of the imperial family; the cardinals, marshals and members of the cabinet, the officers and grand officers of the household, and the foreign ambassadors and ministers at present in Paris.

After all the persons present were duly arranged in their respective places, the Minister of State said:—"In the name of the Emperor." At these words the Emperor and Empress arose.

"Sir, does your Majesty declare that he takes in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present?"

The Emperor replied, "I declare that I take her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then said, "Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, does your Excellency declare that you take his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present, in marriage?"

The Countess replied, "I declare that I take his Majesty Napoleon III., here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then announced the marriage in the following terms:

"In the name of the Emperor, of the constitution and of the law, I declare that his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the mandate of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba are united in marriage."

These words having been pronounced, the master of ceremonies and their assistants brought forward the table in front of the chairs on which the Emperor and Empress were seated, and placed the register before them. The act of marriage was then signed.

The religious ceremony was performed on the following day, Sunday, at Notre Dame.

In due order proceeded the carriages of the chamberlains, ministers, ladies of honor, and then followed those of the Princess Matilda, Prince Jerome and son, with attendant knights of cavalry, courtiers and servants, but all eyes were kept for the carriage in which were seated the Emperor and Empress. It was the same crimson painted and richly gilded coach used by Charles X., on state occasions, and drawn by eight white horses covered with drapery, and with white plumes on their heads, presenting a showy appearance which greatly pleased the beholders. The line of march lay through the squares of the Carrousel and the Louvre and along the boulevard of Rue de Rivoli, to the Hotel de Ville.

The exterior of Notre Dame was changed from its familiar aspect by the erection of an immense scaffolding for the carriage to draw up under; it was of Gothic character, bearing two equestrian figures, Charlemagne and Napoleon. The interior of the church underwent a complete transformation. All the pillars were swathed in crimson hangings, surmounted by green hangings, all spotted with bees. The whole edifice was lighted by countless chandeliers. There were eight tiers of chandeliers above the altar, but the free admission of daylight rather barred the effect.

The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, wearing the large boots coming above the knees, white collar and cuffs of the Legion of Honor were the same worn by his uncle Napoleon I., at his coronation. The impression made by her Majesty was highly favorable. She is a remarkably fine looking woman, tall and perfectly well made.

Her majesty wore a dress of white velvet covered with lace. The head dress was composed of a diadem of diamonds and pearls, with orange flowers and a long veil. The Countess Montijo, her mother, was dressed in blue velvet, with white lace, with bonnet and feathers tipped with gold. Their Majesties were conducted by the Archbishop and his assistants to a raised estrade, on which were two seats placed on a carpet of ermine, and surmounted by a canopy, on which (of course) figured the eagle. This part of the church was so arranged as to form a sort of Gothic chapel, but such was the blaze of light and costume that the intended effect was not quite equal to expectation.

On the arrival of the carriage of their majesties at the grand entrance, the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy went in procession to the door to meet them. The large doors were thrown open, and the Emperor, leading the Empress by the hand, entered the church, and took their places on the throne. The Archbishop after saluting their majesties then commenced the service. After blessing the pieces of gold and the nuptial ring, the Emperor and Empress advanced to the foot of the altar where they remained standing, giving each other the right hand. The Archbishop then addressing himself first to the Emperor, and afterwards to the Empress, received their declarations to take each other for husband and wife, and then presented to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor then presented the pieces of gold to the Empress, and placed the ring on her finger.

After the usual prayers had been recited their majesties returned to the throne. After the "Pater" their Majesties again went to the foot of the altar and knelt, the first chaplain of the Emperor and another bishop holding over their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and keeping it extended over them during the occasion.

After the *Te Deum* was concluded, the most officers of the Crown, the Princes, the Ministers, and other persons forming the cortege, left their places and went to their respective carriages, and the Archbishop forming a procession, with his clergy, conducted their Majesties to the great door, where they entered the state carriage, and the cortege, in the same order as it went, returned by the Quai Napoleon, the Quai

aux Fleurs, the Pont aux Chateaux, and the quay up to the Place de la Concorde, and re-entered the Tuilleries by the grand avenue of the garden.

The municipal Council, in conformity with the wishes of the Empress, have agreed to apply the money which was to have purchased the necklace (500,000 fr.) to the foundation of a school for poor girls, where they may receive a professional education. The institution will be under the patronage of the Empress.

Late from Havana.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, from Havana, with dates to the 18th instant, arrived at New York yesterday. We have the following report of her news by Telegraph.

