DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1849.

OFFICIAL.

Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury relating to Hatteras Cove, Hatteras Inlet, and Bull's Bay, on the Coast of North and South Carolina.

COAST SURVEY STATION, NEAR ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 11th, 1849.

SIR:—I have received from Lieut. Com'g J. N. MAFFITT, U. S. N., Assist. in the Coast Survey, information in regard to the results of reconnoissance made by him, which are of considerable importance to navigators, and which I have the honor to lay before you, with a view to their publication. They relate to a cove, which has been formed since 1845, by the extension of Cape Hatteras, to the inlet southward and westward of Cape Hatteras, formed in 1846, and to the use of Bull's Bay on the coast of South Carolina, as a harbor of refuge. Sketches of these reconnoissances will be at once published.

1. *Hatteras Cove* lies to the westward of the extreme point of Cape Hatteras, is sheltered from the northeast and affords good anchorage in four to five fathoms water, with a bottom of "soft blue mud." From the anchorage, Hatteras light bears N. N. E., distant about one mile and a half. Since 1845, the S. W. spit of Hatteras has made out nearly three-eighths of a mile.

2. *Hatteras Inlet* is twelve miles to southward and westward of the Cape. Twelve feet can be carried over the bar on the ocean side, and there is secure anchorage in five fathoms water. The entrance with a pilot is easy. Lieutenant MAFFITT's statements refer only to the use of the Inlet as a harbor of refuge.

3. *Bull's Bay* is about twenty-three miles North of Charleston, on the coast of South Carolina. Thirteen feet can be carried across the bar at low water spring tides, the rise and fall of which is six and three quarters feet. To enter "bring the N. E. bluff or point of Bull's Island to bear N. W. by W. (by compass) and run for it. When within three quarters of a mile of the point, steer N. three quarters W. until it is passed. Then follow round the shore and anchor at pleasure in soft bottom." "In leaving the bay keep away until the outer spit is cleared, which bears S. E. by S. from the bluff point of Bull's Island distant three and a quarter miles."

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) A. D. BACHE,
Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Collectors of the Custom.

WILLIAM HENRY PEET, of Fairfield, Connecticut, vice William S. Pomeroy, removed.

NATIONAL PAPER CURRENCY.

We have noticed, for some time past, an effort in one of the New York journals, to revive the exploded measure of a national paper currency, to be based upon the public loans of the United States and the several States. The scheme appears to have received no countenance whatever from the public press, and to have failed even to excite a passing remark, except in a few instances, and in those, astonishment was expressed, that any man could be found so stupid in this enlightened day as to advocate a national paper currency, upon any basis at all.

We care not what may be the name or designs of the party, which may be in possession of the Executive department of the federal government, it is worth the price of its continuation in power, if it shall be found to be in favor of a national paper currency. As Mr. Webster once said of a National Bank—it is an obsolete idea. No power on this earth can breathe life into it again. The masses are as much opposed to it, as they are to royalty. Be it good or bad, be it constitutional or not, a national paper currency can never find a place and a habitation again in this republic. The temper of the public mind will never tolerate it again. Even State paper currency is growing gradually into disrepute. One more general exhibition of the excesses of 1837, will forever destroy State banks in this country. They are machines, that are in direct violation of the provisions of the constitution, even more so than a National Bank is, and the time is not far distant, when not one of them will be left upon the body commercial. All such institutions are parasites upon the body commercial. They are not essential to the existence and spread of commerce, but the existence and spread of commerce are essential to the life of them.

We have no intention of dragging the reader through the mazes of the arguments, either in favor or against a national paper currency. All we desire to say is, that, even admitting its benefits to the country and its entire constitutionality, there is now no necessity for resorting to its adoption, in our country. The discovery of the gold region in California has put an end forever to the necessity of representing values by paper promises to pay. That the industrial labor of western Europe and the United States of North America, for the last hundred years, exceeded in amount the supply of the precious metals, which represented the values of that labor, no man, for a moment can doubt, and that the necessity of some medium, to supply the deficit, drove men into the adoption of a paper currency, is equally self-evident. The stimulus given to the labor of the human hands, by the employment of steam power and machinery, during the last fifty years, has increased the supply of the products of that labor almost to an infinite degree, and it was the operation of this cause, chiefly, that proved the banking system to be an unsafe machine to meet the emergencies of commerce under this highly stimulated condition of human labor. The want of confidence in the banking system, has been growing steadily for the last twelve years, and we think it is destined to be the absolute death of the whole thing. But, just as the public mind appeared to have arrived at the conclusion, that paper money was unable to supply the wants of commerce, daily and hourly stimulated by new discoveries in labor-saving machines engaged in overstocking the channels of trade with their products without continual danger of explosion, and was eagerly looking about for some safe substitute, the announcement of the discovery of the golden gardens of Alta California fell upon the astonished ear of the commercial and monetary world, and every man at once saw, that God, in the progress of events, had led the human race to a fountain of values adequate to all the increased and increasing exigencies of commerce and manufacturing industry. The supply of gold from California is, in our opinion, destined to banish all paper currency out of existence, as a monetary circulation. It is destined to fill the void channels of values with a substance, not with a shadow. Prices, as they now exist, will be maintained and may appreciate, but their maintenance and appreciation will be upon a solid basis. The value of gold may fall to ten to one, or even five to one of silver, but before this can occur, all the paper money of the world must go out of existence, and when that event takes place, as it surely will, the trade and industry of the world will be ready to be accommodated to the new state of things that shall then arise.

