DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1849.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

In these times, when the question of the dissolution of this Union, can be mooted in the public prints and even on the floor of Congress, and not call down one universal shout of condemnation, it is refreshing to turn to the noble sentiments of Governor Crittenden's recent inaugural message to the Legislature of Kentucky, in behalf of the inseparability of these United States. They are sentiments worthy of the man, whose life has been devoted to the public interests, whose public career has been one of more brilliancy for the good he has effected than usually falls to the lot of mortals. They are sentiments that every father and every mother should compel their children to commit to memory, in order that the new generation may grow up and enter upon the duties of life with correct views of the priceless value of the American Union.

John J Crittenden is a giant in intellect and a giant in heart. Where his reason leads him to go, his affections determine him to stay. His love for this Union is only measured by his horror at the thought of its dissolution. He feels upon this question, as Washington felt. We believe he would willingly lay down his life to preserve it.—This readiness to offer so great a sacrifice, is manifest in all his public acts, in all his private relations. The preservation of the Union is not a mere passion with him—it is a question of life and death. Would to God, that all our public men felt and reasoned and acted about this vital question, as Governor Crittenden does! He is a worthy disciple of the worthy public men of the revolution, who framed the system of government, by which we are bound together.

There is so much to admire and respect in the character of Mr. Crittenden, that we love to dwell upon its contemplation. His sincerity of purpose and his candor are the broad gateways to his heart. Love our neighbor as we love ourself—is the corner stone of christianity. Mr. Crittenden practices this cardinal commandment in all the relations of life, whether public or private. It has risen with him into a practical love of country, which is only the sublimation of love of neighbor. We do not believe, that, a sordid thought ever found repose in his conscience, that, a thought injurious to his fellow man ever was suffered to cross his mind. The grand aim of all his public actions, appears to have been the public weal; and, however, he may have erred, if he ever did err, the man has yet to be found, who can justly accuse him of purposed or willful error. This oneness of purpose, of intention, of action, is a gem in his character, that sparkles with light. It is almost impossible to be his opponent, differ as you may from him, because he convinces the mind of the observer of his honesty, his truthfulness and his sincerity. His integrity is unquestioned.

As a lawyer, Governor Crittenden, is without a superior in the land. The structure of his mind is peculiarly suited to the practice of the science of law. He sees the solution of a problem at a glance, and his demonstrations are specimens of legal reasoning worthy of all imitation. He deals with law, as a science that leads to a perfect knowledge of the philosophy of justice. His labors in this extensive field of human knowledge constitute him a scholar of no light attainments. He is a shining light in the law, and is without a shadow of reproach. He deserves to sit in the highest seat of legal learning in this country.

But Governor Crittenden as a statesman and a wise legislator, is, perhaps, better known, than as a lawyer. In the Senate he was almost alone in his glory. Who is there who does not remember his sonorous voice in that chamber, resounding with the utterance of sound Whig doctrines in vindication of constitutional rights? As an orator, he possessed all the fire of the Grecian with the genial warmth of the Roman. He spoke as he talked, as he wrote—with a clearness, a boldness, and a truthfulness, that won the way to many a Senator's convictions on more than one occasion. His confidence in the people was unbounded, and has been increased by recent events in no small degree, and hence his power as an orator. This made him a practical democrat.

Perhaps the national Whig party of the land, owes to no man in the Union more than to the labors of Mr. Crittenden. His sound judgment has never failed him. His fearlessness in avowing his opinions, has stood him in need, on several occasions in his public life, and it has never deserted him. Country before party—is his maxim and practice, and ought to be the maxim and practice of every public man. There is not an act of his public life, that looks to any thing else than his country.

Frankness and kindness of heart, are prominent points in his character. He would not hurt a living thing. He is a correct and sound thinker, and enjoys great facility and clearness of expression. In his personal intercourse, accessible, easy and yet dignified. A visiter never leaves his presence without feeling that he has been in the presence of a good man, a wise man and a sincere man. It is impossible for such a man, with such lofty faculties, to be otherwise than a friend to the Union against all its foes, whether within or without. We must repeat, that his exhortations in favor of the Union, ought, at this evil time, to be the rallying cry of every friend of the Union, and that not only adults, but children, ought to be told and taught his sentiments upon this subject, and to be brought to the study and contemplation of so pure, so exalted and so patriotic a man as Governor CRITTENDEN.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.

