DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1849.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Monday, March 5th, 1849.

THE OPENING OF THE DAY.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the whole town was alive with human beings. It seemed as though the population of London had been poured into Washington, so thronged were the avenuesa nd streets. The strange faces that encountered the citizen, made him almost forget his whereabouts, The utmost order everywhere prevailed and contentment and enthusiasm ruled the hour. The skies were closed in by a heavy mantle of clouds, that every moment threatened snow or rain, and the wind blew keenly from the North East, the precursor of an old fashioned snow storm. The mutterings, however, of the impending storm were not heeded by the multitudes, and fortunately for the occasion, the heavens neither threw down rain or snow until after the ceremonies were ended, when the old woman who usually pitches geese in the Arctic Regions began her work of sprinkling the face of old mother earth with the "feathered flakes."

MOVEMENTS OF THE PROCESSIONISS.

At the appointed hour and even before, the people who had arranged to honor the march of the President from his head-quarters to the Capitol, began to assemble preparatory to falling into the places assigned them in the procession by the indefatigable citizen Marshal in Chief, Mr. Richard Wallach, to whom, we here make acknowledgements on the part of the community and the stranger visitors, for the very admirable manner in which he discharged his onerous duties. And, here too, we make acknowledgments to all the assistant citizen Marshals, for the activity with which they also attended to the duties assigned them. Every where, among the processionists, prevailed the utmost harmony, and the only rivalry exhibited on the occasion by them, was, a desire to outdo each other in honoring the president on his elevation to power. We could see that the hearts of every body were in this thing. It was no heartless honoring of a political chief, pledged to divide the spoils among his followers, but it was the outpouring of the sincere feelings of the masses, who had made Zachary Taylor President in opposition to the opinions and wishes of those who trade in politics and live by its pursuit.

ASSEMBLING AND MOVEMENTS OF THE DIGNITARIES.

About ten o'clock the dignitaries in Washington began to congregate at the Headquarters of the President, to accompany him in his progress to the Capitol. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the procession began to move forward according to the order published in the National Whig for the last few days. An elegant open barouche, drawn by four greys, conveyed the President, the Ex-President, the Vice President, and the Mayor of Washington. The President, on his way to the Capitol, occupied the *left* of the Ex-President, and on his return from the Capitol to the White House, he sat on the *right* of the Ex-President. This minute attention to ceremonial propriety was marked with pleasure by all those who were familiar with such things, and elicited deserved approbation. But the fact that Ex-President Polk consented to accompany the President at all to the Capitol, to be present at the ceremonies of the Inauguration, was the universal theme of remark and applause. It was felt by every body, that Zachary Taylor had achieved another and a new triumph—a triumph over the greatest enemy to the interests of the country—the madness of party strife. The Ex-Cabinet and all the gentlemen of the new Cabinet, in town, followed in the wake of the President and his *compagnons du voyage*.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

The houses on each side of Pennsylvania avenue, and the side-walks of the same, were crowded with masses of people.—The very house-tops were lined, and at every window handkerchiefs waved the sign of welcome to the old Chief from the hands of the fair daughters of America. The military made a splendid display. Almost a regiment of volunteers were in attendance, consisting of companies from our own city, companies from the neighboring cities, and one company from Detroit. The music was admirable and abundant. The procession was not less than three-quarters of a mile in length—the military marching in platoons. Mr. Skirving, the manufacturer of stoves and iron ware, and Mr. Boyd, the upholsterer, had their establishments decorated in very appropriate style. Flags waved from every eminence in the city, except the church steeples. Crowds of country people beset the barouche of the President at every corner of the cross streets, and surrounded it and stopped it, until they could see the man of the people—the man after their own hearts—the man whose sympathies are with the working people of the land, and whose manners win their confidence.

THE CORTEGE OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL WHIG OFFICE.

