Arrival of the Falcon from Chagres.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamer Falcon reached her dock about 4 o'clock, a few minutes after the Hermann. By the politeness of Mr. Coleman, from Providence, R. I., who returned from the Isthmus in the Falcon, I was furnished with the following items:

The Falcon sailed from Chagres, April 1st, and arrived at Havana last Saturday. She left Havana on Sunday, at 4 P. M. She brings no gold, nor no news from California, as no tidings of the steamer California had been received at Panama when she left.

About 32 passengers came back in the Falcon, who started with the view of going to San Francisco, all hope of reaching there having been abandoned. There could not have been less than 2,200 waiting at Panama on the 1st of April, the number would be swelled to 3,000 very soon. It was currently reported that the crew of the California had deserted. It was tolerably healthy at Panama, but very hot. Two young men, who kept the Aster House, one named Cole, were down with fever.

On the 19th March a census was taken, at which 895 were found to be without tickets for California, and 200 without the means to get a passage—great suffering among some. On the 20th, 200 signed an agreement to go to Chagres and to Vera Cruz, to go from there by land. It was wholly out of the question to get to California by the way of Chagres.

The road from Gorgona was strewn with the carcasses of dead horses.

The freight is mostly carried along on negroes' backs, at $5 50 per cwt.

All the vessels on the Coast could not carry away those now there, for a long time.

Gambling and drinking were common at Panama. Many had been deprived of all they possessed in this way.

Many had sold their provisions, and great want was impending.

Tribulation of Democracy.

Since the inauguration of President Taylor, the selfish and interested motives of the Locofoco party have been completely unmasked. While basking in the sunshine of power and patronage, they professed to be guided by certain high and momentous principles of polity, and talked much of "democracy," "popular rights," "Jeffersonian doctrines" and the "resolutions of '98." But with the installation of a new President, their feigned devotion to the fundamental articles of their political creed seems to be completely forgotten in an insensate eagerness to hold on to place, and a clamorous outcry against removals. The ex-official paper takes the lead in this wretched system of cringing mendicancy, and indites article upon article, to convince the President that he would act well and wisely in allowing one hundred thousand democratic office-holders to retain their position, and in denying to the great party which elected him the slightest participation in the favors at the disposal of the Executive.

Now all this is exceedingly pitiable. A large and imposing party which for twenty years have held nearly all exclusive control over the patronage of the federal government, are for once discomfited, and lo! no sooner are their opponents inducted into office, than the democracy whine like whipped school boys, because forsooth, they dread being deprived of government pap. Instead of accepting their lot with manly fortitude, they whimper and snivel over their misfortunes. Instead of proudly awaiting their eviction, or boldly anticipating it by resignation, they, through their organ, descend to the meanness of imploring Executive grace. They would, honest and disinterested souls, be entirely content with a Whig President, if he would only leave them their fat offices. Their democracy is so very compressible, so infinitely elastic, that if secured in the enjoyment of the crumbs that fall from the table of the White House, it would be readily condensed into the smallest possible compass, and would cease to be either noisy or prominent.

This, then, is democracy, tested by a fiery ordeal. It has resolved itself into a love of the spoils, grasped covetously while its exponents were in power, and clung to with unyielding desperation, even when its foes have triumphed. We have rarely witnessed a more humiliating spectable than is presented by the daily lucubrations of the Washington *Union* on this subject. Principles appear forgotten; radical differences of sentiment between the two parties are unthought of. All that perplexes and tortures the *Union* is the question whether General Taylor will or will not indulge in indiscriminate proscription. The editor is sorely agitated by alternate hope and fear. He cares not greatly what measures the President may recommend. Even the question of slavery seems to inspire with comparative indifference, and scarcely provokes a passing paragraph. But the question of removals is a specire that is continually conjured up by his terrors. He dreads lest patronage of office be bestowed upon Whigs. Dissipate this horrible incubus, tranquillize his mind on this single point, and he is prepared to treat the new administration with lenity and indulgence. How contemptible must this sordid spirit appear to those highminded and honorable members of the opposition with whom "party" is a synonym of "principle," and not of "spoils."—*New Orleans Bee.*