The election of a Senator of the United States, from Kentucky, to succeed Mr. Metcalfe, for six years from the 4th of March next, takes place to-day at Frankfort.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

This useful institution went into operation some eighteen months ago, and its affairs have been conducted with so much energy and satisfaction to the public, that it already numbers several hundred depositors, among whom are persons, who, before its establishment, never thought of laying up a penny for a rainy day. There are some cases of depositors, who have been so saving with their surplus means, as to enable them to buy houses in fee, with the accumulations of the six-pences, that they used formerly to throw away. The operations of this institution are confined to the legitimate objects of Banking—the aiding of business men by discounting business paper.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY January 20 1849.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the bill to establish a board of three Commissioners to examine claims against the United States was taken up. The general debate terminated yesterday. The first section of the bill only was disposed of to-day. It provides that the act shall go into effect on the fourth of July, 1849; that all contracts with persons for any part of the claim brought before the board shall be void, and that (as purposed by Mr. Woodward) it shall not be lawful for a member of Congress to act as an agent, attorney, or solicitor, for the prosecution of claims against the United States; and if any such member of Congress, or other officer, shall be retained, or be presumed to act, or to hold counsel with any member of the board, to influence his action or judgment on claims pending before the board, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined two thousand dollars, etc.

Nothing further than this was done, and at an early hour, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following is the reply of Gen. Taylor to the invitation to visit Cincinnati. He is expected there about the 20th of February:

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 1st 1849.

Gentlemen:—Your polite communication of the 30th ultimo, in which as a Committee in behalf of my friends of Cincinnati, you enclose me a copy of the Resolutions passed by them on the 25th of November, has been placed in my hands by a member of your body.

The honor of having been waited upon at this distance from your city, by a delegation of her best citizens, and the flattering language of the Resolutions before me, touching my life and humble service, have given to the invitation conveyed in those Resolutions an assurance of their friendly regard, which could not fail to be most gratifying to me, and for which I beg you to express to them my profound sense of gratitude.

The invitation to partake of the hospitalities of my friends in your city is heartily accepted, and on my route to Washington I shall do myself the pleasure of spending a day with you. I regret that I cannot now designate the exact day of my visit, but on my arrival at Louisville, I will take occasion to advise you definitely on this point.

With my best wishes gentlemen for your health and happiness, and the assurance of my high respect, I remain your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Wm. Morris, A. M. Mitchell, Wm. Oliver, John A. Wiseman, and others of Cincinnati Ohio.

Gen. Taylor the Guest of Baltimore.

FIRST BRANCH CITY COUNCIL, Jan. 19.

Whereas, Gen. Zachary Taylor has been elected by the people of the United States to the highest office in their gift, and on his way to the seat of Government will shortly pass near or through the city of Baltimore, and appreciating the distinguished position he has been called to occupy, as President of this great Republic, as well as the illustrious services which have elicited alike the admiration of the world, we do tender to the President elect of the United States our cordial invitation to visit the city of Baltimore on his way to Washington, and do cordially offer him the hospitalities of the city. Therefore.

Resolved, by the First and Second Branches of the City Council, that a joint committee be appointed with power to carry the above object into effect.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be requested to act as President *ex officio* of the Committee.

The resolutions were seconded and advocated by Mr. Soran, and unanimously adopted.

Unanimously in the 2nd Branch.

Naval.

The U. S. store-ship Supply, now preparing for sea at the Gosport Navy Yard, will sail about the 15th proximo for the Brazils and then to the Mediterranean, taking stores for the squadrons on both stations. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut. Commdg—Arthur Sinclair.
Acting Sailing Master—G. H. Cooper.
Ass't Surgeon—Ashton Miles.
Passed Midshipmen—Charles Wooley, John D. Langhorne, George H. Bier, Walter Jones.
Captain's Clerk—John D. Chiselin, jr.

It is thought that Lewis Cass, jr., the newly appointed Charge d'affairs to Rome, may take passage in this vessel.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Piracy and Murder.

The French schooner of war Venus, returning from the Uruguay, the officer in command was requested by the Montevideo commandant, Ledesma, to be allowed to send on board 15 men of his detachment, for the purpose of being conveyed prisoners to Martin Garcia, or Montevideo, on account of having been recently concerned in setting fire to some property at Vaguari. The request being granted, the men were sent on board. The schooner having got aground on the passage down, the 15 men, while the greater part of the crew were engaged aloft, rose, and killed the officer in command, M. Girand, and one seaman, and wounded the purser, M. La Coispellie, and two sailors.

Having thus taken possession of the vessel, they spiked the guns and threw them overboard, lowered the long boat, and taking with them all the arms on board the schooner, and also the pilot, whom they obliged to follow them, steered their course up the river. Disputes having arisen in regard to the place of destination, five of these malefactors separated and landed on the coast; the other ten, headed by a notorious character named Vivorita, continuing their course to the island of the Boca Falsa. Other quarrels having subsequently taken place, Vivorita was killed by one of his own followers, a mere lad, while sitting by his side in the boat, and the body thrown overboard. The rest separated at the Boca Falsa, whereupon the pilot and one other returned to Yaguari, with the boat and the arms taken from the Venus, which they there delivered up to the intrusive authorities.—*Buenos Ayres Packet, Nov. 10.*

Tax Titles in Illinois.