When the cortege arrived opposite the National Whig office, the delegation of one hundred original Taylor men from Philadelphia saluted that office in handsome style with three times three. This greeting from such indefatigable Taylor men, we appreciate, for they know the difficulties and relentless opposition which every original Taylor man had to encounter. We appreciate this testimonial of approbation of our services, because it is a witness of the value of our labors in the glorious Taylor cause. *Without the National Whig at Washington, Zachary Taylor would never have been President of these United States.* Every politician in the land *knows* this fact and will confess it, if he is an honest man. It served to break down the then existing anti-Taylor organization in the then Whig party, and thus prepared the way for the nomination of Zachary Taylor by the Philadelphia Convention. It sowed the seeds of discord everywhere in the then anti-Taylor Whig party and the fruit was reaped in the nomination of Zachary Taylor for President. This is no idle dream. It is a solemn, well-attested, and universally acknowledged fact. And this *National Whig* was, and still is, the work of two men, who took counsel of no other man in the land, when they embarked in their desperate crusade against the then anti-Taylor Whig organization of the country. They took counsel of their own judgment, and labored night and day, not only without reaping the fruits of their industry in compensation for their labors, but they reaped the whirlwind for the wind they sowed, and though their labor prevailed and has given the country a President equal to a Washington, the publisher has a debt of thousands of dollars over his head, and the editor has earned a sacrifice of nearly three years of his time and labor, night and day, without so much as receiving a penny in return therefor. When we saw and heard the strangers, therefore, tendering to us the expression of their sympathy, now that we are victors, we could not refrain from returning our thanks thus publicly to our fellow citizens and friends.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSITE JACKSON HALL.

When the President arrived opposite Jackson Hall, the American, the French and the English flags were thrown to the breese by the Committee of Decorations of the National Inauguration Ball, without distinction of party. At this moment, the spectators at the windows of the great hall room, among whom were several ladies, saluted the President with three cheers which he promptly acknowledged. Immediately the crowd below took up the cheering in the most enthusiastic manner. May the union of the three flags on this occasion, be the sign of eternal peace between the nations of which they are the emblems!

THE PRESIDENT ENTERING THE SENATE CHAMBER.

On the arrival of the President's Barouche at the north wing of the Capitol, a line of military was formed between which the President and those who accompanied them, passed to the north door of the building, through which they gained access to the Senate chamber. The announcement from a window, that the President had reached his seat in the chamber, was received with voceferous cheers.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The circular gallery was filled with ladies exclusively, exhibiting all the shades of fashion and colors. The other gallery probably did not contain more than two hundred persons, and there were many persons at the door, endeavoring in vain, to get in.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted—that the oath of office be administered to the Hon. D. R. Atchinson, Senator elect from Missouri, by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Benton conducted Mr. Atchinson to the chair, where the oath of offibe was administered to that gentleman.

Mr. Atchinson called to order, (as President, *pro tem.*)

And the newly elected Senators were requested to come forward, as their names were called, and qualify.

The following gentlemen appeared, viz: Messrs. Pearce, of Maryland; Upham, of Vermont; Badger, of N. C.; Butler, of S. C.; Borland, of Ark.; Walker, of Wisconsin; A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; Seward, of New York; Morton, of Florida.

Mr. Shields' name was called.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution—that the certificate of election of Mr. Shields be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into his elegibility as a member of the Senate.

Mr. Berrien, suggested that the resolution might give rise to discussion, and it was passed over until to-morrow.

In addition to the foregoing gentlemen, the following named qualified, viz:

Messrs. Dawson, of Georgia; Norris, of N. H.; Soule, of Louisiana; T. Smith, of Connecticut.

The members of the diplomatic corps came in, dressed in Court costume, and took seats. The Justices of the Supreme Court were likewise assigned appropriate places.

Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President elect, was accompanied to the chair by Ex-Vice President Dallas, where the oath of office was administered.

MR. FILLMORE'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS:—Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, nor acted as the presiding officer of any body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I assume the responsible duties of the chair with a consciousness of my want of experience, and with a just apprehension of its obligations; therefore, I shall have need of your indulgence.

I should, indeed, be oppressed and disheartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent Statesmen, equally distinguished for intellectual endowments as for a knowledge of business. This coupled with their known courtesy, will tend to relieve the presiding officer, and it is as agreeable to me as it must be instructive.

Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me with a firm determination to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities. But I would do injustice to my own feelings if I did not express my warmest thanks for the honor conferred upon me by being called to preside over this body.

