DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1849.

We call the attention of Mr. Wallach to the fact, that in the published account of the Inauguration procession, no place has been assigned to the distinguished Vice President elect, nor any mention whatever made of his name.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. Jefferson Davis for a MS. copy of his address to the President elect and of the substance of the President elect's reply, on the occasion of the ceremony of official notification by the joint committee of Congress to Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, of their election to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

☞The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, *democrat*, advises President Taylor to do as President Jackson did—discard all cliques and kitchen cabinets. That's decidedly the richest political joke of the season!

Immediately after the nomination of General Taylor at Philadelphia, Mr. Crittenden proclaimed in this city, and on his return to Kentucky, that a new order of things was to take place under the brave old chieftain, if he were elected. Proscription itself was to be proscribed, and no public officer was to be molested on account of his political opinions. —*Union, of yesterday.*

Mr. Crittenden did avow such sentiments, and they were responded to by the country, in the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR, and we ask the *Union* to point out when and where Gov. Crittenden has changed his opinion of the old Chieftain?

And from the time of his nomination to his election, General Taylor himself professed the same lofty and ennobling sentiment. Often did he declare, orally and by letter, that he "had no enemies to punish" that he would be the President of the people, and not of a party."—*Ibidem.*

True as holy writ—and we defy the *Union* to adduce any evidence, that the President elect has ever held sentiments the reverse of these, has ever said, that he would punish men who voted against him or thought differently from him, that he would be the President of a party, of a faction, or that he had enemies to punish. These doctrines are none of his. They belong to the expiring dynasty and with it, we trust they will die forever.

He even went so far as to declare, in a published letter, that he would have as freely accepted a nomination of the democratic convention at Baltimore, as the whig convention at Philadelphia.—*Ibidem.*

True again as holy writ—and if the Democratic Convention had tendered him their nomination, instead of Gen. Cass, he would have accepted it, as freely as he did accept the nomination of the Charleston Democratic Convention for President on the same ticket with Gen. Butler for Vice President. We have yet to see the evidence, that the President elect has ever failed to do what he has said he will do. The country has every confidence in his word, if the *Union* has not.

Thus did he invite his opponents, in office as well as out, to a free and independent expression of opinion. And everywhere, and by all his supporters, his election was advocated on the express ground, among others, that public officers were not to be molested because they were opposed to him politically.—*Ibid.*

And relying upon his word, public officers took ground against or for him with a freedom unusual in the history of the last twenty years. It is true, General CASS did not extend the same invitation to public officers. If he had done so, we think, that the country would have witnessed nearly the whole official body going for General TAYLOR, but as it was, we had many instances of sturdy independence among them. Without being invidious, we may mention the example of Ex-Senator NORVELL, of Michigan But President TAYLOR is not the man to act in the teeth of his professions. The Presidents of the last score of years were familiar with such tactics. They are abhorent to the man of truth whom the people and not the politicians have made their President.

If General Taylor was publicly and solemnly pledged to any course of action, it was that he should not proscribe his political opponents.—*Ibid.*

And he will keep his pledge faithfully, to the great discomfiture of the *Union* and the Democratic ultras, who would give their eyes if he would violate it. The *Union*, throughout the whole of the article, from which we extract to-day, is arguing, seemingly, against proscription for opinion's sake, but the *animus* of his arguments is palpably in favor of the proposition. We tell the *Union*, that its logic is false, and that it will have its labor for its pains.

Yet, what do we now witness in this city? Hundreds, aye, thousands of greedy partisans, who have come here from all parts of the country to demand office at the hands of Gen. Taylor—to demand that he shall proscribe and turn out of office those who have honestly and independently opposed his election, and have thus done what Gen. Taylor himself invited them to do.—*Ibidem.*

There is no denying this fact. It is self-evident, but does it follow, we ask the *Union*, in all soberness, that the President elect will proscribe and turn out of office, those who have honestly and independently opposed his election? This is the question. We unhesitatingly answer—no. No man will be removed for opinion's sake, under the new administration. Removals will be made only for cause—not for *cause of excuse*, as is the practice under the present reign—but for such cause as the public sense of justice will approve in every instance.

Not only have this myriad of famished expectants come up from the cities and villages of the Union clamoring for office, but the public press, and honorable members of Congress of the whig party, are loud in their demands for the proscription and removal of of their democratic opponents.—*Ibidem.*

It is a common practice for office-holders, and particularly those who are incompetent, to call all applicants for public employment "famished expectants," but we are sure, that such tactics will not succeed in diverting the attention of the administration from the existence of incompetency, no matter in what branch of the public service it may be found. Yet we do ny that the cry of proscription of democrats for opinions' sake, is so universal as the Union would have us believe, but be it so or not, we have the word of President Taylor against the practice, and if the Union does not confide in it, the people did, when they made him President.

