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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC'R 11, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

Our subscribers and the public will see from the above notices that we have established the cash system in the future conduct of the *National Whig*. Those of our subscribers who are indebted to us will be called upon with bills of what they owe us up to this day. They will oblige us by paying the amounts to the bearer of the bill, and if they desire the paper any longer, they must call or send their orders to the counting-room of the establishment, with the cash in advance for the time for which they wish to be served with it. And, hereafter, when any subscriber's time runs out, the paper will be stopped, unless it is renewed by prepayment at the desk of the office. Those advertisers who are indebted to us will also please make payment of their bills which are now sent in. After this no advertisement will be inserted unless paid for when it is handed in.

☞ Experience, the best of all teachers, has tested the superiority of Crutchett's Solar Gas over that from coal. It is being adopted in lighting up many of our towns and cities, and its extensive use among the factories of the Eastern States. Its crowning success, however, has been in lighting up the Capitol of the Union.

In view of this latter triumph, it becomes a question whether the city of Washington ought not at once to contract with Mr. Crutchett for lighting its streets and avenues. We are authorized by Mr. Crutchett to state, that he will take half the stock in such an undertaking. If the city authorities cannot be induced to do the work as a corporate body, independent of aid from other quarters, of which, we confess, there is little hope, let our citizens get together, form the basis of a company, and apply to Congress for a charter. A charter for such a purpose will, no doubt, be readily granted. The next question is, can the stock necessary for the undertaking be raised? We think it can. It is deserving of trial, at all events. One hundred thousand dollars, according to our estimate, will be ample capital for such a company. Of this Mr. Crutchett will take one half. Shall it be said that our citizens could not raise the other half? Such an assumption would do them great injustice, we are confident.

We throw out these hints for the consideration of the public, and shall follow them up with a demonstration of the profitableness of such an investment to the stockholders. The necessity and advantages of Gas light to our city are too palpable to require argument.

Brilliant Triumph.

The Whigs of Savannah showed themselves "true as steel" yesterday. Their victory is more decisive than any yet achieved. The entire Whig board of aldermen are elected by 230 majority. The majority for our excellent Mayor is 239—being an increase of 97 over the vote of last year.—Sav. Repub.

It is with pleasure that we point to the above glorious triumph of the Whigs of Chatham county, as an additional evidence of their attachment to the principles of law and the constitution. This is the second great victory which they have won for us; for, had it not been for the three Whig members of the Legislature they gave us a little over a month since, Messrs. Berrien and Dawson would not have been elected to the United States Senate. Nor are we unmindful of the aid which the Irish citizens of Savannah rendered us on those occasions. We could speak more fully of them, but we shall defer it to another time.

In every light in which I can view the present condition of Mexico and our relations towards her, I am inevitably led to the conclusion that there is no alternative left but to reduce the country to absolute subjection, and extend the jurisdiction of our laws and institutions.—Senator Bagby.

Now, Mr. Senator, rise in your place, and make good your opinions by moving a resolution declaring that the whole of Mexico is ours by right of conquest.

☞ A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph urges the nomination of the Hon. Andrew Stewart as the next Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

☞ The British Parliament was convened on the 19th ult. No business was transacted beyond the mere ceremony of opening, which was done by royal commission.

☞ The French loan of two hundred and fifty million francs has been adjudged to M. de Rothschild at 75 1-4, which was the minimum reserved; the adjudication had little or no effect upon the English market.

☞ Hostilities have at length commenced in Switzerland, between the fortified city of Friberg and the troops of the Sunderbund. Some skirmishing had taken place, in which the troops of the Sunderbund were worsted.

☞ Count Bresson, French Ambassador at the Court of the two Sicilies, committed suicide on the 2d ult., and a short time previous Count Mortier, also French Ambassador at the Court of Turin, attempted to murder both his children, and to cut his own throat, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

Watterston's New Guide to Washington.

This little work, published by Mr. Robt. Farnham, of this city, has greatly improved since its first appearance a few years ago. The additions made to it are considerable and very interesting. The illustrations, by Mr. Vaudricourt, add greatly to the embellishment and beauty of this little volume. Some of the facts relating to our Metropolis are very curious and will not fail to interest every reader, whether resident or stranger. Mr. W. is one of the oldest citizens of Washington, and having grown up with it and noticed its progress with great care, is prepared to furnish such information concerning our city as but few others possess.