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—This administration, collected together by Gen. Taylor, has been in office six weeks; and what are its position and prospects? With regard to the general policy affecting the great interests of the country, no special or minute developement has yet been made, or can be made until the next meeting of Congress. On the subject of the tariff, internal improvements, the currency, the extension of slavery to the new territory, or other matters of public interest, the inaugural address has disclosed all that can be known until the day of practical action and legislation shall have come round. On these great questions, however, it is obvious that Gen. Taylor has marked out for himself and his cabinet a moderate, wise, dignified and cautious policy. He may be in favor of specific duties, instead of *ad valorem*, and a tariff can be constructed on such a principle, as advantageous to the interests of the country, as any other. He may be in favor of some modification of the sub-treasury law; but this can be done without running to any extreme. In the matter of the extension of slavery, it is difficult to say exactly what the policy of the new administration may be, although some portion of the cabinet, from their position and previous history, are known to be in favor of one line of action, and another disposed to a different one. Under the all-powerful influence of the General himself, we have no doubt that a high, dignified and national course of policy will be discussed between this day and the meeting of the next Congress, and that such a policy will be agreed upon as will promote the great interests of the country, and satisfy the masses of both parties.—*New York Herald*

PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINIONS' SAKE.—Some of the democratic presses utter a wail of wo, whenever Gen. Taylor, or his Cabinet, confer office upon a whig. Their party have so long had possession of the patronage of the government, they appear to regard it as their peculiar property, and can't bear to see the least portion depart from their clutches. To cover up their greed, they vociferate in the highest key, denunciations of the proscription for opinions' sake which deprives them of their illgotten crumbs, forgetful of the facility with which a discriminating people can divine their motives. They are a pretty set of fellows to talk of *proscription!* Why if Gen. Taylor should keep the guillotine dripping with gore, as long as a democratic head remains to be cut off, they ought not to complain. We are sure that the present administration went into power disinclined to proscription, but how have the democratic Senate met their conciliatory policy? Let the rejection of Mr. McGaughey, as Governor of Minnesota, answer. He was competent to fill the office—nothing was urged against his honesty or fidelity—but he is a whig, and had the manliness to refuse, as a representative of a free people, to vote a lie in Congress, and to oppose what he deemed an unjust and dishonorable war. For opinions' sake he was proscribed. For daring to follow the dictates of his judgment, in the face of the opposition of overwhelming numbers, he was handed over to the executioner. Ought it to be expected, in view of this fact, that the administration will continue to pursue a generous policy toward such an opposition? Opposed as we are to proscription, of every sort, we think not.—*Nashville Gazette.*

The Cincinnati Globe, opposed to the administration, says on this head:

The rejection of Mr. McGaughey requires explanation. If the democratic majority in the Senate struck him down, because he incurred clamor and odium for a resolute and honest vote against the Mexican war bill, let it be known. If so—if a nomination made by the successful general in that very campaign, is to arouse such ostracism, the Senate has provoked measures of retaliation. Here is proscription of the most flagrant character. The example proceeds from the Senate chamber, not from the White House. Look to the Senate, Mr. McG. must not be suffered to fall, as the victim of opinions and a vote which required the highest attributes of moral heroism to give.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The speech of the great Whig party has taken from the Senate of the United States, one of our most distinguished citizens. A man of generous impulses, elevated views, private worth, and indomitable firmness. His transfer to another post of the highest dignity, demanding qualities and attainments rarely found, warns the people of Maryland not only of the importance of the department he has left, but of the necessity of stationing our best and ablest men in those positions, where the genius of our government, the policy of its institutions, and the spirit of the age may be maintained and fostered. The Senate of the United States is one of those high positions, and in his successor our citizens have a deep stake. *It is not a place for untried men.* We are bound by every principle of good sense and sound polity to replace him by some citizen who possesses similar qualities of usefulness—similar endowments of character, and who has shown upon trial in State Councils, the ability to propose, and the character to carry out such measures, as the dignity and interest of our State institutions demand.—*Annapolis Republican.*

FIRST LOVE.—The conversation at Holland House turned upon first love. Tom Moore compared it to a potato, 'because it shoots out from the eyes.'

'Or rather,' exclaimed Byron, 'because it becomes all the hair by parting.'

COL. CALHOUN.—The Republican announces the appointment of Col. James S. Calhoun, of Columbus, to be Indian Agent at Santa Fe, in New Mexico. What a man of extraordinary energy is this! We do not know precisely the Colonel's age; but can venture to say that he is not young. A year's hard service in Mexico, which destroyed its scores and its hundreds of stout, hearty young men, did not satisfy Captain Calhoun. He returned to the scene of excitement and hardship again, and took another year's tour upon horseback, as Lieut. Colonel of the Mounted Battalion. The war over, he is now disposed to go to New Mexico upon an arduous and perilous service. We wish him health and happiness in this new expedition.—*Savannah Georgian, (dem.)*

For California.

