DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 12, 1849.

Had I consulted my own wishes, I should have much preferred to retain the office I am now about to vacate, and have remained among you: but the people have, without my solicitation, seen fit to elevate me to another, and although I fear I am not qualified to discharge the great and important duties imposed upon me, yet be assured, fellow citizens, I shall endeavor to fulfil them *without regard to fear, favor, or affection for any one.*—*President Polk's Farewell to the People of Baton Rouge, January 25, 1849.*

☞ The President e'ect left Nashville on the 8th inst., and would reach Louisville yesterday evening if nothing occurred to hinder the progress of the boat.

GUIZOT'S NOTION OF WASHINGTON.

Guizot, since his expulsion from France by an indignant people, over whom he attempted to tyranize after the manner of Richelieu, has been engaged in writing about Washington.

He says of Washington, that "he founded 'the political liberty, at the same time as the national independence of his country.'" This will be news to the American people, and if Washington were living, it would be news to him, too.

It seems to be utterly impossible for Europeans to understand American liberty.—They judge of it as a thing which, they think must have of necessity some resemblance to European liberty, and hence the errors of their opinions and views of it.—American liberty is a system of laws and constitutions which spring from the consent of the governed and which are the expression of the general sentiment obtained in a direct form through the representatives of the people. European liberty is the mere relaxation of the will of the governing power, which claims to rule the people through divine right. The former is the act of the people, the latter is the act of the usurper. The idea of American liberty is, that all governing power derives its existence from the consent of the governed. That of European liberty is, that it is a boon granted by the Governor. Hence we read in European writers of one man founding political liberty, founding national independence.

No one man founded political liberty in America, no one man founded its national independence. These works were the rich fruits of a seed-time, in which every man, woman, and child in the American colonies took an active part, in which every man, woman, and child labored diligently for near two hundred years before the harvest was ready for the sickle. Guizot, with all his wisdom, does not understand the first principle of American liberty. It, however, reflects no discredit upon his mind. True liberty is not a thing to be learned by the application of the individual mind. It must be born with us, must grow up with us, must be a part of our existence. It is not to be wondered at, that a Frenchman cannot appreciate American liberty, when an Englishman fails to understand it. The harvest of American liberty would have been reaped in 1775, and would have been gathered and garnered in the seven years war that followed, if Washington had not lived, if none of his compeers had lived. Neither Washington nor they were necessary to the great work. The work itself, the spirit of the people of the American colonies, brought him and them upon the stage, and if they had not been among men, others would have been raised up to meet the emergency. God was in this thing of American liberty, as he is in all things. His instruments were present, and they obeyed, in all things they did, the promptness and impulses that governed and stimulated forward the handful of colonists, who threw off the yoke of bondage and asserted the principles of true human government set forth in the act declaring their independence. Washington founded not American liberty, founded not the national independence of America. The people of the American colonies did this work, and Washington was only the representative of their power. That he was pre-eminent among the eminent, both in counsel and in the field, is true, but American liberty is not the work of his wisdom or of his acts. It is the work, we repeat, of the whole American people, who spoke their thoughts and resolves through him. They founded their own political liberty, their own national independence, and have maintained both ever since and maintain both at the present time.

Our Senator, Gen. Cass.—The accomplished scholar—the able diplomatist and statesman—the man of the nation.

Gen. Zachary Taylor.—The President elect—the fame of his military genius and heroic achievements complete the page of his country's glory.

The above regular toasts were drunk at a complimentary dinner given recently in Lansing, Michigan, to Gen. Cass, by gentlemen without respect to party. We like these symptoms of a returning era of good feeling.

By the bye, I can inform you, that Mrs. Polk does not mean to be outdone by any entertainment that may be given to Gen. Taylor out of the White House.—Gen. Taylor has fought the great moral battle of "Mr. Polk's war;" and it is but proper that Mrs. Polk should acknowledge his gallantry.—*N. of the Balt. Sun.*

By which, we are to understand, we suppose, that Mrs. Polk intends to give the President elect a dinner or an evening party, before she leaves the White House.—If this be so, the compliment will be as gratifying, we have no doubt, to the gallant Hero for whom it is intended, as it will be honorable to the feelings of the fair donor.

Perhaps the influence of Colonel Bliss, growing ing out of his personal relations with the President elect, may be successfully invoked for the settlement of the difficulty about the rival inauguration balls, both of which are to be extensive ten dollar affairs. Let us have concession, union and harmony.—*G. F. Wash. Correspondent Baltimore Sun.*

The writer of the above paragraph is respectfully informed, on the part of the management of the *National Inauguration Ball*, that there is no *difficulty* whatever between them and the management of the *Whig Inauguration Ball*, and consequently there is nothing to settle, nothing to concede, nothing to harmonize.

