"ALL THESE THINGS"--"IF."

It is a leading proof of the turpitude of human character,—as well, perhaps, as of the insecurity of the foundation—the shell of a burning volcano—on which we build up the strength of the republic and the hope of our free institutions, that it has become, to all appearance, the settled policy of one of the great political parties of this country—that is to say, of its leaders—to bribe, or attempt to bribe (and, truly they expect to bribe) the people of the United States to their favor by magnificent prizes such as the ensnarer of souls once offered in the temptation on the mount. "The kingdoms of the world and the glory of them"—the provinces and islands of the New World, at least—the lands and possessions of our neighbors—are the baits with which popular rapacity is sought to be inflamed; and the people are expected to love and favor those who suggest to them the privilege of brigands—arms and conquest, the aggrandizement of the republic, without any regard to the way or means,—the acquisition of more territory, on the simple plan, and at the trifling cost, of more war, carnage and victory.

We have only to point to the signs of the times—among which we reckon as the smallest and least important some recent manifestations in the Washington Union on the subject of Cuba—to feel assured that the political gamblers who control the Locofoco party have resolved, for the next Presidential contest, upon renewing the annexation game, and that they are preparing a great hand for the purpose—two bullets and a bragger—the Canadas and Cuba all in a lump—in the full assurance that, with such cards, they will win every thing,—break down all opposition,—resume the reins of power, and leave the Whigs in the back ground, the supposed victims of an idle attempt to resist the popular passions. It is a great game, undoubtedly; the excellence is, that it is *too* great' the cards are mighty ones—but they are the cards of known gamesters, and decency starts back from them, ashamed. The American people now understand—the long and bloody Mexican war taught them—what annexation,—such annexation as Locofocoism offers,—means; and experience fortifies the virtuous feeling which always exists in every national mind. When Themistocles proposed to Aristides his infamous project of elevating Athens to irresistible superiority by burning the whole allied Greek fleet, it only required a single word of truthful explanation from the latter,—"The plan is an effectual one; but, Athenians, it is *unjust!*"—to insure its immediate honest condemnation by the people in their public assemblages. It will prove the same in America. Americans may be very favorbly disposed towards annexation; but it does not at all follow that they will give countenance to annexation implying injustice and wrong to a neighboring power—annexation invoking the certain consequences of resistance—revenge—war.

And here is exactly the blunder committed by the Locofoco council of war, in sketching the plan of the next campaign. Cuba and the Canadas may be highly attractive objects, and the people of the United States may desire to possess them; but it is the very last thing from their thoughts to desire a war with Spain, or with Great Britain, or with both together, as the quickest means by which they may be acquired. The election of '48 has sealed the fate of war-annexation for, at least, some few years ahead. The wise men of the Hunker world have forgotten the severe lesson of their overthrow, from which they are yet smarting; they require another and severer one to cure the solidity of their infatuation.

While we deride all these new fangled notions of American destiny which some persons would make the excuses for all kinds of national wrongs and follies, we are as much disposed as any to read the manifestations of popular feeling, and study the probabilities of future events. Nobody doubts what the tendency of things is as regards the Spanish West Indies and the British colonies in North America, and nobody can doubt the advantage which their possession would give to the United States. Ultimately, without a blow struck or one drop of blood shed, by pacific and friendly arrangements between the several governments, this annexation will take place.—The period may be near or remote, but that period even might be cyphered out by an expert political algebraist. The greatest, almost the sole difficulty, as at present existing, is the national pride, which is shocked at the thought of a retreat and diminution of empire and backward removal of the god Terminus. Nobody expects to escape such an impediment by war,—which would only enlarge it. Peace—common sense—friendly discussion and negotiation—the conviction and reconciliation of interests, are the true, the only, or, at all events, the most effectual, means by which the grand result can be brought about, at the least cost and in the shortest time. Some of our good neighbors in Canada are getting up memorials to the Queen, praying her to release them from their allegiance to the British crown, and permit them to annex the Canadas as independent States to the great republic, in which they now believe they can be happier and more prosperous than as a mere provincial people, in a state of hopeless and perpetual pupilage. This is going about the matter in the right way. Political agitation is the only path of safe revolution; one such petition is of more worth than twenty rebellions. By and by, the Cubanos, perhaps, will follow the example, and Spain will think it better to hear the prayer of her grown up colonial children, desirous of the freedom of their majority, than the storm of their reproach and anger. The apple may be plucked, or left to fall from the tree, spontaneously, at the moment of its perfect ripeness. The only difference in either case is that which exists between the sour and the sweet, the green and the golden, the immature and the mature fruit.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Australia--Its Progress and Position.

Australia is so far removed from the United States, that little interest is felt in the condition of the people of that great colony, and little attention is paid to its rise, progress, and present position. Nevertheless, Australia may be considered as one of the modern wonders among the nations, and while its onward march in population and wealth has been extraordinary, its future, we venture to predict, will present still more surprising results. By recent arrivals we have late accounts from Sydney, the principal town of New South Wales. The Legislative Council was in session, and the Governor's Annual Address; which had just appeared, gave a highly flattering picture of the affairs of the colony. The revenue had increased, and was in such a prosperous condition as to suggest additional outlays to promote immigration to the colony, and also the establishment of steam communication between England and the colony, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and by means of auxiliary screw propellers. The exports of wool had reached, in the last year, 22,000,000 lbs., the official value of which was £1,200,000, being an increase of 5,700,000 lbs., over the previous year, and equal to the whole exportation of the year 1838, only seven years before. The export of tallow, in 1847, had been 60,000 cwt., the official value of which was £107,000 being an increase over the previous year of £47,000.