The desire to emigrate to California, has for sometime been manifested by a number of the young men of Georgia, but for want of concert and co-operation, only a few have yet indulged their inclinations. That we have the right in common with our fellow-citizens in other sections of the Union, to participate in all the advantages presented by that rich territory to the industrious and enterprising, is a proposition which admits of no doubts or legal difficulties in the opinion of intelligent men. And those of us who wish to emigrate to, or visit the country for the purpose of sharing the gold, which from all accounts must be abundant; or for enjoyment of any other privilege which the country affords, should not be deterred by trifling obstacles. To be successful, we must have *strength*, which can only be secured by associating in sufficient numbers for personal security, and for the protection of private property against all ordinary encroachments.

To facilitate these objects, I propose to all who are disposed to *visit or emigrate* to California, an organization which, in the absence of law, alone can secure to them the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

1st. It is proposed to associate in a *large* company, say from three to five hundred men, if there be that number in the State disposed to engage in the expedition.

2d. That no man be permitted to join, who is not physically capable of enduring privations and hardships, and it is indispensable to the success of the undertaking, that each member be a man of integrity, sobriety and courage.

3d. *That each member shall take with him at least one, and not more than four slaves.*

4th. That each member supply himself with ample means of defraying the expenses of himself and his negroes on the route, and for three months after reaching the gold mines.

5th. To secure to individual industry and enterprise their just reward, it is proposed that each member, after reaching the place of destination, select for himself such employment as may be congenial with his taste and his talents, but the Association shall continue for one year after arriving in California, for the purpose of promptly protecting and defending the persons and property of its members.

6th. That in the event of sickness of any member, it shall be the duty of the whole Association to consult his comfort and safety, and in case of his death, to take care of his property, and return it, together with what he may have acquired, to his legal representatives.

7th. For the purpose of preserving order, and proceeding with system and efficiency, it is proposed that the Association form itself into a semi-military corps, by electing officers or leaders, and pledging themselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules, which they shall enact in general council before setting out on the journey.

8th. The object being to enjoy the rights in common with other citizens, in a territory which belongs to the people of the United States, without distinction of sections, it is proper they should be well armed, and while abstaining from all innovations upon the rights of any one, be prepared to repel any and all aggressions.

Strongly impressed with the belief, that such a company could establish themselves in a delightful region, without conflict with adverse interests, and amass for each individual a large amount of gold, I propose for all who are inclined to engage in such an enterprise, to meet at Milledgeville, on the first day of May next, and if a sufficient number be present, as shall in their judgment be capable of defending themselves and their property, then to form a Constitution which every member shall pledge himself to support, and make such other arrangements as will enable the company to march at an early day thereafter, by the most practicable overland route to San Francisco. ROBERT R. HOWARD.

Columbus, (Miss.) April 3, 1849.

MANUFACTURING IN GEORGIA.—Mr. Bryant, the free trade editor of the New York Evening Post, writes a good tariff letter from the South, which we copy below:

Barnwell District, South Carolina, March 31, 1849.

The people of Augusta, Georgia, boast of the beauty of their place, and not without some reason. The streets are broad, and in some parts overshadowed with rows of fine trees. The banks of the river on which it stands are high and firm, and woody declivities, of a pleasant aspect, overlook it from the west and from the Carolina side. To the south stretches a broad champaign country, on which are some of the finest plantations of Georgia. I visited one of these, consisting of ten thousand acres, kept throughout in as perfect order as a small farm at the North, though large enough for a German principality.

But what interested me most was a visit to a cotton mill in the neighborhood—a sample of a class of manufacturing establishments, where the poor white people of this State and of South Carolina find occupation. It is a large manufactory, and the machinery is in as perfect order as in any of the mills at the North. "Here," said a gentleman who accompanied us, as we entered the long apartment in the second story, "you will see a sample of the brunettes of the piny woods."

The girls of various ages, who are employed at the spindles, had, for the most part, a sallow, sickly complexion, and in many of their faces I remarked that look of mingled distrust and dejection which often accompanies the condition of extreme, hopeless poverty. "These poor girls," said one of our party, "think themselves extremely fortunate to be employed, here, and accept work gladly. They come from the most barren parts of Carolina and Georgia, where their families live wretchedly, often upon unwholesome food, and as idly as wretchedly, for hitherto there has been no manual occupation provided for them from which they do not shrink as disgraceful, on account of its being the occupation of slaves. In these factories negroes are not employed as operatives, and this gives the calling of the factory girl a certain dignity. You would be surprised to see the change which a short time effects in these poor people. They come bare-footed, dirty, and in rags; they are scoured, put into shoes and stockings, set at work, and sent regularly to Sunday school, where they are taught, what none of them have been taught before—to read and write. In a short time they become expert at their work; they lose their sullen shyness, and their physiognomy becomes comparatively open and cheerful. Their families are relieved from the temptations to theft and other shameful courses which accompany the condition of poverty without occupation."