MR. PRESTON'S BILL.

We really think, that Mr. Preston of Virginia has "hit the nail upon the head," in his Bill for settling the Mexican Territorial question, and we regret it is out of our power to reproduce his masterly speech, in exposition of the principles of the measure.—The bill boldly marches up to the emergency, and presents the only possible basis, in our opinion, upon which this Territorial question can be disposed of, with due respect to the rights of all parties. Here it is:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 7.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Congress doth consent that a new State may be erected out of and including all that territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement with the Republic of Mexico, concluded 2nd February, 1848, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the inhabitants of said territory, assembled by delegates in convention, as hereafter provided for that purpose, in order that the said State may be admitted into this Union.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following reservations and conditions: First, That the United States hereby unconditionally reserves to the Federal Government all right of property in the public domain, and other property ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace aforesaid, free from all taxes or assessments of any kind by the said State; and also, the power of disposing of the same, including the right of adjusting all claim and title to land derived from foreign Governments, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe. Second, That the new State shall be formed and its government adopted prior to the first day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1849.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the said first day of October, 1849, the said new State having been thus formed by the name and style of the State of California, and with the consent of the people thereof, shall be received and admitted into the Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acting Governor of California, so soon as he shall be provided with a copy of this act, to the end that the people may have an opportunity of establishing for themselves a constitution and a republican form of government for said State prior to the firs tday of October next, shall immediately proceed to lay off the country embraced within the limits of the proposed State, into convenient districts for the election of delegates to a convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution, and shall designate the time and place of holding the election in each district, appoint the officers to conduct the same, and prescribe the mode of making the returns thereof, and shall apportion the delegates, fifty in all, among the several districts, as near as may be, according to the number of legal voters in each; and he shall also designate the time and place for the assembling of said Convention. Every white male inhabitant of said Territory being an actual resident of the proposed State, and having attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at said election.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of California, when admitted into this Union, in conformity with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, and continue to be entitled, until the next general census, to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States; and in all other respects, as far as they may be applicable, the laws of the United States shall extend to, and have force in, the State of California.

GENERAL TAYLOR is expected at Cincinnati to-day, where great preparations have been made to receive him.—*Balt. Sun, Feb. 10.*

A mistake. The General will not reach that city before the 15th inst.

MADAME BISHOP'S CONCERT.

This lady gives a grand Concert at *Carusi's Saloon* this evening, as will be seen by reference to her card in another column. The musical world is all on the *qui vive* to hear her, as well it may be, seeing that such a bright star rarely crosses our meredian.—The entertainment promised on this occasion, is of the richest order of music, and we predict for her a crowded audience to be carried away with her magnificent voice, and with the thrilling tones of Bochsa's Harp.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 10, 1849.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing correspondence, the Protocol, etc., in relation to the treaty.

Mr. Foote, after making a motion to print twenty thousand extra copies, made remarks saying that an honorable Senator had put the Protocol in the hands of the Whigs, as a weapon to injure the President, and to conciliate, in advance, the next Administration.

Messrs. Clayton, Rusk, Bradbury, Dayton, Mangum, and other gentlemen participated in the debate. Several of them said that the existence of the Protocol was no secret; it was talked of before it had been brought to the notice of Congress.

The question was not taken on Mr. Foote's motion, and at an early hour the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications and for other purposes, was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, explained the objects of the bills heretofore introduced by him, viz: to enable the people of a portion of California to form a Government and to be admitted as a State into the Union; to arrange the boundary of Texas, by running her boundary through to the Pacific ocean, and to provide a territorial government for the remainder of the territory acquired from Mexico. This, he said, would give to the North territory enough for eight states as large as Massachusetts. He did not fear danger to the Union now, but, unless the exciting questions of the day were settled, the fraternal feeling which exists may be destroyed.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to the speech of Mr. Hunt, of New York, delivered nearly two months ago. He insisted that the people had not condemned the measures of the Administration in the Presidential election, and justified the President for levying duties in Mexico, and spending the money for the support of the army.

Mr. Boydon said that the President, under the plea of taxing the enemy, had laid duties on neutrals and on American citizens, and that he had spent without warrant of law.

Mr. Brown insisted that the President had committed no fault. If the commanding general had captured a thousand barrels of flour, what would have been said of him if he had refused to give the soldiers bread, telling them that they must wait for it to be appropriated by Congress? If, then, the President had the right to feed the army with the flour thus obtained, he had the right to spend the money collected for that purpose.

