DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1849.

—The Cabinet had a very long session yesterday, having met at ten o'clock in the morning and adjourned at half-past three in the afternoon.

—We perceive that the wires and the mails have got back to their old vocation, that of lying. Their last falsehood is, that there is to be a change in the Cabinet. What next, Messrs. Wires and Mails?

—When Gen. TAYLOR told the nation, that he would not be a party President, neither of the great parties of the country had made their selection of a candidate for the Presidency. The Whig party, after a long struggle within its own ranks, accepted him as their candidate, but the Democratic party repudiated him and took up another individual. Gen. TAYLOR was elected. Is it not self-evident, that the promise of not being a party President cannot be claimed by the Democratic party to be kept as a matter of right? We think so. They repudiated the promise and the promiser, and the keeping of the promise, so far as Democrats are concerned, is plainly a matter of discretion and not of duty. If these things be so, and we do not see how they can be otherwise, is it not the extreme of folly, in Democrats, to accuse Gen. TAYLOR of breaking his promise, not to be a party President, because he does not take Democrats into his entire confidence? The Democrats are not a party to the promise and he cannot break a promise they refused to confide in. It is the Whigs who are the only party to the promise, and he has inviolably kept it in regard to them, and will continue to do so.

Now what is the duty of a Democratic Senate, in view of such an unjust and infamous system of proscription as this? We believe the whole country will respond to the declaration, that it is the duty of the majority of the Senate to vindicate the reputation of their political friends from the imputation of disgrace which their removal implies, by calling upon the President for the reasons of the removal, and publishing them to the world. Then will the innocent and the injured have an opportunity for vindication and redress against the political assassins, who attempt to stab at their characters under the cloak of alleged official and moral delinquency. And, in our belief, the Senate should do even more than this. It should withhold its approval of the nomination of any officer who has taken the place of a Democrat removed for a falsely alleged cause; and this should be done, however worthy or meritorious the appointee. If the majority of the Senate do not vindicate, in this or some other efficacious way, the injustice done to their political friends who have been removed, they cannot expect to keep up the organization and efficiency of the Democratic party.—*Union.*

Whatever course the Democrats, who are in a majority in the Senate, may take upon Gen. TAYLOR's nominations, one thing we are certain of, they will never take counsel of the man, whom that same majority was once obliged to expel from the floor of their chamber, because of his foul pen. It is true, they have revoked that sentence of expulsion, but they did not restore his opinions, by that act, to the respect which was formerly entertained of them, and, we think, it argues a lack of common decency, on his part, to assume to dictate what they ought or ought not to do, in a given emergency.

But, admitting that the majority in the Senate should undertake to call upon the President, for the reasons why he removed an incumbent of office, does it follow that Gen. TAYLOR will give them? Would it not be a curious spectacle to witness the Democrats doing that, which, fifteen or sixteen years ago, they decided by a solemn vote in the Senate, should not be done? Then, they argued and voted, that the power of removal and appointment, is a supreme power in the hands of the Executive, and that the Senate has no more right or power to call upon him for the reasons why he removed this man or appointed that, than he had to call upon the Senate or House of Representatives for the reasons why they passed this or that bill. A valued correspondent exhibited this fact in our paper of the 18th instant, by extracts from the record. We do not say that President TAYLOR will refuse to gratify the Senate, by responding to a call upon him for the reasons why he made this or that removal and appointed a successor to the *removee*—to quote an elegant and classic word which the *Union* is fond of using—for Gen. TAYLOR is one of those men, who, if he shall consider that the interests of the country and of public justice, shall require the publication of the reasons for exercising the appointing power in a given case, or even in all cases, will promptly gratify the Senate. We do not see the necessity, under Gen. TAYLOR's Administration, for the President's informing the Senate of his reasons for removing an incumbent of office and appointing a successor, any more than under the Administration of any former President; but of this necessity Gen. TAYLOR will be the judge, and whatever emergency may arise in his official relations with the Senate, our word for it, the old Hero will be more than equal to the occasion. He will meet any responsibility that faction may impose upon him, as it should be met.