"They have a good deal of the poke-easy manner of the piny-woods about them yet," said one of our party, to a Georgian. "It was true, I perceived that they had not yet acquired all that alacrity and quickness in their work which you see in the work people of the New England mills. In one of the upper stories I saw a girl of a clearer complexion than the rest, with two long curls swinging behind each ear, as she stepped about with the air of a duchess. "That girl is from the North," said our conductor; "at first we placed an expert operative from the North in each story of the building as an instructer and pattern to the rest."

I have since learned that some attempts were made at first to induce the poor white people to work side by side with the blacks in these mills. They utterly failed, and the question then became with the proprietors whether they should employ blacks only, or whites only; whether they should give these poor people an occupation which, while it tended to elevate their condition, secured a more expert class of operatives than the negroes could be expected to become, or whether they should rely upon the less intelligent and more negligent services of slaves. They decided at length upon banishing the labor of blacks from their mills. At Graniteville, in South Carolina, about ten miles from the Savannah river, a little manufacturing village has lately been built up, where the families of the *crackers*, as they are called, reclaimed from their idle lives in the woods, are settled, and white labor only is employed. The enterprise is said to be in a most prosperous condition.

Only coarse clothes are made in these mills—strong thick fabrics, suitable for negro shirting—and the demand for this kind of goods, I am told, is greater than the supply. Every yard made in this manufactory, at Augusta, is taken off as soon as it leaves the loom. I fell in with a Northern man in the course of the day, who told me that these mills had driven the Northern manufacturer of coarse cottons out of the Southern market.

"The buildings are erected here more cheaply," he continued; there is far less expense in fuel, and the wages of the working people are less. At first the boys and girls of the 'cracker' families were engaged for little more than their board; their wages are now better, but they are still low. I am about to go to the North, and I shall do my best to persuade some of my friends, who have been almost ruined by this Southern competition, to come to Augusta and set up cotton mills."

There is water power at Augusta sufficient to turn the machinery of many large establishments. A canal from the Savannah river brings in a large volume of water, which passes from level to level, and might be made to turn the spindles and drive the looms of a populous manufacturing town. Such it will become, if any faith is to be placed in present indications, and a considerable manufacturing population will be settled at this place, drawn from the half-wild inhabitants of the most barren parts of the Southern States. I look upon the introduction of manufactures at the South as an event of the most favorable promise for that part of the country, since it both condenses a class of population too thinly scattered to have the benefit of the institutions of civilized life—of education and religion—and restores one branch of labor, at least, to its proper dignity, in a region where manual labor has been the badge of servitude and dependence.

In this part of South Carolina, since I was last here, the culture of wheat has been introduced, many planters now raising enough for their own consumption. The sugar cane is also planted, and quantities of sugar and molasses are often made, sufficient to supply the plantations on which it is cultivated. Spinning-wheels and looms have come into use, and a strong and durable cotton cloth is made by the negro woman for the wear of the slaves. All this shows a desire to make the most of the resources of the country, and to protect the planter against the embarrassments which often arise from the fluctuating prices of the great staple of the South—cotton. But I have no time to dwell upon this subject. To-morrow I sail for Cuba. W. C. B.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We give in this day's paper, a very interesting debate in the British House of Commons, in relation to the modification or repeal of the navigation laws of the United Kingdom. It will be observed that allusion is made particularly to the commercial marine of the United States; and the principal question at issue is, the possibility of British shipping competing with American vessels in the carrying trade between the two countries. According to some of the speeches made, the British vessels successfully compete with vessels of any other nation; and the argument brought forward by those who appear to be so well satisfied upon that point, in favor of a repeal of the navigation laws, is, that it would benefit all the other most important interests of the country, more than it would the navigation interest. This mode of reasoning is, no doubt, adopted to disguise the fact that something is required to sustain the drooping condition of the mercantile marine, and the only feasible way of doing this is to draw other nations into the most perfect system of free trade in navigation. If British shipping can compete successfully with the Americans, why give the Americans greater facilities than they now enjoy? Fortunately, we see through this movement, and the hook is not properly baited to catch such a big fish as Brother Jonathan. The British government are endeavoring to draw us into the trap so artfully set; and the course pursued by Mr. Bancroft has no doubt given the ministry so much encouragement that the measure has been pushed forward with the greatest rapidity.