Among the passengers by the *Black Warrior* is the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Senator elect from Louisiana.

The health of Mr. KING, Vice President elect, has not improved. He himself despairs of his recovery, and has gone to Matanzas in the steamer *Fulton*. Mr. KING had lighted no interview with the Captain-General, on account of a slight misunderstanding. The rules of etiquette forbid the Captain-General from paying his respects personally to strangers, but in consequence of Mr. KING's health Gen. CANEDO waived the ceremony, and agreed to visit Mr. KING at an appointed hour. He did not keep his promise, and the next morning Mr. KING addressed a note to the American Consul reminding the Captain-General of his failure to keep his appointment. The latter immediately called at Mr. KING's hotel, but Mr. KING declined to see him, as also did the American ladies of his family, who had accompanied him. It is said, however, that before Mr. KING left for Matanzas a mutual interchange of cards took place.

On the 18th, when the *Black Warrior* was four hours out from Havana, she passed three Spanish vessels, one of which was a brig of war. As the steamer came abreast of the brig the latter fired a gun to leeward, and before the steamer could get her colors hoisted another gun was fired, the ball passing just over her foremast. Captain Schuffeldt, of the steamer, was not aware that the brig was a man-of-war, as she had no pennant flying.

The American bark *Mattha Ann*, from Savannah, for Havana, was fired into off Cuba, by the English frigate *Testa*, on suspicion of being a slave.

Danger of Brandy Drinking.

In the last number of the Irish Quarterly Review, the weakness of poor Maginn is thus alluded to:

"He is now turned for comfort and inspiration to the foul fiend, brandy, which has been the cause of misery and death to so many men of genius. We regret the error of Addison and Steele, who, in the recollections of poor Maginn, the neighbor, in his last picture, was a brush in his hand and a glass of brandy in the other, for he had then arrived at that terrible condition in which reason could visit him only through intoxication; and Maginn, although not so fallen as this, sunk deeply. The weary hours of lone watching brought no resources but that which copious draughts of the liquid could supply. Health was fading away, the brightest years of life were passed forever, and as the dawn of the future lowered, he gazed upon it under the influence of that demon which enthralled the brilliant souls of Addison, of Sheridan, of Charles Lamb, and which sent the once stalwart form of Theodore Hook a miserable wretched skeleton to the grave. Maginn we know, felt his position. He was neglected by his own party—he was forgotten by many of his former friends, and as we looked upon him in his pitiable condition, and compared what we then saw him with what he might have, and as we hoped would have been, we often recalled the fearful passage of Charles Lamb: 'When you find a tickling relief on your tongue, disposing you to a witty sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural facility settling in upon you at the sight of a bottle of fresh glasses, avoid giving way to it as you would fly your greatest destruction.' If you cannot crush the power of fancy, or that within you which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play. Write an essay, pen a character or description—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down your cheeks. To be an object of compassion to friends, of detestation to foes; to be suspected by strangers, stared at by fools; to be esteemed dull when you cannot be witty; to be applauded for wit when you know that you have been dull; to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty which no premeditation can give; to be set on to provoke mirth which procures the procurer hatred; to give pleasure, and be paid with sequiting malice; to swallow draughts of life-destroying wine, which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors; to mortgage miserable manors for nights of madness; to waste the whole seeds of time upon those who pay it back in little, inconsiderable crops of grudging applause—are the wages of buffoonery and death."

THE FEE BILL.

It is suggested to us by a professional friend that the Fee Bill which has just passed the two Houses of Congress deserves more than the mere formal notice taken of it in the daily proceedings; and he has furnished the following notes in regard to it:

"For the first time since the organization of the Government, this bill introduces a uniform rule of computing the fees, &c. of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, jurors, witnesses, &c.; and it also provides for divers important reforms in the judicial proceedings of the United States courts. Under the old system many abuses have sprung up; and of late years, in some instances, they had become enormous, to the great detriment of the National Treasury and proper judicial procedure, and had induced several efforts, from time to time, by the Judiciary Committee of Congress for their reform. But, amid the great conflict of interests and the inherent difficulties of the whole matter, these efforts had hitherto been unavailing.

At the opening of this Congress the Judiciary Committee of the House took the subject resolutely in hand; and with the aid rendered them by the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, whose long experience in public business, and especially as the 1st Comptroller of the Treasury, rendered him familiar with the details of the subject, with the occasional advice of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the perseverance of the Hon. Mr. McLanahan, the chairman of the committee, and the patient labors of the entire committee, a bill was, towards the close of the last session, finally matured to the satisfaction of most of the committee.