But, upon the supposition, that the majority of the Senate should reject every appointee to a place from which a Democrat was removed, no matter how meritorious the appointee may be, we should like to know what would be gained by such a course? The history of the Senate will answer. Nothing whatever will be gained by the party adopting this policy. All the gain will be to the party, whose nominations are thus rejected, for while the friendship of the rejected for the Administration will be increased, the President's patronage will be almost doubled. The country, however, is always the loser, for the presumption is, that the Administration invariably takes the best qualified men in the first instance, for office, and we have always remarked, that second appointees are never so well fitted for the duty required of them. Besides, a uniform system of rejection, to gratify factious feelings, is almost constantly followed by so much alarm in the confirming body, that they hasten to consent to subsequent nominations, without looking as closely into them as duty might seem to require. On the other hand, the experience of the past demonstrates, that, in a factious contest between the Executive and the Senate on the subject of nominations, the Executive generally comes out the conqueror. It is notorious, that Gen. JACKSON owed the maintenance of his unbounded popularity, to his contest with the Senate. We have ever believed, that Gen. JACKSON would never have reached the Presidency, a second time, but for the factious opposition to him in the Senate. It is well known, that the rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN made him President. Hence, we take it, the history of the past will be an admonition, not to wage a factious war against the President upon the subject of nominations, let the *Union* think and say, what it may. Indeed, the Senate pledged itself not to do so, in the speech of Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, on the occasion of notifying Gen. TAYLOR of his election to the Presidency

The country has always been taught to believe, that the action of the Senate in advising and consenting to nominations, is based upon considerations looking to the promotion of the public interests and going to secure a just execution of the laws. It is true, the Senate has, on more occasions than one, been swayed by extreme views—though never dishonest—in the exercise of this portion of its power, but it is the first time, we believe, in the history of the country and of political journalism, that the Senate has been openly called upon by a metropolitan journal, to so exercise its constitutional supervision over the President's nominations for office, as to secure the union of the Democratic party! The proposition, we are sure, will meet with the reprobation and scorn of every honorable member of the Senate. That body will never consent to become a mere party instrument in the hands of unscrupulous politicians to subserve their unholy purposes. It may, as it has done in former times, be led away, from the calm performance of its duties, by honest excitement against the Executive. It may wage a factious war upon President TAYLOR's nominations, but it will not be for the purpose suggested by the *Union*. There never has been a time, and we believe, there never will be a time, that the Senate intended or intends to do wrong, from a malicious forethought. Their acts have done and may again do wrong, but they have done and may well be the dictates of honest purposes, however mistaken.

But, what are we to think of a paper, that calls upon the Senate to lend itself to base party purposes? We cannot explain the phenomenon, in any other way, than by referring the impudent proposition to the feeling of dislike, which the editor of that journal may experience, towards the Senate for vindicating its dignity, when attacked and insulted by him a year or two ago.

—Dr. Douglass opposed the election of Gen. TAYLOR, with might and main, and urged that he would do precisely what he has done. And now, that Gen. TAYLOR has done as the Doctor predicted he would do, the Doctor complains, that he is disappointed!

—"The Chief Magistrate of this great republic is a passive instrument in the hands of corrupt politicians for the accomplishment of their own projects of ambition and self-aggrandizement.—*Dr. Douglass.*

The writer of this abominable falsehood is the late Commissioner of Public Buildings!

—The Frankfort, Ky., *Commonwealth* (Whig,) deprecates the establishment in this city of a third Whig paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

A Circumstance.

The following extract from *Entick's "History and Survey of London,"* published in 1766, will show that one *Stubbs* flourished of yore in that city, and that he was a very shabby fellow. Whether he had ever succeeded in worming himself into office, by a system of crawling, mean servility, the history records not:

"Every thing seemed now to concur to raise a much more elegant and splendid city than *London* could be said to have been before the fire; and the harmony between the citizens and courtiers promised to perpetuate their happiness as a corporation; when, in the year 1679, about the beginning of *May*, they were alarmed with a discovery for destroying London a second time by fire. *Elizabeth Oxley*, servant to one *Rind* in *Fetter Lane*, having set her master's house on fire, was apprehended on suspicion, and confessed, that she had been hired to do it be one *Stubbs*, a Papist, for a reward of £5.—*Stubbs* being taken into custody, acknowledged that he had persuaded her to it; and that he himself had been prevailed upon by one father *Gifford*, his confessor, who had assured him, that by burning the houses of heretics, he would do great service to the church: further he said, that he had had divers conferences with *Gifford* and two Irishmen upon that affair. And the maid and *Stubbs* agreed in declaring, that the Papists did intend to raise in *London*, with the expectation of being supported by a powerful *French* army. This brought forth the banishment of Papists from the city and ten miles round the same; and a prosecution, by which five Jesuits were were convicted and executed for the said plot."—p. 303, vol. 2.

Now, I shall not assert, that "one father *Gifford*" was the ancestor of "one Charles Jared Gifford, "the notorious but not illustrious, of our day; though he is beyond question, the prototype. And as to the posterity of "*one Stubbs*," I submit that the matter be referred to "one Nicolas P. Tristo," who is said to be great on *ancestral lines*, and to be able at a glance to pronounce—

"*Who's* ancient but *ignoble* blood
Has crept through ever since the flood."

POCATALICO.

Advent of the New Custom House Collector.

Mr. Samuel J. Peters, the newly appointed Collector of Customs, enters on the discharge of his duties as such to-morrow.

