DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1849.

We hear of a great many resignations, in prospective, of office-holders in the Departments, who opposed General Taylor's accession to the Presidency and whom conscience will not permit to serve the country, under the new administration. We like this. It is what is familiarly called *spunk*, and spunk in every body is a commendable virtue, particularly in this metropolis. It is true, the public would entertain a much higher estimate of the spunk of these gentlemen, if they were to resign at once and not talk about it; but, perhaps, they are putting their houses in order, which takes a little time necessarily and therefore we shall take the announcement of their intention to resign, as equivalent to the act itself, and give them credit in advance. We hope we shall not be obliged to take back our good opinion of these spunky gentlemen!

☞The opposition press is opening its batteries, throughout the country, against the new administration. It is true, the discharges are, as yet, not composed of any very dangerous material, but nevertheless, the bombardment is kept up with a good deal of vigor, and judging from the smoke, one would think there was no chance for our escape. The enemy's fire, has not, so far, been regularly returned from our lines, though now and then, we hear the report of an isolated gun paying back the compliment with telling effect. By the end of this month, the engagement, we take it, will become very general, and then we may look out for exciting times.

☞Hon. FITZHENRY WARREN, of Burlington, Iowa, the new first Assistant Postmaster General, was installed in his seat on Friday last. He is a gentleman of known abilities, has a sound judgment of men and things, is quick and sure in the execution of business, has a pleasing demeanor, and is courteous to all, and brings to his arduous labors a mind well stored with useful information and thoroughly alive to the interests of the whole Union. A more capable man could not have been found for the duties of this office, and we congratulate Mr. Collamer, upon the good fortune of meeting with so distinguished and able an adjunct in the multifarious labor of his Department.

☞General John E. Wool has arrived in town. The meeting between this gallant officer and his old chief, the President, we doubt not, will be of a most agreeable nature. Souls like theirs, knitted together in the camp, are not to be parted by the wily arts of the heartless politician.

☞We learn that letters have been received from Dr. Craigin, of Georgetown, at Panama, on his way to California. He had a very pleasant time in crossing the Isthmus. His accounts do not confirm the newspaper stories of the horrors of that passage. He represents the trip as one of pleasing excite- and entirely devoid of danger.

We learn further that Mrs. Fremont, the lady of the distinguished geographer and discoverer, intends departing to-day for California, by way of the Isthmus, to join her husband at St. Francisco. She has the warm wishes of her many friends, for her safe and speedy journey thither.

☞Because the President said to the Philadelphia committee that he would not inquire into the political opinions of his friends, when he came to pass upon their applications for employment in the public service, the ire of the *Union* is terribly excited. It seems to be as impossible for the *Union* to appreciate rectitude of conduct, as for a drunken man to perceive a straight line. It would have the President do as Mr. Polk did—abandon those who helped to put him in the Executive chair, because, forsooth, they may entertain this or that opinion about public measures; but it will never live to see the Polk policy, in this respect, revived by the present incumbent.

☞The Frederick, Md., *Citizen, dem.*, contends that the country knows no more of what the President intends to do, since the appearance of his Inaugural, than it did before the election. It is unfair, we think, in the *Citizen* to attribute to the whole country its own want of perception, but be this as it may, we hope that the intellectual blindness in this regard will be speedily removed by the President's acts.

☞The *Union* says, that Mr. Warren, the new First Assistant Postmaster General "is reported to have been the employee of the Boston capitalists in bringing in the Mormon vote at the last elections in Iowa." This report is a falsehood of the deepest dye, and, what is worse, we suspect the *Union* knew it, when it gave it circulation.

☞The *Union* complains, that the Inaugural foreshadows nothing with any degree of certainty. That is true enough, for Zachary Taylor does not deal in inuendoes or foreshadowings. He speaks out boldly what he will do and what he will not do, and his Inaugural is, every line of it, openly declaratory of his intentions.

☞The Frederick Md., *Citizen, dem.*, says, that the President's Inaugural is little more than a synopsis of his letters written before the election. What would the *Citizen* have it to be? Would he have Zachary Taylor turn his back on his letters as James Knox Polk did?

☞The *Union* calls President Taylor's Inaugural, a vague and indefinite state paper. That's like the blind man, who walked against the North East side of the Capitol, and in endeavoring to grope his way along the wall to the South end, exclaimed in his impatience—What a vague and indefinite house!