No opportunity for regular reports from the committee being given, by a suspension of the rules it was got before the House, with an able report from the chairman; and after undergoing a strong opposition, not only in but out of the House, it was at length worked through and sent to the Senate. The proper committee of that body scrutinized the numerous provisions of the bill with much care; it was thoroughly discussed in the Senate, which made some dozen unimportant amendments, and passed and sent it back to the House, which on the advice of their committee, agreed to the amendments in gross.

Regarding the fact that the standing committee of the House had hardly any opportunity to make reports during this whole Congress, the immense difficulty with which nearly all valuable legislation, beyond the usual appropriation bills, has had to encounter, and the acknowledged complication of the subject, the passage of this important act is a bright page in the annals of this Congress and a matter of gratulation for the whole country.

North Carolina for the Monument.

The block from the State of North Carolina for the *National Monument* was presented yesterday, the 22d instant, at noon, to the Board of Managers of the Monument Society, by the Hon. A. W. VENABLE, on the part of the State, who delivered the subjoined eloquent and appropriate address, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company, assembled at "Monument Place" to witness the ceremony. The block was received on the part of the Managers by J. W. MAURY, Esq., Mayor and ex-officio Secretary of the Monument Association, whose very happy reply Mr. VENABLE'S address is also subjoined.

This beautiful block is of handsome marble, a production of the good old State which it represents, is four feet long and two feet high, with the arms of North Carolina handsomely sculptured in bas relief, and the name of the State in conspicuous letters beneath it.

Mr. Venable's Address.

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Washington Monument Association: The stone which I am about to present to you as a part of the monument rising before us is a gift from the State of North Carolina. One of the old thirteen, who endured the privations and braved the perils of the revolution, she comes to add her contribution to the structure dedicated to the memory of our renowned revolutionary leader. His memory, written on their hearts and enshrined in their history, has become a monument to continue the recollections as long as any breathed who lived in his day. It was well that this work was left for their children. A generation who knew him by tradition and history are well employed in erecting a monument in this city which shall carry down his name and remind the world of his virtues whilst the tide of time shall continue "its ceaseless flow." It is well that this memorial does not owe its broad foundations or its stately column, the contemplated decorations, and the splendid whole when completed, to the vote of Congress from the public treasury—a fund created by taxation and disbursed by the stern hand of the law. It is well, and just as it should be. Future generations will envy us the privilege of these voluntary contributions—the tribute of our hearts, the free-will offering of a great people, whose veneration for virtue, valor, and self-denying patriotism would not be satisfied without such a perpetual demonstration. This birth-day of the great chief is a suitable occasion for the presentation of a stone cut out of the mountains of North Carolina, and dedicated by a resolution of her Legislature to that purpose. The old North state, proud of the extensive and numerous family which has sprung up around her and her revolutionary sisters, comes to this duty with deep and pious devotion. Her sons can never forget the scenes and trials which endeared the name of WASHINGTON to their fathers. The Declaration of Independence, made by North Carolina in advance of the Congress of the United States, sufficiently evinces the devotion of that patriotic people to popular liberty and individual rights. Her territory the seat of war, her soil decked with the blood of the noblest and bravest of her sons; the unexampled and gallant struggle maintained without intermission from the first outbreak of resistance to British oppression and the important victories won within her borders, all rise up before me this day and fill my heart with inexpressible emotions, whilst as one of her representatives I quarter upon this great shield the arms of my State. This stone, which bears the memorial, was taken from near the spot where the victory of King's Mountain first turned the tide in our favor, and cast a cheering light upon our dark horizon. Near the place from whence this marble came were heard the voices of Cleveland Shelly, Cameron and Williams, who, with raw and undisciplined troops, assailed and destroyed the formidable and well-appointed army of Ferguson—a spot sacred to liberty, sacred to the memory of the brave. It was well that from such a spot this contribution should be made to the memory of Washington.