The District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois was recently in session at Springfield. Among other cases disposed of, was one in relation to tax titles in this state. The *St. Louis New Era* gives the following report of the points involved in this case:

The suit was an action of ejectment instituted by Anonwenth against Burlington to recover 160 acres of land in Adams county, Ill. Messrs. Williams and Lawrence being the attorneys for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Browning an Bushnell attorneys for the defendant. The argument and trial consumed six days, and both sides was conducted with consumate ability.

The plaintiff showed good title derived from the United States, and possession by the defendant, and rested his case.

The defendant relied upon seven years' possession, the payment of taxes during that time, and a conveyed title from the Auditor of the State on a sale in 1829 for taxes, under the act of 1827. The Auditor's deed dates in 1831. Such was his title.

The defendant maintains that he is protected by the Limitation Laws of 1835. If not by that; then he is by the Law of 1838—39, "to quiet possession and confirmed titles to land."

As to the act of 1835, the Court decided that possession without *title* would not avail; that the Supreme Court of Illinois, in 1837, in the case of Garrett vs. Higgins, had decided that the Auditor's deed, unaccompanied with proof of the performance of the essential requisites of the law, *conveyed no title.* Therefore the defendant is not protected by that law.

The Court also decided that the law of 1838-9 was unconstitutional and void, because it purports to convey to one man the land of another. The Court further decided that the Auditor's deed, unaccompanied, as in the case at the bar, by proof that he had performed all the requisites of law authorizing him to sell the land for taxes, conveys *no title.* Therefore the defendant is not protected by "claim and color of title made in *good faith*" in the meaning of the law. The Court defined the "claim and color of title made in good faith" under this law, to be such a title as in law would pass the estate *prima facie*, if a better title be not shown. That it is a question of law, and not depending upon the opinion of the occupant, otherwise the defence would depend upon the capacity of the man to judge; in which case it would protect one and not avail another, who might be more intelligent.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the committee of fifteen from the Southern States have had a meeting, and unanimously agreed upon a report submitted by Mr. Berrien, in place of that submitted by Mr. Calhoun on Monday evening last.

Union.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Interesting.—California Gold.

Extract of a letter from Thomas O. Larkin, Esq., late consul, and now navy agent of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated at Monterey, November 16th, 1848, and received in this city on Friday evening last.

"The digging and washing for gold continues to increase on the Sacramento placer, so far as regards the number of persons engaged in the business, and the size and quantity of the metal daily obtained. I have had in my hands several pieces of gold, about twenty-three carats fine, weighing from one to two pounds, and have it from good authority, that pieces have been found weighing sixteen pounds. Indeed, I have heard of one specimen that weighed twenty-five pounds. There are many men at the placer, who in June last had not one hundred dollars, now in possession of from five to twenty thousand dollars, which they made by digging gold and trading with the Indians. Several, I believe, have made more. A common calico shirt, or even a silver dollar, has been taken by an Indian for gold, without regard to size; and a half to one ounce of gold—say $8 to $16—is now considered the price of a shirt, while from three to ten ounces is the price of a blanket. One hundred dollars a day for several days in succession was and is considered a common remuneration for the labor of a gold-digger, though few work over a month at a time, as the fatigue is very great. From July to October one-half of the gold-hunters have been afflicted either with the ague and fever or the intermittent fever, and twenty days absence from the placer during those months is necessary to escape these diseases. There have not, however, been many fatal cases. The gold is now sold, from the smallest imaginary piece in size to pieces of one pound in weight, at $16 per troy ounce for all the purposes of commerce; but those who are under the necessity of raising coin to pay duties to the government are obliged to accept from $10 to $11 per ounce. All the coin in California is likely to be locked up in the custom-house, as the last tariff of our Congress is in force here in regard to the receipt of money.

"The placer is known to be two or three hundred miles long; and as discoveries are constantly being made, it may prove 1,000 miles in length; in fact, it is, not counting the intermediate miles, yet unexplored. From five to ten millions of gold must be our export this and next year. How many more years this state of things will continue, I cannot say.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract from letter No. 34, October 25, 1848, from Commodore Jones to the honorable Secretary of the Navy.