Mr. Hunt insisted that the people had condemned the measures of the present administration. They were tired of having a mere partisan administration; they did not ask the public patronage to be used for party purposes; therefore, they had elected a President, who would pursue a liberal and enlightened policy, acting for the benefit of all, for the country, without regard to any peculiar section. The Baltimore Convention set forth their principles; there was no occasion for the Convention at Philadelphia to declare the Whig principles; they were well known; their business was to nominate a President. The expression that the people had not condemned the measures of the Democratic party, filled Mr. Hunt with surprise.

The hour to which the debate was limited expired, when

The committee rose. The House passed the Fortification, and an adjournment succeeded.

Mr. Clay.

The Louisville Journal, of the 1st instant, announcing the election of this distinguished statesman to the Kentucky United States Senatorship, remarks as follows:—

"When, a few months ago, he (Mr. Clay) declined the proffer, made to him by Governor Owsley, of the seat in the Senate made vacant by Mr. Crittenden's resignation, he said or at least intimated that he would not hesitate to take a seat in that body if any great crisis seemed to demand his services upon a national theatre. From his willingness to go into the Senate at this time we may infer that he considers the controversy between the North and the South in relation to the Wilmot Proviso and other matters connected with slavery as constituting an important crisis, and that he feels a full confidence or at any rate entertains a strong hope of being able to settle that controversy without danger to the Union.

CALIFORNIA.

LETTER FROM THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

To the Editor of the National Whig:

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1849.

SIR:—A great number of persons proposing to themselves to go to Upper California, have written to me from different parts of the United States, to ask whether they would find any obstacle to their passage across Mexico in going from Vera Cruz or from Tampico to San Blas, or to Mazatlan, or from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and thence to Acapulco. They wish also to know whether they will be able to travel armed and in large parties.

Every foreigner, of what nation soever, not at war with Mexico, can pass across the territory of the Republic, in no matter what direction, without any hit or hindrance by the authorities, *provided always* that he carries his proper passports, or, if he be an alien resident in Mexico, his letter of protection.—As to carrying the arms necessary for his defence, every traveller has that right, but in some of the States, as a measure of police, it is provided that the political authority may give or may withhold the license of going armed; and he that does so without such license either becomes suspected, or is exposed to having his weapons seized by the police. I need not speak of the case of the political authorities refusing a license; for it is never refused except to persons suspected of being robbers or capable of committing disorders.

These are the provisions existing for ordinary cases. But that now presenting itself is, for Mexico, one altogether extraordinary and novel: a very numerous migration of foreigners, and foreigners but lately at war with her, which is about to pass across her territories, and wishes to do so in large parties of armed men. Is it, then, probable that the authorities of my country will adopt, or have already adopted, measures new and extraordinary, with a view to guarding against any disturbances which these emigrants might commit, any contest that might arise between them and other wayfarers, or the quiet country folks, or the people of the villages and hamlets through which they may pass. I am sure that there is in Mexico no ill-disposition towards foreigners, nor even towards citizens of the United States. I am equally confident that the greater part of the emigrants about to traverse the Mexican territories are honorable and peaceful men: but among those same emigrants there may well be some disorderly men, capable of committing excesses and acts of violence which will compromit not only them but their companions. It is to provide against such disorders that I suppose special measures of police will have been already taken in Mexico. What they are, I do not and cannot yet know, except, that, in general, they must be, such as the foreigners passing through the Mexican Republic on their way to Upper California will do well to respect and submit to. Indeed, the emigrants, let them be of what nation they may, will find in the laws and authorities of Mexico a complete guarantee for their lives, for their good, and for every thing that can, according to the laws of Mexico, be considered property.

It is probable that one of those measures of police which Mexico has adopted, or will adopt, will be that of forbidding that emigrants shall pass across her territories in parties more numerous than, in the judgment of her authorities, shall be necessary for their security. I consider it certain also, that it will not be permitted that the parties for emigrants should assume a military organization, nor acknowledge, among themselves, the command, rule, or superiority of one or more of their number over the rest. To allow this would be much the same as allowing foreign troops to pass across the Mexican territory; and this, under the constitution, the Government cannot permit, unless with the assent of the Congress.

Consuls and vice-consuls of the Mexican Republic are authorised to furnish passports to all foreigners going into Mexico. If foreigners about to do so take their departure from a port where there is no Mexican consulate, then they may take out passports from a consul or vice-consul of any nation in amity with Mexico.

Some persons have also inquired of me what route through Mexico to California I would recommend as the most advantageous.