It will be perceived, by the proceedings in Parliament, that the bill passed a second reading on the 12th of March, by a small majority. Previous to the third reading—or, at all events, previous to the final passage of the bill through the upper House—the policy of our government relative to this measure will be known in England; and we have no doubt it will at once arrest all farther proceedings in the matter. The only proposition which has recently been officially submitted to the government of the United States by the government of Great Britain, relative to the navigation laws of the two countries, was for a free trade in ships, to be secured by a convention, by which American vessels would be naturalized in British ports, and British vessels in American ports. No proposition for a reciprocity of the freedom of the coasting trade between the two countries, has of late years, been made, and our government have stated, in pretty plain terms, what its policy is in relation to this important interest.

If the government of Great Britain wishes to repeal their navigation laws, and it can afford to make the experiment, let them do it, and we will closely watch its operation; but our commercial marine is in a condition too prosperous to meddle with; and we ask no greater facilities in foreign ports than we now enjoy. Remarks relative to this matter will be found in the money article in this day's paper; and we wish those interested would notice particularly the statement of exports from Savannah for the month of March last. A large part of our carrying trade between our own and foreign ports is yet in the hands of foreigners; and, until we can monopolize, at all events, a greater per cent. of this, we can ill afford to throw open our coasting trade, and invite competition from foreign vessels. The debate which we publish to-day will repay perusal; but it will fail to convince any one what would be beneficial to Great Britain would be any advantage to us. [*New York Herald.*

CANADA.—The long smothered feeling in Canada relative to a union of interests with this country, seems now to be breaking forth uncontrollably. Almost all the papers published in the province are discussing the subject of a connexion with the United States. The following paragraph from the Kingston Chronicle, an influential journal, indicates a new phase in public opinion. It says:

"The British people of this colony are seriously 'casting about in their mind's eye for a new state of existence.' Some are led, partly by the recent changes in the commercial policy of the empire, and partly by the sense of an injurious Franco-Canadian domination, to seek an alliance with the people of a kindred race who inhabit a neighboring country; others—and we believe these constitute the overwhelming majority of the loyalists of the country—look to a union of the British American province, with central and local governments, as offering all the advantages which could be realized by a connexion with the adjoining republic, together with the maintenance of those monarchical institutions which they justly regard as affording at once liberty to the subject and stability to society."

TEMPERANCE DECLARATION OF SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have just received, says the New York Organ, the following declaration, with Gen. Taylor's name affixed. At the time it was drawn up, it was generally supposed that distilled liquors were the principal cause of intemperance, but all who have since examined the subject have concluded that intoxicating liquors, under whatever name, should be termed "spirituous liquors," and should be avoided as a beverage. Gen. Harrison died so soon after his inauguration to the Presidency, that time was not allowed to procure his signature to the declaration. He would doubtless have signed it, as it was generally understood that soon after the Temperance Reform was agitated, he at once closed the fire of a distillery in which he was interested.

DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the virtue and happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all *young men*, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world.

James Madison, Martin Van Buren,
John Quincy Adams, John Tyler,
Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk,
Zachary Taylor.

BROTHERLY DEVOTION.—In the disastrous results of the expedition of Col. Webb's company on the Rio Grande, on their way to California, it is gratifying to reflect, that it is no worse; and that so many valuable lives of enterprising and promising young men have been spared. Two brothers, young Graham of New York, were of the company; and the life of the one, who labored under a violent attack of cholera and was reduced to the last extremity, was saved by the constant and assiduous attention and nursing of his brother. The opportunity of giving such evidence of fraternal devotion and affection, is not too dearly bought, even by disaster, exposure, suffering, and disappointment. It will be cherished as one of the sweetest and most sacred memories of life—more precious and more prized in declining life, than a realization of their brightest hopes in the mines of California.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

MRS. MARGARET PEPPER, who recently died at Philadelphia, has bequeathed the income of $11,000 to four different annuitants. At the death of these respective parties, the principal sums are to be divided into four equal parts or shares; two parts of which are to be paid over to the Pennsylvania Bible Society; one part to the Treasurer of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Eplscopal Church of the United States, to be applied to the support of foreign missions; and one part to the Treasurer of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She also bequeaths $700 to the Society of the United Brethren for the propagating of the Gospel among the Heathen.—*Balt. American.*

STATE RAILROAD.—The work at the Tunnel, we learn, is progressing with rapidity. It is expected that in August the perforation will be finished and that by October the work will be complete. The iron to extend the rails from Dalton to the Tunnel has already gone up the road and in a short time will be laid upon the superstructure now ready to receive it.—*Milledgeville Federal Union, 10th inst.*