We give an extract or two as specimens:

"The first idea of selecting a portion of territory for the seat of Government, seems to have been suggested by an insult offered to Congress, in 1783, while in session in Philadelphia, by a band of mutineers, whom the State authorities could not quell, and which led them to adjourn to Princeton. Mr. Gerry, afterwards Vice President of the United States, moved a resolution, which was adopted, that a District be chosen on the banks of the Delaware or Potomac, near Georgetown, for the seat of Government; but it was finally repealed—and, in 1790, '90, the District of Columbia was finally selected by a vote of 32 to 29, and the site selected as the *permanent* seat of Government. The lines of this District were laid out by Maj. Ellicot, who caused square mile-stones to be planted in each line, and marked with the number of miles progressively, from the beginning on Jones' Point, to the west corner, and thence to the north corner, thence to the east corner, and thence to the beginning on Jones' Point. On the sides of the stones facing the Territory were inserted the words '*Jurisdiction of the U. S.;*' and on the opposite side of those placed in Va., was inserted '*Virginia;*' and of those in Md., '*Maryland;*' and on the third and fourth sides or faces were inscribed the year in which the stones were erected, and the variation of the magnetic needle at that place. On the 22d of January, 1791, Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, of Maryland, and David Stewart, of Virginia, were appointed Commissioners of the City by President Washington. The first meeting was held in Georgetown on the 12th of May, 1791. The first agreement entered into between the Commissioners and the Proprietors, declares that the lands held by them respectively, shall be conveyed in trust to the United States, or the Commissioners in fee simple on the conditions and for the purposes following, viz: That the President shall have the sole power of directing the Federal City to be laid off in what manner he pleases; shall retain what number of squares he may think proper for public improvements or other public uses, and that the lots only shall be a joint property between the trustees on behalf of the public and each proprietor, and the same shall be fairly and equally divided between them as soon as may be after the city shall be laid off. The proprietors shall receive no compensation for the squares or lands which shall be taken for the Public Buildings, or any kind of public improvement or uses, and for such lands, the proprietors shall receive at the rate of £26 per acre. The whole wood on the lands shall be the property of the owners of the lands; but should any be desired by the President to be reserved or left standing, it shall be paid for by the Government at a just and reasonable valuation. It was moreover agreed that when it shall become necessary to remove any buildings, improvements, &c., found on any street or avenue, the owners shall be paid the reasonable value thereof by the Government. The lots held in the towns of Carrollsburgh and Hamburgh, were not to be affected by this agreement.—This agreement was signed on the 30th of March, 1791, by Robert Peter, David Burnes, James M. Lingan, Uriah Forrest, Benjamin Stodert, Notley Young, Daniel Carroll of Dudington, Overton Carr, Thomas Beall of Geo., Charles Beatty, Anthony Holmead, William Young, Edward Pierce, Abraham Young, James Pierce, Wm. Prout, Benjamin Stodert (for John Warring,) and William King;—and the property afterwards conveyed in trust for the use of the United States, to Thomas Beall of Geo., and John M. Gantt. The first sale of city lots took place on the 17th of October, 1791, at public auction, and the terms were one-eighth, subsequently one-fourth cash, and the balance on bond, with good security, payable in three yearly payments. Lots with springs on them were only to be reserved, when practicable, and not to be sold again. The name of the city, which had at first been called the *Federal City*, was changed to that of 'Washington,' and the territory to that of the 'District of Columbia,' which they now bear."

"ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS IN RELATION TO THE CITY.

"The bridge over Rock Creek was commenced in 1792, under the superintendence of a Mr. Harbaugh. This bridge, which was the first built, extended across this stream at K street, and is still standing though it has been since often repaired, and once or twice rebuilt. It has in a great degree, however, been superseded by another which crosses at M street and unites with Bridge street in Georgetown, a flourishing town when Washington was commenced. Georgetown was originally laid out, it is said, by George Boone, the grandfather of Daniel Boone, the famous western pioneer. Shortly after George Boone's arrival in this country from England in 1717, he purchased a large tract of land in Berks County, Penn., and various other tracts in Maryland and Virginia, and among others the ground on which *Georgetown* now stands, and to which he gave his name.