To go from Tampico to the port of San Blas the emigrants will have to pass through regions little peopled, ill supplied with food, at some points almost destitute of water, so that they would have severe privations to encounter. By the way from the city of Mexico to Acapulco, in order to embark thence for their destination, they would have to pass through the populations of the south of Mexico; and I regard it as almost inevitable that quarrels and strife should spring up between the emigrants and the country people of these districts. In my opinion, the most advantageous route that emigrants can take is from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, through the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla; then through the Federal district, (the State of Mexico,) and the States of Queretaro, of Guanajuato, and of Jalisco, to Guadalajara, the capitol of the last; and thence to San Blas. It might seem preferable, the distance being shorter, to go to Guadalajara through the State of Michoacan; but this track, though nearer, offers few conveniences to the traveller.

These are, gentlemen, the only explanations which I can return to the many inquiries every day addressed to me from the various parts of the United States by persons desiring to migrate to Upper California. But I must remark, that as I have no instructions from my Government upon the matters, all that I have said is nothing but the expression of my individual opinions, and has, in no sort, an official character.

I pray, you, Mr. Editor, to give publicity, through your journal, to these explanations; and have the honor to be, your very humble servant,

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

Another Blow at Proscription.

IN SENATE FEBRUARY 9.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Benton:

Resolved, That the 4th rule which provides for choosing the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant-at-arms, and Doorkeeper on the second Monday of the first session of every Congress, be repeated.

Mr. Breese asked for an explanation of the resolution.

Mr. Benton said that experience had satisfied him that it would be an advantage to have no periodical election, except of the highest officers. The elections were always in their hands. Although he had come to the determination to have nobody applying to him for offices, he had found that he could not keep clear of them. He believed it was a fact that individuals would apply for offices a year in advance. It was not right that the officers engaged in the performance of their duties should be undermined during the whole period of their service. These applicants would apply for the highest offices, beginning at the top and coming down the ladder. It was like falling from a tree. They would catch at the upper limbs, and falling of that, would endeavor to seize upon every limb until they fell to the ground. For a long time senators had been clear of all the importunities of this kind—so long as the old rule continued in force. But from the time they had adopted the rule now in force, there had been a concentration of all the rejectives in the United States, almost, thrown upon the Senate. He hoped the Senate would abolish the rule, and free themselves of these importunities and applications for offices. He had been against the rule from the first. By adopting the resolution they would free themselves from all this vexation, and the applicants of all their anxiety, and still would retain in their own hands the full right to discharge any incompetent officer.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Chloroform a Mechanical Power.

The ministry of the Marine have caused to be constructed for the use of the navy, by M. Charles Beslay, an engine to which either in the first instance, and then chloroform, might be applied as the motive power, it has lately been tried before a commission composed of scientific men, and found to be, in a mechanical point of view, perfectly efficient. But, before bringing it into general use, it was necessary to ascertain that the emanation from the use of the chloroform on board the ship would not be injurious to the health of the crews. To this end, an experiment was made on Monday, under the direction of Lieutenant Lafond of the navy, and in the presence of M. Quoy, inspector-general of the medical branch of the marine service, and, in the result, the operation appeared to be conclusively favorable.—*Paris Paper.*

Steamboat Sunk.

The little steamer General Taylor, which has been serviceably employed for some time past in running as a packet between here and Smithfield, we regret to state, was sunk on her return from Smithfield on Wednesday, in consequence of running against an oyster bank. Captain Clark, crew and passengers were taken off in boats which came to their assistance.—*Norfolk Herald, Feb. 9.*

Aunt Betsey tells a story of one of her near neighbors, when she lived in the country, who was "meaner than parsley." "Why," she says, "whenever he happened to get hold of a half dollar, he would give it such a squeeze that the poor eagle would squeal out almost."

A Lady's Experience of California.

The following letter, from a lady at San Francisco to a friend in Salem, was written, as will be seen from its date, before the discoveries of gold in California. It has, however, a value of its own, which, we think, will cause it to be read with general interest:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1848.

When I wrote you last, we expected to have gone upon a farm, at a beautiful place called San Jose, about 50 miles from this, situated on the same Bay. My husband, however, finds that he can get along so well here for the present, that we have decided to remain, at least a few months, where we now are. San Francisco is a pretty place; growing rapidly in importance as a mercantile city, and with a perfectly healthy climate. During the summer, the mornings are warm and pleasant till 12 o'clock—then a strong north-westerly wind sets in from the sea, which if you attempt to brave, requires you to put on your warmest clothing. Fires are necessary during the evenings the whole year round. Rain seldom falls during the summer; the rainy season being from December to March. These uncomfortable northwesters are only felt in this place, and to an extent of about 30 miles in the neighborhood—beyond that, and at San Jose, and other places on the Bay, the climate is described as unequalled by that of farfamed Italy. The luxuriance of vegetation surpasses anything I have ever seen. The fields are abounding in wild flowers, equal to any raised in a garden; and presenting to the eye every variety of color and form. Yesterday afternoon, we rode out about five miles into the country, and I think I never saw anything so beautiful in my life. Such noble hills and lovely vales! I wish you could have been with us to enjoy the beauty of the scene.