We perceive, also, that in the British House of Lords on the 10th ultimo, Earl Grey, on submitting certain papers relative to emigration to Australia, took occasion to enter into an elaborate review of the growing prosperity of the colonies there, with particular reference to the advantages they held out, for promoting the great national object of emigration. It seems that taking the average of the last seven years, the annual emigration to Australia from England and Ireland has been 122,000; but last year it was 133,000. In 1828 the only English colonies in that quarter of the globe were New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, the extent of settlement in each being small, and the whole population of both not exceeding 53,000, of whom 23,000 were convicts. Now New South Wales, including Fort Philip, extends about 1,000 miles by 300 broad, the whole area of the colony being three and a half times larger than Great Britain, and the coast line extending 1,500 miles. Besides this, the English occupy Southern and Western Australia and the valuable Island of New Zealand; and the whole British population in the different Australian colonies now amounts to about 300,000. In twenty years, therefore, that population has increased about five or six fold; but their wealth has increased still more rapidly. In 1828 the whole exports were £181,000; in 1845—the last year up to which the returns has been made—the exports had arisen to £2,189,000, being twelve-fold in seventeen years.

Earl Grey, after remarking that the colonies of Australia had not been formed merely by the emigration of laborers, but that the population consisted of officers of the army and navy, gentlemen who had taken degrees at the universities, and other persons of station and intelligence, made the following curious comparison between the Australian colonies and the American colonies, now the United States:

Phil. Enquirer.

☞ "The population of Sydney in 1836 was 19,000, and in 1846, 38,000. Let their lordships compare this with the old American colonies; the population of Boston, 160 years after it was founded, in 1790, was only 18,000, and the population of what was now the great city of New York, in 1773, immediately before the breaking out of the war of Independence, was only 21,900. Having then been founded for a much longer period than Sydney had been at the present time, it contained a population of 17,000 less than Sydney now did. In 1790 the population of Philadelphia was only 28,000. But what would be found to be still more remarkable was a comparison of wealth, and the advantage to the mother country of the Australian colonies over the American.—The population of the American colonies in 1772 was 2,300,000; the population of the Australian colonies in 1845 was 283,000. Now the imports of all descriptions into the American colonies in 1773 were about one million sterling, whilst the imports into Australian colonies in 1845 had been 2,070,000*l.* The exports of the old American colonies in 1773 were something short of 2,000,000*l.*, whilst the exports of the Australian colonies in 1845 had been 2,185,000*l.* The value per head of exports and imports in both cases would show the result more strikingly. The imports in the old American colonies were 8s. 9d. per head of the population, whilst the imports in the Australian colonies were 7*l.* 5s. 10d. per head. The exports in the American colonies were 10s. 8d. per head, and in the Australian colonies 7*l.* 14s. 3d. per head. It could not be said, therefore, that the population of our colonies were less capable of carrying on their enterprise now than they had been in former days; and when the difficulty of a voyage to Australia, as compared with America, was considered, the result was still more remarkable."

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1849.

☞ We have the best reasons for denying the assertion made in a certain quarter, that the Postmaster General had established a rule in his Department, that no one connected with the press should receive a post office appointment. We believe there is not the slightest foundation of truth in the report.

But what is in the power of the Executive to do, if any thing, under the Constitution, to remedy the omission of Congress, and prevent the evils which menace the country, is an embarrassing question; it is one which, foreseen by the President, he endeavored to provide for; but, failing in that, humanity itself demands that it be met in some way, whatever responsibilities surround it, and we doubt not that it will be met with wisdom as well as firmness.

Washington National Intelligencer, April 5th.

What does the Intelligencer mean by the "responsibilities of supplying, *by some means or other the absence of legislative provision?*" Or what does it mean by saying that it is an embarrassing question to decide, "what is in the power of the Executive to do, if anything, under the Constitution, to remedy the omission of Congress;" and that "humanity demands that it be met *in some way, whatever responsibilities surround it*, and we doubt not that it will be met with wisdom as well as firmness?" We do not undertake to say that there are positively *no such means*, or hastily to condemn the assumption of any responsibility which humanity itself may demand; but we confess we are somewhat curious to see the solution of the problem. If the condition of California should present a still more "embarrassing question"—if these difficulties should accumulate upon its hands, then it might become a question for the wisdom of the President to consider whether it is not best to leave the people of California to establish the best practicable provisional government, and to encourage them to carry out such an organization; or if that experiment should fail to guard the lives and property of her people, to appeal to an extra session of Congress itself for additional power. At all events, we beg leave to remind the National Intelligencer of the violent, repeated, and unjust attempts it made to fasten upon the last Administration the charge of usurping the power of establishing governments for the new territories. Remember, the war has gone, and with it the power of controlling the territory which we had conquered by our arms.—*Washington Union, April 7th.*

The condition of the Mexican acquisitions is anomalous in our political annals. It presents new and unexpected questions of public law for the decision of the Administration. Congress, which has supreme power, to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States, has only exercised its power over California and New Mexico in part.—Gen. Taylor, the President elect, expressed a wish, a hope, that Congress would provide the needful rules and regulations for these territories, before it should adjourn. The whole country entertained and expressed the same wish, the same hope. But Congress, in its wisdom, saw fit not to exercise its whole power over the subject, not to erect territorial governments over California and New Mexico. The President elect did not deem it to be his duty—and very properly, in our opinion—to undertake to dragoon or influence Congress, in any way whatever, to substitute law for anarchy in those regions. The then President of the United States acted otherwise. He made every effort, used all his power, personally and officially, to induce Congress to act in the premises, but he failed. General Taylor pursued the proper course. He did not leave the high constitutional ground which he occupied to descend into the arena of Congressional deliberation and take sides with either the friends or the opponents of extending the ordinance of 1787 over the new acquisitions from Mexico. He wished, he hoped, that something would be done.—The country wished and hoped for the same result. But Congress did not heed either his wishes or the country's wishes. They are responsible for their conduct to their constituents, and will receive either approbation or condemnation for their course, according to the pleasure of those constituents.