I trust that you will not deem it inappropriate for me to congratulate you on the scene passing before us. I allude to this in no party spirit, but as an event ever recurring, and contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the election of a chief magistrate in this country with the bloody revolutions in Europe. There, the voice of the nation is heard amid the dim of arms and domestic conflict. Here, in our own favored land, under the genius of our institutions, the will of the nation is expressed by free suffrages, and all bow in obedience to the decree of the majority. And the last administration quietly yields its power, and retires.

I congratulate you, Senators, on the frequent and repeated evidences so often exhibited, of the people, for self-goaernment. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle may be repeated as often as the people desire a change of rulers, and under the Constitution may our Union endure forever.

There were shoutings outside, and remarks within, "old Zack's coming," "he'll soon be here," "silence!"

Mr. T. Smith, of Connecticut, then walked in, and not a few thought that he was Gen. Taylor. "There he is," "hurrah for Old Zack," said a man in the galleries. Those on the floor of the Senate began to laugh, and ha! ha! ha's were heard in every direction. Mr. Smith himself joined in laughter, which was soon suppressed by calls to order, and hisses.

In a short time, however, the President elect did enter, accompanied by ex-President Polk, and these two gentlemen then took seats in front of the clerk. All eyes were turned in that direction, particularly towards Gen. Taylor. The United States Marshal came in, followed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. The procession was then formed, in the order mentioned in the programme, and removed from the Chamber.

THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL.

About half-past 12 o'clock the President, the Ex-President, the Vice President, Ex-Vice Presidents Dallas and R. M. Johnson appeared on the platform in front of the east portico of the Capitol. The President's appearance was saluted by the cheers of the multitude in front, which could not have numbered less than ten thousand people.

General Taylor arose, and delivered his Inaugural Address. The reading did not occupy over fifteen minutes.

There was loud and long continued cheering, and cannon were fired; during which the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

THE RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President immediately after returned to his barouche. In passing he received the blessings of many ladies who had assembled at the north door of the Capitol to see him, and he acknowledged them with more than ordinary gratitude, so full of unction did they fall on his ear.

At the White House he shook hands with some 5000 ladies, contenting himself with bowing to the men.

The Inaugural.

This admirable document breathes sentiments worthy every way of the pen and heart af Washington.

It announces officially that the new Administration will be conducted upon the principles which characterized that of Washington and his immediate successors.

It is a model State Paper, both in point of matter and of manner.

To-morrow we shall notice it more at length. It is universally approved. Even opponents applaud.

The New Cabinet.

It is probable that the nominations of the new Cabinet will be sent in to the Senate to-day.

That body has before them the question of eligibility of Gen. Shields to a seat upon its floor.

The Ex-Cabinet retain their chairs until Thursday next, at the invitation of the President.

When General Jackson arrived in Washington, at the close of Mr. Adams' Administration, to be installed as President, he peremptorily declined to receive civilities from the household of Mr. Adams, or to extend the social courtesies to his family.—*Wash. Corr. N. O. Bee.*

We rejoice that General Taylor did not follow this example of his illustrious predecessor, and repulse the proffered civilities of Mr. Polk and Mrs. Polk. The curse of partyism has been long enough upon the country, has poisoned the channels of social intercourse long enough, and we trust that President Taylor will restore to its full extent the practice of Washington, in softening party asperities, and discountenancing everything that looks to party clanishness, especially in society. If we know the man we think he will do it.

Old Zack repudiates an *extra* session, except in the greatest emergency.—*Balt. Sun.*

On the last night of the session, the General Appropriation Bill, we are told, came near being lost. It is suspected that the opposers of the bill desired to kill it, in order to force an extra session. When this idea was broached to General Taylor we learn that it gave him not the slightest uneasiness. He remarked, that the Legislature had supreme control over the subject; that if it did not pass the Appropriation Bill, he should only be obliged to put the Executive Government on *short allowance;* and that if it came to this, it would be of no inconvenience to him, as he was used to short allowances!

With Mr. Lawrence, as a citizen and a whig, the American people are familiar. Of his high intelligence, strict integrity, and devoted patriotism, we have the unerring testimony of a long, active, useful life.—*Alb. Evening Journal.*

How pleasant it is to have the approbation of one's fellow-man, but pleasanter still it is to deserve it; and this can be said of Mr. Lawrence with perfect truth.