For our own part we do not hesitate to say, that if we were in public office no threat, no panic would induce us to resign. We would die with the dignity of the old Roman, who held down his neck to the sword of the executioner.—*Union of Saturday.*

We like that avowal. It is manly. There is no squeamishness about it. It is like the dogged resolution of a hungary calf tugging at its mothers dugs. It marches up boldly to the cannon's mouth, and if gentlemen, opposed to the administration, persist in keeping their offices, we commend, with all our heart, the *Union's* example to them, and if they should be asked to walk the plank, we hope they will do it with all the *Union's* Roman dignity!

We know nothing of Mr. Collamer's business habits, but he certainly has never displayed any very remarkable abilities in the positions he has heretofore filled.—*Balt. Argus, (Dem.)*

We must differ with our contemporary on this point. We think that Mr. Collamer has exhibited in his public career very remarkable abilities. Not one of his predecessors in the General Post Office, since the days of John McLean, can compare with him, in point of sound judgment, promptitude of decision, enlarged views, and profound knowledge.

Mr. William J. Brown, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has the honor of being the first martyr. He was a most efficient officer in the department, and a gentleman of decided abilities.—*Union of Saturday.*

Mr. Brown ought to feel honored. His is the first first "blood of the martyrs." We suppose he will now go to the West and play the part of Cadmus by sowing the "teeth" of proscription, which, the *Union* thinks will spring up into Democratic voters, in time to overturn the administration! We shall try and keep him within our eye and chronicle his progress.

{*TO THE EDITOR.*}

The cry of *proscription*, comes from a bad source, and the term, when applied to the great Republican party, is wholly misapplied. When a pilot is placed at the head of a vessel, does he surround himself with a crew that will oppose and thwart his wishes to steer clear of shoals and breakers? Does the farmer or mechanic employ hands that are opposed to his system of labor, and denounce their employers as unworthy and incompetent? Surely not. Has it not been the uniform practice of the *loco-foco-party* to reward its partizans,—or if that word is objectionable, its supporters? Certainly. If a great and illustrious man, then, is placed at the head of the first nation on earth by the spontaneous movement of a free people has he not a right—is it not his duty to surround himself with men, who contributed to his elevation, and who will give a hearty and generous support to his administration? Most assuredly.

As an humble supporter of President Taylor and the Hon. M. Fillmore, I say, it should be their pleasure no less than their duty to fill every office in the country with good and competent men, who supported them. Not a man; who opposed them, should be permitted to remain in office. What claim to office, has a man, who denounced Taylor and Fillmore as unworthy and incompetent? And what will and should the friends of the present administration think of it, if its enemies are to be rewarded to the exclusion of its friends? It was a stern rule of Gen. Washington, from which he would not depart, not to appoint a man to office, in whom, he did not have confidence. Can the present Executive have confidence in its heretofore open and avowed enemies? I leave that question for the candid of all parties to answer.

It was the remark of a justly celebrated and successful man, that *confidence was a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.* Every days experience in life proves its truth and necessity. I wish well to the present administration, I wish to see the present dominant party kept in power throughout coming time—because, I believe the best interest and hopes of my country and of mankind depend upon it—and I believe the only way to accomplish so high and noble an object, is by placing the supporters of the present chief-magistrate, of whatever party they may have heretofore been, in every office throughout our wide-spread Republic.

The President has surrounded himself with an able and deserving Cabinet—and among the number I am proud to see one from the "Star that never sets"—however dark the night, or fierce may be the tempest—the Hon. Jacob Collamer. And that they will do their duty—their whole duty—and thereby receive and merit the applause of their grateful countrymen I have no doubt. LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

There is no State in our Union that holds a more important position than Louisiana. The great City of the South (New Orleans) is so situated, as not only to make it the first City of the South, but when the Mississippi Valley shall be half-settled, one of the first in the world. It is the main shipping point and commercial mart for the Great West too—and it is in that state that the great portion of our French population, whether native or naturalized, reside. And in the selection of Foreign Minister, I know of no state that can present a more suitable man as our representative to the French Republic than the late distinguished Senator, the Hon. Henry Johnson. For a knowledge of French character, eminent abilities—long experience- high-toned and chivalrous bearing—and devotion to the Whig party, Senator Johnson stands among the first, of the many distinguished men of the great Republican Party—and his selection for that important post would doubtless be gratifying to his numerous friends and a large majority of the friends of President Taylor. C.