These men, and these presses, thus not only prove their hollow-hearted hypocrisy in denouncing proscription during the canvass, but they shamelessly demand of the brave old soldier who has elevated *them* to power through the instrumentality of the glorious military reputation which *he* won by serving in a war which *they* opposed, to *falsify* his *pledged* word, and to become the ruthless executioner of all those in office who differ with him politically, and who have honestly opposed the elevation of the whig party to power in his person.—*Ibidem.*

The presses and the men, who shall make any such demand upon President Taylor, will get just such a reply as Santa Ana got, when he asked the old Hero to let him pass the strait of Angostura; but we deny that the Whig masses entertain any such idea. It is Whig doctrine, that the public offices are public trusts and that a President should administer them for the good of the whole people, and let ultra Whig politicians do what they may in contradiction to their professions, the Whig people will expect President Taylor to keep his word, and what is more, he will do it without fear or favor for any one.

Will that delicate and proud sense of honor which we have been taught to believe always actuates the soldier's bosom, and which we are bound to believe controls Gen. Taylor, permit him to submit to such degradation? Will he distinguish the commencement of his administration by a disgraceful falsification of his public pledges?—*Ibidem.*

If the soldier's "delicate and proud sense of honor" could have found a place in the *Union's* bosom, we are sure, it would never have propounded these indelicate questions. If the *Union* believes what it says of President Taylor, it knows that it is impossible for him to falsify his word. President Taylor is a soldier, whose motives of action, we fear, can never be appreciated by the selfish politician.

But there are some reasons which might authorize us to infer that those who suppose Gen. Taylor will falsify his public pledges, and thus prove to the world that he is the bigoted partizan, and not the proud and honorable soldier which he would fain have the world believe, may be disappointed. Those reasons are briefly these: He owes his elevation to the policy of the democratic party. The democratic party of the Union supported the *cause* which gave him the opportunity to acquire all his glory and renown as a soldier, and thus secured his elevation to the presidency. They provided him with means to fight his battles, and rejoiced in his victories. Their hearts were in the cause in which his services were employed, and his success obtained, and they exulted in the achievements which crowned him with laurels and covered their country with glory. More than that—many democrats voted for him.—*Ibidem.*

We are rejoiced that the *Union* finds some resting place for the sole of its foot.—In the above paragraph, it pleads ably for President TAYLOR's consistency, and we trust that a few more such sound reflections will begin to relieve the *Union* of all doubt in the premises. But while we agree with the *Union*, that it was the war with Mexico, that proved to the world what a man ZACHARY TAYLOR was and is, we must deny to the Democratic party the sole credit of that war. The Whig party did quite as much as the Democratic party to sustain and carry on the war. Ultras of both parties carried their opposition to it, to an inexcusable, but, we believe, an honest extent.—The Democratic leaders never intended the war to make a ZACHARY TAYLOR, but Providence took it out of their hands and raised up a weapon to chasten their unholy ambition. The war that President POLK made to make him President a second term, unmade him.

He must be conscious that the Whigs in mass, particularly in the Middle and Northern States, were not only opposed to the war with Mexico, but they openly expressed their traitorous wishes that he might be defeated and his army destroyed. They desired his defeat and disgrace, and if it had been in their power, they would have accomplished their wicked and awful ends; and thus would Gen. Taylor's political aspirations have been buried in the same grave with his military fame and reputation.—*Ibid.*

This libel upon the Whig masses in the Middle and Northern States is too stale for refutation at this late day. The result of the election is sufficient to disprove it. But we would repectfully suggest to the *Union*, whether it would not be wiser in that paper to avoid charging the Whig party with desiring Gen. TAYLOR's defeat and disgrace in the field. People who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.—There is a deep seated feeling in the country, that it was the administration of Mr. POLK, that desired to defeat and disgrace General TAYLOR before Monterey and at Buena Vista. The *Union* may labor till doomsday, and it can never extricate the administration of its friend and patron from this Nessus-like shirt, in which it is bound up body and limb.