It is sometimes said that this work proceeds too slowly. Anxious eyes are often directed to the Congress of the United States for aid in its completion. Let this never be said or felt again. What though many years should pass before its completion, it will only afford opportunity to a larger number to contribute to become part owners in this splendid structure. It is not desirable that it should grow up, like the Prophet's gourd, in a night. It should, like the fame of him to whom it is raised, go on to increase as its elevation affords opportunity for a larger number of observers. It should be a continual appeal to the veneration of passing generations for the name of WASHINGTON; an incentive to virtuous emulation and the love of country. The Jew loved his temple none the less because it was forty years in building; it, too, was erected by free-will offerings. The contribution of the cheerful giver alone was accepted. So let not one piece of marble or one particle of cement be in the composition of this monument which was given with reluctance or paid for by taxation. As it rises before the people the appeal will be more strongly felt, and the impulse which prompted to the decision "let us arise and build," will urge on to the further purpose, "let us go on and finish." To you, gentlemen, a most distinguished position is assigned. This is not like the monument erected by man in his primitive social organization, which every passer-by threw a stone upon the pile which commemorated some great event in his history. It was done unnoticed, and the actors forgotten. You are associated with the erection of this monument with an imperishable record from the States who have united to honor the memory of the founder of our Republic. When generations have passed away, and the changes which affect all human institutions shall have run their round, this memorial shall give day and date to the continued devotion of a whole people to the greatest and best of men. Here, chiselled on the marble, are the records of gifts of associations, both literary and moral, ancient and modern, dating from the present day back through the long course of ages. Ties of every kind acknowledged, memorials recorded by associations venerable for age, and still more for usefulness, all unite to impress the sacredness of this enterprise. In the name of the State of North Carolina I present you with this stone, bearing her arms and motto, and claim a place for it in this Monument, now erecting to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Reply of J. W. Maury Esq.

The Washington National Monument Society receive the block of marble which you present in the name of the State of

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 24.

North Carolina with much gratification. Among the pleasing duties which the Society have had to discharge, none have given them more satisfaction than that of receiving from the sovereign States of this Confederacy contributions like the one you now offer from your State, to be wrought into, and form a part of, the noble column which is to commemorate the virtues and patriotic services of the "Father of his Country."

Within the borders of North Carolina was enacted some of the most stirring scenes of the Revolution, and side by side with the great Washington her gallant sons braved the perils and endured the sufferings of that struggle and aided in its final triumph. The column would not, therefore, be complete without her name upon its sides, and nothing could be more appropriate than that it should be inscribed upon a block of marble from those hills which have been consecrated by the blood of her patriots.

This block shall be placed in the Monument along with those from her sister States and while the one shall attest the gratitude of the American people, the other shall proclaim to after ages the gratitude of our confederated States.

From the National Intelligencer Feb. 24.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE yesterday the Pacific Railroad Bill was not taken up, its friends having no doubt concluded, in view of the difficulty in arranging its details, that the session is too far advanced to allow of its being matured before the expiration of the present Congress. Senator GWIN, one of the warmest friends of the measure, proposed to engrave upon the Army Appropriation bill an amendment authorizing the President to have the route surveyed, but this amendment was decided to be inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, and could not be admitted.

The Army Appropriation Bill was discussed to a late hour, and received amendments providing for defenses at San Francisco, and at points in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine, amounting in the aggregate to more than a million and a quarter of dollars. One amendment, we are pleased to notice, provides for promoting to the rank of Captain such Lieutenants of the Engineer, Topographical, and Ordnance corps as shall have served in that capacity for the period of fourteen years.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BUTLER, and unanimously passed, authorizing the oath of office to be administered to the Hon. Wm. R. KING at Havana, on the 4th of March next.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was again occupied in discussing, during the morning hour, the bill proposing a system of reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces; after which the Indian Appropriation bill was further considered, but not disposed of.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Army Appropriation Bill being again under consideration, an amendment offered by Mr. Walker, applying the feature of the Homestead Bill to the line of the proposed road to the Pacific, led to a protracted discussion, first on points of order, and then on the merits of the proposition. The debate was not concluded when the subject was postponed for the day.

A communication was presented from the Post Office Department, from which we learn that a contract has been entered into with a company in New York for the transportation of the mail from that city to San Francisco by way of New Orleans and Vera Cruz. This is the new route by which intelligence was received this week in only eighteen days from San Francisco. The contract requires the approval of Congress.

In the House of Representatives the Reciprocity Bill occupied the morning hour, during which the House refused to lay the bill upon the table by a vote so decisive as plainly to indicate that the majority of the members are in favor of the measure, upon which the previous question is now pending. The House then resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill, which, after some discussion, was passed. Several other bills were passed, including among the number a bill providing for the compensation of the depositaries of the public moneys, and a bill making appropriations for the transportation of the mail by ocean steamers.—*Nat. Int., Feb. 25.*

The delay of business in Congress.