(Re-published by request.

SENATORIAL LATINITY.

Classical quotation in our public debates is always delightful to the taste of scholars; but what I now wish is to call your attention to a recent instance of inappropriate quotation in a debate upon the California bill. Speaking of the powers of the President under the bill, an honorable Senator remarked, "he is *omnis in hoc*: meaning to convey an objection to the comprehensiveness of Executive authority.—Now this phrase, if coinsd, is bad latin, if quoted, is the abuse of good.

No epistle is more celebrated or beautiful than that to which the quotation may be traced: *Quid verum atque decens, curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.* Here the idea is not quantity but intensity; and the writer meant to say that he was most earnest in his vocation as *virtuis veræ custos.*

It will not be said *unbuditur homo, after omnis*, for the world not have the countenance of a solitary classic writer; while it would impair the fullness of the idea of power intended by the speaker; it being evident that the President may be *omnis homo* and yet *nemo homo.*

Of the great variety of *relatives* in which Tursellinus shows *omnis* to have been classically used, there is not one which authorized this use of it.

Quintillian has this phrase: *Demetrius ile unus omnia est.* Undoubtedly, the honorable Senator intended to represent the President as Demetrius, and hence this objection to the California bill.

HARVARDIENSIS.

Nothing is more difficult in Dramatic life, than learning to die gracefully. It is equally difficult, with one class of Politicians, either to bear defeat, or yield up Office, without unmanly lamentations. The party with which Father Ritchie has been forty years identified, have made the indiscriminate Removal of opponents its paramount, ruling feature of policy. In this respect no quarter has been shown. And Whigs, unlike their baby opponents, always submit without whining. But Loco Focos, who have enjoyed the Offices four-fifths of the time for twenty-four years, think it a great hardship now to make room for other and better men.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

About forty officers of the United States army dressed in full uniform, yesterday paid their respects to the President of the United States; and to Gov. Marcy, the late Secretary of War; and to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, (the new Attorney General,) who is acting as Secretary of War *pro tem.*, during the absence of the new Secretary, Governor Crawford; also, to the Secretary of the Navy; to Mrs. Macomb, the widow of Gen. Macomb, &c. They were received by all with every courtesy and respect.—*Union yesterday.*

MRS. MARIA J. HORNBECK has been appointed Postmistress of Allentown, N. J., in place of E. R. NEWBARD resigned. Mrs. H. is the widow of the late Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, and has a large family dependent upon her for support.—*Phila. Pennsylvanian, (Dem.)*

Some of our democratic contemporaries endeavor to underrate the abilities of some members of the new Cabinet, and are particularly emphatic on the point that they have not been conspicuously before the public. It is admitted that this objection does not apply to three members of the Cabinet. Now let us examine the force of it.

We will place the Cabinet of Mr. Polk, and of Gen. Taylor, side by side, and ask the candid reader to decide, whether, *at the time* Mr. Polk's appointments were made, his appointees enjoyed any wider national reputation than those of Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet.	*Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.*
Buchanan, State.	Clayton, State.
Walker, Treasury.	Meredith, Treasury.
	Ewing, Home Dep.
Marcy, War.	Crawford, War.
Mason, Navy.	Preston, Navy.
C. Johnson, P. M. Gen.	Collamer, P. M. Gen.
Clifford, Att'y. General.	R. Johnson, Att'y Gen.

Now, with the exception of Mr. Buchanan, it will not be denied that the chief notoriety of the members of the above Cabinet has been achieved since they came into power. Walker was before that period, like Mr. Meredith, principally known as an eminent lawyer, while Marcy was more celebrated for his breeches than his talents. Johnson and Clifford were, and will remain, obscure men. Walker, Marcy and Mason, have proved themselves competent and made themselves distinguished.

Notoriety is not always an evidence of talent.—Gen. Taylor might easily have filled his cabinet with old political hacks, whose names are familiar to the ear of the nation. He has chosen his advisers with reference to their sterling merits, and nothing else, and we venture to predict that the result will triumphantly sustain the wisdom of his choice. He selects for example, a man of talents, of sound judgment, of conservative character,—one whom he knows to be such, and he places him on a theatre where he will have an opportunity to display those qualities to the nation. It may possibly happen that this man is not in public life, but we confess that we regard this as a recommendation. It shows that, like Gen. Taylor, the appointee is not an ambitious aspirant, a hungry spoils hunter, or a selfish partizan. It increases the probabilities that he is a pure and disinterested patriot, especially if his talents are such as to raise him to the head of a distinguished bar; a much more severe test of intellectual merit than Congressional or political notoriety.