We cannot perceive how, on any known principles of human action, General Taylor can sympathise with a party that has been guilty of such conduct, although he has received their reluctant support, and therefore we have a right to believe *a priori* that the President elect will not falsify his professions and dishonor himself, by proscribing the party who have opposed the elevation of the whig party to power in his person, but who have not been hostile to him personally.—*Ibidem.*

If President Taylor cannot sympathise with the Whig party, we do not see how he can sympathise with the Democratic party. There are certainly more points of agreement between him and the Whigs, than between him and the Democrats. But the President's duties are not to sympathise with this or that party. They are to execute the office, with reference to the interests of the whole people. The country has been cursed with party Presidents long enough. Taylor was never a party General, and it is not in his nature to be a party President. But he says he is a Whig—though not an ultra Whig, and in this declaration, there are quite *known principles* enough of *human action* to enable us to perceive how he can sympathise with Whigs, at least, like himself. But the *Union* says that Democrats have no hostility to President Taylor personally. We request the reader to note this admission.

We have never, in our long political experience, witnessed a more proscriptive spirit among the leaders as well as the masses of the whig party, than now pervades their ranks. Their thirst for the blood (political, we mean) of their opponents, is fierce and insatiable. Many of them are even so indecent as to prescribe to democrats in office the precise time when they are to be removed. This rancorous spirit of political proscription pervades the halls of Congress, the clubs of this city, and the horde of office-seekers who throng its now crowded thoroughfares. They have their victims marked, and their successors designated.—*Ibidem.*

Our political experience does not date as far back as that of the *Union's*, but without going farther back than the advent of Mr. Polk's administration, we think the proscriptive spirit of that era will fully compare in point of ferocity with that of which the *Union* complains. But the proscriptive spirit of democrats is no justification of a similar spirit among Whigs, because we teach and preach, that it ought to be put down, we believe Mr. Polk determined to put it down, and did succeed in putting it down for fifteen days, after which he had to give way before the pressure, but fortunately for the country President Taylor is not a man like Mr. Polk. *He never surrenders.*

We have no doubt all this will disgust General Taylor when he is overwhelmed (as he will be after the 4th of of March) with proofs of the existence of such a spirit among his followers. But we fear he will yield to it. He will surround himself with whigs, "ultra" enough to comply with the demands of whig partisans, and he will have to yield; or he will have to display more nerve and firmness than he exhibited upon the bloody field of Buena Vista. He has worse *Mexicans* to fight here than he had in Mexico.—*Ibidem.*

We believe the *Union* had great fears, that Gen. Taylor would yield to Santa Ana at Buena Vista, would be defeated at Palo Alto, and it prepared his coffin for him, in case of defeat, but the doubter had to sleep in the bed made for himself. So it will be now, for President Taylor's nerve and firmness have never been known to desert him.

But General Taylor may disappoint us, and many of his *new* professedly devoted and ardent admirers. He has his destiny in his own hands. He can make himself beloved and respected by his countrymen, or he can upset, in a civil career of four years, all the glory he has gained in a long life of military service, and thus put an end to the line of "heroic" Presidents. He stands now more in need of the promptings of his good genius than at Buena Vista. We shall see if the MAN is equal to the CRISIS.—*Ibidem.*

Zachary Taylor has hitherto proved himself to be more than equal to every crisis, that has arisen in his life, and it is not a probable thing, that the promptings of his good genius will desert him in a crisis, that has so little of a crisis about it as hardly to deserve the name. He has only to put in requisition a modicum of that common sense, which distinguishes him so pre-eminently above other men, and what the *Union* calls a crisis will prove to be an every day occurrence.

Personally, if we may dare to mix up our own feelings with such high matters, we have not the slightest unkind feeling towards the President elect. His manners are calculated to win upon one; but he is in so new a position—all the habits of his life are so ill at ease with the great and fearful responsibilities of civil life—he is armed with so much power, with so startling an amount of official patronage—he is so diffident of his own abilities—so conscious of his own want of experience in such matters, that we tremble for the course which he is destined to pursue.—*Ibidem.*

It gives no ordinary pleasure to record the fact, that the venerable editor of the *Union* entertains so high a respect for the President elect personally. We are sure, the President elect will never forfeit it. Well may the editor of the *Union* say, that the manners of the President elect are calculated to win upon one. Indeed, we have yet to hear of the man, who has ever known General Taylor to entertain for him any other feelings personally than those of the highest admiration, and we live in the hope, that the time is not far distant when the editor of the *Union* will cease to tremble for the course which the President elect will pursue.

Fenelon says that truth in the ears of princes is the most precious, and yet the scarcest of all things; and it is the same case with all men in exalted stations and of exorbitant power. "Who will bell the cat?" Who will tell him the truth, stripped of all disguise and divested of all the incense of adulation? —*Ibidem.*

The experience of the *Union*, in trying to "bell the cat," we have no doubt, enables it to speak so feelingly of the difficulties attendant upon this task. Whoever may succeed in effecting this object during the coming four years, it is very certain that the *Union* did not succeed in the enterprise during the last four years.