"On the second of July, 1791, Gen. Washington arrived in Georgetown and put the finishing hand to the location of the City. In the original plan submitted to Congress by the President in 1790, and prepared by *Peter Charles L'Infant*, it was proposed—first to erect an Equestrian statue of Washington, a monument voted by the Continental Congress in 1783. Second—a historical column for a mile or itinerary column, to be stationed one mile from the Federal (or President's) House, from which all distances and places through the continent were to be calculated. Third—a Naval itinerary column to be erected to celebrate the first rise of a navy, and to stand as a monument to perpetuate its progress and achievements. Fourth—a church intended for National purposes, such as a public prayer, thanksgiving, funeral orations, &c., to be open to all sects or denominations, also to serve as a proper shelter for such monuments as were voted by the Continental, Congress for those who fell in the cause of liberty and for such others as might hereafter be ordered by the voice of a grateful nation. Fifth—five grand fountains. Sixth—a grand cascade formed of the water of the sources of the Tiber. Seventh—a grand avenue, four hundred feet in breadth and about a mile in length, covered with gardens, ending in a slope from the houses on each side. The avenue to lead to the monument of Washington, and to connect the Congress garden with the President's Park. Eighth—fifteen squares to be divided among the several States of the Union, for each of them to improve; the centre of these squares to be allotted for statues, columns, obelisks, &c., such as the different States might choose to erect. Ninth—the water of the Tiber to be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands, and after watering that part of the city, the surplus was to fall from under the base of the edifice, in a cascade of 20 feet in height, and 50 in breadth, into a reservoir below, thence to run in three falls through the gardens into the grand canal. This magnificent project, we regret to say, was never carried into execution, and the present plan of the city was finally adopted, and has been since, to a certain extent, carried out, though some alterations in it have been made from time to time."

It is a book that the visitor should by all means procure, to enable him to know what to see, and to have a history and description of what he does see. There are many things in our city he may miss without the aid of such a guide.

☞ An announcement reached London on the 17th ult., that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Paris, which had the effect of seriously depressing the English funds for a short time. The committee of the stock exchange had commenced an investigation into circumstances connected with the report, but it could only be traced to Folkstone, from whence it was by electric telegraph.

☞ From the 6th to the 17th ult. inclusive, there have been gazetted in England one hundred and sixteen bankrupts and sixty-two insolvents, and in Scotland thirty bankrupts.

Twice had he been defeated by a Whig from his own State, a gentleman who has been the recipient of Whig favors, and for whose election the Whigs of the 4th District had exerted themselves to the utmost. It was a singular way to requite these favors, by signalizing his advent into Congress by voting against not only his own party and his own colleagues, but doing his best to *defeat the election of a gallant Whig from his own State to the second office in the Government!* We know not what excuse this gentleman may make to his constituents for conduct like this.—[Boston Atlas.

The Chargeship to Rome will be early attended to, and will probably be given to a gentleman in New York. One of the South or Central American Missions may be offered to Mr. Trist.—[N. Y. Courier.

☞ Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholcy, the eminent composer of "Elijah," died suddenly at Leipsic, on the 4th ult., in the 39th year of his age.

☞ A convention has been entered into between the pope, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Lucca, and the King of Sardinia, for the formation of a tariff, based udon the principle of the German Commercial League. The measure has been hailed throughout Europe with the greatest possible satisfaction.

☞ The state of Ireland is truly frightful. A system of agrarian resistance is everywhere manifested, landlords daily falling before the vengeance of the people.

(To the Editor of the National Whig.)

HOMŒOPATHY *vs.* ALLOPATHY.

It is often asked how one of the above systems of medicine differs from the other. And as the inquiry is a fair one, I propose to answer the question by showing the main points of difference in the two systems.

1. *Homœopathy acknowledges a single therapeutic principle upon which all medicines are administered.* This law is expressed in the phrase "Similia similibus curantur;" that is, like cures like—or, that medicines, in order to cure diseases, must be capable of producing a similar affection in the healthy subject. This is the fundamental principle, and all medicines given in accordance with it are Homœopathic, irrespective of the size of their doses. The cure of frozen limbs by the application of snow, of burns by highly stimulating applications, and of intermittent fever by the use of Peruvian bark, are familiar illustrations of this law. And the cure will always be more or less perfectly accomplished accordingly as the remedy selected is homœopathetic to the disease and the appropriateness of the size of the dose to the patient's susceptibility.