It is a fact, which perhaps has not attracted the observation of all our readers, that the most distinguished men of some of the states, especially the Northern States, are in private life, and have never sought, and rarely and reluctantly accept public station. No rewards are to be found in Congress equal to their professional honors and emoluments. Elisha Williams, Mr. Talcott, Mr. Wells, (now dead,) David B. Ogden of New York—Binney, Meredith and others of Philadelphia, are examples of the class to which we refer,—the very first minds of the North, who tower as high in intellectual stature above the most notorious politicians of that region, as the Alps above a molehill.—*Rich. Republican.*

We have now got a new President, a new dynasty, a new party, with new principles, in the general government. Gen. Taylor promises solemnly, and swears to that promise in his inaugural address, that he will conduct the government of the country according to the example and practices of the early Presidents. On the special subject of appointments to office, he clearly and emphatically states that honesty, faithfulness, and capacity, will be the only and principal pre-requisites for office under his administration. With such views and such principles, how is it possible that he can look without pity and mortification on the crowds and cliques of office beggars which surround him at Washington, intrude on his private hours, disturb his evening repose, and even rush into his room before he washes and dresses himself in the morning? Men from every part of the country, who probably have supported his election, are crowding to Washington and soliciting payment and reward for their labors. Men, too, who had little or nothing to do with the great movement which brought about his election, and who even threw impediments in the way of that great change which has been accomplished by his triumph. Foreign missions are sought by persons utterly incompetent to fill them, as a reward for having joined the people at a late day in supporting his election. Home offices of all kinds, from the highest to the lowest, are solicited by persons in a similar category, some of them without character, and others without capacity to fill the offices which they seek. If the selection of the cabinet was a matter of some trouble, and a good deal of annoyance to the new President the office beggars now in Washington, and rushing after him from all directions, must be more so. We trust, however, that General Taylor will be able, notwithstanding the concerted attempts made by various office-begging cliques throughout the country to make his administration of the President-y, a counterpart of that of Harrison or Jackson, will be enabled by his coolness, his firmness, and his intrepidity, to give to it the noble and revolutionary impress of the early Presidencies, and not of the modern ones.—*N. Y. Herald, (Ind.)*

Of the Secretary of State, whose history, whose eminence as a public man, whose statesmanship and moderation are so well known to the American people, we need not say a word. Next to William C. Rives, Mr. Clayton would have been our choice, and from all we can gather, the choice of Virginia. This Commonwealth is justly proud of Mr. Rives, a man who, if we look at his intellect, his accomplishments, his statesmanship, his eloquence, his simple and unassuming manners, and the bright and unsullied excellence of his private character, we may well declare would be an honor to any administration, to any country, to any age. But, profound as is our admiration of Mr. Rives, we again say, that, next to him, there is no man whose accession to the State Department we could hail with as much pleasure as that of John M. Clayton, whose solid qualities, and whose freedom from all ultraism, give us the assurance that the helm of State will be in skilful hands, and that a proper spirit of wisdom and moderation will control its movements.

Next in importance to the Secretaryship of State, (viewed by some persons as more important, as it certainly is more laborious,) is the Treasury Department, which is placed in the hands of William M. Meredith, Esq., of Pennsylvania. Mr. Meredith is one of the most distinguished members of that Philadelphia bar, whose fame for learning, talents and eloquence is not surpassed, if equalled, by that of any other city of the Union. The National Whig states that Mr. Meredith, although not an *ultra* politician, is a talented and pure man, of simple manners, and above reproach.—*Rich. Repub.*

There are some men, whom you cannot mistake even at first sight, in discerning as men of decided talents. Mr. Clayton is one of those. The New York Express tells the following incident, which proves the theory:

We heard several years since, before Phrenology had assumed so important a place among the topics of the day, an anecdote tending to illustrate a truth claimed by the advocates of that science. A celebrated manipulator, while passing between New York and Washington, saw among the passengers, one, the size and shape of whose cranium attracted his undivided attention. He immediately accosted him, saying at the time, that his organs of memory were developed in an uncommon degree, so much so, that the phrenologist ventured to assert, that, while he never forgot what he once acquired, his memory was so capacious as to retain, almost verbatim, whatever he had once read.—It is a fact with reference to Mr. Clayton, that his organs of mind are not only of the very strongest cast, but his readiness of acquisition is almost unparallelled. It furnishes, also, a leaf in the history of phrenology of no mean character.