But the omission of Congress to provide governments for these territories does not furnish any key to the action of the federal executive in the premises, does not assist the Administration in coming to any constitutional conclusion respecting its duty in the matter. That omission only complicates the question. It is known and admitted, that the failure to provide governments for them, arose from the diversity of opinion, in Congress, upon the question of extending the ordinance of 1787 over those regions. There are no federal laws expressly applicable to those territories, except the act extending the United States revenue system over them. The execution of this law is soon accomplished, so far as the executive action is immediately concerned. But the great question of paramount government still remains to be disposed of. In whose hands is that power lodged? Is it still in the hands of Congress entirely? Or is any part existent in the hands of the Executive? If any part be in the hands of the Executive, to which department does it belong, and to what extent? To what laws are the inhabitants of the territories subjected? Or are they entirely without any law, but the act of Congress extending the revenue laws of the United States over them? Can any of the laws of the United States be applied to those territories by implication, by construction, by virtue of their own inherent power? Does general public law or the *jus gentium* exist within their limits? And if so, to what extent? By what authority is the military power of the Union exercised over the same, and how far does it extend? All these questions, and a hundred more equally interesting in their consequences, present themselves to the consideration of the administration for solution. They all flow from the leading question,—In whose hands is the paramount government of the new territories lodged? The friends of constitutional liberty have every confidence, that this great question and every minor question growing out of it, will be dispassionately considered by General Taylor and his able advisers, and answered according to the requirements of the laws and the constitution. There will be *no* usurping of the power of Congress to establish governments for the territories of the United States. There will be no repetition of the Polk usurpations in this respect, the Union may be well assured. All responsibilities, which this administration may take, will be the responsibilities clearly emanating from the constitution and the laws. The administration requires neither apologies for its intended acts, nor apologies for its consummated acts. It shrinks from no responsibility, because it will assume no responsibility, but such as will carry with it its own defence. It needs no pleas of justification in advance for its acts, because it designs no usurpation of power. It heeds no attacks in advance upon its probable action, and listens not to the threatenings of its opponents. It requires no way to be opened for it, to assumption of powers which it does not clearly possess. It will exercise its just powers despite the deprecation of its enemies.

In passing, we cannot refrain from adverting to the error, into which the Intelligencer has fallen—unintentionally, we presume—by saying in the above paragraph, that the President "endeavored to provide for" the settlement of the California question The Intelligencer itself, if we remember aright, was satisfied that he did not interfere in the matter, that he only expressed a wish, that law might be substituted for anarchy, that Mr. Giddings' statement was not true. "Endeavoring to provide for" the accomplishment of a thing, involves direct action, direct exertion. We are bound, therefore, to attribute the above expression, going to implicate the President as an active party to this controversy, to inadvertence or incautious haste. But the Union is very curious to see the solution of the problem, which the Intelligencer propounds. It wants to know, whether Gen. Taylor will call an extra session of Congress, or permit the Californians and New Mexicans to establish a government of their own, or usurp the power of Congress over the subject and erect territorial governments by the mere exercise of the executive will. The concluding observation in the extract from the Intelligencer, we confess, gives the Union a good excuse to make these inquiries, for it looks as though it were a plea in advance for executive usurpation of some kind. It justifies, too, in some measure, the fling of the Union against the Intelligencer's opposition to Mr. Polk's usurpation. But leaving these two journals to settle their own disputes, we bid the Union not to be unnecessarily concerned as to the action of the Administration in the premises. It will do what is strictly constitutional, strictly legal—and the Union shall be the judge. The embarrassments which surround the question, and which the Intelligencer would have the Administration meet in some way for humanity's sake, will be disposed of as the high interests involved shall demand, but always within the pale of the law and the constitution, and never by invading the rights and powers of Congress. There will be no latitudinarian construction of the constitutional powers of the executive, to seek authority for this or that act, as was exercised by Mr. Polk, when he made and unmade governments by his Presidential edicts. There will be no appeal to the law of nations, for authority to execute the united and constitutional powers of the executive, as was the constant practice of Mr. Polk when he wanted an excuse for his usurpations. If evil is to flow from the omission of Congress to give law to California, and it is not in the power of the executive to provide a remedy by the acknowledged and just means which the constitution and the laws place in his hands, the evil must be endured and Congress must shoulder the responsibility. It is high time, that Congress should be made to feel, that it must bear the responsibility of its own acts. It has been too long the fashion to visit the executive with the derelictions of Congress.—Let evil be endured, if evil come upon the country by the non-action of Congress, for a time, and Congress will do its duty hereafter.