In one direction, as far as the eye could reach, the ground was covered with small yellow blossoms, which, as the sun poured his departing rays upon them, glistened like gold. In another spot, the ground appeared covered with unsullied snow, from the number of delicate white flowers, which grew in wild profusion—while the hills were, many of them, of the richest shade of purple, from the quantity of wild lupin with which they were covered. Groves of wild heliotrope line either side of the road nearly the whole distance to the mission, perfuming the air with their fragrance. Strawberry vines overrun the country; and we gathered a few days since, about a dozen ripe berries. Soon they will be abundant. Wild gooseberry bushes, too, grow in great profusion. The fruit is small; but by cultivation would be greatly improved. By and by, we shall have abundance of fine peaches, melons, pears, and apples. Living is at present very high; but residents are now turning their attention to gardening, raising of produce, &c., so that by and by, we hope to have everything at reasonable rates. I have been offered two fine milch cows for an article which cost $10, and intend to close the bargain as soon as I can ride out and choose my cows from a herd of fifty or more. Butter sells at 50 cents a pound; eggs at 75 cents a dozen; fowls at 50 to 75 cents each. I purchased four when I arrived here, and now have quite a young brood. The great drawback to domestic comforts is the want of servants. The Chinese boy whom we brought with us as a cook, has been enticed away, by the offer of thirty dollars a month, which is the usual price of a good cook. We hope, however, that with the increase of emigration, this evil will also be remedied. I have found a very kind friend in the wife of the principal physician here, Mrs. F. They are both persons of intelligence and refinement—South Carolinians by birth—but the Doctor was educated in Paris. The society is rapidly improving; and is even now much better than is to be met with in most of our Western States.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Gold Regions!--Important Correspondence.

Among the mass of correspondence from the gold region, we have seen nothing which has afforded us more gratification, or so fully convinced us of the existence of *piles* of gold in those diggins, as the following letters, from Terence Mahony, and James Dobbs, Esquires:

SACKRYMENTO DIGGINS, Oct. 28th, 1848.

To Tim Flaherty:

Howly Moses!—Tim, as soon as you read this bit of a note and come out at wonst. Rite forenenst me where I sit composing over this letther there's a fortune to be got for the mere siffthing. The sands is all goold powther. Och! if you could only see how beautiful it sishines in the sun. An' thin the depth of it. It goes clane down to the centre ov the world. The mountains, Tim, has vains, and ivery vain is full of the circulatin' majium. Wouldn't you like to bleed them vains, ould boy? We've no horses here 'ceptin' mules, and, as soon as one ov the boys gets a load he puts it on the back ov the donkey and carries it to the *ass sayers*. The ass sayers, ye see, is the jintlemen as informs ye whether the goold's the rale stuff, or only iron pitaties. Ye see there's a desavin kind o' goold they call iron pitaties. It's an invenshun of the ould surpint, and if you put it in the fire it vanishes in a thick smoke with an' onfarnal smell of sulfir. Howen be about us!

It's a fine healthy region is the Sackrymunto—There's no disease 'cept the shaking ager; and the fits come on first rate whin there's any siffthing to be done. As soon as one o' the boys get the shake on him they just pass the siffther in his fists, and he'll make a small fortin afore the trimble's off ov him.

We're all rale demmicrats out here, Tim. While I'm writing ov this letther on the side ov my hat—bad luck to the crown there's to it—I can see one of the captins ov the New York melisha washing the goold in the Sackrymento without a screen o' breeches on him, savin' your presence. Even the misthinaries dip like toughtotters all the week, and deliver mighty improvin' discoorsers to the Haythen on the unrighteousness of mammon on a Sunday. The Injuns is icensed in this way wid' the sinfulness of riches, and sells it cheap to save their sowls.

Don't delay comin' Tim. If you havn't the tirteens to pay your passidge, concale yourself in' the howld ov the ship an' don't come out till the hunger dhrives you. Maybe its a bating you'll get, but niver mind that. Tell 'em you can't swim, an' they wont be so onhuman as to trow you overboard.