The selection of Hon. Jacob Collamer to what is practically the most important place in the New Cabinet, is a long deserved acknowledgment of the claims of one of the most intelligent and truly republican States of the Union. Vermont, 'the star that never sets,' has been sustaining the Whig cause with such emphatic and unfaltering devotion that her support has come to be regarded as so much a matter of course that the party has hardly thought of thanking her for it. Though among her sons have been found some of our most eminent Statesmen, while New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut having had positions in successive Cabinets, Vermont has been too honest to ask and too true to need buying. For the first time within our memory, her legislature at the last session put in a quiet claim, unanimously designating Hon. Jacob Collamer, a retiring member of the late and two preceding Congresses, as her choice. This claim has been recognized by Gen. Taylor, and her favorite is the new Postmaster General.

Judge Collamer has devoted most of his years to the Law, achieving a high reputation as a counselor and jurist. Since he took his seat in Congress, he has spoke rarely, but always with a vigor and terseness which commanded attention. His undoubted integrity, ability and industry afford ample guarantees that in the station to which he has been just called, he will extend his well-earned fame and reflect honor on the noble State which has given him to the nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

What is here said of Mr. Collamer is just what every body says of him who knows him. The duties of Postmaster General are, perhaps, more onerous, and not less responsible, than that of any other department of the government. They require for their discharge, qualifications which are not found in every man—untiring industry, sagacity in the selection of subordinates, a mind alive to the importance of speed and regularity in the despatch of the mails, and a *disposition* to avail of whatever may tend to secure that speed and regularity. Mr. Collamer was selected *because* he possessed these qualifications, and a character for integrity and ability, which guaranteed his fullest success in the administration of the department.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Home Department was offered, we understand, to the Hon. Truman Smith, who, though appreciating the honor the offer conferred, decided to take his seat in the Senate, than which few positions are more desirable or elevated.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

No man in the country is more admirably qualified for the duties of the Home Department than Mr. Smith, and his appointment would have been received with universal favor. His services in the Senate, however, will be equally important and effective.—*N. Y. Courier*

Mr. Meredith, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in accepting that office, for the first time appears on the national arena of public life. He never before filled any office under the general government, nor was he ever in either House of Congress. The selection, then, of him, for the high, arduous, and most responsible post of Secretary of the Treasury, is evidence of the estimation in which his talents and acquirements are held by those who know him, and on whose suggestion Gen. Taylor called him to be a member of his Cabinet. The offer of the position conveys with it a compliment of which any public man would have reason to be proud. It would be to him a decision or judgment, upon his public character, and a recognition of his merits and claims. But in the case of Mr. Meredith it carries with it a higher compliment. He, up to the moment of his appointment, was but a private citizen. To the members of his own profession, he was known as among the first lawyers of the country; yet though a man of most decided talents, of extensive acquirements, of sound judgment, and of general and particular information of public affairs—he was still, comparatively, unknown, except to the citizens of his own city and State, and to friends in other States, whom chance or business made acquainted with him. In selecting him for the post of Secretary of the Treasury, the compliment was paid to his individual and personal character—and, therefore, is higher in his case than it could have been in the case of any man, whose public career had made the country familiar with his ability and character.

We ourselves do not know Mr. Meredith personally. We have long known, from the post he has filled in the legal profession in Philadelphia, that he ranked among the ablest of the able lawyers of that city. We had also, from the report of friends, long regarded him as a man of the highest personal character. Whenever spoken of, he was spoken of as a most estimable citizen; by his brethren of the bar, he was ever regarded as an ornament to the profession; and he shared, in a large degree, the highest respect and fullest confidence of the people among whom he lived. He now comes forward and is placed in a position where he may establish for himself a *national reputation.* He will do it. We speak without doubting, because apart from the evidence which the selection of him by Gen Taylor—"who never mistakes his man"—gives, that he will fulfil every expectation, no matter how high it is, that may be indulged in regard to him, we have the testimony of those who know him, intimately and thoroughly, and who are not likely to form wrong estimates of men—that he is THE MAN for the very office to which he has been appointed.—*Balt. Pat.*