In contrast with the foregoing, *Allopathy recognises no fundamental law of cure;* but the practice is based upon the authority of great names, and directed by the discretion and experience of the individual. And hence there is a *fashion* in medicine, which is changed with the same facility and quite as often as the cut of a garment. The time has been when *bleeding* was the almost universal panacea; at another time, the *emetic* practice prevailed; and, again, *cathartics*, or *mercurials*, or *iodine*, or *quinine*, or *counter-irritants*, have each had their day. The *heroic* treatment has at one time prevailed, and at another the mild and *expectants;* but in all these and its other diversified phases, practical medicine has recognised no fixed laws in the application of its remedial agents, has made no advance towards giving the subject scientific unity. And it is not one of the least remarkable features of this system, which arrogates to itself the title of *rational*, that it has not a single great fundamental rule for the application of medicine in disease. L. M.

Correspondence of the Phil. North American.

WASHINGTON Dec. 9.

The business of the Session will scarcely commence before the holidays are over. This is a time honored practice, which annually increases in favor though at some cost to the country and no little injustice to claimants and others.

I hope our Whig friends in the House will set the example of expedition and energy in the prosecution of the public interests. Embarrassing as the condition of the country is, they can accomplish much by determination and industry. The Locofocos will, of course, throw every obstacle in the way of expediting business, by adopting all the expedients of parliamentary practice to weary and to perplex the House. Many of their prominent leaders openly avow a purpose to prevent legislation, and to protract the Session by harrassing debates, questions of order, and unnecessary calls of the House.

From the vast amount of bills before Congress, and the imperative demands occasioned by the existing war, I should not be surprised if the Session extended beyond eight months. I cannot see how it can be brought to a close at an earlier day, if the experience of former Congresses may be regarded as a fair criterion. There is no disposition on the part of our friends to sit a day longer than is absolutely necessary but it requires no prophet to see, that with the partisan opposition of the Locofocos, much and valuable time will be lost.

The printers to Congress, who obtained the contract at the last session, addressed a letter of explanation to the Senate to-day, setting forth why they were unable to furnish copies of the President's Message, when that document was read by the Secretary yesterday. The reason assigned is, that the President refused to supply them with a copy of the message, according to the established custom, and preferred to hand it over to the editor of the Union for his personal speculation and profit.

This little huckstering way is unworthy the Executive of the nation, as it was perfectly characteristic of Mr. James K. Polk. It is said, that quite a scene occurred, when one of the Public Printers called on the President to solicit the message, and that *hard words* were uttered before they separated. His Excellency grows belligerent as the war progresses, though he inhales the hot atmosphere at a respectable distance from danger. The Senate adopted a resolution to-day ordering 10,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents, which were not embraced in the message from the Union office, thus very significantly giving the cold shoulder to Mr. Ritchie, and indicating to Mr. Polk, that if he had partialities, so has the Senate, notwithstanding its "Democratic" ascendancy. The Executive can hardly misunderstand the hint, or fail to see in it the beginning of those distractions, which will leave him hopelessly abandoned before three months are over. These are the straws which show which way the wind blows.

Georgia on the Wilmot Proviso.

The following resolutions have passed the Senate of Georgia by a unanimous vote:

Slavery and slave labor is a part and parcel of our Governmental system, and made so by the very ancestry, in part, of those who now are active in its abolition. We do not regard it respectful to ourselves or essential to our right to enter into a discussion with those who are governed by no principle but their fanaticism. Indeed, the question has been argued, but fanaticism is deaf to argument—it will not hear.

The people of Georgia have for a series of years been divided and disturbed by other questions, so much so perhaps as to induce the false hope that upon this vital question there may now prevail discord and dissension. This is not true. Georgia has but one mind—is as *one man;* all political parties are ready and willing to plant themselves upon the same *platform*, and join *heart* and *hand* in the assertion and maintenance of this their constitutional right.

To the end, therefore, that the feelings of the people of Georgia upon the subject of the Wilmot proviso may be distinctly understood and their positions defined—

Be it therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, resolved, That the Government of the United States has no control over the institution of Slavery, and that in taking or attempting to take any such control, it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions.

Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That any Territory acquired by the arms of the United States, or by treaty with a foreign power, becomes the common property of the several States composing this confederacy, and whilst it so continues, it is the right of each citizen of each and every State, to reside with his property of every description within such territory.

Resolved further by the authority aforesaid, That it is the duty of every man, in every section of this confederacy, if the Union be dear to him, to oppose the passage of any law or resolution of Congress by which territory acquired may be subjected to any restriction against Slavery.

Resolved by the authority aforesaid, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the people of Georgia, at the ensuing Presidential election, should not and will not support any man for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency who favors the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.