Remember me to Biddy, the darlin', an' tell her if she'll put the breeches on her she can make hapes of money here, for she knows how to use a spade, an' its aster diggin' the goold than cuttin' turf in Kilkenny. But she'd better not be afther coming in her natural duds, for site of a pettycoat might breed a ruction in the sittlement.

Intendin' to adthress yez agin' shortly on the state of picayunemy affairs in this country,

I remain, yer affeckshynit cozzen,

TERENCE MAHONY.

☞ The second letter is from Mr. Dobbs, and it being addressed to his *confidential* and *sleeping* partner, can be relied upon:

VALLEY OF THE SACKERMENTO, Nov. 6,—

BELUVVED MOGGY—This comes to inform you that I'm sho'oling gold, and so is bruther Tummus. I wish thou was nobbut here, old lass. Eh! my stars, but it 'ud make thy eyne as big as saucers to see the great gobs o' gold 'at comes up wi' every sho'olful a' muck! why a bairn might make a ten pound note a day, wi' a common ditching spade and a Lancashire porridge-bowl and an old cullender. The Hinjuns the domm'd fules—sells a pund on't for a chaw o'bakkur' or a noggin o'yill. I shall be whoam about June with ten thousand paunds, and then we'll gang back to Holdham an' keep a coach an' four, an swig double lice every day, an play c'll un' tommy, old lass. Don't take in no more rags, nor mak' no more carpets. I'll mak' a lady on you, domn'd if I don't.

Yours til deth,

JAMES DOBBS.

Important from Mexico.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 1st inst. of the U. S. schooner Arispe, dates from Tampico to the 23d ult. have been received.

A serious difficulty had occurred between General Guerero, the commandant of the port of Tampico, and Captain Carr, acting U. S. quartermaster at that place. The commandant had ordered Captain Carr to quit the city within a specified time, saying that the time allowed in the treaty of peace for the removal of the United States property had expired.—This order Captain Carr refused to obey, saying he was acting under the orders of his government, and would not leave unless expelled by force; whereupon the commandant ordered out all the troops in the city, to the number of 400, but at this juncture the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga entered the harbor, when the troops retired into their quarters. Captain Carr and Mr. Chase, the American consul, went on board the Saratoga, which set sail for Vera Cruz, the rendezvous of the gulf squadron, which it was supposed would proceed to Tampico, in order to settle the difficulty.

Eel Fascinated by a Snake.

On approaching an almost dry drain, I saw a snake slowly extending his coils, raising his head, and steadily gazing on what I saw to be an eel of about a foot in length. The eel was directly opposed to the snake, and glance seemed to meet glance, when the snake, having gained the requisite proximity darted on the eel and caught it about an inch behind the head, and carried it off; but the captor was soon himself the captive, for with a blow on his head I secured both.—*Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

The mutes of the Albany Institution for deaf and dumb recently carried a bill through the House of Assembly, in double quick time, by visiting the House when the bill was read.

The hero Micanopy who defied the power of the United States for many years in Florida, and who led on the massacre of the lamented Dade, is dead.

The New York Scientific American of the 10th inst., is a rich number—rich in new scientific information. We regard this hebdomadal as the very best scientific paper in the Union.

Hon. Washington Hunt is to be the new Comptroller of New York. We are glad to see our friends in New York putting forward there best men for public places.

Mr. Weller, the Commissioner to run the line between Mexico and the United States has appointed Mr. H. H. Robinson, Editor of Lancaster Ohio Eagle his Secretary.

From the Epilogue to Doctor Birch and his Young Friends.

THE MORAL OF LIFE.

* * * * * * *

I'd say, we suffer and we strive
Not the less nor more as men than boys;
With grizzled beards at forty-five,
As erst at twelve, in cardiuroys.
And if, in time of sacred youth,
We learned at home to love and pray,
Pray Heaven, that early Love and Truth
May never wholly pass away.

And in the world, as in the school,
I'd say, how fate may change and shift;
The prize lie sometimes with the fool,
The race not always to the swift.
The strong may yield, the good may fall,
The great man be a vulgar clown,
The knave be lifted over all,
The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design?
Blessed be He who took and gave!
Why should your mother, Charles, not mine,
Be weeping at her darling's grave?*
We bow to Heaven that willed it so,
That darkly rules the fate of all,
That sends the respite or the blow,
That's free to give or to recall.

* * * * * * * *

So each shall mourn, in life's advance,
Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed,
Shall grieve for many a perfect chance,
And longing passion unfulfilled;
Amen! whatever fate be sent,——
Pray God the heart may kindly glow,
Although the head with cares be bent,
And whitened with the winter snow.