We have left out of view, in these remarks, the influence of credit upon the business of the world. The excessive supply of gold by the California region, will prevent the necessity of resorting to credit, as a fountain whence to procure the representative of values, and so, per force, the Banking systems of all countries must go down. Capital will no longer seek investment in a pursuit that no longer presents the realization of profits. But, be these things as they may,—we think our views are indisputable, —one thing is certain, a national paper currency can never obtain again in this republic. The popular mind is dead against it, and no party will ever be found, in our opinion, so lost to its own selfish interests, as to advocate or attempt its restoration. Let the attempt be made, however, when it may, we shall not hesitate to oppose it might and main, as not required by the true interests of the country, and as an unconstitutional measure in all its length and breadth.

MISS FREEMAN.

An old friend of ours, an artist of rare merit, Mr. GEORGE FREEMAN, has a lovely young daughter now in Washington, whose talent is entirely worthy of her origin. Miss ANNA MARY FREEMAN has only been a short time here and will remain a still shorter time. During the stay she has already made she has executed miniatures of some of our ladies, with surpassing skill; there is one among them of the President's interesting and amiable daughter, Mrs. BLISS, equally admirable as a resemblance and a painting. It does our citizens great honor thus to encourage youthful genius;—nevertheless, they may consider themselves as the greatest gainers in so doing, for the opportunity of obtaining such pictures as are produced by Miss FREEMAN is a very unusual one,—to say nothing of the pleasure of being painted by an artist of so much worth and intelligence and beauty.

LYNCH'S EXPEDITION.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. LEA & BLANCHARD, of Philadelphia, for a copy of this interesting work, through the hands of Messrs. TAYLOR & MAURY, booksellers in this city. It is a large octavo volume of 508 pages, and filled with maps, views of the country, heads of the natives, &c., &c. The style, in which the book is printed is equal in every respect to the best of Philadelphia typography. We shall review it fully for Monday evening's *National Whig*.

SARTI'S LECTURES.

These admirable lectures, it will be seen, are continued two days longer, in consequence of the increasing desire to hear them. They never tire.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—An energetic movement is in progress in Great Britain, for the accomplishment of this object. Every species of instrumentality that can be divised, among a people accustomed to secure great public benefits by presenting to the government an irresistible array of public sentiment in favor of the object desired, is made to co-operate towards that end. One variety of this effective agency has just been brought to our notice, in the shape of a letter envelope, handsomely engraved with an ingenious design, representing at top, in the centre, the emblems of peace and amity—hand joined in friendly grasp, over which floats a dove bearing an olive branch; and on either side, emblems of commerce—railways and canals in active operation. The margin below is skirted with the sea, traversing which are seen mail steamers, with the motto of "Peacse" upon their flags. The whole is surrounded with the inscription—"Britains, from thee the world expects an ocean penny postage, to make her children one fraternity."—*F. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Notice to owners of Land Warrants.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 12, 1849.

THE owners of the land warrants, mentioned in the letter below, and which are supposed to have been burnt in the late fire at St. Louis, are requested to file proofs of their ownership with the *Register of the Land Office at St. Louis, Missouri*, in order that they may be replaced by duplicates from the Pension Office at Washington city, and the lands selected, located according to the original intention of the applicants—and it may be well, in cases where the description of the tract intended to be located, has been, also, lost or destroyed by the fire, to file a new description with the Register, in order that the lands thus selected may be reserved from sale, until duplicate warrants can be obtained as above suggested.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner.

LAND OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, May 26, 1849.

SIR: The following are the numbers of 23 military bounty land warrants brought to this office for location between the 1st and 17th instant, all of which were lost in the late fire, viz: No. 794, 53,177, 7,972, 53,677, 4,273, 11,938, 39,098, 3,190, 30,960, 15,588, 39,750, 37,946, 47,982, 21,025, 42,575, 42,574, 52,312, 53,465, 52,872, 55,492, 4,091, 3,900, 40,302; all of which numbers are in pencil on the township plats, but the names of the persons who located them are not known. In addition to these several warrants, the numbers not known which were awaiting further action on the part of the owners, were lost at the same time, as also some of those returned by the General Land Office for correction. The names and numbers of these are not known to this office, as the letter which accompanied them is also lost.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS WATSON, *Register.*
RICH. H. WALLAM, *Receiver.*

Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner Gen. Land Office, Washington, D. C. june 13—3t

THE POETRY OF TRUTH AND THE TRUTH OF POETRY.