And it is further resolved, That the ownership of Slaves we are not only exercising a humane, but a constitutional and a moral right, and that we allow no power under Heaven to dictate the tenure by which we shall be deprived of our property in them.

And it is further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, also to the Governor of each State in the Union.

ROMAN REMAINS IN ITALY.—A communication to the Roman Archæological Society describes a sepulchre recently discovered near the family vault of the Scipios. The inscriptions relate to the deposited bodies of freemen Paulus Emilius and Julius Cæsar in this tomb: and later, of the tiring woman of the famous Messalina, and another, Cecelia Metalla; among whose bones were found broken toilette elegancies, gold hair-pins. Pindarus, physician to Augustus; Junius Blesus, the hitherto unascertained colleague of Sergius Lentullus, A. U. C. 762, are also made known through this discovery; and another inscription of a musician belonging to a collegium symphoniscorum, or ancient concert institution of Rome.

"OLD ZACK" AND "OLD WHITEY."—There is but one voice upon the matter as to how the war-worn veteran, Gen. Taylor, shall appear in the procession to-morrow. The public are unanimous in the opinion that he should be seen astride of "Old Whitey."

The public sentiment may not be known to the committee; and we, therefore, beg leave to apprize the gentlemen composing it, that "Old Zack" must be seen on "Old Whitey." The idea of coaching the old warrior, is preposterous. Wo, to the condidate for the favor of the people, who opposes the people's will in this matter.—If the arrangement be left to the Mayor, an officer who delights in carrying out the will of the people, we hazard nothing in saying that the entire population of the city will enjoy the pleasure of seeing the "guest of the city," gracing the saddle girted on a steed whose gallant bearing, amid the discharge of muskery and the roar of artillery, is know to all. Our esteemed fellow-citizens on the committee, we have daily intercourse with. It is "Old Zack and old Whitey" the people wish to behold.—N. Orleans National.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR.—Yesterday morning, at about sunrise, the appearance of a steamer in the distance indicated the arrival of the Hero, whose brilliant achievements have shed such lustre on the arms of our country.

The Mary Kingsland advanced some five or six miles beyond the bar to meet the steamer supposed to have on board the gallant General, when, on approaching the boat, a signal gun and the display of innumerable colors from every part of its rigging, made it certain that the city's guest was there.

The steamer proved to be the *Monmouth*, commanded by Captain Willis.

The committee immediately waited on the General, welcomed him home and presented a letter from his Honor the Mayor, tendering him the hospitalities of the city, which invitation the General received and accepted, with many assurances of his gratitude for this unexpected kindness on the part of his fellow-citizens of New Orleans.

Both steamers then proceeded towards the city. The General and Staff dined on board the *Mary Kingsland* with the committee, after which he stopped an hour at the plantation of his old friend Col. M. White, where he was joyfully received by a large number of residents of the vicinity.

From thence they proceeded to the Barracks, where the General was left with his family, from whom he has been separated more than two years in the service of his country.—N. Orleans Bee 3rd inst.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The arrival of this gallant old hero in the neighborhood of our city has created a general animation and pleasure, which are perceptible in the faces of every man, woman, or child we have met in the streets. Though yesterday was a dark, rainy, and dismal day, it could not dampen or restrain the ardent admiration and affection which pervaded our whole population for the valliant old man who has done so much to brighten the nation's escutcheon, and elevate the name and renown of our republic.

The people of the Crescent City have never been backward in displaying their gratitude and patriotism. Those who have merited popular applause and thanks by heroic courage and self-sacrificing patriotism, will always find here a reception full of enthusiastic warmth and sincerity. No form in which popular feeling can be expressed will be here unthought of so it was when Lafayette—so it was when Jackson—visited our city, and so it will be when Taylor is our honored guest.

But let us restrain our grateful impulses within the bounds of good taste and propriety. Let no un-republican excesses mar the simplicity and earnestness of our gratitude. Let not the Republican General of the people's army be met with the ostentation and gorgeous display beseeming the subjects of royalty. Let the man in whose bearing and charracter modesty and simplicy are so happily blended with the heroic virtues be received with the heartiness and genuine good will of a people whose grateful feelings require not the excitements of great public display.—N. O. Delta 2d inst.