With the Hon. William Ballard Preston, Secretary of the Navy, the nation has been made acquainted by his remarkable speeches in Congress. It is a high honor which he has attained, and we have no doubt he will discharge its duties with great efficiency. He has the energy and fire of vigorous manhood; and not only fine abilities, but that elevated, chivalrous, manly nature which seamen so much admire, and which will contribute, we doubt not, to make him one of the most popular Secretaries of the Navy since its establishment, not only among the older, but the younger officers, who do not always have the ear of men in power.—*Richmond Republican.*

Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General, is one of the ablest Lawyers of the Union, and eminently fitted for the post to which he has been called. We know not a man whose adaptedness to the situation would be more instantly and universally recognized than that of Reverdy Johnson. A great, accomplished, thorough lawyer; a veteran of both the Bar and the Senate Chamber; powerful, acute and ready upon every arena of debate, Reverdy Johnson will most nobly and honorably fill that station to which no many inferior men have of late been called, and prove himself one of the most distinguished pillars of the Cabinet.—*Richmond Republican.*

The Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light speaks for Western Maryland in these words: "The State of Maryland is to be represented in the Cabinet council of the President, in the person of her distinguished son, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It is conceded, that, perhaps, no man in the country, possesses in a fuller degree, those high qualifications, which would fit him for the post Mr. J. is called to occupy; and as far as we can learn the public sentiment, from the public press of the State, perhaps, the selection of no other of her citizens, could have given more general satisfaction."

We are satisfied with the spirit which breathes through this salutatory address to his countrymen of all parties; satisfied with every principle which it avows or indicates; struck with the wise moderation of purposes which it betokens, the right-mindedness of public counsels which it prefigures; and impressed not less with the manly conciseness and simplicity of the exposition than persuaded—in common, we are sure, with all our fellow-citizens—of the entire and soldierly sincerity of our Chief Magistrate, we were content, in placing before our readers this excellent preface to what we are sure will be a good book, to express very briefly our hearty pleasure at a paper so just, so sound, so conservative in all that it promises. In the whole series of our public acts of this sort, there has been nothing of better augury. If the rage of party can be appeased among us, such a document should disarm it, at least for a time. In a popular government, the people's confidence in an honest man and a patriot, when purely voluntary in its bestowal and decisive in its expression, would seem to claim, at worst, from every citizen, a present acquiescence and at least a show of willingness to be governed by a majority. In such a government, an address like this might surely silence, for a time, opposition, however predetermined, however bent on not suffering that to come to good which it has not been able to prevent.—*Washington Intelligencer, (Whig.)*

The Inaugural Address of President Taylor is couched in graceful and patriotic terms. We commend its conciliatory spirit, and sincerely wish the old Hero a smooth and comfortable time in his new position. That he must encounter arduous labors and pass through some stormy scenes, is inevitable, but he is endowed with a robust constitution, iron nerves and a firm will. Neither body nor spirit will quail under responsibility.—*Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalist Dem.*

The Inaugural is greatly praised of course. It is pretty good, though not perfection. Its brevity alone would make it popular. If he will only give us a Message of corresponding length, I will warrant its popularity with this excessively-bored-with-partisan-polemics generation, no matter what may be its contents. He is already a great personal favorite with all!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Register of the Treasury and one or two of the other heads of bureaux have, with a proper sense of dignity, intimated their purpose to resign on the 4th of March, and to retire with Mr. Polk. This conduct is worthy of commendation, and should elevate in the estimation of society those who manifest this appreciation of personal dignity and self respect. The incumbents who have been most offensive in their conduct are those who would now claim the consideration of tolerance—which they denied to their opponents, and which they have never yet evinced during the long period of their power. In the whole history of the government, no set of men have rendered themselves so extremely obnoxious as those now in power, and none are so little entitled to forbearance. They calumniated Gen. Taylor; they denounced the Whigs; they assailed our principles and integrity; and finally, not satisfied with these unjust imputations, they abandoned their offices and turned active electioneerers. For a succession of nearly twenty years they have maintained possession of the public office, and if there was no other reason for a change, the republican doctrine of rotation would be sufficient to require a surrender at their hands of the places which they have prostituted to the worst purpose of party.—*Wash. Cor. N. O. Bee, (Whig.)*

It is understood, upon sufficient authority, that the President will not entertain personal appeals for office, having established the rule, after a conference with his Cabinet, that all applications for office must be submitted through the departments to which they appropriately belong. This is not only a wise, but it is a proper regulation, and one that will relieve Gen. Taylor from disagreeable importunity, and establish the Cabinet on that dignified and elevated footing by which every member may feel himself honored in occupying the station. Besides, it is manifestly right in itself, that applications should be examined and considered in the Departments before the appointing power is called upon to exercise his Executive functions. It affords security to the public service and protection to the President.—*Phil. North American.*

Sir David Brewster has been appointed corresponding member of the French Institute to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the celebrated chemist Berzelius.