The Secretary of War is now the target of whig paragraphs. He must have a shield of many fold to ward off the shafts which the whigs, and especially the whig enemies, are aiming at him. He has committed a high party offence, almost tantamount to treason, in conferring all his advertising patronage to democratic organs throughout the Union. It may have been an oversight, or it may have been by design—we shall see.—*Ion of the Balt. Sun.*

The law of March 3d, 1849, providing for the payment of lost and destroyed horses, &c., in the late war, requires the Secretary of War to publish the regulations respecting the execution of the act, in such newspapers, which publish the laws of the United States, as may be selected by the said Secretary. Mr. Buchanan, before he left the Department of State, appointed the following papers to publish the laws of the United States, every one of which is Democratic, except the National Intelligencer:

The Age, Augusta, Maine; Patriot and State Gazette, Concord, New Hampshire; the Boston Post, Boston, Mass.; Vermont Patriot, Montpelier, Vermont; Republican Herald, Providence, R. I.; Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.; True Sun, New York, N. Y.; True American, Trenton, N. J.; Pittsburg Morning Post, Pittsburg, Pa.; Delaware Gazette, Wilmington, Del.; Republican and Argus, Baltimore, Md.; The Union and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; The Examiner, Richmond, Va.; Raleigh Standard, Raleigh, N. C.; South Carolinian, Columbia, S. C.; The Georgian, Savannah, Ga.; The Floridian, Tallahassee, Florida; Mobile Register and Journal, Mobile, Ala.; Louisiana Courier, New Orleans, La.; Texas Banner, Huntsville, Texas; Arkansas State Democrat, Little Rock, Ark.; Free Trader, Natchez, Miss.; Jeffersonian Enquirer, Jefferson city, Mo.; Kentucky Yeoman, Frankfort, Ky.; Nashville Union, Nashville, Tenn.; Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio; Indiana State Sentinel, Indianapolis, Indiana; Illinois State Register, Springfield, Ill.; Iowa Capitol Reporter, Iowa city, Iowa; Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukie, Wisconsin; and Free Press, Detroit, Michigan.

No revocation of the commissioners of these papers to perform this duty having taken place,—a mercy that would never have been extended to so many Whig papers by a Democratic Secretary of State—Mr. Crawford was compelled to order the advertisement setting forth the regulations in question in the above named papers. We respectfully request our Whig contemporaries to republish this statement in justice to the Secretary of War.

☞ The Hartford (Ct.) Courant informs us, that the State Legislature is Whig. This will secure the election of Mr. Trumbull, W., as the Governor, and the election of all the other State officers from the Whig party.

☞ We are glad to see that Mr. Preston has extended to the warrant officers of the Navy an act of justice too long withheld. We refer to the official order in another column for particulars. There never was any reason why this worthy class of men should have been deprived of the distinction now accorded to them. They form the vetrebral column of the Navy, so to speak, and they ought to enjoy the right of wearing such insignia of their rank as would be calculated to incite them to a proper *esprit du corps*, and to honor them, in the eyes of the community. The regulation now established by Mr. Preston has achieved this purpose in the happiest manner possible. The warrant officers owe a debt of gratitude to him for his recognition of their fidelity to their country in this seemingly unimportant thing. It shows, conclusively, that the statesman who was pronounced to be unfitted to preside over the Navy Department, because he is from an inland village, and because he is so young, appreciates the value of just incentives to official excellence. Just such a man does the Navy need.

☞ We are rejoiced to perceive that the Whigs of the sixth Congressional District of Virginia entertain strong hopes of returning a Whig at the approaching election. A second convention have unanimously nominated Mr. Botts, who has declared his readiness to support Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration. It is very plain that he is the choice of the country portions of the District, and we trust that our friends will yield their objections at once, and rally upon him without a dissenting voice. To the dissentients, if indeed there are any now, we would say, in the language of the hero of Buena Vista: "Let us all pull together, and we cannot be beaten." What Mr. Lee has done, we do not know, but we hope he will at once decline, if he has not already done so, and unite his friends upon Mr. B. against the common enemy. It must be evident to him and them, that the Administration would be more pleased at the return of Mr. Botts than of Mr. Seddon, for the former would give his voice for the enactment of good Whig laws, while the latter would oppose their passage.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.—N. F. Bryant, has been appointed postmaster at Barre, in this county, in place of Charles King, *removed*. Mr. King is a worthy Democrat, and was appointed a few weeks ago to fill a vacancy.—*Worcester, Mass., Palladium.*

When General Harrison came into power, Nahum F. Bryant was appointed postmaster of Barre. Mr. Wickliffe soon afterwards removed him and put in his place Walter A. Bryant. This latter personage was one of the most violent and active supporters of Gen. Cass, and, knowing that his interference in elections would prevent his being retained, he resigned on the 26th of January, 1849, and was succeeded by Chas. King, who was recommended by his predecessor and the Democratic Town Committee. In this state of things the people of Barre asked for the reinstatement of Mr. N. F. Bryant, which was promptly and justly granted, to the no small discomfiture of the forestaller and forestallee. Such are the facts of this case, which has drawn such salt tears from the eyes of the Palladium!

Mr. Fitnam, as Warden of the Penitentiary, will meet with considerable opposition. Although a worthy man, and one who will make a good officer, still he is considered as an eleventh hour man; not one of the "original friends" of Gen. Taylor.—*Ion, of Balt. Sun.*

There you are mistaken, sir. Mr. Fitnam *was* an original Taylor man, and an effective one, too. When we hoisted the Taylor flag on the 7th of April, 1847, in the National Whig, which we founded for the purpose of securing the nomination of the Old Hero by the Whig General Convention, Mr. Fitnam was among the half dozen gentlemen who promptly came forward to our assistance. Neither he nor they had much of any thing to help us along with but their sympathy, but even that was of great value to us in those days, when we were derided and jeered at by our opponents in and out of the party.