"THE EVIL IS IN THE MEN THE PEOPLE SEND TO CONGRESS." "If they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, they would do the business of the country better."

THE above language was uttered by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, in a late discussion in the House of Representatives, in relation to the obstructions of public business. That there are fewer statesmen, and more demagogues in Congress at this time, than there were twenty-five years ago, none will deny. Notwithstanding the advancement in the natural sciences, we think but little has been gained in the mental and moral progress of our Legislators. The standard of intelligence, and of public and private integrity, is lower in our Halls of Legislation, than it was in the earlier days of our government.

If the people would send to Congress, men of steady habits, and of practical business talents, many of the evils of legislation would be removed, and the interests and honor of the country would be advanced and promoted. In the selection of candidates, too little credit is awarded to intrinsic worth, and modest merit, and too much, to the wily plausible intriguer.—Presumption and volubility of tongue are too often the passports to public favor.—We want more conscientious, thinkers and doers, and fewer talkers, in our public councils. We want men willing and capable to do the business, rather than those who go merely for the name, and to drink, gamble and play "steam-boat."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

WE are informed that a young man named Cruise, son of Andrew Cruise, of this County, while on his way from Fayetteville, with wagon and team, was run over by the horses and wagon, and so badly injured that he died the same night.

MEMORY—MNEMONICS.

THE attention of the citizens of Salisbury is directed to the advertisement of Miss PIKE, in another column. She comes amongst us with the very best recommendations. Some of whom, we are personally acquainted with, and we are satisfied, would not aid or abet any one in imposing on the community. We bespeak for her a large and attentive audience.

WE clip the following item of news from the Fayetteville Observer:

A DAMPER.—The Washington Union has been holding forth of late against the President for allowing certain enormous frauds to be committed by his appointee to superintend the Capitol extension. Upon this point the Union has been especially indignant and eloquent, and rejected exceedingly that a few days more would sweep from power the swindlers into whose hands the government had fallen. But, as usual, the Union has gone off half-cocked. Mr. R. H. Stanton, a leading democrat, and Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, publishes a card which silences the Union for the future, and makes of no avail its past virtuous indignation.

Mr. Stanton says that there is no "deficiency of \$400,000," as charged by the Union and that "no debts of importance are due for anything." The \$400,000 asked, he says, is to continue the work of the Union, and is charged that \$65,000 had been lost to the government by a fraudulent contract for marble. Mr. Stanton says that the whole amount paid for marble is \$61,244 \$11.

Mr. Stanton closes with following pointed rebuke to the party organ:—"My object is not to defend any man who has been guilty of fraud in connexion with the work. If there are such let them be exposed, and their dishonesty punished. I simply desire to draw your attention to the character of the testimony upon which your sweeping charges rest, and if, where it is susceptible of such easy contradiction, it is just to persist in daily denunciations of men who have not yet been heard in defence of themselves against that testimony and have never seen a line of it; except as it has been shadowed forth in the newspapers."

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. H. STANTON.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

THE Governor and Council of State recently in session in this City, have appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State's interest as Directors in the North Carolina Railroad:

C. F. Fisher, of Rowan County.
Nathaniel G. Rand, of Wake.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson.
Samuel E. Phillips, of Orange.
Robert Stranges, Jr., of New Hanover.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
William H. Washington, of Craven.

Rtd. Standard.

FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific brings Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. The advance in cotton had been lost—middling uplands 54d. Flour had advanced 6d. The state of the Cotton market in Liverpool is regulated at present by news from this side as to the crop and therefore the news is anticipated. This was seen by the course of the market last week, which fell off in the face of intelligence of an advance.

A company has been formed to construct a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, with a capital of £15,000,000.

A feeling of caution, was becoming more manifest in the iron trade, owing to the conviction that at the then present rates the Americans would find it profitable to work their own furnaces.

We are sorry to learn by the latest accounts from Havana, brought by the steamer yesterday to New York, that Mr. KING'S health had not improved, but on the contrary, that he himself considered it hopeless; further, that he had left Havana for Matanzas; and had had some misunderstanding with the Captain General. The information received two or three days ago was, that Mr. K. was so much better that he was walking out and expected soon to return to Washington; also, that the Governor General had invited him to take up his residence in the palace as his guest. In the eagerness of correspondents to send news, fabrication is so common that there is no telling what to believe, especially if it comes by Telegraph.