"Nothing, sir, can exceed the deplorable state of things in Upper California at this time, growing out of the maddening effects of the gold mania. I am sorry to say that, even in this squadron, some of the officers are a little tainted, and have manifested restlessness under moderate restrictions, imperiously demanded by the exigencies of the times. I am, however, happy to say that I have not been disappointed in the good effects of the means employed to prevent desertion, and to maintain order in the squadron, as but one desertion has taken place since the *rush of eight* from this ship on the evening of the 18th instant; and that the views and opinions of the few officers who were skeptical as to the *right* or efficacy of the means employed to prevent offences and to punish crime, have undergone a most favorable change, whereby I shall be enabled to keep on this coast until the whirlwind of anarchy and confusion confounded is superseded by the establishment of some legal government, potent enough to enforce law, and to protect life and property, which at this time is in great jeopardy everywhere outside our bulwarks."

FLAG SHIP OHIO, BAY OF MONTEREY, [No. 36] November 2, 1848.

SIR: In my letter No. 24, from La Paz, I recommended the retention on this coast of all cruising ships of the Pacific squadron, and pointed out how they could be kept in repair and manned without returning round Cape Horn to the Atlantic States. When that recommendation was made, I had no conception of the state of things in Upper California. For the present, and I fear for years to come, it will be impossible for the United States to maintain any naval or military establishment in California; as at present, no hope of reward nor fear of punishment is sufficient to make binding any contract between man and man upon the soil of California. To send troops out here would be needless, for they would immediately desert. Among the deserters from the squadron are some of the best petty officers and seamen, having but few months to serve, and *large* balances due them amounting in the aggregate to over *ten thousand* dollars.

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There is a great deficiency of coin in the country, and especially in the mines; the traders, by taking advantage of the pressing necessity of the digger, not unfrequently compelling him to sell his ounce of good gold for a silver dollar; and it has been bought under like circumstances, for fifty cents per ounce, of Indians. To this state of dependence laboring miners are now subjected, and must be until coin is more abundant. Disease, congestive and intermittent fever, is making great havoc among the diggers, as they are almost destitute of food and raiment, and for the most part, without houses of any kind to protect them from the inclement season now at hand.

The commerce of this coast may be said to be entirely cut off by desertion. No sooner does a merchant ship arrive in any of the ports of California, than all hands leave her; in some instances *captain, cook, and all.* At this moment, there are a number of merchant ships thus abandoned at San Francisco, and such will be the fate of all that subsequently arrive. This state of things is not confined to California alone. Oregon is fast depopulating; her inhabitants pour into the gold diggings, and foreign residents and runaway sailors from the Sandwich Islands are arriving by every vessel that approaches this coast.

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Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
THOS. AP C. JONES,
Commander in-chief, Pacific squadron.

Hon. J. Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MONTEREY, (CAL.,) Oct. 23, 1848,

GENERAL: Nearly all the men of company "F," 3d artillery, have deserted. We have the Ohio, Warren, Dale, Lexington, and Southampton, in port; but they *cannot land a man*, as they desert as soon as they set foot on shore. The only thing the ships could do in case of an outbreak would be to fire upon the town.

There are at present but two companies in California—one of 1st dragoons, the other of 3d artillery; the latter reduced to a mere skeleton by desertion, and the former in a fair way to share the same fate.

Treasury notes are good for nothing now; bills on the United States could not be negotiated on any terms. Gold dust can be purchased for eight or ten dollars the ounce, and it is said to be worth $18 in the United States; consequently, all remittances are made in it.

Col. Mason, and most of the army officers, are at Fort Sutter. Commodore Jones does not like to leave a ship here, on account of the difficulty of keeping the men.

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The gold fever rages as bad as ever, and the quantity collected has not diminished, but increased. Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life, are at most exorbitant prices. Living was always expensive in this country, but now it passes all reason—board four dollars per day, washing five to six dollars per dozen. Merchants' clerks are receiving from $1,800 to $3,000 per annum salary! What the government will do for civil officers, I do not know. Salaries will have to correspond with the times. The pay of governors, judges, &c., as allowed in the U. States, will hardly compare with that paid to salesmen and shop clerks here.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RICH, A. P. U. S. A.

Gen. N. TOWSON, Paymaster Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

A California Coin.

The mint at Philadelphia has coined some of the gold received from California into quarter-eagles, with "Cal." inscribed over the head of the eagle.—*Washington Union.*

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

The following case was decided by the Supreme Court of Maine, at the November session:

Cornelius Bramhall et als vs. George A. Seavey et als. Action of debt on bond. One of the plaintiffs in the original suit made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace of the county of Suffolk, Mass., that the defendant is about to depart beyond the limits of the State of Maine—upon which defendant is arrested, and gives bonds on mesne process.—Held that the act of such a justice of Suffolk county is not recognizable by the statute of this State, and the bond given on such an affidavit is void. Judgment —"Plff. nonsuit."