In the notice we took of the appointment of Warren, it was the farthest possible from our intention to cast the reproach of it upon Gen. Taylor or Judge Collamer. We supposed, as we said, that they had been imposed upon; and that, acting upon mistaken information, they had unfortunately passed by a host of honorable and high-minded men in the whig party, to bestow an important office upon one undeserving the confidence of any party.—*Worcester, Mass., Palladium.*

Your disclamer, sir, is insult added to injury, for in your first attack upon Col. Warren, you held up both Gen. Taylor and Judge Collamer as worthy of the penitentiary for making the appointment. But neither Gen. Taylor nor Judge Collamer, shrinks from any responsibility involved in the appointment of Col. Warren. They neither seek nor desire exemption from any reproach which you or your friends may see fit to cast upon them for the act.

☞ The Union and its coadjutors, in the vain attempt to destroy the fair fame of Col. Warren, affect to be greatly concerned for the mechanics to whom that gentleman's house was indebted, when it failed. Their ignorance of the laws of Massachusetts, is about equal to their malice. The House of Warren & Sons owes nothing to mechanics, for by law they are preferred creditors in Massachusetts, and they received every penny that the House owed them. What next, *gentlemen* slanderers?

Was it not highly censurable in General TAYLOR to bring executive influence to bear, to induce Congress to settle it?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

General Taylor did no such thing, Mr. Giddings to the contrary notwithstanding. It was Mr. Polk, who openly used the influence of his office to hector Congress into a settlement of this question, and he failed. If Gen. Taylor be censurable for merely expressing a wish, a hope, that Congress would settle the question—what ought to be thought of Mr. Polk?

☞ There is no choice of delegate to Congress from the Western District of Rhode Island. We hope our friends will, at the next trial, have Mr. Thurston at home.

MR. FITZ HENRY WARREN--again.

His decent defender, "Wisconsin," has been compelled to change his battery from the columns of the National Intelligencer to those of a very different press in this city.—*Union, Saturday.*

It is frequently necessary, in a naval engagement, to rake the enemy's decks, and in order to do so, a change of position is always required. It became requisite for "Wisconsin," to subject the Union to this operation, and in choosing the columns of the National Whig, for that purpose, he appears to have had his opponent at great vantage, for he has not left a stick or spar standing above the Union's decks.

☞ The Union has been promising the public, some terrible developments respecting Mr. Warren, the moment it could hear from the North West. How does it like the following notice of his appointment from one of the leading papers of that region?

FITZ HENRY WARREN.—A telegrapic dispatch, received at St. Louis, from Washington, says it is reported that this gentleman, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster General. It will be remembered by many of our readers, that he was one of the Whig candidates for elector, in this State, during the last Presidential campaign. Perhaps no one in these parts, has received so large a share of abuse at the hands of the opposition, as he. Many a time, and oft, have they winced under the lash of his pen. We can say of him, that he has no superior as a writer, he is an accomplished scholar, and a gentleman in the true sense of the word. His appointment to that office, will reflect credit upon the department.—*Dubuque, Iowa, Telegraph.*

Perhaps it may not be susceptible of absolute demonstration, that Fitz Henry Warren was guilty of corrupting the purity of elections while a resident in Iowa.—*Worcester Mass., Palladium.*

What!—backing out already? Have you discovered that the prompter of these attacks on Col. Warren, is liable to the charge of corrupting the purity of elections in Iowa, and that it is susceptible of absolute demonstration against him? Answer.

☞ Our contemporary, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, despairing of making any headway against the Administration for just cause, has taken to inditing fancy editorials, professing to give conversations between the President and his Cabinet. If these imaginings had any wit in them, it would not be so bad, but unfortunately for the author of them, they only serve to show in what shallow water he wades. The Telegraph has of late been romancing quite largely enough—to its great hurt—and we are sorry to see our brother of the Pennsylvanian resorting to the same miserable subterfuge to keep up the steam.

☞ Our whining neighbor, the Union, is terribly afflicted at the appointment of Messrs. Towers, Donohoo and Eddes, to be Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and by way of giving vent to its sorrow, it damns the Administration for *meanness*, because it has displaced their Democratic predecessors from three offices, only worth a hundred dollars a year each. Now, we cannot help thinking, that the *meanness* is on the side of the Union, for complaining that such insignificant offices have been taken away from the office-hating Democratic party.

☞ The Union says, that it has sought the "necessary information to elucidate the true history of this transaction"—Col. Warren's failure. If you are to be the judge of the "necessary information" for that purpose, the result will be any thing but a "true history" of it. Why not get the "true history" of the transaction and publish it? The Union, we predict, will never be caught doing such an act of justice to Colonel Warren.

☞ The Nashville, Tenn., Union complains bitterly because Dr. John Shelby has succeeded Col. L. P. Cheatham, as postmaster of that city. It admits, that Col. Cheatham's commission had expired, and calls the refusal to reappoint him, a *removal* from office. When such a respectable Democratic journal as the Nashville Union descends to such a miserable misrepresentation, what are we to expect from the Opposition? Nothing, nothing but unrelenting hostility.

☞ One hundred and thirty-two appointments were made by the Post Office Department, for the week ending the 7th inst., of which twenty-four were for vacancies created by removals for cause.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst., has news by the Niagara steam ship from Liverpool up to the 24th ult. The Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 5th inst.

Things look threateningly in Europe.

