[*From Sharpe's Magazine.*]

THE WEDDING DAY.

I am married! I am married!
Weep, ye flirting maids of Cam;
The deed is done, the point is carried—
What a lucky dog I am!
What a pleasant dream my life is!
(Best of dreams, because 'tis true!)
What a charming thing a wife is!
(I almost wish that I had *two*!)

I'm so glad I fixed on Nancy!
Laura speaks so loud and quick;
Caroline quite took my fancy,
But her ankles are too thick;
Jane should be a hair's breadth shorter,
Helen is a size too small,
Rose I'm sure drinks too much porter,
Fanny is too thin and tall.

They all loved me—how intensely
Maiden ladies only know;
Oh, I pity them immensely,
They have much to undergo!
Such devotion, such attention,
Whispers, blushes, smiles, and tears,
But 'tis hardly fair to mention
All they do, poor little dears!

Nancy's hit the proper medium,
(What the French call *juste milieu*.)
Who could feel a moment's tedium,
Sportive Nancy, when with you?—
Gentle, tender, soft, complying,
Yet not wanting intellect,
On my every glance relying,
Looking up with sweet respect.

How I wooed her, how I pressed her,
By one little word to bless,
On my bended knees addressed her,
Till the darling whispered "yes;"
Half a dozen men of fashion
All rejected for my sake;
To reward her soft compassion
What a husband I will make!

When she plays I'll turn the leaves, and
When she works I'll hold the skein,
Soothe her kindly if she grieves, and
If she laughs I'll laugh again;
Read aloud in rainy weather,
Give her up the easy chair,
Never smoke when we're together,
Nor at other women stare.

Every moment play the lover,
Let her have a female friend,
Never sleep when dinner's over,
Make her presents without end,
Pay her bills when she requires it,
Fill her purse with joyful haste,
Cut my hair if she desires it,
(But I know she's too much taste!)

Happy then, thrice happy we, love,
Thus to share so bright a fate;
Married life to us shall be, love,
One delightful *tete-a-tete!*
Turn we from the world's caressing,
From its pleasure, pomp, and pride,
To enjoy life's dearest blessing,
At our own beloved fireside!

To The Whigs of Ohio.—In accordance with what the Central Committee deem to be the wishes of the Whigs of the State, they have designated *Wednesday, the 19th day of January next*, as the time for holding a Mass State Convention, in the City of Columbus, to deliberate upon the affairs of our State and Nation. And although they have thought it advisable to fix upon an early day—and perhaps at an inclement season of the year—yet the well known patriotism of the *Whigs of Ohio* is earnestly appealed to, for an attendance as full as the importance of the occasion demands.

The signs of the times are protentous and alarming Our beloved Country is embroiled in a most unnatural, ruinous and unnecessary War with a sister Republic; which war has been produced by the imbecile and wicked counsels that have prevailed in the administration of our federal government. In the accomplishment of this nefarious purpose, we have witnessed a series of executive usurpations, which menace the safety and perpetuity of the Republic. For a considerable time after the commencement of hostilities, the real objects and purposes of the War were artfully concealed from the public view; but recently, the Executive has thrown off the flimsey disguise, and openly avowed his unhallowed purpose of CONQUEST. A conquest, be it remembered, having for its primary and ultimate object, the creation of a new mart for traffic in human flesh! Upon this policy the State of Ohio has with great unanimity, proclaimed and reiterated her sentiments; and we are confident that we do but express the abiding feelings of the entire body of the Whigs of the State, when we declare that they adhere with unwavering firmness to those sentiments.

Whigs of Ohio! You are again called upon in the sacred name of truth and patriotism, to re-affirm and maintain the old and well-defined principles which you have so often and so solmnly asserted, and which were the land-marks that guided our fathers though the early perils of the Republic. Come up, then, to the Council! Come prepared to speak emphatical the feelings of the people of Ohio, upon the momentous topics which agitate our Country from its centre to its remotest borders. Your voice is potential—your principles, founded in justice and eternal truth, will command respect.

The business which will challenge the attention of the Convention will be, the selection of a candidate for Governor; to designate candidate for Presidential Election; to provide for the representation of the State of Ohio in a National Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and the transaction of such other business as it may deem meet and proper, when convened.