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part,
And bow before the Awful Will,
And bear it with an honest heart.
Who misses, or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentlemen, or old or young!
(Bear kindly with my humble lays)—
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas-days;
The shepherds heard it overhead—
The joyful angels raised it then;
Glory to Heaven on high, it said,
And peace on earth to gentle men.

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*C. B. ob. 29 Nov., 1848. æt. 42.

From the N. Y. Scientific American, Feb. 10th.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending January 30, 1849.

To E. L. Evans, of Mount Holly, N. J. for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented January 30, 1849.

To Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham, England, for improvement in the reduction of Ores. Patented in England Nov. 18, 1847. In the United States Jan. 30, 1849.

To John P. Hayes, of Boston, Mass. for improvement in Baking Apparatus. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Jacob G. Day, of Brooklyn, N. Y. for improvement in Rail Road Trucks. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Alpheus Nettleton, of Springfield, Mass. for improvement in Dumping Cars. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To H. G. Tyer and J. Helm, of New Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in the manufacture of India Rubber. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Jos. Feinour, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To R. D. Granger, Albany, N. Y., for improvement in Cooking Stoves, (two patents.) Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To John L. Gerow, of Marlborough, N. Y. for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To A. S. Grenville, of Westboro, Mass., for improved Lubricating Compound. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To James Ruggles, of Philadelphia, Penn. for improvement in the manufacture of Vinegar. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Samuel Jack, 2d. of Richmond, Me., for Combined Spring Rock Drilling Machine. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Charles A. Lent, of Newark, N. J., for improved Machine for making Suspender Buckles.—Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To John Sourbeer, of Mountjoy Township, Penn., for improvement in Flood Fences. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Frederick Harbach, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improved Multiple Grate Furnace for Locomotive Boilers. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To Adam Hay, of Newark, N. J., for improved Hinged Claw Wrench. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To H. C. Brown, of Xenia, Ohio, for improved Roller Weather Strip. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To John S. Hall, of Columbus, Ohio, for Mill for rolling irregular shapes by means of a cam pattern. Patented Jan. 30, 1849.

To William Stephenson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Jan. 30, 1649.

The amount raised for the wife of John Mitchell is $10,000.

Another lady recently crossed the Niagara Falls suspension bridge in a carriage at a full trot.

Corn cobs make a better fire than charcoal.

The Winchester Republican says, in relation to the slavery humbug, that old Zack's coming, and that it will soon be over. That's true.

They are going to carve a new County out of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland and Alleghany Counties, Pa.

The People of Union Town, Pa., without respect to party, have made the most brilliant arrangements to receive Gen. Taylor.

The Stockbridge Indians have ceded to the United States their land along the East Bank of Fox River, 40 miles from Green Bay.

Twenty-one thousand of the fifty six thousand dollars robbed from the President of the Chester Bank, Pa., have been recovered.

John Mitchell Kemble has writ en a history of the English Commonwealth down to the Norman Conquest.

They are goingto revise the Constitution of Michigan.

Professor Morse at nine years of age was a compositor in a printing office.

Plaster of Paris mixed with indian meal and boiled well, will be readily eaten by rats and will immediately kill them.

The animals in the Zoological Gardens in London are made to fast on Sundays.

Nine persons recently died near Baton Rouge by by being poisoned with the water from a well in which was found an old copper kettle.

A man was recently killed in Coos County, N. H. by two catamounts.

Mr. Giddings a day or two ago presented the petitions of 9000 white women praying that the 1,500,000 black female slaves may be emancipated!

They say, that the son of Louis XVI. has been discovered at Green Bay in the person of a Mr. Williams.

There are one million of bushels of wheat in store on the lakes.

The whigs of the 18th Congressional District of Connecticut, have nominated Charles Chapman as a candidate for the next Congress.

A soldier in California writes to the *Washington Union*, that more than half of what is supposed to be gold, proves to be iron pyrites.

The American Army and Navy have cost, during the last sixty years, $685,930,80 2!

The U. S. screw steamer Allegheny wasnt Lisbon Dec. 22nd, 1848, and the frigate United States was at Cadiz, Dec. 20th, 1848.

President Polk managed to get out of the Mexicans in the late war, four millions of dollars by his mode of contributions.

The California crusade is so extensive that it is impossible for the press to keep up with the movement.

Great frauds have been committed in forged land warrants in payment of military bounties.

Professor Loche says, his magnetic clock is different from any thing of the kind ever invented and is far more useful.

The Washington train was thrown from the track near Baltimore, on the evening of the 9th inst.—but nobody was hurt.

One individual in Maryland has given the Methodist Protestant Church in that State $2500.

City Intelligence.