The panorama around the General is of a nature to flatter him into a high opinion of his own consequence and of his own power. Such is its tendency with all men. We fear his inexperience. We fear the effects of that crowd of friends, some of them necessarily flatterers, who will surround him for the next month. They will ring in his ears an exaggerated description of the alleged proscription of the present administration.—*Ibidem.*

If the General had ever given any proofs or even signs of being carried away by the possession of power, or of a capability to be flattered, there might be some excuse for the *Union's* fears; but we should as soon think of charging him with a want of bravery as to indulge in the fears of our contemporary. As to exaggerating the proscription of the outgoing administration, that would be a difficult matter, for the truth in relation to it is exaggeration enough. But President Taylor has no enemies to punish, has no proscription to proscribe, no quarrels or wrongs to avenge. He will not proscribe for opinion's sake, but execute his office for the benefit of the whole people.

Prudence will at least dictate to him to wait for the truth—to beware of too early and too deep committals—to see how far these statements are colored or are true—and again to apply the tests of Thomas Jefferson: "Is a public officer honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the constitution?" We have no right to advise Gen. Taylor. We have opposed his election. We fear the measures of his administration may be such as to compel us to oppose it. But we disclaim all factious opposition. He might consider it presumption in us to pretend to advise him. Yet we do not hesitate to say boldly, that whilst it is the duty of every President to listen to applications, it is equally his duty and his interest to decide nothing hastily, and to commit himself to no man for office, until his mind has been maturely and perfectly made up, upon the best grounds, to confer it on him.—*Ibidem.*

Sound advice, every word of it! It is a great pity that it had not been given to Mr. Polk and insisted upon by the *Union*.—Who knows, if this had been done, that Mr. Polk's administration would not have been the death of proscription? But better late than never. The *Union* comes to the rescue and though it may be obliged to oppose the measures of the new administration, we are pleased to know, that we shall have so powerful an auxiliary as our venerable contemporary, in vindicating the President-Elect, from the assaults of the ultras of all parties, when he shall commence the glorious Whig work of destroying proscription for opinions' sake.

Two males in human shape are about to apply to the new Post-Master General, to remove the *Post-Mistresses* of Shellsburg and Blood Run Post offices, in Bedford County Pa., and to appoint them instead. Men who would be guilty of such an act, are unfit to be trusted with public monies, for if they would be instrumental in taking bread out of the widow's mouth, they would not hesitate to take money out of the public purse, if the opportunity offered.

Is the constitution to be violated? Are the constitutional powers of the President to be extinguished? Is the President to become a mere nose of wax—a mere automaton—in the hands of Congress? Washington boldly exercised the veto power. He complied with the requisitions of the constitution, and frankly and boldly recommended to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Does Mr. Clayton conceive that General Taylor will *emphatically approve the doctrines* of Washington, and "apply them again in the administration of the government," and "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," by virtually abandoning the veto, or refusing to recommend measures, lest he might "control the action of Congress?" We put the question freely, because our respect for the constitution is greater than our respect for any man.—*Union of yesterday.*

We repeat—the precepts of the Allison letter accord with the acts of President Washington, and we do not see the force of the *Union's* question. President Taylor does emphatically approve the doctrines of Washington and will apply them again in the administration of the government, and, by so doing, follow in the footsteps of the Father of his Country. An abandonment of the exercise of the veto power, a refusal to recommend measures were no part of Washington's administration and are not the doctrines of the Allison letter. The exercise of the veto power within the strict and palpable limits of the constitution, the recommendation of measures to Congress but not the pressing of them through that body by the influence of the Executive power, are the doctrines of the Allison letter and were the practice of Washington's administration.

We respectfully call Mr. Clayton's attention to what Washington did and what General Taylor has said; and we ask whether the President elect is about to abandon the propositions of the Allison letter, and to follow the example of his illustrious predecessor?—*Union of yesteday.*

The *Union's* question has no point. The propositions of the Allison letter accord with the acts of Washington, and there can therefore be no abandonment of the one for the other. The President elect, in carrying out the proposition of the Allison letter, will follow the example of the illustrious Washington.

Grant all the force which Mr. Clayton may claim for the deductions he draws from General Washington's Farewell Address—concede the force of Mr. Jefferson's remark—what then? Admit the propriety of guarding the Executive power from all excess and from all abuse—resist with all our might the augmentation of presidential power by Executive encroachment—what then, we ask?—*Ibid.*

We shall have an administration of public affairs, similar to that of WASHINGTON'S, and this is what the President elect has promised the country, he will bring about. We have full faith in his success.

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from on board the U. S. steam ship Alleghany at Lisbon the 15th of December. She was 52 days in getting from Rio de Janeiro. One of her seamen was killed on the voyage by another. The following is a list of her officers.