JOHN A. LAZELL,
JOSEPH RIDGWAY,
JOSEPH SULLIVANT,
LANSON CURTIS,
J. B. THOMPSON,
LEWIS HEYL,
JAMES L. BATES,
Whig State Central Committee.

Columbus, Dec. 15, 1847.

[*From the Albany Evening Journal.*]

The assertion that Bishop Hughes influences or attempts to influence his people, in reference to their political sentiments or action, come from whence it may, is wholly untrue. On a single occasion, when the education of the children of indigence and destitution demanded it, Bishop Hughes, impelled by a high sense of duty, both to those children and to the community of which they were becoming either useful, or worse than useless members, with a heroism which signalizes his character, came forward as the champion of Universal Education. But he acted in no partizan spirit. It was not to promote the interests of one or the other political party. It was to vindicate the rights of the children of poverty and ignorance, to a participation in the blessings of that public instruction which the State designed for all its children. In this he acted frankly and boldly. And in this he triumphed gloriously, as the archives of common school instruction testify. So far, and so far only, has Bishop Hughes interfered with the elections. And for this interference tens of thousands of the children of destitution will grow up to honor and bless him.

Bishop Hughes keeps himself as entirely aloof from political influences as most distinguished divines of other churches. Indeed, with things merely political, he neither meddles nor concerns himself. His time and his thoughts are devoted to duties and enterprises that belong to his calling, that befit his character, and that have for their object the improvement and elevation of his race, and the general welfare of society. Were the objects which claim Bishop Hughes' thoughts, the impulses which warm his heart, and the aspirations which prompt his indomitable labors, exposed to public view, all the wise and the good among us would rejoice that so much power over the judgment, the passions, and the affections of his people, has been committed to one whose only anxiety is to exercise it in promoting their true and enduring interests and welfare, and to impress better principles and loftier aims upon the minds and pursuits of men.

Anecdote.—It was once our lot to hear a celebrated barrister of the Irish court, who had been whipped at the foot of Nelson's pillar, in Sackville street, so severely as to be carried home bleeding with the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an assault.

"Pray, sir," said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, "were you well whipped?"

"Yes, sir," said the man, "quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar."

The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and turning to Lord N.

"My Lord, (said he,) I appeal, for the protection of the court, against this impertinence."

"The court," cried Lord Norbury, "can never refuse its protection to any one who has ever bled by the immortal Nelson."

Defining a Position.—An elderly maiden lady, with a pride above being dependent upon a wealthier relation, retired daily to her chamber to pray for a "comfortable competency," which she always explained in these words, with a more elevated voice: "And lest, O! Lord, thou shouldst not understand what I mean, four hundred a year, paid quarterly!"

☞ A society in Cincinnati, called the "Last Man," held its anniversary meeting in that city on Wednesday, the 17th ult. It was organized sixteen years ago, and but four of its members now survive which remnant met.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

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MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC'R 20, 1847.

For President
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

☞ "Epaminondas," on Mr. Pendleton to-morrow.

The fundamental error under which many of our most eminent statesmen appear to labor, in regard to the character of the Union of these States, is, that it is a nation, one and indivisible, and not a confederacy of united sovereignties, retaining, each one, all its sovereign rights which it has not parted with, in the articles of the compact. Proceeding upon the assumption that we are a nation, one and indivisible, they fall into ideas, in respect to public questions, utterly irreconcilable with the true relation of the several States, and hence the merited opposition which the ideas and opinions of these statesmen encounter.

There is no question, upon which the effect of this erroneous idea of nationality and its attributes is more decidedly exemplified, than upon that of negro-slavery and its abolishment. A political party has sprung up upon this question, and its object is to bring about the abolition of negro-slavery in States of which the members of the party are not citizens. It is plain that this party could not exist a moment, if it were not based and constructed upon the mistaken principle, that we are a one and indivisible nation, whose general legislature has supreme power over the subject of negro-slavery.