☞We are indebted to Adams & Co's. Express, for late Northern papers in advance of the mails

BOSTON, March 2.—Mr. Green, the postmaster of this city, has resigned his post.

The rain has been falling all day.

Flour—Sales at $3 75 to $3 87 1-2. Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 15 cts. There is nothing doing in Pork.

OFFICIAL.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1849.

This day, at 12 o'clock, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of assembled citizens, in front of the Capitol, the following INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the Oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations.—In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

We feel glad that General Taylor will have so wise and so disinterested a Cabinet officer as Mr. Lawrence. The country will also feel the good effects of this appointment. A man sprung from the people—a merchant, in the truest and broadest acceptation of that term—he has risen to his high position by the force of his own powers, without the assistance of powerful friends. By honorable trade and a far-seeing spirit of enterpise, he has made for himself a name which will be respected as long as Massachusetts shall endure.

No one envies him his good name or his good fortune, because both have been fairly won. From the first his liberality has kept full pace with his good fortune. Hence the universal joy which diffused itself over our city yesterday, when the news became known that General Taylor had tendered him the honor of a seat in his Cabinet. The merchants felt glad, because for almost the first time, one of their number was to have a Cabinet office. The manufacturers rejoiced, because one who understands practically their wants, was appointed; and the people of all classes rejoiced, because one was appointed whose kindness and sympathy they had often experienced, and whom they knew would act for his country, honestly and wisely, irrespective of class, clique, interest or division, in whatever position he might be placed, and whatever duty he might be called upon to perform.—*Boston Atlas.*

There is no man of any party who will not cheerfully endorse every word of the above paragraph. It is no more than a just tribute to Mr. Lawrence, and we again express our regret, that he has determined not to go into the Cabinet.

From the Isthmus.

The arrival of the steamship Crescent City, at N. York, has been already announced by telegraph. The New York papers of Saturday contain further particulars of the news brought by her.

The steamship California, and the ship Philadelphia, left Panama for San Francisco Feb. 2d—the former with 375, and the latter with 250 passengers.

The steamship Falcon arrived at Chagres on the 14th ult., with 317 passengers, and left on the 18th February. She arrived at Havana 22d February, four days from Chagres—one day after the Crescent City. She had two passengers on board. She was to leave soon for New Orleans. The bark Marietta and the Eudora also reached Chagres on the 14th, with 100 passengers. The following vessels were at Chagres, when the Crescent City left; schr Rawson, from New York; the bark Marietta, and the brig Eudora, also from New York; the brig Marion, from Philadelphia; the brig Ann and Julia, from Cohasset—which latter vessel had been condemned and sold.

The bark Templeton left Chagres for New York on the 14th of February.

When the Crescent City left Chagres there was no sickness of any kind in that place, and over one half of the passengers had started for Panama.

The steamboat Orus started up the river Cruces, from Chagres, with part of the passengers by the Falcon, and the most active measures were being taken to forward all the passengers to Panama before the 20th of February.

There was no sickness at Panama, and all the passengers were able to obtain accommodations at the rate of $2 a day.

Further advices from Capt. Spring, under date of San Francisco, 5th Dec., confirm the report of the sale of his ship, and state that he was then a passenger in the Huntress, with about $200,000 in Gold Dust on board. Captain Spring hoped to find the Lexington at Valparaiso, and ship his funds by her, returning himself via Panama. His son and young Dows accompanied him to Valparaiso. Every one but these two and Mr. Norton, his first officer had left him. The command of the Huntress had been given to Mr. Noron.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.

Mrs. Martha E. Walker, who was shot by her husband, the account of which we have published, died of her wound on Friday last, and a coroners inquest was held over her body. After hearing the testimony they returned a verdict, that Martha E. Walker came to her death by a pistol ball, shot from a pistol by her husband, Thomas A. Walker." Mr. W. was fully committed to close custody to await his trial.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes a full report of the evidence, and says;

"None, we are sure, can read the admissions of the unfortunate lady, made to the Rev. Mr. Southard, with the fact before her, that her life hung upon a thread, without emotions of deep commiseration for the deeply wronged wife, whose life has been sacrificed. Nor can any one refuse their admiration of the heroic devotion which induced her to bind Mr. Southard to solemn secrecy, in case she survived her wound, thus exhibiting a fervor and strength of affection for her murderer, which can perhaps now be appreciated.