An hostler, on being told to grease the wagon returned in about an hour afterwards and said, "I've greased every part of the wagon but them *sticks where the wheels hang on.*"

After the clergyman had united a happy pair, an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impatient youth, exclaiming, "Don't be unspeakably happy!"

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
March 10, 1849.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM STEELE, OF NEW York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to said William Steele, for an improvement in making brushes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the seventeenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-nine:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on the 1st Monday of August next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

EDMUND BURKE,
Commissioner of Patents.

Mar 10—law3w

FOR SALE.—TOO BOXES OF SANDURN'S EXCELLENT HONEY.—It has been admitted by all who have seen the article to be the purest and most delicious, ever offered for sale in this country. It can be seen at J. A. DONOHO'S store, 7th street. mar8—3t

OFFICIAL.

Medical Department of the Army.

An act increasing the Medical Staff of the Army having been passed at the recent session of Congress, a Medical Board for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons will be convened in New York about the first of May ensuing, and will continue in session for a month or longer.

Candidates, being between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, should make application to the Secretary of War, with proper testimonials.

Invalid Pensions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 16, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your letter requesting my opinion, "whether the rule of the Pension Office, that an application for a pension cannot be entertained after the lapse of twenty-five years from the time when the disability was incurred, is authorized by the act of 26th March, 1804, empowering the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund to make such regulations as might to them appear expedient for the admission of persons on the roll of navy pensioners.'

This is a power to establish rules and regulations to be observed in the examination and adjudication of the legal claims of a class of persons to be admitted on the roll of navy pensioners; and does not extend to the enactment of a statute of limitations, or of any rule which would preclude any examination, and, of course, any adjudication. Such a rule would be in derogation of the act of Congress, not in execution of it. This being clearly the character of the rule of the Pension Office referred to, I am of the opinion that it is invalid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, ISAAC TOUCEY,
Attorney General.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

{New Series—No. 1.}

Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 9, 1849.

The particular attention of collectors and other officers of the customs is called to the subjoined act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulation thereof."

On examination of this act, it will be perceived, that, with certain modifications mentioned, it extends the provisions of the law referred to, to "all vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port, or place, to any port in the United States, or on the Atlantic or its tributaries."

Your attention is called to the modification of the 4th section of the act of the 17th May, 1843, "to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," and also to the amendment of the act of 22d February, 1847, "to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels."

The instructions issued by the department under former laws on this subject, under dates of 17th March, and 13th May, 1847, and 6th June, 1848, are to be pursued in the enforcement of this act, so far as applicable to its provisions.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

"An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific ocean or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of all the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels sailing to and from foreign countries, and the regulation thereof, except the fourth section of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes, approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, relating to provisions, water, and fuel; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish, or cause the passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food; and, in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in said fourth section, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into or through the tropics shall be allowed to carry the same number of passengers as vessels that do not enter the tropics.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect on and after the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine."

Approved, March 3, 1849.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 9, 1849.

The above is a true copy of the original roll.

W. S. DERRICK, C. C.

Mar 12—3t

City Intelligence.

RESPECTS TO THE PRESIDENT.—On Saturday noon, about eighty officers of the army met at the War Department, and then marched to the White House, where they were received by the President, who shook them cordially by the hand and gave to all a pleasant word.

AN EXTENSIVE ROW—On Friday evening, there was a general fight among dutchmen, near the old poor-house. It arose from the bad feeling of one liquor seller against another, who was considered an interloper. The belligerents were inflamed with *schnaps*, and entered into the action with spirit.—Warrants were, on Saturday, issued against at least twenty-five of them, and Squires Donn and Smith bound them over to appear at court, to answer the charge against them. One of the complainants said: "For mineself, Ich hab always peen soper; Ich never dru-u-nk more as a half pint in an uhr; put Shake Kleinenfeldt struckt me ein der nose, unt spilt mine sheek. Shake ish ein tam schwartze poodle."

"Come, come," said Squire Smith, "you must not talk that way, sir."