Yesterday, Mr. Peters addressed an official letter to the Surveyor, requesting him to inform the following officers of his department, to attend at the Collector's office, at 9 1-2 o'clock, on Monday, (to-morrow,) for the purpose of being sworn.

List of officers attached to the Surveyor's Department, retained.—W. D. Rind, Gauger; N. C. Snethen, Marker; W. S. Brown, Deputy Weigher; C. W. Duby, Measurer; St. Columbe Davis, Deputy Measurer.

Inspectors.—P. Gentin, W. M. Carter, V. Duplessis, J. Durrive, R. S. Upshur, C. Hurst, S. W. Smith, J. C. Taylor, P. L. Maspero, W. P. Berry, A. Rossean, J. S. Harris, C. Masslen, N. W. Campbell, F. P. Percy, J. A. Smith, J. M. Vandegriff, F. Tainturier, T. Thread, Guy Dreaux, J. B. D. Veloon, D. H. Perkins, J. E. Waldo, J. Juden, D. R. Godwin, P. E. Crosat.

Night Inspectors.—A. L. Dannoy, John Dolan, J. P. Ross, A. J. Noble.

Boatmen.—John Price, M. Fearing, F. G. Shannon.—*N. O. Delta, 13th inst.*

We understand, says the Dalton Eagle of the 15th instant, that the Marshal of our town has recently taken the census, and reports the population to be eleven hundred and twenty-one; this is rather smaller than we supposed it to be, but is quite respectable for a town less than three years old.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

TURNER R. KING, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice James W. Barrett, removed.

WALTER DAVIS, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, vice Archer G. Herndon, removed.

CORNELIUS ROSEVELT, to be Register of the Land Office at Genessee, Michigan, vice John Barton, removed.

GEORGE H. SMITH, to be Receiver of the Land Office at Newnansville, Florida, vice John Parsons, removed.

ANDREW GUTHRIE, to be Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, vice Robert J. Chester, removed.

By the Secretary of the Interior.

WILLIAM J. HOWARD, to be Pension Agent, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, vice John B. Guthrie, removed.

—While the *New York Mirror* takes violent exception to Mr. Ewing's appointment of Mr. Mitchell to an office in the Home Department, nine tenths of the press of all parties are warmly applauding the act, as eminently creditable to Mr. Ewing's head and heart.

—The *Cincinnati Enquirer* accuses us of insinuating, that every Democrat turned out of office, is some sort of a rascal. We have done no such thing, but we say—let him whom it fits, wear the cap.

—The editor of the *Union* does not appear to relish the sudden appearance of the editor of the *New York Mirror* in the opposition camp. He calls Mr. Fuller to order for his violent assaults upon his old friends, evidently fearing lest the sceptre may pass to the New York convert.

—The *Union* has promised us a fresh discharge of its bile this morning. We have taken the precaution to provide ourselves with a supply of Ledoynen's Disinfecting Fluid for the occasion.

—Fresh fish in cholera times is declared worse than poison to the stomach.

—There are fifteen saw mills in full operation in St. Clair county, Michigan, that turn out annually 32 millions of feet of lumber, valued at $200,000; seven more mills are being built.

—The loss in the crop of sugar in Louisiana by the flood is estimated at 40,000 hogsheads.

—May 19th, the first canal boat through from Buffalo to Albany arrived at the latter place.

—Mr. Benedict, the new Postmast at Albany, N. Y., is highly acceptable to the Whigs of the Empire State.

—Yankee Sullivan has *not* been pardoned by the Governor of New York.

—A dead whale was recently taken up near Point Judith, having been killed it is supposed in a fight with another whale.

—The *Albany Evening Journal* of the 9th inst., publishes a list of seventeen Postmasters removed in the State of New York.

—The Michigan Southern Railroad has passed into the hands of a new company, with Rufus H. King at its head.

—Geo. Floyd, of Virginia, was received, on his visit a day or two ago to Norfolk, with all the honors by the U. S. officers there stationed.

—The divorce of physic and state is advocated in Ohio with great zeal, that is, the repeal of all laws regulating the practice and study of medicine.

—Not a single Whig office-holder is to be found on the Pennsylvania State canals!

—The last news from Cayenne is, that the blacks claim all the lands and will not work.

—The insurance offices in Philadelphia lose $30,000 and those in Boston, $100,000, by the St. Louis fire; the Pittsburg and Baltimore offices are also losers.

—Jacob B. Moore, the new Postmaster at San Francisco, left Georgetown, D. C., on the 18th inst. for his destination.

—The Marsh Jackey's, a small andalusian horse, have been introduced from South Carolina, into Pennsylvania.

—Commanders Tatnall and Sands are volunteers in the Franklin expedition, and Capt. Wilkes, it is reported, is to go in command of one of the vessels.