INDIANA COAL—THE RAILROAD.—We referred some week or so ago, in speaking of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, to the large coal fields of Indiana which will be crossed by this great improvement. Specimens of that part of this coal which lies in Owen county, have been sent to Lawrenceburgh, and the *Register* at that town remarks: "It is said to be equal if not superior to the Pittsburgh coal, and to exist in great abundance." Letters received there from the coal fields, state that the price of the article at the mines is from two to three cents per bushel. The mines in Owen county are between 130 and 140 miles from Cincinnati, immediately on what it is supposed will be the line of the Railroad.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SWORD TO GEN. TAYLOR.—We understand that Gov. Floyd has appointed a committee to visit Washington, in a short time, to present to Gen. Taylor the sword voted him by the Legislature of Virginia in the winter of 1846—'7. We regret to find from this that the General cannot make it convenient to visit Richmond.—*Rich. Rep.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Independence, Capt. Page, left Callao on the 10th of February for Valparaiso, with Com. Shubrick on board.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany was at St. Domingo, to sail 15th ult., for Aux Cayes. The U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown was expected daily.

The U. S. brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon, was at Teneriffe, 22d February—all well.

U. S. schr. Flirt, Lt. Com. Simms, was at Laguna, 7th ult.—*Norfolk Herald, 7th April.*

SIBBILICH, THE PIRATE.—Antonio Sibbilich, convicted of the murder of James Chappel, and piracy on board the ship St. Louis, on her passage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, is now an idiot in the parish prison. His mental faculties have been gradually extinguished, since sentence was passed upon him. He is a man of extraordinary physical powers, and during the earlier part of his imprisonment often displayed his Herculean strength in raising from the ground the largest of his fellow prisoners, merely with the hold of his teeth on a handkerchief encircling the body. While in the possession of mind he was occasionally somewhat violent, and his great strength made him an object of dread; but, since become ng demented, he is as harmless and inoffensive as an infant. His sentence is to be executed on the 27th of this month. As he has been found guilty of piracy as well as murder, he will be hung, we understand, on the river, from a boat or vessel of some description. A revolting spectacle will it be—society avenging itself on an idiot!—*N. O. Delta.*

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—In conversing with a young gentleman from Tennessee the other day, with whom General Jackson was something of a favorite, he related to us the following anecdote of the late ex-President, which we presume our friend will pardon us for publishing:

Toward the latter part of his life, General Jackson became a member of the Christian church. The clergyman who performed the ceremonies on the occasion of his admission, feeling some doubt as to the sincerity of the old general's repentance, questioned him rather closely concerning his spiritual condition.

"Have you forgiven your enemies?" asked the minister.

"I have," answered the general.

"Have you forgiven Henry Clay?"

"Yes."

"And have you pardoned Seba. Smith, the author of Major Downing's letter?"

"No! (raising his hickory) by the eternal, and I never will!" responded the old hero with characteristic piety.

A CHILD'S ANSWER.—A father once said playfully to his little daughter, a child of five years old, "Mary, you are not good for anything." "Yes I am, dear father," replied she, looking thoughtfully and tenderly in his face. "Why, what are you good for, pray tell me, dear?" "I am good to love you, father," replied she, at the same time throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection. Blessed child! may your life ever be an expression of that early felt instinct of love. The highest good you or any other mortal can confer, is to live in the full exercise of your affections.

AFFECTING.—Generals SCOTT and TAYLOR recently met in Washington. It is said that General Scott fell upon General Taylor's neck and wept.

"Scott!" murmured Taylor.

"Taylor!" faltered Scott.

"Scott," said Taylor, making a strong effort to recover his composure—"Scott," he repeated, but he broke down.

"Well, Taylor, what is it?" demanded Scott in a firmer tone, and trying to master his emotion.

"Scott," resumed Taylor, with a visibly painful effort—"Scott, do you chew?"

We can quote no more; the remainder is too trying to the sympathies.—*Nashville, Tenn. Gazette.*

'Father,' said a four year old child, 'I think you are a fool.'

'Why, my child?'

'Because you have brought that baby here when mother is sick, and you have to get a woman to take care of it.'

'Go rock the cradle Lucy, no more of your jabber.'

Does you think the people capabul of governing themselves, Bill?

No, I doesn't! They has to have laws to govern 'em; and besides, the women folks rules the men all over the world. Man is like a hoss, wot has to be led or druv, Tom.

A WAGGISH STAMMERER while one day sitting at a public table had occasion to use the pepper-box.—After shaking it vehemently, and turning it in various ways, he found the crushed pepper corns in no wise inclined to coming forth, "P-th this p-pepper box," he exclaimed with a facetious grin, "some something ll-like myself."

"How so?" interrogated a neighbor.