Slaveholding in New Jersey.

We understand that a State Convention, is shortly to be held in our city, for the purpose of securing the repeal of laws authorizing temporary residents to hold slaves in this State, and requiring or authorizing our officers to assist in the arrest of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. This matter was brought before the Legislature at its last session, but the Judiciary Committee of the House reported adversely to the petition, and consequently no action was had in relation to it.—*Trenton News.*

Hiram Powers.

The Cincinnati Commercial learns from a brother of the great sculptor, that Hiram Powers will not return to the United States in the spring as has been stated, a letter to that effect having just arrived at hand. The same letter states that Mr. Powers has just received from "Cerravezza" a block of marble, which cost him $1,200. The blocks of which "Eve" and the "Greek Slave" were wrought cost only $200 to $300.

During the reign of Henry the Eighth, which lasted thirty-eight years, no fewer than 72,000 persons were executed, being at the rate of 1894 per annum.

Odillon Barrot.

In the first place we have Odillon Barrot—a name that cannot be entirely unknown to Americans, though it is possible but few may be familiar with the character and past history of the man. He has long been among the most prominent of the politicians of France; indeed, in view of his high abilities and his undoubted integrity, I may even say, of her statesmen. He has not inaptly been compared to Lord Clarendon, the Minister of Charles II, and does possess many of the higher and better qualities of the English Lord Chancellor. He has great personal probity, and has ever proved himself a statesman with the very best intentions, but—there is unfortunately a but—the worst foresight and the least sagacity ever shown by a great mind. He is strong, sound and powerful, when he trusts only to his own convictions, and follows only the promptings of his own impulses; for, when unaided, he is seldom wrong. His besetting fault has ever been seemingly to distrust too much his own judgment—to rely too much upon the opinions of bad advisers. To this alone he owes his want of success, in every government of which he has thus far formed a part. He professes to be at heart a monarchist, yet he has never found a monarch to suit him. He is said, by those who know him most intimately, to be honest to a fault—certainly a rare fault in a politician. He has never yet supported a government longer than he believed it to be right. This unbending integrity explains his repeated changes. A staunch supporter of the elder Bourbons, he was soon compelled to oppose their government, and few men contributed more than he to their downfall. For awhile devoted to Louis Philippe, he soon became one of the most active opposers of his ministers; and in the banquets of 1847, no voice was more powerful in behalf of liberty than that of Odillon Barrot.

He was among the first to agitate the elements which were to overwhelm with ruin the Orleans dynasty, and yet himself the last man to desert the family. He clung, when even hope was hopeless, to the cause of the youngest branch of the Orleans family, in the person of the grandson of Louis Philippe, until the people pronounced the fatal sentence, "*It is too late,*" and is now the first to form a ministry under the government reared upon the ruins of that to which he was among the last to cling.

PUBLISHERS AND AUTHORS.

An interesting article lately appeared in Fraser's Magazine, on literary affairs, of which the following, suggestive of an occasional "sober second thought" to publishers and of the *nil desperandum* to authors, is quite worthy of a place in anecdotes.

"Some of our most approved standard works went begging from publisher to publisher, and were only accepted by a sort of accident at last. Prideaux's *Connection between the Old and the New Testament* was, for instance, handed from hand to hand between five or six booksellers, for two years. By one publisher the author was gravely told 'that the subject was dry; it should be enlivened with a *little humor*.' At last Echard recommended it to Tonson. *Robinson Crusoe*, it is well known, ran through the whole trade; finally, a bookseller, more knowing than his brethren, published it, and realized a thousand pounds from it. *Tristram Shandy* was offered by Sterne to a bookseller for fifty pounds, and was rejected; Dodsley eventually published it. The public, too, were oftentimes as stupid as the publishers. For instance, the *Rowiad* was perfectly unsuccessful at first; only ten copies were sold in five days; at length Garrick, finding his own praises in it, patronized it, and then Churchill reaped a harvest from its sale. Gray's *Odes on Eton College*, according to Warton, excited very little attention. What may surprise some people is, that Blair's *Sermons* were refused by Strahan the publisher. To turn to another class of works. Burns's *Justice* was sold by its author for a small sum, for he was weary, as he declared, of importuning booksellers to buy it; it now realises an annual income. Buchan's *Domestic Medicines* was purchased for five pounds.