VISITS TO GEN. TAYLOR.—Yesterday and to-day a large number of our citizens visited Gen. Taylor at the barracks. He received old friends and new ones with a cordiality, and with an old fashioned greeting, that charmed the recipients. Gen. Taylor has the manners of the old school, plain and unostentatious, yet frank and hearty. The old Hero's eye, so stern and unflinching on the battle field, among his friends in social life, is full of good humor and quiet happiness, and not a person approaches him, but becomes instantly charmed by his manner, and his evident sincerity. The ceremonious reception prepared by the city authorities is demanded of them as a token of respect to Gen. Taylor. He will join in it, with a desire to comform to the wishes of his friends, but could the old man greet the thousands who desire to see him, at his own fire-side, or at his farm, it would be a thousand times more agreeable to his feelings. Gen. Taylor is a man of an age, his warrior character is the result of duty to his country and his profession, but his civil and social qualities spring from a heart that prosperity and success, however brilliant, can never change, and whether Gen. Taylor is the comparative unknown commander at Corpus Christi, or the hero of the battles of the Rio Grande, and the victor of the sanguinary field of Buena Vista, he will ever be the same—a plain, unassentatious, excellent old gentleman, whom the people have but to know, to love, and to honor.—N. Orleans Delta 3td inst.

GENERAL TAYLOR.—Gen. Taylor was visited yesterday at the barrcks by many of his old acquaintances, whose eagerness to clasp the old soldier's hand would not abide the delay incident to a public reception. He appears to be in excellent health, and his spirits have not suffered from once more breathing the air of his own great and free country. In person he is thinner than when he left the United States; but no traces of decay can be seen in his gait, his conversation, or in his manners. He is the same frank, manly, and single-hearted soldier he was years gone by—changed in nothing if we except a diffidence which increases with his increasing fame. There is a cordial hospitality in the grasp of his hand—an old fashioned, honest welcome in the candor of his greeting—a generous straightforwardness in his whole bearing, which at once captivates the mind and gives assurance of a man. The natural gentleness of his heart, and the truthful quality of his disposition are so conspicuous in his social relations, that they temper with mildness the daring expression of his eye, and diffuse even blandness over the rugged boldness of his camp-hardened features.

There is not in him the slightest tinge of self-consequence—nothing to denote a wish to be considered greater than others. He would fain avoid the public reception that awaits him, did it not savor of affectation to repel a demonstration of regard by a people who love and honor him. His character is so simple in its construction that success cannot spoil its symmetry, or praise deface it with a single pretension. It does one good to be in the presence of this man of mighty deeds, in whose nature self-denial is so absolute an element, that he blushes at the great things he has himself done.—[Picayune 2d inst.

THE RECEPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Committee of Arrangements have, in conformity with the universal wishes of the community, and with the consent of Gen. Taylor, changed the programme in so far that Gen. Taylor will move in the procession upon one of his war horses, and be accompanied by his staff—also mounted. The General's staff consists of Col. Belknap, Maj. Bliss, Maj. Eaton, and Capt. Garnett.—[N. O. Picayune, 5 inst.

THE OMISSIONS OF THE MESSAGE.—President Polk, although apparently frank and bold with regard to the war with Mexico, has omitted several important matters in his recent message to Congress. Not a word of explanation is given in relation to the withdrawal of a large portion of the troops from Gen. Taylor, immediately preceding the battle of Buena Vista. No apology or explanation is made for the small force at the command of Major General Scott, immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo. The policy of the government in refusing volunteers at one moment, and in soliciting them a short time after, is not explained. The effects of the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico are not hinted at. The blunder of allowing Paredes to escape through Vera Cruz is passed over without a word of comment.—In brief, the message is a labored effort to elude the the charge of having provoked the war, and to prove that peace can only be secured by the expenditure of more millions and the sacrifice of more lives.

[Phil. Inquirer.

An Elegy on the death of Captain Samuel H. Walker, who fell at the Battle of Huamantla, in Mexico, Oct. 18, 1847.

Though humble his birth, yet his mind was as noble
As Napoleon at Austerlitz, or when perched on a Throne;—
If his life was more brief, yet his death was more glorious,
For he fell covered with glory; but he fell not alone—
No exiled retirement was doomed to await him,
Though others were round him, he was a marked victim,
In our single gallant army, a bright leading star.

In a single-hand combat he killed a young warrior,
The father's quick eye saw the sabre's red glare—
Regardless of danger, he waylaid his victim,
And struck the death-blow, with an unerring hand;
While his blood it was streaming, his life was fast ebbing,
And victory was shouting, the enemy were flying,
With an unbroken voice he declared he was dying,
For a ball pierced his brain, and he calmly expired in a warrior's belief.