VIET TO THE CALORIC SHIP.—An invitation having been extended to the President of the United States, the President Elect, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished officers of the Government, by Captain Lowber, of the *Ericsson*, to visit that vessel, they yesterday proceeded to the steamer some time before noon. The party—Gen. Pierce accompanying Mr. Fillmore—embarked for the *Ericsson* from the Navy Yard in the United States steamer *Vicot*.—*Nat. Int.*

We are requested to state that several members of Congress from the State of North Carolina did not participate in the proceedings had on the 22d of February last, when the Hon. Mr. Venable made an address and presented a piece of marble from that State for the Washington Monument, because they had no knowledge that any such ceremony was to take place, either from any person in North Carolina or in this city.—*Nat. Int.*

Hon. Edward Stanley of North Carolina, we are desired authoritatively to state, is going to California, and designs to settle there.—Telegraphic statements denied this a day or two since.—*N. Y. Express.*

We understand that on Saturday last the Chevalier Hulseman presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as the Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria to the Government of the United States.

The President Elect yesterday morning paid a visit to the President of the United States, remaining with him a quarter of an hour.



THE DELBIG AND ADVOCATE.

SALISBURY, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853.

MARCH THE 4th, 1853.

To-day, Pennsylvania Avenue, from the White House to the Capitol, throughout the length and breadth of its magnificent distances, is thronged with excited people.

To-day, Franklin Pierce, who, but a few months ago, was almost unknown beyond the limits of his native State, is installed President of the United States, in the presence of Foreign Officials, and thousands of strangers. To-day, within the shadow of the Capitol, is congregated the beauty, the fashion and genius of the land,—poverty too, with its rags, is there, and wealth with its pomp and pagantry. The fisherman from Cape Cod, the miner from California, the Manufacturer and the Merchant Princes of the North, and the Planters from the South, are all there,—but more numerous than either class, are the eager, and hungry applicants for office, who are ever ready to pursue in the wake of power, and "crook the hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning."

To-day, the pure, the firm, the prudent and intelligent Millard Fillmore, is disrobed of his official garments, and commits to the guardianship of his successor, the symbols of a nation's power, wealth and honor. He steps from the pinnacle of man's ambitious aspirations, with grace and dignity, into the humble ranks of the private citizen,—loved by his friends, respected by his enemies. Others may prostrate themselves with eastern idolatry, before the rising sun, we turn our gaze, not with adoration, but with sincere gratitude and affection, to the mellow radiance of the setting orb.

None but the prejudiced, and unprincipled will deny, that the administration of Mr. Fillmore, has surpassed in honesty and ability, the expectations of his friends, and disappointed the predictions of his enemies. Its advent was heralded by darkness and commotion—its progress was marked by the convulsions of a terrible political, and sectional tempest; it closes under a bright sun, and clear sky. The mutterings of the late storm is faintly heard in the distance, while the rainbow of promise spans the Heavens.

Mr. Fillmore has infused into every department of the government, the sound conservative principles of the Whig Party, and stamped upon them the energy, the wisdom, the honesty and prudence which characterize him in private life. The country is comparatively free from sectional and party bitterness; and we at this time enjoy a degree of happiness and prosperity unparalleled in the history of the world. Mr. Fillmore will retire, cheered by the reflection, that he has performed his duty to God and his country, and that his name will go down to posterity associated with the great and good. Happy will it be for our country, if at the close of his administration, his friends like the friends of Mr. Fillmore, can point with pride and pleasure to the many evidences of his unshaken firmness, his incorruptible integrity, and his wise and enlarged statesmanship.

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If the people would send to Congress, men of steady habits, and of practical business talents, many of the evils of legislation would be removed, and the interests and honor of the country would be advanced and promoted. In the selection of candidates, too little credit is awarded to intrinsic worth, and modest merit, and too much, to the wily plausible intriguer.—Presumption and volubility of tongue are too often the passports to public favor.—We want more conscientious, thinkers and doers, and fewer talkers, in our public councils. We want men willing and capable to do the business, rather than those who go merely for the name, and to drink, gamble and play "steam-boat."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

WE are informed that a young man named Cruise, son of Andrew Cruise, of this County, while on his way from Fayetteville, with wagon and team, was run over by the horses and wagon, and so badly injured that he died the same night.