The news from India was more favorable for the progress of English annexation.

Trade had suffered a reverse in England but had rallied again.

Money was abundant.

The army and navy estimates had passed the House of Commons, by large majorities, enlarged as were those estimates to meet the emergencies in India.

A bill to disclergify clergymen, or allow them to preach in dissenting chapels, is likely to pass.

Labouchere's Reciprocity Bill only passed to a second reading by the lean majority of 56. The Bill does not grow in favor.—The English begin to see, that the reciprocity will all be on their side.

The opposition are waiting patiently for the time, when they can be called to office by the operation of the free trade laws.

Things in Ireland are in a frightful state. Murders, starvation, oppression, cholera and reliance upon the potato, are her evils.

The execution of two of the murderers of Gen. Brea with the guillotine has excited great anger in France against the government. It is the first use of the instrument since February, 1848.

The French clubs have been closed by a law, which was adopted, 378 to 359 in the National Assembly.

The king of Holland, aged 59, is dead. The Austrian Congress at Kremsur has promulgated a constitution, which secures perfect freedom of the press, perfect toleration of religion, separation of church and state, extension of education to all the languages of the empire under the care of government. The Congress is to consist, hereafter, of two Houses, very nearly composed like our own.

The war, in the mean time, was carried on against the Hungarians with great fury. The Sardinian king was in communication with Kossuth.

Such is the substance of the news by the wires from St. Johns to the N. Y. Herald.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Officers.

DANIEL SIGLER, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Winamac, Indiana.

SAMUEL BRENTON, of Indiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis, Indiana.

NOEL SMALLWOOD, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DAVID E. MOORE, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Demopolis, Alabama.

Marshals.

ALEXANDER IRVINE, of Pennsylvania, to be U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE LITTLE, of North Carolina, to be U. S. Marshal of the District of North Carolina.

CHAMPION J. HUTCHINSON, of Wisconsin, to be U. S. Marshal for the District of Wisconsin.

SAMUEL BARR, of Delaware, to be U. S. Marshal for the District of Delaware.

Attorney of the United States.

BOWEN SWEITZER, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

IGNATIUS MUDD, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Warden of the Penitentiary.

THOMAS FITNAM, of the District of Columbia, to be Warden of the Penitentiary.

Indian Agents.

PHILIP RAIFORD, of Alabama, to be Indian Agent for the Creek Indians.

By the Secretary of the Interior.

JOHN C. HAYS, of Texas, to be Indian Sub-Agent on the Rio Gila, New Mexico.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

REGULATION.

Naval Uniform.

The Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers of the Navy, will wear, on each side of the coat collar, a large navy button on the back part of a blind button hole, three inches long, worked with black twist.

The above named officers will also wear, round their caps, a band of navy gold lace, one inch and a quarter wide.

WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5th, 1849.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

The splendid steamship Crescent City, Captain Stoddard, arrived at this city early this morning, from Chagres and Havana. She arrived at Havana, on the morning of the 30th, after a passage of four days and a half, and sailed for New York, on Monday, April 2d, at half past five, P. M., arrived at N. York, and has thus made the passage to this port in four days and nine hours.

She arrived at Chagres on Saturday morning, the 24th of March, making the passage from New York in eight days and eighteen hours. After landing 350 passengers, she sailed for Havana on Sunday, March 25th, at six P. M., with twenty passengers.

The mail steamship California had not arrived at Panama at eight o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo.

The Oregon sailed from Panama on the 15th of March, at six o'clock in the morning, for San Francisco, with two hundred and fifty passengers leaving about eight hundred at Panama. Since that time to the 25th ult., about five hundred and thirty more had arrived at Chagres.

The health of both places is very good—only a few cases of intermittent fever, brought on by exposure, existed.

There were only two vessels at Panama on the 23d—the ship Humboldt, with coal; the other small brig, called the Eterlina, bound up with passengers.

The whale bark Equator, of New Bedford, sailed on the 21st March, with one hundred and thirty passengers for San Francisco. Several other whalers were expected soon.

An English ship, the Colony, sailed on the 20th, with two hundred and one passengers for the same place.

The latest news from San Francisco, at Panama, was by the Belfast. It was to the 9th of December only.

The passengers by the Crescent City, chartered canoes to take them up to Gorgona, for nine dollars each, with all their baggage, a distance of forty-five miles. The road from Gorgona to Panama is in very good order, a distance of twenty-one miles; baggage is taken over at six dollars per hundred pounds; have heard of no accident on the road; provisions are plenty at Panama, and board can be had at $1 20 to $1 50 per day, and persons can live at fifty cents per day, with a little management; marketing and cooking for themselves.

American eagles at Panama, were worth eight dollars in change, half eagles four dollars, half dollars, forty and five franc pieces pass for ten one dime pieces,, a dime passing for one-eighth of a dollar. Doubloons are worth seventeen dollars.

The English steamer Eudora, had arrived from Valparaiso at Panama, on the 23d, at 5 A. M., with few passengers, and one million in gold bars on English account.—*N. Y. Herald, 7th inst.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We have a copy of the British Packet of the 27th of January last. It is mainly occupied by news from Europe; but in an Executive message, addressed the day previous to the Legislature, we find that difficulties having arisen with the Charge d'Affaires of Sardinia, Baron Ricolet d'Hermillon, the Government had directed him to leave the city; which, after sundry angry protests, he did. This dismission by no means, however, affects the relations of the Argentine Government with that of Sardinia, the new flag of the latter having been saluted with honor, and all is sheltered being treated with high respect by the former.