In light literature the author was also sacrificed to his own penury and eagerness, and to the blindness or cupidity of the publisher. Miss Burney's *Evelina*, all the world can remember, sold for five pounds; *The Wanderer*, by Savage, produced only ten; *The Vicar of Wakefield* was purchased, it is true, for the sum of sixty guineas, but it gained not that success until the *Traveller* had made its author's name famous. The narrow escape which Fielding had of selling his *Tom Jones* for an 'old song,' must not be omitted. He had disposed of the copyright of that work for twenty-five pounds, when in great distress. Thompson, however, happened to see the manuscript, advised his friend to get rid of his bargain, promising to introduce the novelist to Andrew Millar, the eminent publisher. Accordingly, Millar and Fielding met at a tavern. 'Mr. Fielding,' said the publisher, 'I always determine on affairs of this sort at once.' He paused—the heart of the author sank. Mr. Millar resumed: 'I cannot offer more than two hundred pounds for your work.'—'200 pounds!' cried the delighted Fielding; and rushing from his chair he shook the publisher by the hand, then turning to the bell, summoned the waiter, and ordered two more bottles of wine. Alas, poor Fielding! there was no saving that ill-started, ill-conditioned, but most interesting man, from ruin. The dependence of Fielding was of short duration; eventually he borrowed upon his works five hundred pounds from Millar, a sum which that generous man cancelled in his will. One sickens over these details, which bring to the mind the heartache of many a true genius, the disappointment, the degradation, the despair. We dare not dilate on modern days, one trait of which will perhaps suffice. *The pleasures of Hope* were refused by every publisher of London and Edinburgh, and were only published at last on condition that the author should be content with the sum of ten pounds only, and that not until a second edition had appeared.—*Lit. World.*

Chinese Etiquette.

The Chinese are so punctilious that their code of etiquette outvies the most ceremonious courts in Europe. As soon as a guest alights from his sedan chair, he is met by the host, who bows his head, bends his body and his knees, joins both hands in front, and with them knocks his chest. When he wishes to be very polite, he takes his guest's hand with his and knocks it upon his chest. This is their mode of shaking hands. Now follows a polite contest as to precedence, which, after various knockings, bowings, and genuflections, terminates by the host and guest entering the house together. At the sitting apartment another ceremony takes place, equally protracted and irksome. The point to be determined is where each shall sit, and who shall be seated first. Etiquette extends even to a decision on the size of a chair, by which invariably the rank or importance of a guest is determined. The host now motions to a large chair, and attempts to take a smaller one himself. Good breeding compels the guest, in turn, to refuse this compliment; and, after a wearying contest of politeness, the point is amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the belligerents, either by both parties sitting down simultaneously on the same bench, or upon two chairs of equal dimensions. The fatigue of this courtesy may be easily conceived as the same routine is performed on the arrival of each guest. As soon as the guests are assembled, tea is handed round in covered cups, which are placed in silver stands in the form of a boat. These are fluted and beautifully chased. The cups on the occasion to which I refer were of that unique porcelain so exceedingly valued, which is as thin as paper, pure white, perfectly transparent, and is ornamented with obscure figures, whose dark outlines are only preceptible when the vessel is filled with tea. The mode of making tea in China is similar to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The tea is put into a cup, boiling water poured over it, and instantly covered, to prevent the escape of the aroma, with a lid, which is used as a spoon to sip the tea. They never use sugar or milk with tea in China.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

People to be Satirized.

One who even while relating at his request, a brief anecdote, listens to you with undisguised impatience, till just as you have reached the point, when he directs his attention to some object out of the window, so that your story is lost. If anything can enhance such rudeness, it is begging your pardon for his inattention and entreating you to repeat what you have just related.

Those who thrust their mouths directly into your face whenever they speak to you.

People who halloo your name across the street.

People who address you in company upon your or their private affairs.

People who clip their words so that you can make out the meaning of only half they say.

People who eat onions.

People who regard local rules of etiquette as of more importance than general character, mind, talents, and intentions; i. e. who suffer their esteem for a stranger to be more diminished at perceiving him eat with a knife instead of a fork than their respect could be excited on learning that he had performed noble moral actions.

NORTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following statistics were presented by Joseph C. Spalding, Esq., to the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, upon the application of the town of Weston, in the county of Lewis, for a Branch at said town.

The annual trade in Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Lumber, Merchandize, &c., in nine counties, exhibits the annexed result:

Lewis	$375,000
Harrison	375,000
Barbour	220,000
Marion	150,000
Randolph	145,000
Gilmer	135,000
Braxton	85,000
Taylor	75,000
Doddridge	31,000
Aggregate	$1,591,000

These statistics are certified to by the clerks and business men of the counties enumerated.—*Richmond Republican.*

An advertiser calls his patent washing machine "the ladies delight." Now, if there is anything about washing that delights the ladies we should like to know what it is. They are anything but delightful on a washing day.