The slow progress which this party has made, and beyond which it can never go, does not seem to open its eyes to the false position which it occupies, but it continues to persevere, day by day, and wonders that its efforts are not attended by results. The recent exhibition of its disposition, in the choice of Speaker of the House of Representatives, brings the subject of negro-slavery and its abolishment nearer home to the public judgment, than it has ever been bro't on any previous occasion. It is an attempt to reduce to practice a theory diametrically opposed to the theory of our institutions.

The sentiment against negro-slavery, tho' strong in the Northern and Western States has never at any time been strong enough to defeat existing party organizations in any Congressional district of the Union, and to choose a Representative exclusively of that sentiment to take his seat upon the floor of Congress. Indeed, until very recently, it has never even been countenanced by politicians as an element in the electioneering canvass. But at the elections for the present Congress, this anti-negro-slavery sentiment fastened itself upon the Whig party in some five or six instances, and its advocates were returned—not, however, as negro-liberty men, but as Whigs. None of these gentlemen could have reached their present seats except as Whigs. This is a bold declaration, but it is amply borne out by the facts. Indeed, most of them now boast that they are Whigs, and that no power can ever separate them from the Whig party!

That these Representatives would attempt to give form to Negro-Liberty doctrines in the Congress of the United States, it was not even suspected, before the party nominations for officers of the House of Representatives were made. They kept their own treacherous counsels, if they had any. But immediately after Mr. Winthrop had been selected by the party for the honorable post, which he now so honorably fills, one of his colleagues approached him with a transcript of Negro-Liberty principles and demanded of him an unconditional subscription to those principles, as the price of his (Mr. Palfrey's) vote and the votes of Mr. Palfrey's brethren, in this treason to their party and to the very corner-stone of the American Union. Mr. Winthrop answered with the voice of a freeman who understands the basis of American Constitutional Liberty and knows how to respect the rights of the parties to our glorious confederacy. He rebuked the treason and the traitors in every word of his reply, and they sought to destroy him for his purity,—but they perished themselves, having first thrown themselves out of the respect and good opinion of all men.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the existence of human slavery. At the formation of that instrument, it existed in nearly every one of the States. Since that event, many of them without let or hindrance from the others, have abolished the institution; and arrangements were going on smoothly for abolishing it in all the middle States, when the anti-negro-slavery sentiment suddenly took on a political form, to the great retardation of negro-freedom. It assumed, most unfortunately for the negro and for the country, that human slavery was a sin in the eyes of God, and that it must be extirpated at any and every cost. To effect the extirpation of this dire sin, its haters very naturally looked to national action and it was not difficult for them to be led into the error, which we have pointed out in the beginning of these remarks, respecting the character of our Union and its Government. They saw the one and indivisible empire of Great Britain with her Supreme Legislature abolish negro-slavery in all her dominions by the word of law, and it was easy for them, to forget or neglect to remember the true nature of our General Government and to be eager favorers of a similar course of policy to be pursued by Congress without delay.

Notwithstanding a long period of time has elapsed since the beginning of this negro-liberty political party and the country has been enlightened by the most able forensic arguments upon the subject and by unanswerable judicial decisions, the negro-liberty party men appear to be determined not to realize their true position. In the blindness of their rage, they would sunder the Union. That there are exceptions to this state of feeling in the party, we freely acknowledge, but their views have not their full weight. They are not negro-liberty party men. They are State's-right negro-liberty party men, and though they are members of the Abolition Party, so called, they are not regarded by their violent brethren as belonging to the true faith.

The utter and overwhelming defeat of Mr. Pulfrey and his brethren, in this bold attempt to set up their disorganizing doctrines in Congress, will, we trust, put an end forever to any renewal of the effort. We confidently believe that the movement will turn the attention of our statesmen generally to a closer study of our institutions, and that their true nature will come to be more fully understood and realized. Let but correct views prevail of the character of our confederacy and negro-liberty partyism without the States in which negro-slavery exists will die for want of food to keep it alive. Let the enemies of negro-slavery, who do not live in the slave-states, once understand and feel, that they have no more right to interfere in the slavery of the slave-states, than the slave-holders have to interfere in the industrial pursuits of non-slave-holders, and all cause for dissension will disappear. The probable acquisition of Mexican territory will bring up the question of negro-slavery in all its forms and aspects, and in the event that any part of that territory shall be declared to be ours, it will doubtless be preceded by the proclamation of doctrines that will place the subject of slavery upon a proper footing and beyond all power to agitate it hereafter by sinister men. Political negro-slavery abolition is not destined for a long career. It died in Congress ere it began to live. We predict that the next Presidential election will witness its death and burial out of Congress.