Wm. H. Hunter, Lieut. Comdg.; Wm. Reynolds, G. T. Colvocoresses, and J. Nicholson Barney, Lieuts.; Levi D. Slamm, Purser, Robert Woodworth, Surgeon; John A. Pettet, Ast. Surgeon; Somerville Nicholson, Acting Master; Alexander McCausland, Chief Engineer; R. B. Lowry, Passed Midshipman; G. B. Hodge, Henry Wilson, and J. J. Lamphin, Midshipmen; M. Quin, G. F. Hubbard, N. Patterson, P. C. Borgardus, J. Young, and A. H. Roane, Ast. Engineers; and J. Blair Pinkney, Captain's Clerk.

The *Union* admits, that Democrats, many Democrats voted for President TAYLOR, but thinks that the sequel will show, they made a great error. We are compelled to think otherwise, and we predict that the result will prove that the Democratic phalanx which voted for him had a better appreciation of the Old Hero than the *Union* and those Democrats who voted against him.—At all events, they voted for a man who is without a shadow of turning in his political path, and whose convictions have never been affected by the "noise and confusion" of events, however great.

☞The last Assembly of the season will take place this evening. A brilliant attendance is expected. Lenschow's celebrated Berlin Band of twenty-four instruments, engaged to appear at the National Inauguration Ball, will make its debut on this occasion. Expectation is on tip-toe to hear the music of this wonderful band.

Grand Inauguration Ball Room.

We understand that the splendid Saloon just completed, will be lighted up this evening at half past seven o'clock.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 1st, 1849.

Last night, at a late hour, the Senate passed the General Appropriation bill, with many amendments.

This morning, Mr. Badger presented the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Green presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, against the extension of slavery and in opposition to whipping in the navy.

Mr. Westcott presented the credentials of his successor, Jackson Morton, Senator elect from Florida.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported in favor of a great National Central Railroad from St. Louis Mo., to the Pacific ocean.

Various private bills were passed, and other matters considered.

At four o'clock the Senate took a recess.

When the Senate assembled, at six o'clock, the bill making appropriations for the army was taken up, and discussed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up and passed a bill providing for a census board, to consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Home Department, (if one be created,) and the Postmaster General, to compile tables of the census, showing the industry, education, and enterprize of the country, and appropriating ten thousand dollars to have the document printed.

Mr. Vinton moved to reconsider the vote ordering to be engrossed the bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of officers who collected money at the ports of Mexico. He wished to amend the bill, to the effect that the President, in ordering money to be collected from Mexican citizens and neutrals, acted contrary to law.

Mr. Meade delivered a few remarks in justification of the President.

Mr. Toombs agreed with Mr. Vinton in the remarks which he made.

The House refused to reconsider, and the bill was passed—yeas 103, nays 67.

The House in Committee, considered the amendments of the Senate, to the Indian Appropriation bill.

At half past three o'clock there was a recess until six.

After the recess, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and finally a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes was appointed. At nine o'clock, the House adjourned.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, March 1, 1849.

O. S. X. Peck Esq., of Iowa was admitted at Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.—

No. 41. Samuel Veazie, appellant vs. Nathaniel I. Williams et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs Davies and Gilpin for the appelees.

Adjourned till to-morraw 11 o'clock.

We understand that that the Danish Navy is strong, and still increasing. They have five line of battle-ships in commission, more than 1,000 guns, and about 10,000 seamen afloat—a larger number of men than is employed by the United States.—*Union.*

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

TO GEN. Z. TAYLOR.

Great chief, thou well mayst deem the olden days—
The days of Greece and Rome—have come again;
And that thy hero brows are bound with bays
Of greenest laurels, by thy countrymen;
And march and arch triumphal given as then,
By thousands who, thy pathway strewing,
Awaken with their shouts each hill and glen;
And whilst thine eyes their multitudes are viewing,
Thine ears hear all their millioned voice thy praise renewing.

Hurrah! hurrah! thou brave old man—
We welcome thee with all our hearts' best feeling;
And proudly o'er thy war-worn features scan,
And think how oft where cannons' deadly pealing
And armies in the iron storms were reeling,
Thou'st stood the foremost, firmest in the van,
Thy well-judged orders with precision dealing;
Then bid the world to show us, if she can, [ran.
A nobler, since gray Time through twenty centuries

In thee we hail the hero, patriot, sage,
Whose free-born soul hath ne'er corrupted been,
By power or praise, but model of the age;
Hath viewed all man's estates with eyes serene—
Alike the poor, the rich, the great, the mean;
And felt that each had virtues like thine own,
But latent all, or feeble, hence unseen;
The creatures half of circumstances shown,—
Doomed, save a few, to die unhonor'd and unknown.