How short is the time since he was here among us
Preparing his troop for the field of his fame,
How bright his career, and how daring his actions,
For the wild roving Bandit e'en quailed at his name.
Had he lived to return, how his country would have hail'd him!
And crowned him with laurels, 'mong the first of the brave;
But fate had deemed the historian should praise him,
And the war cry of victory shall rise from his grave.

But a spirit so fearless—the grave cannot bind it—
Like the wild mountain eagle that soars to the sun,
He left home and comfort, and braved every danger,
For a name and a fame, that few patriots have won,
The Guerillas may plunder, and Statesmen may prattle,
No more with his troop shall he guard the rich train,
"For he sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again."

An important debate sprang up in the House of Representatives upon the commerce of the country, external and internal. The debate created a deep interest among the members, and showed the growing interest which every day attends the consideration of this subject.

A motion was made to appoint the Standing Committees, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, to except the Committee on Commerce, his object being to create two Committees, one for the consideration of subjects connected with Foreign Commerce and the other with Commerce "among the States"—these being the words of the Constitution.

Mr. Rhett, of S. Carolina, seemed to snuff treason in this proposition, and even went so far as to suggest that the regulation of the slave trade had something to do with this proposed division of the standing committee. Mr. Rhett also took occasion to manifest anew his known hostility to the internal commerce of the country, and also to express his disbelief in the powers of the General Government over the commerce among the States. Such powers he regarded as extremely limited.

Mr. Holmes, of S. Carolina, gave reasons enough to his colleague for a division of the labor. The foreign commerce was vast and increasing—quite enough to occupy the attention any committee.—There were questions connected with the commerce of China, with the commerce of the Polynesian Islands, with the German States and with all the world abroad—all of them demanding the entire time of the committee. A division of labor he could not think involved any question of a division of principle.

Mr. Schenck remarked that all that was designed, was division of labor, or action upon the power to regulate "Foreign Commerce," and commerce of the States.

Mr. Vinton, with that good sense which distinguishes all he says, pointed out the difference between foreign commerce, and commerce among the States,—between commerce connected with this Government and Europe, and the coasting trade of the country, as between Baltimore and Boston, and Boston and New Orleans. This was a distinct department, and when we had a Home Department we should show what we were doing and what we were capable of accomplishing.

It is odd enough that Mr. Rhett, and others of the South Carolina politicians, deny outright the power of Congress over "Commerce among the States," though it is one of the expressed powers of Congress in the Constitution itself.

The subject of two Committees was dropped today, but will be resumed at an early period. The question will be likely to involve a strong expression of opinion upon the internal commerce of the country, and it promises well for the interior States that the subject has been thus early broached.

[Balt. American.

It is said that the expenses incurred by Com. Stockton and Col. Fremont, in the conquest of the country, and the claims for spoliations on the Californias, may amount to half a million of dollars.—Drafts were given on the Government, it is said, for a portion of this sum, and have not been paid. By some mistake, as I learn, some of the drafts were drawn by Col. Fremont on Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, instead of being drawn upon the Secretary of war. What course will be pursued to have these claims settled, must be decided by Congress. The people of California, and particularly those who volunteered their services to quell the insurrection, are much embarrassed by the delay of these payments. Our Government is in sadly bad repute among the Californians, on account of this state of things.

Com. Stockton offered, it is said, to go to Lima, and borrow the money on his private credit, to pay these sums, but Com. Biddle, his successor in command, would not permit him. Our credit, it is avowed, would not now buy a horse in all California. If we expect to retain the country, we must endeavor to conciliate the people by dealing with them justly and generously.—Louisville Democrat.

A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia News says: "I understand that quite a spicy correspondence passed between Robert C. Winthrop and Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, with reference to the election of Mr. W. as Speaker. The way in which Mr. Winthrop met Mr. P.'s proposals will yet become known, and will be found worthy of the fame of the present Speaker of the House of Representatives."

By the way, I have most reliable authority on which to contradict the report that Mr. Adams intends to make a demonstration in favor of taking the whole of Mexico. There is not a word of truth in the statement.—[Boston Atlas.

☞ Congress meets to-day, and Mr. Polk's message will probably in a few hours be coming in this direction upon the telegraphic wires. We do not think however that the document will have electricity enough in it to travel upon the wires without the aid of a battery. We are afraid that it will require a double battery.—[Louisville Jour.