Slavery is a purely local institution. It exists, and must exist by the word of law. When the American States met in Convention to form a *bond of union*, negro-slavery existed in nearly all or most of those States. The haters of the institution in that Convention were quite as decided as any that can be found now-a-days. They did not, however, refuse to form a bond of union because of the existence of the hated institution.—They did not regard the holding of one man in bondage by another, as a sin against God. That such a bondage was an evil, they admitted; but in a union of thirteen sovereignties, this evil, as well as others, must be tolerated. They were tolerated, and the Union was formed. They have been steadily tolerated since that epoch, and that Union is now the glory of our age. Every domestic institution of the States, unless surrendered to the power of Congress, was reserved to the States individually. The foreign negro-slave trade, belonging to the States before the Union was made, was given up to, and abolished, after a certain tain period, by the General Government by virtue of a provision in the Constitution itself, but the institutions of State negro-slavery and the domestic slave-trade were never disturbed. On the contrary, they were recognised in the Constitution as positive institutions, at the will and disposition solely of the States themselves. To assert that the people of any one State have a right to complain, because the people of another State devote their industrial energies to manufacturing, or to raising cotton solely, and that the complainants have the right to interpose by all the means in their power, and force the other States to break up their factories or cotton plantations, is just as reasonable as to agree to the doctrines of the negro-liberty advocates, with Mr. Palfrey at their head. If enemies of negro-slavery living out of a slave State, can make war upon the system, under the Constitution, and force its abolition, then all the other States can, with just as much right, agree to organize and put down the civil law which prevails in Louisiana. The State of Louisiana has no more power over the one than the other. If she can protect the one, she can the other. Both are her own institutions.

The United States have the power to acquire and hold territory under a sort of colonial tenure. This territory is the property of *all* the United States. Have they the power, through their General Government, to hinder the people of any one of the States from enjoying that territory by removing into it? Congress has power to make all "needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" of the United States, but this power is restricted *ex vi termini*, so as not to prejudice the rights of the several States. The power to make rules and regulations, &c., for the territory of the United States, is not a prohibitory power to prevent the people of the several States from enjoying that territory, except upon condition; for if it were, then Congress might forbid the married white women of a particular State from emigrating into and occupying the said United States territory. The power to prohibit the introduction of negro men, in a state of slavery, into United States territory, is equivalent to the power to prohibit the introduction of white men, in a state of marriage, into such territory. If the inhabitants of any one State, who owns negro-slaves, can be prohibited from emigrating into United States territory, on pain of his negro-slaves being made free, then can Congress hinder the emigration of persons into such territory with their children, on the penalty, that they shall be free from obedience to their parents the moment they enter. To our mind, there is nothing in the Constitution that gives color to the power claimed for Congress by the Wimot Proviso men. On the contrary, the whole spirit of the instrument and contemporary expositions leads to the conviction that it was intended that all United States territory should be enjoyed by the people of all the States, who should be free to emigrate into said territory with all their institutions, without exception.

The power of States to introduce within their jurisdiction slavery, or any other institution, not previously surrendered to the General Government, is a question that seems so plain, that it scarcely needs argument, but as it is about to be examined in the Senate on Mr. Dickinson's resolutions, we shall see whether it can be combatted with any success.

To sum up, we hold, that the objects and purposes of the negro-liberty party, out of the slave States, are founded upon an erroneous view of the nature of our Union and its Government; that they are not lawful, not constitutional, and should be resisted on all occasions; that the United States Government have no constitutional right to exclude negro-slavery from United States territory; and that the States have the sole power over the institution of negro-slavery, either to introduce it or to abolish it at will.

Gen. Shields reached Montgomery, Ala., on Friday last about two o'clock, and was received under a salute of one hundred guns.

Congress.