The reviewer of MILTON, in the *Edinburg Review*, some years ago, asserted that there was no such thing as the Poetry of Truth or the Truth of Poetry, and that Poetry was nothing more than the emanation of an unsound mind. The arguments by which this proposition was sustained, were very plausible and for the time almost made us a convert to the doctrine, but we have long since been convinced of its fallacy. *Poetry* is a word that embodies the idea of *creation*. Its very origin is from the Greek root, that signifies *to make*. The human mind is endowed, as every body knows, with the attribute of creation. It makes, it creates constantly, every hour, every minute, every second of time. It operates by its organs, internally and externally, mentally and physically. In the domain of thought, the mind exerts its creative energies every moment of existence, notwithstanding its creations are not in two out of a million of instances reduced to form, by speech or writing. The reduction of mental creations to form, is the peculiar attribute of the poet. He gives expression to his creations, and the embodying of those creations in words, is the art of poetry. But the poet must be born a poet. No art can make a man a poet. *Tœta nascitur, non fit.* Every body is more or less a poet. The difference is only in degree of the creative energy of the mind, which is developed more or less according to the external circumstances or education of the individual. But, nothing is poetry unless it be truth. There is the poetry of truth and the truth of poetry. The following touching lines from the pen of a Cincinnati poet, is a beautiful instance of the poetry of truth. Every husband, blessed with a wife whom he loves and an only son, will recognise how truthful are the ideas of the poet. They are familiar to every household, in a greater or less degree, and Mr. CIST's great credit is, in reducing them to a poetical form. The whole piece is the poetry of truth, and the ideas are true to the letter, and this fact constitutes the effusion at the same time, a specimen of the truth of poetry. With these brief remarks, we commend Mr. CIST's lines to the consideration of every just-thinking and just-acting man, who is in the category of the subject of his effusion. We know, it touched our heart deeply,—more deeply, perhaps, at the present moment, than it would have done at any other time. The readers of the *National Whig* will comprehend our allusion.

My Angel Wife and Cherub Boy.

BY LEWIS J. CIST.

Though poor in meaner wealth, kind Heaven
Two priceless gems to me hath given:
Chiefest of all that's worth in life
Is Heaven's own gift—an angel wife;
Next cherished, the loved pledge she brings,
Waking new chords of the heart-strings,
When from *her* life another springs!
My muse, who hath been idle long,
Essays to-night to weave a song;
Be these the themes her powers employ—
My angel wife and cherub boy.

My angel wife! Oh! by that word
What founts of feeling deep are stirred!
My angel wife! sure better, dearer,
Was never loved by man sincerer;
More worthy of his love, by Heaven
Was never wife to mortal given,
Since man was forth from Eden driven;
And when shall fail my love for her,
This throbbing pulse must cease to stir,
The deep devotion of a life
Is tribute faint to such a wife!

My cherub boy! the phrase, 'tis true,
Is to my ear still strangely new;
But few shorts months above his head
Of young existence here have sped,
Yet, of my very self a part,
Hath he not right to share my heart?
My beautiful! my cherished son,
My second born, and my only one,
How can I gaze thy face upon,
Nor feel a father's pride and joy
To call thee *mine*—thou cherub boy!

My wife and boy! mysterious tie
Of nature's framing, infancy!
Which binds in union yet more near
Two that already were so dear:
For as we gaze upon our son,
And see us twain there blent in one,
Ere his own welcome he can make,
The stranger to our hearts we take,
And love him for each other's sake!
Dearer by far to me than life
That cherub boy and angel wife!

My wife and boy!—though absent, they
Are with me yet by night and day;
To guard my very thoughts from ill
Their memory is a presence still!
My every walk their steps attend,
In all my dreams their loved forms blend;
For them my nightly prayers ascend;
And if I bless my God for life,
It is that I have such a wife,
And that He's given, to crown the joy,
With such a wife my cherub boy!

Cincinnati, 1849.

Reduction in the Revenue Marine.

There has been a reduction of officers in the Revenue Marine. It is rendered necessary by the act reducing the expenditure in collecting the revenue, which comes into operation on the 1st July. It was made yesterday.

The reduction is to the extent of thirty-two officers, and comprises one-third of each grade, from captains down.

The selections were made upon the most equitable rule, having an eye solely to the benefit of the service.