No pride presumptuous hath e'er marked thy way,
But modest worth, mistrusting still its power,
Hath taught thee thou were of the common clay—
Perchance more finely temper'd in some hour,
When Nature sought her offspring to endower
With such a gift as well might claim their praise,
So blessed thee with the virtues in a shower;
Whence now thy brows are bound with greenest bays— [lays.
Thy honor'd name the burden of our heart-warm

Oh! mayst thou still pursue the self-same course
That ma le to us thy modest merit known;
Nor ever yield to flattery, fraud, or force,
The right; but justice sway thy acts alone,
And all we deem thee in those acts be shown:
Then shall our children point, in after ages,
(When they shall call the continent their own,)
Unto our glorious history's brightest pages,
And read thy name enroll'd among our hero sages.

A. T. E.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17th, 1849.

THE NEW TARIFF REPORT.

Disclaiming the minute information requisite to the framing of a bill, we would suggest that duties should be specific, as far as practicable. The present duties upon cotton goods should be increased to some extent. We doubt the wisdom of the policy which shall bring into the country, as it did last year, cotton goods to the value of $18,400,000, where we have the raw material, and all the facilities for producing the domestic article. The duty upon coarse cottons by the tariff of 1812, was unnecessarily high, and sound policy does not require its enactment.—Not, however, that those high duties actually imposed any tax upon the consumers of coarse cotton.

The fact was that these duties were prohibitory, and that circumstances drove our own manufacturers into the production of those very articles, and this domestic competition brought the prices down to the lowest living point. We believe that the reduction in price has been greater on the coarse than on any other cotton good. The Eastern manufacturers do not ask the restoration of those rates. If the South and West, where cotton manufacturers are in their infancy, ask the restoration of such rates, they might be restored. We do not, however, believe that they are necessary.

We believe that on some articles the rates of 1842 might be reduced more than one half, on others one third, and on others one fourth, and still leave the manufacturer that protection which would enable him to compete successfully with foreign fabrics. If these duties could be made specific, rate for twenty-five to thirty per cent. upon the usual prices would probably be sufficient.

The duty on woolens by the present tariff is thirty per cent., and the present depressed state of that manufacture shows that it is not sufficient to sustain that interest, unless the duty could be made specific and sure. While wool pays a duty of thirty per cent., it seems perfectly obvious that the duty upon woolens should be above that rate. In this connection, and as a part of the woolen interest, we will mention ready made clothing. The duty upon this article by the act of 1842 was fifty per cent., and by the act of 1846 thirty per cent., a proper medium between the two would secure this branch of business to the American laborer.

The duty on glass by the tariff of 1842 was specific, the classification not, perhaps, the most judicious, and the rates on some articles unnecessarily high.—Here should be a thorough modification and a considerable reduction from the tariff of 1842. If the duties on paper were made specific, but little increase would probable be required upon the present rates.—Sugar is another article which requires a specific duty, and would bear a reduction from the tariff of 1842 of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Coal, by the tariff act of 1842, paid $1 75 per ton, which is considerable more than is necessary to protect that article. While we have inexhaustible mines of coal in this country, it is the dictate of wisdom that we impose such a specific duty as will give to our miners the American market, and to our own shipping the carrying trade in this article.

We have ventured to throw out these hints in relation to the rates of duty, but we have done it without that specific information which would be required to the formation of a judicious tariff. We are, however, fully satisfied that rates of duty between the acts of 1842 and 1846 would give the necessary amount of revenue, and at the same time afford that protection to the great interests of the country which is so essential to our prosperity.

We are also inclined to the belief that the wants of the Government, as well as the wants of the people, will require a resort to specific, and in some repects, increased duties. The tariff of 1846 has not as yet satisfied us that it will answer as a revenue measure. Ever since it has been in operation there has been a train of causes which have tended directly to swell our imports, and of course increase our revenue.

The famine abroad created such a demand for our breadstuffs and provisions as to enable us in 1847 to export $40,000,000 worth of these articles more than during the preceding year. This unusual demand, created by causes with which our tariff had nothing to do, and over which it could have no control, enabled us to increase our imports nearly to the same extent, and thus keep up the revenue.