In the Senate, after the presentation of petitions and resolutions, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions came up for consideration, as to the manner of disposing of them, when Mr. Allen took the floor in favor of referring them to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which Mr. Calhoun opposed, preferring to have an opportunity to speak to his own resolutions before their reference. The opposition to this desire was finally withdawn, so that the Senator from S. Carolina will, at an early day, indulge the Senate with his views on their merits.

In the House, very little else was done, with the exception of the presentation of reports from committees, petitions from States, and resolutions. Among the latter, was one by Mr. Murphey, of New York, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all the minor diplomatic appointments in Italy, and substituting for them a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pope Pius IX. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Also, a series of resolutions by Mr. Petit, declaratory of the power of the General Government to improve harbors and rivers. The ayes and noes being called for on a motion to lay the resolution on the table, was decided in the negative.

The penalties imposed by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, have been before stated to be sufficient for the suppression of private expresses, and it becomes more important to increase them.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

It seems to us, that all necessity for making penal laws to prevent private enterprize from competing with the Government monopoly in postal transportation, can be done away with, by reducing the tariff of postages on letters for any distance to two cents per half ounce prepaid and by abolishing *in toto* the franking privilege and postages on newspapers.

The returns of dead letters are believed to exceed 450,000 each quarter.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

Establish two cent postage and require pre-payment, and all this machinery of dead letters will be at an end.

The weight and bulk of the mails, which add so greatly to the cost of transportation, and impede the progress of the mail, are attributable to the mass of printed matter daily forwarded from the principal cities in the Union to every part of the country. Justice requires that the expense of their transportation should be paid by the postage charged on them.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

We do not think that justice requires any such act. As well might it be argued that the expense of sailing our ships of war should be borne by the owners of the merchant marine, or the expense of transportation of the army from point to point be shouldered by the region of country through which it passes. Justice demands of the Government, since it has assumed the doubtful power of postal transportation, to carry newspapers and all printed matter free of cost. It need not be transported with the speed of letters and of newspaper exchanges, if its bulk be an impediment, but nothing should be an impediment in the way of Government action.

In England it is understood that the foreign postages are by law under the control of the Lords of the Treasury, and may be changed as circumstances render necessary. A similar power should be given to the Postmaster General, or some other authority in the United States, so as to secure, if practicable, fair and just mail arrangements between this and foreign countries.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

We hope that Congress will do no such thing. The Executive is already quite strong enough, without increasing its strength by a direct grant of legislative power which Mr. Johnson asks for. We are astonished that so violent a Democrat as Mr. J. is, should make such a request.

The table of the Auditor exhibits the important fact that the revenues for the two years preceding the 1st of July, 1847, amounting to about $7,300,000, have been collected, except $21,948 34, being less than one-third of one per cent. on the whole amount. The balance has been given to the representatives of deceased postmasters, or their sureties; whilst the whole amount has been disbursed without the loss of a dollar, or is now in the treasury ready for use.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

Mr. Johnson deserves the highest credit for these interesting results.

Postage is a tax not only the business of the country but upon the intelligence, knowledge, and the exercise of the friendly and social feelings; and, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be reduced to the lowest point which would enable the Department to sustain itself. That principle has been uniformly acted on in the United States as the true standard for the regulation of postage; and the cheaper it can be made, consistently with that rule, the better.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

While we agree with Mr. Johnson as to the nature of this tax, we must differ with him as to the soundness of the principle upon which that tax should be assessed. Though it is true that it has been the standard for the regulation of postage, its adoption does not prove its soundness. The exclusive transportation of letters, &c. by the General Government is, at least the exercise of a questionable power, derived from the express power granted to "establish post offices and post roads." Every power of the General Government was granted for the express purpose of *promoting the general welfare*. Now, if special tax laws are as promotive of the general welfare as general ones are, why not make the other departments of the Government sustain themselves as well as the Post Office Department? The principle would be as sound in the one case as in the other.—The true basis of the regulation of postage is the promotion of the general welfare, and it requires no reasoning to prove that the lower the postage the more is the general welfare promoted.

"The phraseology of that act, and of the subsequent acts, is of a character to admit of controversy as to the meaning of Congress; and it has been the fruitful source of annoyance to the Department, and, occasionally, of much public inconvenience."—Postmaster General's report.