"P-poo-poor delivery," was the reply.

GILMER VS. CALIFORNIA.—The Dahlonega Watchman says: "We are informed upon good authority that a company of 20 hands made on the 20th ult., 1500 dwts. of gold on lot No. 288, seventh district and second section, Gilmer County, known as the Spriggs and Jones' lot. A large portion of the gold being picked up by the hands in the pit, some of the pieces being unusually large. This is the last day heard from, though the same company had been making about five hundred dwts. a day for several days before.

GALVESTON COTTON STATEMENT.—We copy the following from the Galveston News of the 31st March:

Old stock on hand 1st September - bales		747
Received past week - - - - bales	1,740	
Received previously - - - - -	17,527	
Received at other ports - - - -	4,192	23,504
Total bales - - - - - -		24,251
Exported since 1st September, 1848—		
To New Orleans - - - - - bales	3,258	
New York - - - - - - -	11,754	
Baltimore - - - - - - -	262	
Boston - - - - - - - -	1,092	
North of Europe - - - - -	1,745	
France - - - - - - - -	750	18,861
Remaining on hand and on shipboard -		5,276

[*Doswell, Hill & Co.*

SALT AT KANAWHA.—Salt manufactured, inspected, and weighed, in the county of Kanawha, for the quarter ending March, 1849—

Upper district—41,849 bbls., containing			298,827 bush.
Lower " — 44,580 " "			316,845 "
Aggregate	86,429		615,672
Tests:			

A. W. QUARRIER,
Clerk Kanawha County Court.
[*Richmond Republican.*

Treasury Department,
APRIL 14, 1849.

BY the 3d section of the Act of the 3d of March last, entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico," it is enacted "That where questions arise in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, the same shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of the money in the Treasury raised from contributions, such sums as may be determined by him to have been improperly levied or imposed as contributions, assessments or penalties."

For the information of Claimants, under this section of the act, notice is hereby given, that this Department will require that all claims shall be presented in writing, setting forth the character and amount of the contribution, assessment or penalty for which remission or return of duty is claimed; where, when, and wherefore the contribution, assessment or penalty was imposed and to whom paid.—The application to be verified by the oath of the claimant, corroborated by the evidence of one or more disinterested credible witnesses, and to be accompanied by the certificate of the proper Accounting Officer that the contribution, duties or penalties alleged to have been improperly or wrongfully levied or imposed have been duly accounted for, and paid over to the Treasury of the United States by authorized disbursements or deposites. W. M. MEREDITH,
ap 16— Secretary of the Treasury.

Office of Architect and Superintendent of Public Buildings. City of Washington, April 14, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "*Proposals for the extension of the Patent Office Building*, will be received at this office until the 1st of May coming, inclusive, for constructing the two wings of the Patent Office Building, agreeably to the plans and specifications in this office, to which reference may be had on and after the 20th instant.

Proposals will be received also for furnishing the various kinds of *materials* required, separate from the workmanship of the same, and which are particularly enumerated in the aforementioned specifications, it being understood that such materials are to be of the best quality, of the kind affixed, and the work performed on the same in the erection of the said wings, to be finished in the most workmanlike manner. The plans and specifications will show the extent of said buildings, and the character of the work and materials. ROBERT MILLS,
Architect and Superintendent.

Office on ground floor of Patent Office Building, east end Union, and Saturday News, Washington, D. C.; American, Patriot, Baltimore; North American, News, Inquirer, Philadelphia; Tribune, Commercial Advertiser, Courier and Inquirer, New York; Atlas, Journal, Bee, Boston; Richmond Enquirer, Richmond; Charleston Courier, South Carolina; please copy and send paper with advertisement to the office, Washington, and account to 1st May. ap 16—dtlaMay

HAS BEEN RECEIVED a fine lot of Gloves, Hosiery, Fans, &c., which will be sold very low. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. We have—

White and colored Kid Gloves
Do Silk, Thread, and Cotton Gloves
Also, white and colored Silk, Thread, and Cotton Stockings, with a general assortment of Fancy Goods.
J. B. & A. TATE,
ap 16—eo3t Successors to J. T. & C. King.

WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. AT a meeting of the Directors, on the 14th instant, Mr. ULYSSES WARD was elected to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. JOHN F. CALLAN; and Mr. U. WARD was then elected the President of the Board of Directors, and Mr. ELEAZER LINDSLEY was appointed Secretary.

The Board now consists of
ULYSSES WARD, President.
WM. A. BRADLEY, B. B. FRENCH,
J. BLAKLOW, W. H. HARROVER.
ap 16— ELEAZER LINDSLEY, Secretary.