"Vell," responded the Dutchman, "dat mon ish ein tyfil, and hab no more feelin dan der trib hammer."

The office was filled with some of the parties.—And the chief of one of them, as he took his departure, declared, while he doubled his fist, "dat he wout hab satisfac, if it cost five hundred tollar." In appearance, he had not change enough to buy a glass of grog.

EASILY SATISFIED.—A gentleman, with a smiling countenance, was seen coming down the steps leading to the rooms of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Home Department, on Saturday. "You seem pleased," remarked a friend.—"And well I may," was the response, "for I procured, without trouble, that for which I went up."

"Ah," well, then, there's some chance for me." And the eye brightened. "A pretty good salary, eh?" was the serious inquiry. "No, sir," said the other. "I am not an office-seeker, I merely went into the messenger's room for—*a drink of water!*"

MURDER.—We were informed, on Saturday, that the body of a young man was found on Friday evening, just across the aqueduct, on the Virginia side, not far from Georgetown. His throat had been cut from ear to ear, his head bruised, and a knife found between his vest and shirt, the handle protruding. It is supposed that the man was murdered. His name could not be ascertained.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. Boyle, a friend informs us, while going home in the dark, some nights ago, fell and broke his leg. Dr. Hall rendered such service as was necessary, and the patient is rapidly recovering

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Saturday last, James Byrne was found guilty of an "assault"—that is an attempt to pick money out of Capt. Goddard's pocket on the night General Taylor arrived in this city. The Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Ellen Lindsley, a negro woman, was found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to a servitude of fifteen months in the District penitentiary, for stealing from another negro a pot of preserves, a bedquilt, and a gown.

Several other cases were disposed of, and the court adjourned until Monday.

WATCH RETURNS.—John Lawson and John Rutherford, (white,) found in a negro house, acting as policemen to scare the inmates, when in walked three of the old auxiliary watch and conducted the gentlemen to the watch-house, and after examination by the Captain, was let go on promise of doing better hereafter.

Edward Johnson and Cornelius McCaffrey, (white,) came in for lodging, and left in the morning.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 27, 1848.

"Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, it is have appeared to me to be most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS."

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. mar 6—tf

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

J McCarty, Pa — Col Crane, do
P W Crain, Mansford — W Hagan, Ala
J R Branor, Tenn — Shomaker, do
T C M Anderson, Va — J H Clute, Ga
H Astor, do — R E Wells, do
M P Brawner, Tenn — John Thomas, do
W Hutchins, N Y — A H Cumat, Pa
W B Bradford, Boston — R Bowie, Md
H Hale, Vt — Thos Baldwin, do
S P Walters, Ky — R Bernard, do
S B Gridley, Ill — Miss Bernard, do
J H Allen, do — W B Thompson, Va
G W Duvall, Md — J Watkins, Md
Mrs Porter, N Y — A Townsend, Ohio
C Moore, do — James Perkins, do
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R Stevens, do — B Gaugh, Md
N Rockhold, do — & Williams, N Y
W M Fitzwilliams, do — C C Leabury, Md
A S Dillon, Va — W R Stark, Va
John Coulk, do — A S Clemins, N Y
Chas Purviance, N Y — E W Feague, Ala
Simpson, Pa — J W Bagall, Va
A L Newton, D C — T Bartlett, Mass
R Kenedy, do — Mrs Barlett and child, do
Dr Baresur, Va — W Olcott & servt, N Y
W A Rock, Md — W Beall, Va
Dr H H Bean, do — E M Howard, do
Isaac Leary, Va — R C Dulaney, Conn
R E Robinson, do — E Gott, Va

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J W James, Va — J Slaegal and Lady, do
H Shepherd, do — G W P Smith, Md
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George Calvert, do — G W Smith, D C
Jas J Hunter, do — J Parsons, Ohio
R Dulaney, do — B Ward, Va
James French, do — Miss Crow, Va
W C Norris, do — F P Spilman, do
E Hinchard, Va — H H Wyer, C College
C Carr, do — Wm Minor, Va
James Cloud, do — J Z Dyson, Mo
J John Collins, Md — B Ward, do
Mrs Simpson, do

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S A Beers, N Y — Von Sandt, China
W Arstorong, U S N — J Harper, Md
Com Downs, do — W S Pitcher, do
W B Howe, N Y — D D Barnard, N Y
W Donaghan, do — J Barn