—Three persons, two men and a woman, were recently strangled at Porto Rico, by the *garote*, for murder.

—A Porto Rico man has got a patent for making sugar from the syrup without leaving any molasses.

—Three little children were drowned in a cistern at Albany, a day or two ago.

—On the 14th of April an insurrection broke out at Teheran, in Persia, but it was speedily put down.

—Dr. DAVIS, of South Carolina, and his brother, are now in Paris, with a project before the French Government for extending and improving the culture of tobacco in Africa.

—A colored minister said to his hearers, at the close of his sermon: "My obstinaceous brethren, I find it's no more use to preach to you, than it is for grasshoppers to wear knee-buckles."

—The Committee on the Navy Department in the French Assembly proposed to reduce its expenditures three millions of dollars, by dismissing a host of officers, and bringing down the corps of seamen from 26,000 to 20,000 men, but the proposition was rejected.

—It cost the French Government $40,000 to celebrate the fete of the 4th inst.

—The Coramittee on War in the French Assembly, proposes to reduce the war expenditures eight millions of dollars, by dismissing 8,000 cavalry and 32,000 infantry.

—Lauzene has been appointed Minister to Spain from France, vice N. Bonaparte.

Republican Government.

"A Republican Government," says Guizot, "has the same vocation, the same duties, as any other government. Its name gives it no claim to dispensation or privilege. It must satisfy both the general and the particular wants of the particular community which it is called to govern."

The differences between governments consist chiefly in the degrees of diffusion and concentration of power. Sovereignty must reside somewhere in every government; and there must be in every government some mode of concentrating the sovereign power when the safety of the State shall require it.

There are not different degrees of sovereignty,—but there may be, as we have said, different degrees of its diffusion or concentration. When it is recognized as belonging to the great body of the people, as with us, then a government constituted upon that principle, in order to be permanent, must provide for a general diffusion of power through all the different parts of the system. The reason is because a democratic or republican government is of necessity representative.—If it should entrust its whole sovereignty to the hands of one man for any considerable period, it would establish its own master; if for a short period, there would be such convulsions and conflicts as to render it better to have a settled master.

The sovereignty, therefore, entrusted to the hands of representatives, needs to be diffused. And here we behold the admirable wisdom of our noble system, which, having created the various departments and defined the corresponding functions of a well-ordered government, keeps each to its place, holding each to its own duties and its own responsibilities.

The sovereignty, under the constitution, reverts back, from time to time, to the hands of the people. We say the sovereignty under the constitution; for society is not reduced to its original elements at every popular election. In those stated reversions an ample security against usurpation or bad statesmanship is provided.

But the great truth declared by Guizot indicates a principle of general application in all forms of government: that whatever may be the form there are certain duties which must be discharged, from which no government is exempt, and which in the last resort may require the whole power of the State, and may require it to be wielded with an absolute, unshrinking, inexorable will and an unsparing hand. It is the law which governs men: the law of order, of right, of justice. With this is blended the law of self-preservation; and in this unity of instinct and reason the whole moral and physical power of a people finds a resistless force.—*Baltimore American.*

DANIEL CARROLL, who lately died in this city, was a nephew of Charles Carroll, and our oldest citizen—the last of the old proprietors of the lands of that part of the district ceded to the United States by Maryland. The plantation on which he resided, before the cession, embraced the ground on which the Capitol is built, and that part of the city east of the Capitol. The location of a city on his farm led him into embarrassments which ruined him. He borrowed money and built houses, and paid in bankruptcy for his public spirit. He was a liberal-minded and well-mannered gentleman, of the old school of Maryland Catholics. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight.—*Wash. Corr. Charleston Cour.*

City Cleansing.

The example set by the residents on Fifth street between Main and Market, is worthy of imitation, and if followed by all our citizens will soon make the Cholera disappear from here. They have, at their own expense, had their streets and alleys thoroughly cleansed and limed, and made provision to keep them so.—*Louisville Jour.*

The same thing has been done in this city, in a few instances, and might with great propriety be done in more. That the city authorities ought to act with promptness and energy, in cleansing the streets and alleys, and that they ought therefore to *keep* them clean, we fully believe: but if they cannot do so, or will not, every citizen ought to clean the street in front of his residence, and the alley in its rear, and sprinkle them with lime, charcoal, or some other disinfecting agent.

A general movement of this kind, among the citizens, would soon result in good—whereas if a thorough cleaning up by the public authorities is waited for, the worst may come upon us before they can possibly do what is desired of them.

It would be a trifle for each occupant of a house, every morning before the sun is high, to scrape the dirt from his gutter five or six feet out into the street, and to gather the dirt of the alley in his rear into a heap. This done, if any one could not afford to have the scrapings removed himself, the Board of Health would in all probability, under the power with which they are clothed, send and have them hauled away for him.