While the Reverend Gentleman was giving his evidence, very many of the jurors and others present at the inquest, were bathed in tears, Mr. Walker alone maintaining a stoical and imperturable indifference. The troubles have arisen from the fact that he has attempted to repudiate his marriage with her; and her treatment at his hands must have been dreadful indeed. When she stated to the Rev. Mr. Southard that the agony she was then suffering from her death wound, was as nothing to what she had suffered for the last three years."

The Rev. Mr. Southard made the following statement:

Rev. Samuel L. Southard—stated previous to being sworn, that he violated no ministerial duty in the testimony he should give, as the deceased bound him to secrecy in case she recovered, but if she died he might answer any question put to him. He then said—I am pastor of Calvary Church, reside near the 4th avenue and 21st street; I came to the house on Wednesday morning about 10½ o'clock; deceased was on a cot in back parlor; after I had been there a little while, Mrs. Walker desired that I should come to her; I went to the bedside, and was with her alone; I asked her if she committed the act—she said no; I asked her if she was in any way a party to it; she said she was not. She stated to me this account, (which was broken by spasms of pain;) she said they met that day, she with her feelings embittered by his slanders and he jealous of her; that he had a pistol, and always went armed; and during their angry discussion she, with a pistol in her hand, put it to her breast, and said, to be shot with this pistol, would be less than to be slandered as you have slandered me; she then reproached herself for seeing him while her feelings were embittered, and said she ought not to have seen him.

She was then convulsed with pain for near a minute, and on breathing again she said, did you see? (referring to her agony) but that was less than I have suffered for the last three years. Resuming her narrative, she said—Shortly afterwards, I gave him the pistol and told him to take it and go away and leave me alone. I ought not to have given it to him after what passed—it seemed like tempting my fate. I endeavored then to take the pistol from him and there was a kind of scuffle. I was afraid he would shoot me. I did not get the pistol, but stepped back (think 2 or 3 steps. When I felt the ball I screamed, bounded in the air and came down, and he caught me and said *'horrid.'* After that, I remember no more of what occurred. She said, but I will not say that he did it with intent to kill me. I would not hang him for the world. Perhaps he did not mean it. Perhaps it was an accident. The witness asked her if he was of a jealous disposition. She said he was dreadfully so. Common civility was enough, (meaning to excite his jealousy.) She alluded to their having had a suit or some difficulty at law. I said I knew it to save her talking. She said Mr. Walker charged her with making statements that were untrue, as to his threatening her; but she added, he did threaten to cut my throat and to throw me out of the carriage window. I asked her to tell me solemnly if she had ever given him cause for jealousy. She answered, I can say before God that I am pure from infidelity towards him; if religion and principle would not have restrained me, at least pride would. I asked her if she could say that she was in charity with all the world—She said I am not unforgiving, I even forgive him all that he has done. I asked her again if she induced him to shoot her. She said no: I have been too wicked to die, I meant to live to lead a Godly life—how much I have to do if God shall spare me to retrace my steps! She said Mr. Walker was an atheist and did not believe in the restraints of religion or principle over virtue. He does not believe that there is a virtuous woman. She was perfectly rational and not excited by anything like delirium; she was suffering excruciating physical pain and mental anxiety. I apprised her of the dangerous condition she was in, and she appeared to be conscious of it. She said, I think he (Mr. Walker) wanted to get rid of me, but had not the courage.—She uniformly refrained from imputing the motive while stating the circumstances.

Cholera Reports.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A report is prevalent that several cases of cholera have occurred at Madison, In.

C. W. Weatherbee, injured by a gun on leaving for California, has since died at the New York City Hospital.

General Cass, accompanied by Senator Fitzgerald, came into the office of the hotel and inquired of our friend Willard if General Taylor was receiving company. He was told he was, and asked to walk up to his apartments, which he accordingly did. Gen. Taylor, at the moment, was seated, speaking to a gentleman, and did not at first perceive Gen. Cass's entrance. Upon turning round, he at once recognised him, and coming forward, grasped his visiter's hand in both his own, and shook it most cordially, General Cass apparently being equally friendly.