The Hon. Count Folich, it is announced, has been recognised as the Consul at Buenos Ayres for Sweden and Norway.

The following paragraphs occur in the message:

The Government has the highest pleasure in cordially drawing closer the fraternal relations of friendship with the American nations. It feels satisfaction in evincing to them its constant benevolence. It perseveres in observing a strict neutrality in their domestic affairs, and co-operates decidedly in supporting the common cause of America.

The cordial friendship is complete, that unites the Argentine Government with that of the United States. They mutually feel complacency in giving each other reciprocal proofs of sincere benevolence.

Phil. N. American, 7th inst.

SHOCKING STAGE COACH ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening as the stage from Burlington, owned by Charles Gaunt, was driving into Mount Holly, the horses took fright, and the vehicle was overturned and dragged some distance—breaking into pieces and dreadfully injuring the ten passengers. Miss Jane Davidson had her collar bone broken; Miss Josephine Shyras, had her head and side seriously cut and bruised; Miss Sarah Syras had her arm, collar bone, and ribs broken, and was otherwise so seriously injured that fears are entertained for her life. Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Crammer, of Philadelphia, had their arms broken. Mr. Johnson, a merchant from Philadelphia, had his thigh broken. The other four passengers received various bruises The driver was also severely injured.—*Newark, N. J., Advertiser.*

BRONZE CASTINGS.—It has been supposed and regretted, probably upon no good grounds, that there were not in this country artizans sufficiently skilled in the mystery of making statuary castings in bronze, but, it appears, there can be longer cause for such regret, as we see by the Bulletin of the Art Union of New York, that several competent persons have recently arrived from Europe. Their services have already been engaged to some extent, and among other commissions is one given by the Art Union for twenty copies of a small bust of an Indian to be reproduced from a model furnished by Brown, the sculptor. The Medal for the Art Union for the current year is a basso relievo of Col. Trumbull.—*Phil. North American.*

ANOTHER HURRICANE.—The Courier, Lafayette, Ia., gives an account of a tornado, which commenced at Walnut Grove, and proceeded north-easterly, sweeping everything before it—cattle were "taken up" and carried a quarter of a mile—houses were unroofed and prostrated—barns and out-houses, hay stacks, orchards, fences, &c., were generally destroyed—no lives are reported to have been lost, nor the amount of property destroyed.—*Cin. Gaz.*

NAVAL.—A draft of about 80 seamen, for the general naval service, arrived here yesterday morning, under command of Lt. Seldon; on the steamer from Baltimore.—*Norfolk Beacon, 6th inst.*

The "Natural Allies."

We presume that by this time the people of the South are getting their eyes open to the true character of their "natural allies." The fact is, that while the mass of both parties at the North are opposed to the admission of Southern institutions into the new territories, the most persevering and inveterate leaders of the new Free Soil Party, are the old Marshals and Lieutenant Generals of Democracy, while the rank and file are taken in at least equal, (we think more likely, greater) proportions from the same party.—These men, from Van Buren down, are the most bitter, most radical, and most unrelenting of the adversaries of the South. They are carrying out with a vengeance the spirit of the 'wild Democracy' of the free States, and aiming at the establishment of the superiority of physical force, as the great controlling principle of free government.

In Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Democrats have united with the Free Soilers to prevent the election of the Whig candidates. Here is another exhibition of that brotherly love of the "natural allies," about which we hear so much. Look at your brethren, men of the South! Likely fellows, are they not?

The truth is, the history of Martin Van Buren ought to stand as an eternal warning against "Natural Allies." No man was louder in his professions of friendship for Southern men and Southern institutions. His party here considered him a model of frankness and consistency, while they denounced the Whig leader, Gen. Harrison, as an abolitionist. The mask has now fallen from Van Buren, as it has from thousands of his party. They are true to the South as long as the South is true to their interests, and no longer. Van Buren is but a fair representative of the selfish, bargaining, intriguing character of Northern Democracy. Thus we see even the Northern men who sustained Cass, now coalescing with the Free Soilers of Connecticut, to defeat the election of Whigs to the councils of the nation.

And why? Are we told the South is to be punished for refusing to support Gen. Cass? A noble principle indeed upon which to act! And a noble people the South would be if their indignation is not aroused by the idea that they are only to obtain Northern friends by voting for Northern men, and to be punished for neglect to do so by assaults upon their institutions.

Let the South ask, which are its true allies, the men, who from interest or revenge, thus desert and betray its cause, or the Whigs who give solid deeds instead of pretty words, and who, instead of talking about natural allies, elect a Southern man to the Presidency, who cannot stab the South unless the dagger first passes through his own breast, and who will not permit Southern rights and institutions to be invaded while his hand guards the Constitution.—*Richmond Republican.*

A Month in Power.