This process would soon clean up the dirt, and make a clear passage for refuse and waste water; and then the spring showers would wash the streets and alleys and the city be soon thoroughly purified.

The streets and alleys may be ever so well cleaned, however, and yet the atmosphere of the city be kept favorable to the prevalence of the Cholera, unless sewers, out-houses, and all places for the temporary deposit of kitchen offal, be thoroughly purified, and kept clean.

Let this be attended to in connection with street cleaning, and the presence of the disease in our city will be much less to be dreaded than otherwise.

This whole matter is worth taking in hand. Don't stop to *think* about it, but *doit*, and that promptly.

☞ We commend the above example to be immediately followed by the citizens of Washington.—*Editor Nat. Whig.*

Remarkable Case of Fecundity.

FOUR CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—Mrs. Moore, wife of David Moore, residing at No. 139 Washington Market Place, Southwark, yesterday gave birth to *four children*! The infants are all boys, and they are as fine and healthy looking babies as were almost ever seen. One was born about 10 o'clock, A. M., another about noon, the third about 5, P. M., and the fourth about 7 in the evening. The third child was delivered dead; the others alive—and the latter are as lively and natural to-day as many infants a month old.

The children are all as near the same size as could well be imagined, weighing each about five pounds. Thus it will be perceived that they are as big as the average run of children at the ordinary single birth. The three that are living exhibit every evidence of thriving and doing well. The condition of the mother favorable. Her accoucheur is Dr. A. H. Graham.

On enquiry we find the case to be a remarkable one. The mother is a woman about 29 years of age, a native of Ireland. She has had two husbands. Her first husband whose name was Bell, was an Irishman and a middle aged man. She was married to him about ten years ago. Her present husband to whom she was married about nine month since, is a young man, only 20 years old. He is a carpenter by trade, but is now engaged in bottling and keeps a little shop where he resides.

Mrs. Moore had six children by her former husband at three births. At the first birth she was delivered of two—a boy and a girl. The boy is living, and is now eight years of age. At the second birth, she was delivered of a single child—a girl—which is living. At the third birth, she had triplet—two boys and a girl. The girl survives, and is five years of age. The surviving children are hearty, and some of them have survived severe attacks of malignant disease.

This is an inter sting one to the physiologist and scientific and medical man. It has created a great sensation among the residents of the immediate vicinity of its occurrence, and the house of the parents has, all day, been run down with female visitors, while excited crowds of men have blocked up the sidewalk, in front of the door. As the news spread, people from every part of Southwark and the Southern section of the city generally, have flocked to the place to gratify their eager curiosity; and numbers who doubted the story have been there to satisfy themselves of its truth. There was much danger of both the mother and the children being killed with kindness. Nearly every one who came was contributing some mite for the comfort of the woman or making some small present to the babies.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

In 1846, (says the N. O. Bulletin) James L. Childress, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, repaired to Washington and applied for a clerkship in one of the departments. His claims were seconded in the strongest manner, by the Democrats of the Alabama delegation, and an appointment in the Treasury Department was almost immediately secured. Mr. C. then wrote to his family in Alabama, directing them to come on to Washington as soon as practicable, as that was to be their future place of residence. Imagine his disappointment and mortification, when, a few days after, he received the following letter:

MAY 4, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—On Saturday last I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period, it has been made known to me, that *you are* and *always have been a Whig*. This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment.

I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem, but under the circumstances I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended.

I take pleasure in saying that your deportment, throughout, has been correct and honorable.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT J. WALKER.

JAMES L. CHILDRESS, Esq.

HE was a man who came up to the Jeffersonian standard, he was *capable* and *honest*, nay, the Secretary had taken a liking to him, was prepossessed in his favor, and had no other objection to him than by his politics. He was not a *Democrat*, and therefore he could not receive office! And these are the men who talk about *proscription*. *Shame where is thy blush!*

Impeachment.

The "Union," after quoting from a speech of Hon. John M. Clayton twenty years ago, says: "We invoke Gen. Taylor's grave consideration of the doctrine maintained by his own chosen premier when Genl. Jackson was in power, and when only a comparatively small number of removals had taken place. Mark! we do not threaten *impeachment*; but may it not occur?—If Mr. Clayton was right when deliberately announcing his views in the month of March, 1830, how, we ask, is impeachment to be avoided, should the present course of mal-administration be still persevered in?"

Whigs may be removed from office for a quarter of a century, and it is all right! Democratic office-holders are removed, and the Union raves about *impeachment!* All we have to say is, *try it*—IMPEACH OLD ZACH—and throw yourselves on the country for its verdict!