In such cases, we think, the trustees of the People's power ought to so decide as to make the execution of the doubtful law redound most to the benefit of the People.

Arrangements have been since completed for the transportation of the great southern mail from Baltimore down the Bay; and though the service may not be so good as that over the railroad, yet there will be no serious inconvenience experienced, except in Virginia, near this route, where it will be impossible to give the same expedition to the mails by any other conveyance.—Postmaster Gen. Report.

We do not know the character of the scale by which Mr. Johnson measures *inconveniences*, but it seems to us that the inconvenience experienced is very serious, in view of the fact that, that the arrival of the great Southern mail in this city is now retarded nearly one day beyond its old hour, and even according to this schedule it has failed to come to hand almost every day since it went into operation.

It is said that Victor Cousin, hitherto one of the Parisian arch-priests of infidelity, has embraced Christianity, and is about to become a monk of La Trappe.

☞ The Postmaster General asks Congress to increase the salaries of his Assistants. As he is opposed to the reduction of postages *pending the Mexican war*, we hope that his request will not be acceded to, for, if the war be a good reason for disallowing the adoption of the low-postage policy, it is a much better one for refusing to add to these worthy gentlemen's salaries, which are already $2,500 each per annum.

It is with pleasure I state that, of the 15,146 postmasters in the United States, whose accounts have to be rendered quarterly, there were only 154 delinquent in making their returns at the close of last year, and most of these cases arose from an inability to supply some of the offices with mails, for the transportation of which contracts could not be obtained on the new routes. In other cases, postmasters had just entered upon the duties of their offices; whilst some of the offices were vacant from inability to procure persons to discharge the duties.

[Postmaster Gen. Report.

This is indeed a gratifying fact in these days of official delinquency.

☞ The Postmaster General declares in his recent report, that, even if the law had permitted him to pay more than he offered the contractors on the Fredericksburg route for carrying the mail between this city and Richmond, he would not have given it, because he does not think the service worth more than what he proposed to pay for it. We trust that Congress will remember this declaration in legislating on this subject, and make the law imperative on Mr. Johnson.

The New York Herald, in a recent able article upon the Mexican question, makes the following strong points, which will be responded to by the General Government of the Republic:

"Mexico commenced her independence with bad faith, outrage, barbarism, ignorance, and folly, all perpetrated towards the people of the United States. Her people are incapable of self-government; they are in the position of a madman owning a house that borders near or is connected with that of a man of sense; and the man of sense is compelled, in self-defence, and on the general principles of good sense and sound morality, to take the madman under his charge.

"We have, thus far, as a people, as a nation, conquered Mexico, and probably we shall retain her."

Alabama U. S. Senator.—Three ballotings were had by the Alabama Legislature on Saturday last for Senator to Congress, resulting as follows:

	Hopkins.	Lewis.	King.
First ballot,	48	50	34
Second do.	49	50	34
Third do.	49	50	33

These ballotings took place just as the Montgomery Journal, from which we obtain the information, was going to press.

Later From Vera Cruz.

The barque Warwick, Capt. Wilcox, arrived here yesterday, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., a week later than our former advices. She brings no letters or papers, so far as we can learn, nor any news from the interior of Mexico. The steamer Ann Chase sailed on the 27th ult. from Vera Cruz for this port, by the way of the Brazos. She has a mail on board, for which we wait impatiently. The brig Saldana had also sailed direct for this port. The steamer Ohio also sailed on the 27th for this port.

Capt. Wilcox reports that the barque St. Mary, Capt. Nason, from New Orleans for Vera Cruz with troops, went ashore on a reef at Anton Lizardo in a heavy gale on the 28th, while endeavoring to make a harbor. The troops and passengers had all arrived in safety at Vera Cruz. The U. S. steamer A. R. Hetzel went to her assistance and worked all night, but found it impossible to get her off.

[N. O. Picayune, 11th inst.

The Gov. Butler.—Capt. Whann, of the towboat Southerner, came up the river yesterday and reports that Capt. Andrews of the towboat Tersian, spoke the brig Saldana on the 8th instant off the Southwest Pass. The captain of the Saldana reported having spoken on the 7th inst. the U. S. steamer Gov. Butler, one hundred miles southwest of the Southwest Pass, in distress. The Gov. Butler was from Vera Cruz, bound for this port.—Ibid.