We regret to learn that Mr. Senator Calhoun is not in the enjoyment of his accustomed health. Notwithstanding his indisposition, he walked up to the Capitol yesterday morning, but, as he probably over-exerted himself, he was compelled to leave the Senate Chamber before the hour of adjournment.—*Nat. Intelligencer, of Saturday.*

From the Charleston Mercury Jan. 18.

At a sale of Negroes by Thomas M. Hume, Esq., yesterday morning, north of the Exchange, prime negro women sold singly at $600, and negro men (cotton hands) ranged from $600 to $650. This is a substantial evidence that there is a steady demand for this species of property in our city, and at fair prices.

The Commissioners to Codify the Laws have at last reported. The Evening Post says: 'The Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court are both in session here, and the lawyers in attendance as well as the public and the Legislature were eager to hear the results of the two years' labors of the Commission. It was given: and, shade of Justinian, Trebonian & Co. it was nothing but a revision of the statutes relating to highways and bridges."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Forgery.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says a forgery to a large amount has been committed in that city, within the past week, by a collector and agent for the drovers who bring cattle to market. It is supposed that the suspected individual took passage in the ship Grey Eagle, for California. He had also in possession about $10,000 belonging to butchers and drovers.

There is no longer any doubt of the election of Gen. Shields, by the Legislature of Illinois, to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, *vice* Judge Breese, the present incumbent. It is conceded that this selection is the result of the free soil predilections of the successful aspirant. His views harmonized with the sentiments of the Legislature.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

A Loud Tick.

The editor of the Louisville Courier says: "Last night, while we were in the Telegraphic office for a few moments, we distinctly heard the ticking of a clock in Philadelphia, the pendulum of which was attached to the wires."

Owners of the English National Debt.

We see it stated, that on the 5th of July last there were 484,127 persons entitled to receive dividends in the funds; in other words, of the whole national debt. Of these no fewer than 275,721 received sums not exceeding £200 each. There were 96,415 not exceeding £5; 44,977 over £5, and not exceeding £10; 96,025 not exceeding £50; 24,462 not exceeding £100; and 13,882 not exceeding £200.—*Phil. Ev. Bulletin.*

Duke of Buckingham.

The High Sheriff of the Queen's county, who had a writ to execute for £83,000 against the property of the Duke of Buckingham, in that county, has made a return of £4, the property having been previously conveyed away to trustees.—*Phil. Ev. Bulletin.*

From the Richmond Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15th, 1849.

Dear Sirs:—The Cholera has disappeared, and our city is now perfectly healthy.

Yours, &c. MACE & BRANDA.

Among the recent arrivals in our city we notice that of Mr. HEALEY, the distinguished Painter.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In Tennessee there are already seven cotton factories at work, and it is said that arrangements are making for erecting others.

In the 43d year of Elizabeth, (1601) a bill was brought into Parliament to prevent men from riding in coaches, which was then considered gross effeminacy.

A correspondent of the Cork Southern Reporter, states, on the authority of "talented and scientific gentlemen," that the great fishing banks of Newfoundland, extend to within a hundred miles of the Irish coast.

The word Boh, still used to frighten children, was the name of a fierce barbarian General, son of Odin, who was the terror of all his enemies.

The successors of Mahomet, Abubeker, Omar, Othman, and Ali, all died a violent death, and the whole family of the sanguinary impostor was extinct within thirty years after his own decease.

The most admirable anagram on record, is the answer to the question *Quid est veritas?* (What is truth?) put by Pontius Pilate to our Saviour. *Est vir qui adest*, (It is the man who is here.)

Man doubles all the evils of his fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a light sickness often ends in death by brooding apprehensions.

The friendship of some people is like our shadow, keeping close while we walk in the sunshine, but deserting us the moment we enter the shade.

Mrs. Loudon affirms that a small quantity of nitrate of soda put into the water every time it is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight.

Training of Children.

The instruction of your children cannot commence too early. Every mother is capable of teaching her children obedience, humility, cleanliness, and propriety of behaviour; and it is a delightful circumstance that the first instruction should be thus communicated by so tender a teacher. It is by combining affectionate gentleness in granting what is right, with judicious firmness in refusing what is improper, that the happiness of children is promoted, and that good and orderly habits are established.—If children are easily trained to be docile and obedient, the future task of guiding them aright will be comparatively easy.

Nicholls.

To the Friends of African Colinization in Maryland.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Baltimore, January, 1849.