A white man, named Francis Hodgkins, was arrested last night by Messrs. Handy and Wallard, and committed by Justice Goddard, in default of bail, to answer to the charge of stealing about a hundred dollars worth of boots and shoes from Mr. Edmonston, on Seventh Street, near E street, a few nights since. Two pairs of boots were recovered. A black boy was the assistant in the work of robbing, but as he is a slave, and was promised exemption from punishment if he gave a clue to the robbery, he will not be punished by the lash of the law. His master, no doubt, will make his back acquainted with the material out of which shoes are manufactured.

Sack, a slave of Mr. Harbough, was also arrested on the same charge, he having two pair of boots in his possession, the property of Mr. Edmondston, which were identified by him. Things looking rather suspicious, Sack was detained for a further examination.

Jeff, a slave was arrested on the same charge, but as no evidence could be found against him, he was discharged.

Robert Bruce, free negro, was also arrested for being concerned in the same robbery, but for want of evidence was discharged.

WATCH RETURNS.—*Feb. 10th.*—Dennis Costenoro, (white,) came in for lodgings—departed in the morning.

Milly Lee, (free colored,) brought in for being disorderly and out after hours—gave security and paid costs.

John Lawrance, (free colored,) was kicking up a row in the street at a late hour, when he was taken in charge by the watchman, and carried to head quarters—in the morning gave security and paid costs.

Feb. 11th—Adam Langdon (white,) came in for lodging and took his leave in the morning.

Cornelius Savage, (white,) came in for lodgings, left in the morning.

Dennis Castelle, (white) came in for lodging, left in the morning train of cars for New York.

Rev. Dr. Francis Weber (white) from Germany, found drunk and disorderly in the street at a very late hour, was required to give security for his good behaviour in default of which the *Rev. Dr.* was committed to the work house for twenty days.

John Stewart, (white) found laying drunk in the street, not being able to walk, was brought to the watch house in a wheelbarrow, roaring like a mad bull: in default of security was committed to the work house for twenty days.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about three o'clock on Sunday morning in the frame building situated on the corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, which was entirely destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. Wheatly as a dying establishment, and J. D. Clark, esq., as a magistrate office; the back part of the building was used as a marble shop by Mr. A. A. Rutherford, who had much of his marble broke by removal. He is, we are glad to learn, fully insured.

ADELPHI.—On Saturday night Mr. Bradshaw appeared in the character of Macbeth before a respectable audience, in which character he was well supported by that favorite actress Mrs. H. F. Nichols as Lady Macbeth.

Mr. Burke also appeared in his unrivalled character of Dickory, and made Nicodemus "a ghost in in spite of himself."

The celebrated Tragedian, Mr. J. B. Roberts, has been engaged, and will shortly make his first appearance in this Theatre.

The proprietors, Messrs. Brown & Nichols, deserve great praise for their exertion to please the friends and admirers of the drama in this city.

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

G Weems Md, W Gould, Va, D Scott, Md, O Miller Pa, Mrs Miller, do, Col Cheatham, Tenn, B B Renolds do, Y W Ewing, Mo, J H Allums, La, T F Cobb, Md, S S Mussey, D C, E Eversfield, Md, W Mitchell, Tenn, J C Whiten, do, HE Grennier, N Y, B Dix N Y, C Dewing, do, R Delver, Pa, M Tolen, N J, R R Rodgers, Pa, C White, do, R Josselyn, Mass, W Dim, and Lady, N Y, Miss Door, Pa, W Steele, West Indies, R C Wood, do, W C Barney, Del, Capt J H Berrett, Mass, R Ray, D C, J Brees, do, P Brees do, R Bowie, Md, T Weems; do, R A Scantland, U S N, J D Legare, do, J Spencer, Indiana, H Harris, Md, S G Harris, Md, C Semster, do, A Cliffnee, do, H A Dinger, N Y, W Winston, Va, T Breston, Md, S Reves do

Coleman's Hotel.

(BY C. W. BLACKWELL.)

E Physic, Pa, L Carr, do, F Slaughter, Va, S H Head, Mass, J S Watson, do, A E Harvey, N Y, G S Allen, Md, J Stewart, N Y, H A Dingee, la, J J Watson, Mass, J Leavitt, N Y, R Bull, do, J W Blakely, Del, J Bennet, Pa, P Lamb, Pa, M Mattloch, do, J W Coggers, N Y, G S Miller, do, C H Cartec, Md, E K Collins, N Y, J C Picks, Mass, J E Henry & Lady, N Y, C E Hopkins, do, W Day, Va, Wm Wetherly, N Y, W B Geuld, do, C D Drake, Ohio, J S Thay