It must be a strong cabinet to succeed that, about retiring from power. The ablest papers that have emanated from this government, since the establishment of the confederacy, have been those issued by the Heads of Departments under Mr. Polk. I am not advocating their political character, or the sophisms with which, in many instances, they abounded; but in argument and construction, upon the whole, they have been unsurpassed by any similar state documents, since the union of the States. The same exigencies, perhaps—as in the case of the war which developed the mighty capacities of Taylor—may produce like results, and call forth a corresponding store of genius from the minds of the gentlemen just selected.—*Phil. Ev. Bulletin, Ind.*

His honesty no one has ever been hardy enough to question, and I have not the slightest doubt that his administration of the government will exhibit the possession of a capacity, in civil affairs, not inferior to that he has displayed in his military career. I am equally certain that he will prove himself a moderate, but decided Whig, one who has an eye, however, to the progress of events, and who can look beyond the bounds and prejudices of party to the true interests and glory of the whole country. —*Representative Barrow.*

Valuable Remedy for Intemperance.

Dr. Schreiber, of Stockolm, Sweden, has succeeded in curing drunkards of her bad habits. He isolates the patient, gives him brandy and water to drink, prepares all his food with brandy and water, and mixes these with his tea and coffee. At the end of a few weeks, the regimen produces an uncontrollable disgust and repugnance. A physician should, however watch the operation for fear of apoplexy and cerebral congestion. One hundred and thirty-nine soldiers were so treated with perfect success.

The history of Zachary Taylor has yet to be written. When posterity shall have forgotten the ephemeral malignity of party, his civil qualities, devoted patriotism, and military achievements, will be commemorated, and the battle of Buena Vista will be regarded as the exhibition of humane sentiment, of exalted sagacity, and self-sacrificing devotion to country.—*Gov. W. F. Johnston.*

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer is expected to arrive in the United States as minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain. He has recently married Lady Cowley, the niece of the Duke of Wellington—an author himself, but the brother of the celebrated author who has been so long known, from his various productions, to the people of the United States.—*Union.*

Every act of Gen. Taylor's of any significance as to his conduct as President, up to the present hour has justified and sustained the high opinion which the country has formed concerning him. The people believe now firmly that he will endeavor to be a just, impartial, upright President.—*Trenton Gazette.*

The Princess Demidoff is in Paris, and will probably do the honors of the President's house.—She is the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, and married one of the richest nobles in Russia ten years ago. At the ball recently given by M. Berger, she wore diamonds in her hair worth $200,000.

The assessed cash value of real and personal property in the State of Ohio, for the year 1848, was $421,067,991. This valuation gives two hundred dollars to each living soul; or one thousand to each family.

Governor Crittendon welcomed General Taylor at Frankfort in the following brief manner—

"General, in the name of this Commonwealth I, as its organ, welcome you to old Kentucky."

Gov. MCDOWELL, of Virginia, seldom speaks more than once during a session of Congress, but when he does, is listened to with profound attention. Of his last great effort on the integrity of the Union, the Washington correspondent of the New York *True Sun* thus writes:

I will not attempt to sketch this great effort, which is here pronounced the ablest speech ever delivered in the English tongue. It possessed the polish of an Addison, the grace of a Curran, the point of a Randolph, the logic of a Webster, the fervidness of a Henry, and the patriotism of a Chatham. The Speaker sat behind the orator bathed in tears during the delivery of a portion of the speech, and of the thousand hearers sitting under his eloquence, most of them were thus affected. For a fourth of an hour after he had concluded, no business was transacted, so deep was the feeling manifested. At the conclusion of his hour the House, with one accord, shouted out for him to go on, and he continued his speech for three quarters of an hour longer. This is the first time in the history of the heretofore inexorable one hour rule, in which it was suspended to permit a member to continue his speech. Even to John Q. Adams this compliment was refused. But enough of this effort. I hear that near a hundred thousand copies have already been subscribed for by the members from all sections of the country, and without distinction of party, for gratuitous circulation.

Gen. Taylor is called to the helm in a season not dissimilar, of troubled horizon abroad, and distracted opinions and intemperate excitement at home, which menace the most vital interests of the confederacy. An administration marked by superiority to all influences but of patriotism and duty, and by mingled decision and moderation, such as Washington exhibited, will conduct General Taylor with success through his difficulties and trials, to an enviable accession of reputation.—*Ex-Senator Archer.*

The people, without any solicitation on my part, have called me to preside over the affairs of this government. I have always distrusted my ability to discharge the duties of so responsible a station, in a manner they should be discharged—they are the greatest ever conferred on man. But it shall be my aim to perform these duties so as to promote, as far as in my power, the interests and welfare of the whole Union. Errors I may and doubtless will commit, but for these, I must claim and rely on the indulgence of my countrymen, assuring them, that they will be those of the "head and not of the heart." *Gen. Taylor's Speech at Union Town, Pa.*

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 28, P. M.