Gen. TAYLOR—Ah, General, how do you do? I am very glad, indeed, to see you.

Gen. CASS (who, it appears, did not know the President elect by sight.) Thank you, General. I am very glad to see you (shaking hands all the time.)—By the way, General, you had the advantage of me (alluding to his recognising him first.) That's twice you've had the advantage of me. (This was said with great drollery, and caused the General and every one present to laugh heartily.)

Gen. TAYLOR—Yes, that's true; but you know the battle's not always to the strong, eh?

Gen. CASS—That's a fact. (Laughter.) How do you feel, sir?

Gen. TAYLOR—Well, pretty well, thank you, except that I have two or three ribs stove in, that's all; I suppose that's merely a circumstance, however.—(This evidently unintentional hit caused the most immoderate laughter, in which Senator Cass joined as heartily as any one. When he could get his face straight, he continued the conversation.)

Gen. CASS—Ah, indeed; I am very sorry to hear it; where did it happen?

Gen. TAYLOR—At Madison. You see the Indianians felt a little sore about one of my reports, and asked me to pay them a visit. Of course I complied, to show I had no feeling against them. Well, I got on board of a small boat at Madison, to go to Frankfort, and just as she was about to start, I stepped out of the saloon, which was brilliantly lighted up, to speak to a friend. It appears a large black trunk had been placed in the passage, and, in the transition from the glare of the saloon, I did not perceive it, and the first thing I knew I thought both my legs, my arms, and all my ribs were stove in. (Laughter.) I'm nearly well now, however.

Gen. CASS—I am very glad you are, indeed. General, allow me to introduce my friend, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Senate.

Gen. TAYLOR—(shaking hands)—How do you do, sir? very glad to see you. I think I have had some correspondence with you before?

Mr. FITZGERALD assented.

Gen. CASS—I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you again, General. Good morning.

Gen. TAYLOR—Do call again, and often; I shall always be happy to see you.

Here they both shook hands again, and General Cass retired.

In the passage a gentleman met General Cass and remarked—

Well, General, in all the States where I stumped it, you got the vote.

Gen. CASS (laughing)—Well, my friend, I am very much obliged to you, but—I wish you had stumped in two or three more!—*N. Y. Herald, March 3.*

Loss of Ship Franklin, of Boston, and Ten Lives.

The ship Franklin, Capt. Smith, from London, of and for Boston, went ashore at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, on Thusday morning, at nine o'clock, and Captain Smith, with the first-mate, and eight others, perished. Twenty of the passengers and crew were saved. The ship went to pieces, and her cargo was scattered along the shore.

Startling Rumor.

A letter from Key West to the Baltimore Patriot, dated Feb. 22d, contains the following startling paragraph:

"Three wreckers went from this place to the Abaranes Reef coast of Yucatan, to save, if possible, the materials of R. M. C. steamship Forth. On their arrival they found that the ship had been stripped of everything valuable, and burnt. They found the schooner Adventure, of Nassau, at the wreck who informed them that an American steamer, bound from Panama to San Francisco, had been lost, and many of the passengers had perished. The adventure was lost from Jamaica, and the captain (Roberts) stated that he had a paper containing the account of the disaster. The information was communicated by Captain Roberts to a person on board the schooner Col. De Russey."

The only American steamship on the Pacific coast, at the last accounts from Panama, was the California, which was lying at that port, Jan. 25th, taking in coal preparatory to sailing for San Francisco, with a large number of passengers. It is quite possible that late news from the Isthmus might be received by the way of Kingston, Jamaica, but yet we cannot place much reliance on this rumor, from the fact that it gives neither the name of the steamer nor the date of the disaster—two facts not likely to be overlooked in such important matters.—*Phil. Bulletin, March 3.*

Mr. Clayton's Resignation.

The letter of Hon. John M. Clayton, resigning the office of Senator from Delaware, is a model of brevity. It is as follows:

"*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*

"I do hereby resign the office of Senator of the United States. "JOHN M. CLAYTON.

"February 23, 1849."

If this is to be considered any indication of the length of the State papers of the new Administration, the whole country will hail it with joy.

City Intelligence.