It is the purpose of the undersigned to extend the regular annual contribution list of the Society to a greater amount, than is at present subscribed, and in order properly to bring his object before the people of Baltimore, he takes this method to invite the co-operation and support of those who have not contributed annually heretofore. The State tax for Colonization purposes, is appropriated to the objects contemplated in the Act of 1831; to wit, "the transportation to, and reception of emigrants in Africa," while the purposes to which the private contributions are applied, "are for the providing of emigrants with the necessary clothing or articles of furniture, or tools of their various trades, or implements of agriculture, &c.; the establishment and support of schools, and supplying with books those who cannot afford to buy them; local improvements in the colony, such as encouraging agriculture by premiums, &c., the opening roads, the improvement of water courses, the establishment of mills and other machinery too expensive for individual emigrants, &c.; a part of the expenses of the home office, &c.—These collateral purposes, some only of which have been enumerated; will afford an inexhaustible field for the enlightened liberality of the friends of the cause, in this city and throughout the State, and must indeed depend in a great measure upon their aid. The present annual list is sufficient to meet the contingent demands upon the Society, its inability to gratify which of late, in the above respects, has been a source of much concern; and this appeal to the private wealth of its friends, it is hoped will meet with a success equal to the importance of the subject thus laid before the community. Respectfully,

JOHN W. WELLS, Trav'g. Ag't. Md. State Colonization Society.

THE NEW POSTAGE RATES.

Postage across the sea	16 cents.
English inland postage,	3 "
U. S. inland postage,	5 "
The sea postage paid to the vessel performing the service.	
Transit rate through this country to Canada	5 "
Act 25 per cent. for paying by the ounce, instead of paying by letter.	
Transit through England, the inland postage and 25 per cent.	
Transit through Canada, the Canadian rates.	
Newspapers between England and the United States, and vice versa	2 cents.
Periodicals weighing 2 ounces, 1d., or	2 "
over 2 oz. and under 3 do. 6d., or	12 "
over 3 oz. and under 6 do. 8d., or	16 "

And 2d., or 4 cents, for each ounce or fraction.

Extra copies of the Daily National Whig, containing the *Congressional Directory*, revised and corrected, can be had at the Office—price 6 cts.

INAUGURATION BALL.

AT a meeting of the citizens of Washington, without distinction of party, called for the purpose of giving a Complimentary Ball to General Taylor, on the occasion of his inauguration to the Presidency, Col CHARLES A. MAY was appointed *Chairman*, and Col. JAMES G. BERRET, *Secretary.*

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen gentlemen be appointed to obtain subscribers, and to nominate managers to a meeting of the subscribers, to be holden at WILLARD'S HOTEL, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock. C. A. MAY, *Chairman.*

J. G. BERRET, *Secretary.* jan 22—3t

City Intelligence.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—A poor outcast, a white woman, named Margaret Evens, was early on Saturday morning, found a corpse, near a stable, not far from Mechanics' row. She had on little, if any thing else, than a frock and a ragged pair of what once were stockings. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she died from exposure. Not ten years ago she was handsome, and had a patron in a distinguished gentleman, who died by his own hand three years since; but her mode of life reduced her to the condition of abject poverty and disgrace; and, as if Death was not sufficiently strong to produce rigidity, Winter stern and chill, came to its relief.

GOLD SEEKERS.—A meeting of them was called for Saturday evening, at the City Hall. Owing to the disagreeable weather, there were, we understand only five or six gentlemen in attendance; therefore a convocation will take place on a more propitious evening.

ROBBERY.—While Mr. S. Eckel, jeweller and watchmaker, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, was at supper on Friday evening, his Store was robbed of nearly all that it contained, estimated to be worth three thousand dollars. The robbers secured the front door, and made their escape through a window into the yard, and thence to the street.—Mr. Eckel offers a reward of five hundred dollars.

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

J H Cady N Y
M Delarn do
H Hulbert do
Y B Heyde Mass
P S Crook N Y
J M Buchanan Md
H Stockreths N Y
J M Wise Md
W H Love and Lady Pa
H Hanforce N Y
R W Robbins & Lady Pa
J H Wolf do
Miss Wolf do
H Allross N Y
Col H Wilson USA
J Dannell do
Rev S A Hamilton Ireland
H Allen N Y
J T Juller N C
W H Johnson Md
R Kelsay do
J Angur Mass
W Salmege N Y
S Cox Md
S N Stull do
Dr J Kerney do
R Seilds & son Cherokee Nation
W Caddy 2 children and servant do
Miss Conley do
C B Andrews N Y
W M Overton Va
J W Ower Md

Willard's Hotel.

C E Anthrone N Y
E Brown Phila
J E Snowden N J
Mrs Snowdon & Servant do
F Vincent Phila
Com DeKay NY
Mrs DeKay 3 children and 2 servants do
Jas S Ridgway N Y
H B Tyler do
John Otis Mass
Dr Wm Hammond USA
Miss C Hammond do
Capt Hammond do
Dr Chas Buckley Balt
Henry Hurlburt N Y
Maj P Calhoun USA
R S Reyers USN
J T White Mass
M