Mrs. Chase, the lady of the American Consul at Tampico, who, it will be remembered, acted in a very heroic manner at that place during the Mexican war, passed through this place this evening on her way East. She is accompanied by her family.—*Balt. Patriot.*

ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE
Inauguration of the President-Elect,
ON THE
FIFTH OF MARCH, 1849.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock for the admission of Senators and others who, by the arrangement of the Committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:

The ex-Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The Heads of Departments, and such as have been Heads of Departments.

Members of Congress elect, and ex-members of Congress.

The Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

The Governors of the States and Territories of the Union.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

All of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President elect and the ex-President and ex-Vice Presidents; and on the floor, on the right of the Chair, for the Committee of Arrangements; and in front, and on the right of the Chair, for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and in front, and on the left of the Chair, for the Diplomatic Corps.

Members elect, and ex-members of Congress will occupy the circular lobby. All others entitled under this arrangement to admission, will occupy the eastern lobby.

The eastern gallery will be occupied by other citizens who will be admitted by the outside northeastern door only.

The circular gallery will be reserved entirely for ladies, who unattended by gentlemen, will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door, and be conducted to the rotunda and gallery.

Officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, not entitled to admission on the floor of the Senate by this arrangement, but who appear in uniform, will be admitted by the same entrance; and other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

The Senate will assemble at 11 o'clock.

The oath of office will be administered to members elect by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the Vice President elect.

The Vice President elect and the ex-Vice-President will enter at half-past 11 o'clock with the Committee of Arrangements and be conducted by them to their respective chairs. The oath will be administered to the Vice President elect by the President *pro tempore.*

The President elect and ex-President will arrive at a quarter before 12 o'clock, be met by the Committee of Arrangements at the entrance, and be conducted to the seats prepared for them in the Senate chamber.

At twelve o'clock those assembled on the floor of the Senate will proceed to the Eastern Portico of the the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.
The Supreme Court of the United States.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Committee of Arrangements.
The President elect and ex-President.
The Vice President, ex-Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate.
The Members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the Portico, the President elect and Chief Justice will take the seats provided for them.

The ex-President, the Committee of Arrangements and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy a position several feet in the rear of the President elect and Chief Justice.

The Vice President, ex-Vice Presidents, Secretary and Members of the Senate, will occupy parallel lines next in rear.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the next position; and the space immediately in their rear is assigned to the late Speaker, Clerk, and Members of the House of Representatives, and Members elect of the House.

The ladies, and such persons as by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the Committee are enumerated in the preceding programme, will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

On the conclusion of the Address, the oath of office will be administered to the President of the U. States by the Chief Justice; after which the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements; and, with the Marshal of the District of Columbia, aided by the police of the Capitol, is charged with the preservation of order.

All carriages and horses will be excluded from the Capitol square, whether in the use of the military or otherwise.

These arrangements have been made with the desire that the greatest possible accommodation be given to the people to witness the ceremonies. The arrangements within the Capitol were, from necessity, formed with reference to the limited capacity of the Senate Chamber; and those for the exterior were deemed most appropriate, with a view of affording the assembled multitude an opportunity of witnessing the Inauguration.

Should the weather, however, prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

REVERDY JOHNSON,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
JOHN DAVIS,
Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.

☞**NOTICE.**—The officers and soldiers now in the city who served in the late Mexican War, will meet at Topham's Metropolis House, on Saturday evening March 3rd, 1849, to make arrangements to join in the Inaugural procession of General Taylor.

A. H. PARSON, Sergeant 3rd Infit.,
W. C. WILLIAMS, Sergeant Volunteer Reg.
SAM'L. McPHEARSON, Serg. Vol't. Reg.
W. H. HERBERT
C. H. LAMPKIN,
E. BROKE,
Sergeants 1st Baltimore Regiment Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2d, 1849.

☞**Northern Liberty Division, No. 12, S. of T.** will hold a public meeting on this (Friday) evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church on Eighth street, in the rear of the Patent Office.

The meeting will be addressed by Gen. Houston, of Tex as, the Hon. Mr. Manchester, of New York, and John Tyler, Esq., of Virginia, and J. R. Manchester, of N. York.

The members of the Grand and Subordinate Divisions will meet at Temperance Hall, on E street at 6 o'clock, to march in procession to the church.

T. H. LANGLEY, R. Scribe.

☞**I. O. of Temperance Crusaders.** The Knights of Columbia Encampment, No. 1 are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held this (Friday) evening, March 2d, at their Hall on Cadiest, at 7 o'clock.

A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the encampment.

MONTGOMERY BRYANT, *R. S.*

City Intelligence.

QUEER ACCIDENT.—At the levee on Wednesday night as the carriage of