Gen. Taylor.—A committee of the citizens of Natchez waited upon Gen. Taylor, at Baton Rouge, day before yesterday, with an invitation to visit their city. Gen. Taylor, we learn, promised to do so on his return from his plantation—just below Rodney, whither he is now gone to attend some matters of private concern. He will probably be in Natchez during next week.—Ibid.

Capt. Alexander S. Hooe.—We were deeply pained yesterday to learn that this gallant officer, the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry died, on the night of the 8th inst., at Baton Rouge, from the effects of a severe burn. Capt. Hooe was a native of King George's county, Virginia, a most gallant and accomplished officer, and gained great credit by his gallant conduct upon the field of Palo Alto, the first battle of the Mexican war, where he lost an arm. He entered the army a graduate from the Military Academy in 1827, and has always served with honor to himself and his his country. For his gallantry on the 9th of May, 1846, he was brevetted to a majority, and most deservedly. Capt. H. belonged to a gallant family, and was a brother of Robert Emmett Hooe of the navy, who died about six months since, and we believe was the last member of his family. We regret to hear that a fond wife and children have been left to mourn the death of a husband and father.—Ibid.

Sugar House Burnt.—The sugar house of Mr. John Navy, near Bayou Goula, parish of Iberville, together with a large quantity of sugar, was destroy-troyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. One account which we have seen says sixty hogsheads of sugar were consumed; another says "one hundred hogsheads of sugar, molasses, cane, &c. A slave of Mr. Navy is suspected of having caused the destruction designedly.—Ibid.

Alexandria.—The discussion of this question was on yesterday brought to a close, and the amendment offered by Mr. Moncure adopted by a vote of ayes 60, noes 59. So that Edgar Snowden, the member returned from Alexandria, was allowed a seat on the floor of the House. Thus it has turned out, after a most protracted discussion, that both the member from Fairfax and the member from Alexandria have been admitted to seats. We may congratulate old Alexandria upon standing here on a footing with her sister counties, and sharing to the fullest extent the privileges awarded to them.—*Rich. Whig, 18th inst.*

From the Pacific.

Revolution in Bolivia.—There is a current report that a revolution has broken out in Bolivia against Ballivian and in favor of Telasco.

Earthquake in Chili.—On the 5th of October last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, a series of earthquakes, which lasted two minutes without interruption, spread consternation and alarm throughout Valparaiso. So great was the oscillation that all the bells were set ringing, and most of the clocks and chronometers stopped.

The towers of the Matrix and custom-house waved to and fro in a fearful manner; the latter is moved a little out of perpendicular. At the commencement of the earthquake, the horizon in the west was dark and obscure. The weather was warm and extremely beautiful—the sun shone with more than usual splendor. This is the longest earthquake since the fatal one of 1822; though that of 1829 was more violent.

"Colonel Ogden G. Clay, (dem.) is elected in this county, by a majority of 77, all the precincts heard from. The polls in Lynchburg were kept open three days; but the Whig candidate, (Richard Morgan,) at the close of the second day, withdrew, leaving Mr. Clay the above named majority. Lynchburg gave Colonel Clay a majority of 11 votes. This election was to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. M. B. Nowlin."

We are sincerely grieved to announce such a result in old Campbell. We are grieved, we say, because it argues a less determined adherence to Whig principles, regardless of other considerations, than we had expected from Campbell.—*Rich. Whig.*

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 12, 1847.

The bill to give the election of President and Vice President of the United States to the people passed the House of Representatives by a vote of—yeas 64, nays 54.

Zanesville, Dec. 17.

The Flood at Zanesville.—The Muskingum river has risen two feet within the last twenty-four hours, and is now 9 feet higher than during the flood of 1832. Part of the town is inundated, the levee having given way this morning, and at least a hundred families have been forced to leave their dwellings.—Extraordinary exertions were made to save West Zanesville, together with the mills located there, and the bridge, and this will probably succeed, as the waters now appear to be at a stand.

Commercial.