The Administration is now in the full tide of successful experiment. The members of the Cabinet are busily engaged in the discharge of their arduous and laborious duties, and although the presure has thus far been very severe, and is likely to continue so for some time, we have every confidence in the ability and judgment of the various members, and believe that the government, from first to last, will answer all the just expectations of an intelligent and patriotic people. The few changes thus far have been made in a spirit of great forbearance and moderation. There has been nothing rash, hasty or proscriptive. The effect upon the nation—we mean the general effect of a change in the Administration—has been most salutary. The country is prospering, and the future is bright with hope, promise and confidence. We will not say that this is wholly the result of the election of Gen. Taylor, but we honestly believe that election to have been one great cause of this happy and auspicious condition of affairs.—The people at large—our merchants, our manufacturers, our mechanics, our business men generally, believe that the measures of the new Administration will be liberal, conservative and protective of the great interests of the nation. Hence a high degree of confidence is felt, and men venture into fair and legitimate business undertakings, satisfied that for four years at least, all will be well. Only a few days since, one of the most intelligent and successful merchants of this city, mentioned to us as a gratifying sign of the times, that he had a brig at that moment in the Delaware, laden with sugar and molasses from Louisiana, and although two weeks had elapsed since her arrival, he had not been able to discharge her cargo, such was the press of vessels at the wharves of the Delaware, in the immediate vicinity of the city. This, be it remembered, in the commercial world. We trust soon to have an equally cheering picture to present in relation to the manufacturing and agricultural. In brief, the beginning of the civil career of Gen. Taylor has been most propitious.—*Phil. Inqirer.*

The Old Hero.

The great Republican party—the party which made Zachary Taylor President—are little disposed to withdraw their confidence from the noble and honest old patriot, simply because his enemies choose to heap upon him in advance of his official conduct, denunciations at once extravagant and causeless. They have already seen that in the solitary evidence of his future policy which the President has thus far been enabled to offer—appointments to office—he has evinced a moderation and magnanimity which are in prominent contrast to the flagrant and extreme system of proscription pursued by his antagonists. His appointments have been limited and even among the few that have been made, more than one Locofoco may be found, who being honest, faithful and capable, is not ousted by a generous and high-minded administration. When we bear in mind that for the last twenty years, with the exception of a few short months of a seeming Whig administration in 1841, the officers of the General Government have been filled exclusively by Locofocos, and that at the accession of Gen. Taylor, not one of his political adherents enjoyed a beam of the sunshine of Executive patronage, we may to some extent appreciate the kindness and liberality of him who even in the flush and first enjoyment of power, leaves his friends unrewarded, that his enemies may be spared. The Taylor Republican beholds in this admirable trait a token of the future, and they will cling steadfastly to the Veteran who in redemption of his solitary pledge, stands prepared to be the President of the whole people.—*N. O. Bee.*

Senator Walker.

This gentleman has not, it appears, won any favor among his constituents by his recent course in the United States Senate. A member of the Legislature, on the 25d ult., having expressed a desire to introduce a resolution in justification of Mr. W., was flatly refused, and on the following day resolutions were offered in both the Senate and the House censuring him "for his trecherous course on the slavery question, and requesting him to either conform to the wishes of his constituents, or resign his seat in the Senate; also warmly approving the course pursued by Gov. Dodge." The House resolution was referred to a special committee of three, and in the Senate, at the request of the mover, Mr. Boyd, it was laid on the table This looks as if a severe reproof awaited Mr. Walker. The general opinion, as expressed through the Whig and Free Soil papers of the State, is unanimously against him—it being distinctly intimated "that his election was fraudulently obtained," for had it been known he held views on the subject of slavery in consonance with those of Cass, Douglass, Hannegan and others, he could never have been chosen. At a public meeting held at Racine on the 28th ult., he is charged with having "disgraced the State" and is requested to resign; his constituents "considering him dishonest, incapable, treacherous and cowardly." Much stronger language could not well be used."—*Philadelphia North American.*

SHAKESPEARE'S GIMMEL RING.—A friend has shown to us the seal of a letter from T. Crofton Croker, Esq., bearing the impression of Shakspeare's "betrothing ring." It bears the initials W. A. united by a "lover's knot." Mr. Balmanno, to whom the letter is addressed, has also permitted us to make the following extract in reference to the ring:

"I intend to seal this letter with my Shakspeare's (not wedding, but) betrothing ring;" in Elizabethan phrase "Gimmel ring." The evidence upon which its appropriation rests is now as clear as it is extraordinary. In Fairholt's charming little book illustrative of the localities of Shakspeare's life, see the representation of the piece of painted glass (the original of which I saw when at Warwick last year) from Shakspeare's residence at New Place. Then see the ring engraved in Halliwell's Shakspeare, and in the possession of Mr. Wheeler, of Stratford-upon-Avon. And finally hear what can be said upon the heraldry of true lover's knots' from the time of our eighth Henry to that of James the Scott. This makes out my case.

"The ring itself came into my possession at Gloucester, by the merest chance, with another of Roman workmanship, which I then considered to be the more valuable of the two. Both were bought for something more or less then one sovereign, and now I would not take a hundred for what I then thought the least worthy. So much for being half an hour too soon for a railway train."

We find mention of this ring in the January number, (1849,) of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," published quarterly in London, with a minute account of the heraldry referred to by Mr. Croker.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FITZ HENRY WARREN.—This gentleman is the *newly appointed Second Assistant Post Master General.* He has been an active, energetic Whig—an efficient, working Whig. He has talents of high order, and is a firm, prompt, business man. With these qualities he has won the opposition of all unprincipled demagogues, whether in office or out.—They assail him with a malignity that manifests a determination to weaken the moral influence of his action, by assaults upon his reputation. All this will prove unavailing—these assailants gnaw a file Mr. Warren will go forward in the Post Office as he has done in every other place he has filled, in the fearless discharge of his duty, without being in the slighest degree disturbed by the assaults of his enemies, whether secret or open. This the public may rely upon. On the other hand, Mr. Warren has nothing to fear from these attacks.—*Cin. Gazette*

The National Whig at Washington, is pithy, spirited and able. Its paragraphs are always pointed and to the purpose.—*Phil. Inquirer.*