But, in the mean time, we feel well assured that these menaces will have no more effect upon Gen. Taylor than the howling of an angry wind. He is not the man to be dragooned into measures, as the Union ought by this time to know, and will certainly discover ere it is much older.—*Richmond Repub.*

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—We find the following in the Report of the Special Committee on the part of the Senate on the general revision of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, 1849:

"An action of debt was brought to recover the sum of $1,000. The defendant insisted that it should have been *covenant* instead of *debt*. The judge at circuit sustained the action; the first court of appeals, *three years* after, held that the action of debt was the proper action, and yet the *second* court of appeals, *three years after that*, reversed the judgment, and the plaintiff, notwithstanding he was justly entitled to the $1,000, after six or seven years' litigation at vast expense, was left to discontinue his suit, and pay costs to a greater amount than the sum in controversy. All this grew out of the nice distinction between the two actions of debt and covenant, and so many hair breadth distinctions exist as our cases are now reported, and, which cases are governed by the force of precedent, that legal men are in doubt, and many times in great difficulty, as shown in the instance above given."

From the Philadelphia North American.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1849.

Every day now furnishes accumulating evidence that man and woman are migratory animals, preparations being making, in every part of the city, for emigration to Newport, Saratoga, New Brighton, Niagara and Lake George, for the hot season. This grand social movement will take place this summer earlier than usual, owing to the rumors of cholera in the city, which, although as yet really unfounded, have already spread alarm to many. This is not to be wondered at, when the filthy and poisonous condition of the streets is taken into consideration. The only surprise is, that the epidemic has remained away so long. Every street, lane and alley, in the lower and eastern portion of the city, contains a standing invitation for its approach.

At last mere fright seems to have driven the south into activity, and vigorous measures are in progress for cleansing the streets; so that, whether the cholera comes or not, the rumor of its arrival will not have been without its uses.

It is said, a white crow has been caught in Charles City co., Va.

New Patents in England.

BROQUETTE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE, of Rue Neuve, St. Nicholas, St. Martin, France, chemists, for improvements in printing and dyeing fibrous and other materials. April 21; six months.

KILNER, WILLIAM, of Sheffield, engraver, for improvements in manufacturing railway and other axles and wheels, and in machinery to be employed in such manufacture. April 24; six months.

VERNET, LEWIS, of Buenos Ayres, for a method of preserving from destruction by worms, insects, decay, and fire, certain vegetable and animal substances. April 24; six months.

THOMPSON, THOMAS HARCOURT, of Blackheath-hill, civil engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for preventing the rise of effluvium from drains, sewers, cesspools, and other places, and in apparatus and machinery for regulating the level of waters in rivers, reservoirs, and canals. April 26; six months.

SIMPSON, GEORGE, of Newington-butts, chemist, and FORSTER, THOMAS, of Streatham, manufacturer, for improvements in manufacturing or treating solvents of India-rubber, and of other gums or substances. April 26; six months.

BARNSLEY, JOHN, of Chelmsford, Essex, manufacturer, for improvements in separating the fibre from cocoa-nut husks. April 26; six months.

ILES, CHARLES, of Bordesley Works, Birmingham, machinist, for improvements in manufacturing picture-frames, inkstands, and other articles in dies or moulds, also in producing ornamental surfaces. April 26; six months.

FALCONBRIDGE, WILLIAM, of Long-lane, Bermondsey, Surrey, for improvements in the manufacture of hose, pipes, driving bands, and valves for atmospheric railways. April 26; six months.

BENIOWSKI, BARTHOLOMEW, of Bow-street, Covent Garden, major in the late Polish army, for improvements in the apparatus for and process of printing. April 26; six months.

OXLAND, ROBERT and JOHN, of Plymouth, chemists, for improvements in the manufacture of sugar. April 26; six months.

BURKE, WILLIAM HENRY, of Tottenham, manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of air-pr. of and water-proof fabrics, and in the preparation of caoutchouc and gutta percha, either alone or in combination with other materials, the same being applicable to articles of wearing apparel, bands, straps, and other similar useful purposes. April 26; six months.

HORSLEY, JOHN, of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, practical chemist, for certain improvements in preventing incrustation in steam and other boilers; also for purifying, filtering, and otherwise rendering water fit for drinkable purposes. April 26; six months.

GARNIER, ALPHONSE, late of Paris, but now of South street, Finsbury, merchant, for certain improvements in extracting and preparing coloring matter from orchil. (Being a communication.) April 23; six months.