WATCH RETURNS—*March 4.—William Scott* and *Edgar Wade*, (white) found fighting in the street. Was examined by the Captain and let go home.

Luther Martin and *Codington Stanton* (white) found out at a very late hour, in a state of bewilderment. Was detained until morning and let go.

William Thomas (white) brought in under a United States warrant, charged with stealing a cloak, the property of Samuel W. Adams, of Virginia. Required to give security for his appearance at court, and in default, was committed to jail.

Martin Johnson, William Johnson John Johnson and *James Wilson*, (white) came in for lodging and departed in the morning.

John T. Vinson (white) brought in under a U. S. warrant, charged with picking the pocket of Peter Tresser, on the 22d day of February. Committed to jail for further examination.

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Owing to the great press of people at the several hotels, our Reporter has been unable to furnish us with the arrivals. They will be published as usual hereafter.

ROBERT J. WALKER

WILL PRACTISE LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN answer to many letters, he thinks proper to say, that he cannot attend to claims before Congress, or any of the Departments, but will devote his attention exclusively to cases entrusted to him in the Supreme Court.

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Seven buildings, Washington, D. C. mar6—tf

FOR NORFOLK.

The swift and commodious steamer GEORGIA, Capt. Cannon, will leave the wharf of the Southern Mail Line, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst at 4 o'clock.

Passage $5. mar6—1t

Circular to Registers and Receivers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *February*, 21, 1849.

A QUESTION of much importance has arisen in relation to Mexican war bounty land warrants that may be located by *bona fide* purchasers.

First.—Where a warrant is forged.

Second.—Where the assignment or transfer is forged.

Third.—Where the power of attorney is forged.

Several cases of this description having been presented to the consideration of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he informs me that in his judgment they are null and void, and that the land covered by such locations remains the property of the United States, in which view this department fully concurs. In order, therefore, to induce greater caution upon the part of purchasers, you will please to show this circular to all persons proposing to make locations with Mexican war bounty land warrants, and cause a copy of these instructions to be posted in the most public position in your office. As these forgeries are believed to be augmenting in number, this notice is deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of the government and the people.

R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.

March 6-4 w.

DONNAVAN'S GRAND SERIAL,

ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF MEXICO.

EXHIBITING AT

PENNSYLVANIA HALL,

On Penn. Avenue, immediately opposite Brown's Hotel

IT occupies 21,000 feet of canvass, and delineates all the points of interest on the route pursued by the two chief divisions of the American army in Mexico, under Generals Taylor and Scott; the cities, towns, battle fields, and scenery of the country.

It is respectfully announced that this highly popular and interesting work of art, exhibited during the past six months in Boston and New York, and witnessed by more than 100,000 persons, who with one accord pronounced it the most comprehensive and finished Panorama ever produced in America, far surpassing *Banvard's Mississippi*, will open as above, in the entire new and beautiful Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

☞Tickets of admission 50 cents; children half price. For particulars, see programmes. feb 26

THE CELEBRATED NIGHTINGALE

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS,

Continue their inimitable

CONCERTS,

Together with their celebrated

Burlesque Opera

OF NEGRO ASSURANCE,

AT THE ODEON,

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

☞Admission 25 cts. For further particulars see small bills. feb 28

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of LOUISIANA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Natchitoches, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.

Township six, of range four.
Township six, of range five.
Township seven and eight, of range seven.

At the land office at Opelousas, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned township, viz:

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.

Sections thirty-six to forty-six inclusive, and sections fifty, fifty-one, and fifty-two, in township thirteen, of range six.

At the land office at New Orleans, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

South of the base line, east of the principal meridian, and east of the Mississippi river.

Townships ten and eleven, of range seven.
Township eleven, of range eight.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed.

But no sales shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every Person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable*, after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tracts claimed, otherwise such claims will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mar 6—law13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land office, in the State of MISSOURI, hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Springfield, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range eleven.
Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range twelve.
Township twenty-two, of range nineteen.
Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range twenty-one.
Township twenty-three, of range twenty-two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed.

But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of February, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the sections and parts of sections above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mar 6—law13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of ARKANSAS, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Helena, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five, east of the St. Francis river, in township three, of range four.

Township nine, of range seven.

*South of