It will be recollected that for some time past, statements have appeared in the public papers that Bishop Hughes was about to be sent to Mexico as an envoy extraordinary, or a commissioner to solicit or arrange a peace. In consequence of the rumors, Bishop Hughes yesterday arrived in this city, and to-day had a conference with the Secretary of State. He told Mr. Buchanan that, in no event would he act in the capacity designated. The Bishop had reason to believe that the Administration seriously thought of offering to him the mission.—[Char. News.

One false step or fundamental mistake is fraught with a brood of errors and evils. This is strikingly illustrated by all that part of the President's message relating to the war. The policy and suggestions of the President proceed directly upon the assumption that Mexico is all in the wrong—that she originally made war upon us—and now obstinately refuses to entertain any reasonable proposition for peace—and hence that our only remedy is to crush and govern by force of arms, and while she is thus subdued to dismember her, and take pay for damages due us in territory at our own estimate of its value.

[Newark Advertiser.

☞ **Sabbath Evening Lectures.**—NINTH STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. LEWIS RANSE'S ninth lecture to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: Contrast between distinguished Infidels and Christians in life and death. dec 11

☞ **Services at the Capitol.**—The Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of New York, at the request of a large number of the members of both Houses of Congress, will preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Sunday morning, December 12, at half-past 11 o'clock. dec 11

☞ **The Rev. George A. Coffey, of Baltimore,** is expected to preach at the Ryland Chapel, corner of Maryland avenue and 10th street, on Sabbath morning next, at eleven o'clock. dec 11

City Intelligence.

RUMOR.—An unfounded and altogether unexpected, though not unprepared for rumor, was set afloat in our city in relation to Latham & Co. There is no foundation whatever for the panic. These gentlemen are ready from 8 o'clock in the morning untill 9 o'clock at night, to redeem at par all the small individual money of the District of Columbia; and, also, of most of the Northern and Eastern Banks. The public rumor is false in every particular, and confidence is freely extended by the entire public. We would, therefore, say that as we speak from facts, that we hope the public will not give credence to this slanderous rumor. Confidence is the life of business, and there is every reson to extend it in this case.

THE GAITIES AND HOSPITALITIES OF OUR CITY.—These were opened in fine style last evening at the hospitable mansion of Richard S. Coxe, esq. The legislative, judicial, diplomatic, military, naval, with several professional deputations and our citizens, were fully represented, enjoying the "feast of reason and flow of soul." The kindest and best feelings have always existed in our city towards strangers and sojourners, banishing all asperity of political feeling around our festive boards. The *personnel* and *materiel* of Mr. Coxe's party were quite *recherche*. We have seldom seen a more bountiful repast for taste and style in substances, and never more exquisite in wines.

DARKNESS.—We must be allowed to express our opinion decidedly in regard to the want of light in this city. It is the general, the universal, expression that we are behind the age in relation to this matter. Why, in fact, it is a blurr, a stigma of reproach on our citizens, to have made no movement in this matter. It is now in our power to spread the most brilliant light throughout the city, and why not make some proposition—make a beginning. Mr. Crutchett's gas properly placed through our streets, would dispel this horrid gloom that settles down on us at night. There is not one city in the Union of any importance, which is not far in advance of ours; shame then that the Metropolis should be so negligent in this necessary affair.

ADELPHI.—We notice that this establishment is almost completed. We expect "rich and rare" "feast of reason" when in full operation. Messrs. Brown & Nichols contemplate engaging for the season all the prominent and popular actors that can be procured. Indeed, he is so sanguine of success that the public may expect a perfect galaxy of Stars. We feel confident that his energy in the enterprize will be amply rewarded by the public.

Messrs. Herz and Sivori had a brilliant concert last night. The audience was large and fashionable, and the performances afforded high satisfaction. Mr. Knoop appears to-night.

THEATRE.—We are just informed that our enterprising manager Mr. Kilmiste, has completed his Olympic, and intends to open on Monday night. Go and see him.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Court to-day was engaged on the case of Benjamin Hammack. The prisoner was accused and convicted of larceny. The court gave him a residence for one year in the Penitentiary. Woodward was retained as his counsel.

Also, on the case of Addison Brown. This man was charged in two cases of assault and battery, and convicted of both. The court very judiciously sent him for six weeks to our county jail to repent of his rashness, and fined him in one case,