ALLIGATOR FIGHT—*An Incident of the Crevasse.*—The quarters of our friend, Col. Claiborne, near Sauve's crevasse, are some four feet under water.—Night before last, a veteran alligator from St. Tammany concluded to pay the Colonel a visit in a friendly way, and congratulate him, as a brother democrat, on the nomination of Walker and Plauche. Taking his course quietly through the cornfields and pastures, he thought it would be polite to call at the cabin of the "driver," or head man, and inquire if the Colonel was at home. Finding the door closed, he walked under the house, and bellowed halloo! at the top of his voice. Getting no answer, he commenced a tremendous floundering and thumping, lifting up the flooring, and scattering the little "niggers" in every direction. The hubbub soon roused the sleepers. They jumped out of bed in a terrible stew, raked up a light, and at the same moment were sent bouncing among the rafters, the visitor underneath lifting up one plank, and then another, flinging the whole crowd off their legs as fast as they could straighten them out. Such a scene of confusion was never witnessed. The darkies were completely bewildered, and their outcries soon drew the whole establishment together. The planks were drawn up, and there was—not old Nick—but a fellow much uglier, a tremendous Alligator, with expanded jaws, shaking his monstrous tail in defiance, and sweeping it round in rapid semi-circles. The instant he was discovered, two huge dogs leaped upon him, but the contest did not last for a moment.—One he struck dead with his sweeping tail, the other he crunched beneath his bloody jaws. But by this time the negroes got their dander up. They rushed upon him with axes, mauls, and bludgeons. The monster stood his ground, and "never said die," until one of them thrust a burning brand down his foetid throat. He is of enormous girth, and measures over fifteen feet. Col. Claiborne designs sending the skeleton to Dr. Bennett Dowler, of this city, who has written a most ingenious treatise on the natural history of the Alligator.—*N. O. Delta, 13th inst.*

MR. ABBOTT'S *History of Mary Queen of Scots* calls mechanical art to its aid, in a way which might be advantageously adopted in histories designed for old as well as young readers. A map of the central parts of Scotland, where the principal events took place, is prefixed to the volume, done upon the principle of a bird's-eye view, so that mountains, forests, cities, castles, &c., are presented to the eye, and a notion of the features of the country, as well as of distances and positions, impressed on the mind. Plans illustrate an event occurring in buildings—as the murders of Rizzio and Darnley, and views of cities or localities are not mere "pictures," but are made to exhibit the principal feature of the scene. The literary execution also deserves praise. It is a plain, clear narrative of facts, interspersed with reflections, in the main impartial, and moderate in tone. Though the author leans to the view of Mary's guilt throughout, he does not assail her, or leave any harsh feeling in the reader's mind. Believing, as he seems to do, her general complicity in Darnley's murder, and her guilty connection with Bothwell, he is scarcely stern enough.—*Spectator.*

☞ *The Washington Union* insists upon it that we shall give some reasons why "the democracy," and especially the Virginia portion of it, should support the Administration of Gen. TAYLOR. The Union is peremptory; it *will* not be put off.—"Your reasons, your reasons! Tell us why "the democracy," why Virginia democracy, should support Gen. TAYLOR's administration."

Now we might take ground with FALSTAFF, and refuse to give any man a reason upon compulsion. But we disdain to take an advantage. Besides we are persuaded that the "Union" wishes to have our "reasons" that it may deal them out to its own readers—being scarce of the commodity itself.

We will supply the "Union" with any quantity, and encourage it in the retail business upon the most favorable terms, certain conditions being complied with. First, the "Union" must define what is "*the* Democracy;" secondly, it must show that there is any democracy in Virginia.

These terms being complied with we shall be ready for further transactions.—*Balt. Amer.*

LIFE OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—By Wm. H. Seward; pp. 400, with a Portrait. For sale by Derby & Co., Cincinnati.

The ability of Gov. Seward to write a biographical sketch of the distinguished statesman, is undoubted; the abundance of materials for the work, is no less clear to the minds of all. With these elements of a good book satisfactorily apparent, if proper time and attention has been given to it, we may confidently rest assured that the volume before us is worthy of public attention. In looking over the "Life of Mr. Adams," so full of incidents, and connected with many of the events of a memorable era in the world's history, we find a brief but clear outline of his career illustrated by occasional extracts from his letters and his speeches. As a prelude to Mr. Adam's memoirs, it will be valuable and interesting, as it is always necessary and proper to put up the frame of the house before working at the details.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SAD AFFAIR.—A man by the name of Patrick Malone, together with his wife and child left a place called Kersey, in Elk county, Pa., on Saturday last, with a horse and some fixings, having to pass through a dense wilderness to reach a place called Hickory, in Clearfield county. The body of the man was found the next day a little from the road side with the arms folded across the breast, and the wife's cloak with some other of her wearing apparel, carefully laid over him. On the day following, the body of the wife was found dead, and her little child, two years old, nearly dead, four miles from the place where was discovered the remains of the deceased husband and father. The poor woman had died with the child in her arms. It would seem from appearances, that she had remained with her husband until after his death. The horse had travelled on to the first clearing, where his appearance, saddled and bridled, and without an owner, excited attention, and led to the discovery. The wife is a niece of a respectable citizen of Pittsburg.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

NORTH LINE OF MISSOURI.—The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, in favor of Iowa and against Missouri, gives the disputed territory to Iowa. The country in dispute is about ten miles wide at one end, and twelve miles wide at the other. This strip of country stretches from the Desmoines to the Missouri, is about 200 miles long, and contains upwards of 2,000 square miles. The land is generally well watered, fertile, and desirable. This decision cuts off a considerable part of Clark county, nearly one-half of the counties of Scotland, Schuyler, Putnam, Mercer and Dodge, a considerable portion of Adams, and a large amount of unorganized territory attached to the counties of Gentry, Nodaway and Holt.