CHOICE MAHOGANY AND LUMBER. JOHN PURDY has just received and has for sale the following articles:—

Mahogany of every thickness, from veneering to hand railing, and new1 posts,
Bird's eye and curled maple,
Walnut and cherry,
Poplar of every thickness,
Ash and oak,
A supply of seasoned white pine panel, merchantable, select siding and common culls,
With a general assortment of North Carolina and Eastern shore pine.
Also a supply of calcined plaster and cement.
Daily expected two vessel loads of coal.
ap 16—eod6t

Arrivals at the principal Hotels.

Brown's Hotel.

H Washington, La — D S Smith, N Y
W J Beall, Md — J C Golder, Md
Mr Williams, do — T Berry, do
B Roberts, N Y — W B Smith, do
E Meeds, do — J Ludlow, La
W Capron, Md — W S Hardy, Va
T G Green, N Y — S Hardy, do
A S Morgan, do — W H Craig, do
C Findly, Md — D Marble, N Y
C M Gunnell, Pa — W Clarke, do
E Matthews, do — W Morris, Pa
H De Forest, N Y — Capt Lindsey, U S M C
Mr McGilary, England — C H Fisher, Pa
G C Sanford, Va — J DeF Wallace, do
W Lyles, Md

Willard's Hotel.

A P Hepburn, La — L L Smith, III
E Robinson, Va — R Lowry, Pa
Mr Grunway, England — Mr Greely, N Y
J Hunter, Va — Mr Granger, do
Wm Derby, N Y — Mr Bodine, do
W M Lambert, do — Mr Coleman, do
C Prentiss and Lady, O — G N Sander, do
C Turber, Mass — E Griffin, do
G Dorsie, Pa — J C Clarke, U S A
A Kinney, Bedford, — J C Tidball, do
Mr Dorion, N Y — T Rinicate, Mass
J Sparrow, N C — F H Rinicate, do
Mr Deacon, Mass — Miss Rinicate, do
Miss Foster, do

United States Hotel.

Mrs Sulivan and sister, New York — G O Coad, Me
J W Hawkins, Md — W B Bingley, Va
S Midde, N C — T Read, Pa
S Calvert, do — E Durbec, S C
N Kendel, do — Mrs Blank, Pa
R Holady, do — J H Macra, Va
J L Haskill, Va — J H Stone, Md
Mr Irving, Old Point — J Beall, do
J S French, do do — J Ricketty, Pa
G F Thomas, Ohio — H A Lodere, N Y

Gadsby's Hotel.

R T Davis, La — P McCaskey, Ala
Col Mercer, Va — M Westfeldt, do
J Renolds, do — B T Paine, N C
C Slade, do — A Chapman, Vt
R W Tomlin, do — Mrs & Mr Carpenter, N Y
L A Jennings, do — S L Palmer, Mo
T C Tallon, Pa

Irving Hotel.

Wm Sherman, Pa — J McEven, Md
J N Pomroy, Vt — Col H Thompson, Ga
R Williams, Wisconsin — Mr Skinner, Md
Gen Marion, N Y — B Butts, Pa
J Symington, do — Mr Jordon, Mass
R Montgomery, do — J Hempstead, Tenn

Exchange Hotel.

Mrs Carter, Wash D C — S Hanson, Md
Miss Carter, do — T J Massie, do
G Turner, Va — E A Wright, Pa
C B Tibbs, do — R McCay, do
J Jones, do — R A Somerville, Va

King's Hotel.

S Crowninshield, Ala — A Doyle, N J
Wm Willet, N Y — S V Evans, do
Wm N Creasy, do — Chas Wierman, Pa

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

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WASHINGTON, DEC. 27, 1845.

"Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science which should issue in Europe and in this country, this has 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."

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Pension Office, until the 20th of the ensuing month, for printing the thousand copies of the Pension Laws now in force together with the constructions placed upon such by the War Department or Attorney General, and the forms necessary to be followed by applicants for pensions under the several laws, and the bounty land laws together with the necessary forms for application therefor for the use of the Pension Office. The work to be executed on good paper, of which a sample will be furnished on application at the Pension Office. The book will not exceed one hundred and fifty pages, to be printed on long primer type, and each page to contain two thousand and eighty ems. The proposal must state the price per printed page, to include composition, press work, paper, and folding and stitching, without cover. The bids to be enveloped, and endorsed "Proposals for printing." J. L. EDWARDS,
ap 14—wtw&2tcp Commissioner of Pensions.

TO CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS, EXPLORING PARTIES, AND OTHERS.—The subscriber has on hand and for sale, from the Union India