Philadelphia, December, 18.

Holders of Flour suffered a slight decline in order to meet the views of buyers. Several small sales were made at $6,37½. Corn Meal $3,25, at which price some sales were made. Rye Flour can be had at $5—no buyers. Wheat is without movement; good reds are held at 138 a 140 cents. Corn is wanted at 56 a 57 for new yellow. Oats—Southern are worth 40 cents. Provisions and Groceries are inactive. Whiskey has declined, and bbls. sold at 25 cents.

The sales of Stocks were very limited; 4000 Pennsylvania State 5's sold at 71½ a 71¾. No Government securities sold.

In New York, Treasury Notes brought 99½; Pennsylvania 5's 71¾. Flour was rather firmer; 10,000 bushels yellow Corn sold at 80 cents.—Baltimore American.

Tribute to the Memory

Of the late Chancellor Kent, *from the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

A large number of gentlemen now attending the Supreme Court of the United States, assembled at the Supreme Court-room in the Capitol, on Friday, the 17th instant, in order to express their respect and veneration for the personal character and distinguished judicial services of the late Chancellor Kent, of New York.

David B. Ogden, Esq., of New York, was called to the Chair; and

Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., of Pennsylvania, appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Ogden, after alluding to the intelligence lately received of the death of Chancellor Kent, and stating the object for which the present meeting of members of the Bar from all parts of the Union, had spontaneously assembled, took the occasion to express those sentiments of admiration for his private virtues, and grateful respect for his eminent services to his country and to the science and practice of the law which he had derived from a long and cherished friendship, as well as constant professional intercourse, with that distinguished jurist and excellent man.

Mr. Clifford, the Attorney General of the United States, then addressed the meeting in some remarks appropriate to the occasion, and concluded by submitting the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the gentlemen of the Bar, attending this Court, have learned with unfeigned regret, the recent death of James Kent, Esq., formerly Chancellor of the State of New York.

Resolved, That we feel and recognize the obligations which the Bar of the United States are under to that just and learned man, for his judicial decisions both as a Judge of a Court of Common Law and in Equity; and we acknowledge the great contribution made by him to the service of Jurisprudence by his Book of Commentaries—a work which is not only prized by every lawyer in this country, but has justly merited and received high commendations from the leading lawyers and judges of Europe.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our veneration and respect for the memory of the deceased, we will bear the usual badge of mourning during the present term of this Court.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary sign these proceedings, and that a committee of members of this Bar be appointed to transmit them to the family of the deceased, and to express to them the assurance that we sincerely condole with them on the loss they have sustained.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee:

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Whipple, of Rhode Island, Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, Mr. Coleman, of Mississippi, and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Richard S. Coxe, of Washington, it was then

Resolved, That the proceedings of the present meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

DAVID B. OGDEN, *Chairman.*

Henry D. Gilpin, *Secretary.*

The Steamers—The Telegraph.—Up to the time of closing the office in this city, at 10 o'clock last night, no things were received of either of the steamers now due. The French Royal Mail steamer Union, if she sailed as announced, is now in her twenty-fifth day out. The British Mail steamer Hibernia has now been at sea fifteen days, and may be looked for hourly.—Balt. Amer. this morning.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
the great remedy for
CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for
Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a
DISEASED LIVER.
In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected
PERMANENT CURES!
after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.
Besides its astonishing efficacy in the disease above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.
It not only emanates from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtue; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.
For sale by
R. S. PATTERSON, Washington,
JOHN R. PIERPOINT, Alexandria, and
BARNARD & MAYFIELD, Georgetown.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on Friday night, the 17th instant, of consumption, at the residence of her father, E. Gustatuch, Esq., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROOME, wife of Jas. Broome, of this city.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Great Temperance Meeting.—On next Monday, the meeting of the Firemen's Vigilent T. A. S., will be unusally interesting by the description of the Resolution offered last Monday night, in reference to the sale of *Intoxicating Liquors in the Capitol.* The public are invited to attend at 7 o'clock, P. M. Several members of Congress and other distinguished strangers are expected to address the meeting.
GEORGE SAVAGE,
President.
dec 2—2t

The Ladies' Festival for the benefit of the Church of the