PITTSBURG, May 19.

The terrible fire at St. Louis has caused no little excitement in our city, in consequence of a large number of the steamboats destroyed being owned, in whole or part, by some of our citizens.

The despaches received to-day from Louisville and Cincinnati, represent the cholera as being slightly on the decrease.

The proceedings of the Presbyterian Assembly (Old School) to-day, have not been of an important character. The morning session was occupied in organizing.

To new feature to notice in the markets to-day.—Every thing quiet. Flour $7 75 to $8 87 1-2. Grain and provisions unchanged. The river is falling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BALTIMORE, May 21—5 P. M.

There are various rumors of the cholera being in our city. A few cases of violent cholera morbus have occurred, but it is believed nothing further.—These were confined to the locality of the Point.

The barque W. H. D. C. Wright arrived this morning from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 5th ult., reports that a British vessel at Rio reported having spoken off Cape Horn (no date given) ship Greyhound, of and from Baltimore, for California, 46 days out.

Elias T. Griffin, Esq., the newly appointed Surveyor for the port of Baltimore, was to have taken his oath of office this morning before Judge Heath, of the U. S. District Court. George R. Dodge and Charles H. Pitts, Esqrs., are his bondsmen.

Thos. A. Kent, Esq., the Marshal, took the oath on Saturday, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. James Kent and N. H. Shipley, Esqrs. are Mr. K.'s bondsmen.

Col. Kane, the Collector that is to be, will qualify upon the 1st of June.

I have recently been in Philadelphia, and was informed that the appointments for that city, have given general satisfaction. The new officers have generally entered upon the duties of their offices.

There have been several cases of cholera reported in Philadelphia during the past week. They were not however of a violent form. The citizens are taking every precaution in anticipation of its approach.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW YORK, May 21, 2 P. M.

The schooner Williams arrived at Ney York yesterday bringing dates from St. Domingo to the 1st instant.

Three terrible battles had been fought between the Dominicans and Haytien forces, in which the latter were completely routed and dispersed.

At one time the Haytiens were within thirty miles of the city, when a desperate battle ensued, and a large number on both sides were killed. Those taken prisoners were also put to death.

The Haytiens, during their retreat, burnt the city of Aqua, and also destroyed a large amount of property in the town and vicinity.

Capt. Warren, of the English ship Finconia, kindly offered the American Consul every assistance for the purpose of protecting the American citizens and their property. All business had been suspended in consequence of these difficulties.

The general impression is that this will be the last effort of the Haytiens to conquer the Spanish. The whole country is in a state of distress and confusion.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, P. M.

The Crevasses at New Orleans—No Prospect of closing them—The Charity Hospital, Gas Works, &c. in danger.

The crevasses along the river continue open. They are still widening, and the water is rushing out worse than heretofore, and the apprehensions of danger are in no degree abated. The water is still rising in the rear of the First and Second Municipalities, exhibiting a most fearful aspect. The Work House is completely surrounded. Ferat's Cotton Press, in the rear of St. Mary's street, is flooded, and the water is advancing rapidly on Charity Hospital.

Nearly all the streets in the rear of Marais are overflowed; the Gas Works are in imminent danger at this present time. Many families have been compelled to leave their dwellings within a short time past. During the twenty-four hours ending to day, the water has risen seven and a half inches in the region of the Gas Works, and is still rising at the rate of six inches per day and night.

The accounts from the Sauve Crevasse are very discouraging, and great fears are entertained that it cannot be stopped. A large number of the workmen are becoming sick, and have left.

The English Turn Crevasse is still open, but the accounts from it are more favorable.

Correspondence of the National Whig.

BALTIMORE, May 21—5 P. M.

The Flour market is very quiet to-day. Sales of 100 bbls. Howard street at $4,44, and 200 at $4,50. No sales City Mills. Sales Pennsylvania Corn Meal at $2,75.

Sales Pennsylvania red Wheat at 100 cts. for good, and Maryland at 100 a 105c. for good to prime, and 108 cts. for white. The Corn market is very active to-day. The sales being upward of 20,000 bushels, at 54a55c. for yellow, and 48 a 50c. for white—the latter for choice parcels. These figures show an advance on last weeks sales. Sales Oats at 31a