The Secretary of the Treasury, did not interfere; and the duty was performed by three gentlemen connected with the Departments. Two of them being democrats.

The list was sent to the President, and concurred in by him without any alteration. It goes into effect on the 30th inst.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LIEUT. MAYNE REID AND THE PALMETTOS.—The letter of Lieut. Mayne Reid, claiming the Jackson medal on the score of his bravery in Mexico, has been most awfully cut up by some of the officers of the Palmetto regiment, in the columns of the Charleston Mercury. If the Lieut. can stand the fire of his Charleston adversaries, without flinching, he will give a greater proof of his courage than any he furnished in his letter describing his deeds of daring and heroism.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The State capitol of Tennessee, at Nashville, is said to be one of the grandest edifices of the Union, exceeding in its dimensions Girard College, at Philadelphia. It is 240 feet deep, by 135 front and will be supported by twenty-eight columns each forty feet in height. The height of the building will be 80 feet. The Banner says that the whole building is to be constructed of stone and iron, insideas well as outside. Unlike any other building in the United States, the interior is to be of dressed stone.

TWO HUNDRED SAFES IN THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.—The Missouri Republican says, as an evidence of the frightful ravages of the late conflagration among mercantile houses and business men, it is estimated that nearly two hundred iron safes and vaults were subjected to the flames, many of which proved worthy of the trust reposed in them, *but a still greater number* were found incompetent to withstand the heat, and therefore proved valueless.

It was supposed that on Mr. Whittlesey accepting the office of First Comptroller, he would have resigned his post at the head of the Washington Monument Association. He has not resigned, but refuses to receive any compensation for performing its duties. His great desire is to see the monument completed; and he will continue to give all the aid he can.

A FRIENDLY RECOGNITION.—A coarse looking fellow went up to an old gentleman, and holding out his hand, remarked with a smile—"My dear sir I cannot tell you by name, but I am sure we have been together somewhere." "We may have" said the old gentleman, "for I have been in some very bad company in my day."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG

CABINET SKETCHES.

THE PAPERS OF ATTICUS.—NO. V.—NEW SERIES.

Secretary Ewing.

No cabinet officer has been exposed to more unmeasured abuse from the opposition journals, than the subject of this sketch; and, in one point of view, no one deserved it more. Men who stand highest, are the fairest targets. Men who discharge their duties most promptly and boldly, are those who, for the greater part, are most violently assailed by adverse political gladiators. The tame, the submissive, or the inefficient, are passed by with indifference, as they excite neither terror, nor hostility; but the prompt, the decided and the firm, can neither be disregarded, nor contemned. These principles, which are daily manifested in the controversy of rival factions, or parties, satisfactorily explain how it is that Mr. EWING has always been viewed with invidious eyes by his enemies and cherished by the warmest confidence of his friends. That which is most *objectionable* to the one, being ever most *commendable* with the other.

Whatever faults may be imputed to Mr. Secretary EWING, certainly a want of *frankness* is not of the number. I do not mean to say that he "wears his heart upon his sleeve for *daws* to peck at," but that he never pursues a hypocritical, or circuitous or involved policy. He is no imitator of the Castlereagh tactics—but comes directly to the point, and unsuspiciously acts out his inmost thoughts. A man of undoubted ability, of inflexible honesty, he moves onward to his object, either with a strength adequate to its attainment, or at least that consciousness of rectitude, which consoles defeat—should defeat ensue.

His stalwart frame—his Republican plainness and simplicity of manners are the true outward denotements of the character of his mind. This is not all, there is obviously a nice equality between his moral and intellectual powers that gives full assurance that the one will not be neglected in the exercise of the other.

When he once assumes his ground, though firm, he is not immovable, though he is only to be moved by being convinced of his error. Selfishness exercises no influence upon his judgment. Truth, justice, and patriotism are in public councils, his tutelar divinities.

With such qualities, is it remarkable that he should be called to the present administration? Is he not in exact keeping with *all* its constituents? All the integral parts of the government are not only admirable in *themselves*, but most harmonious in their *combination*—and reflect the highest honor upon the Executive. All these suggestions, therefore, of dissatisfaction, discord, or disrupture among them, are clearly not only unfounded, but malicious. Springing, it is to be feared, from the rancor of party feeling, reckless of every thing but its own gratification. But little more than three months have elapsed since the present administration came into power. It is still in its initiate state. No time, no opportunity has been afforded for the developement of its principles or its energies. The CHAOS entailed upon the government by incompetent national functionaries, has hardly yet been restored to ORDER, and yet every yelping adverse partisan abuses the ear of his country, with fretful and causeless clamor against some of the best and most distinguished men of the nation—merely, forsooth, because they hold,—and hold deservedly, its highest posts. It would remind us of Phaeton reproving Phœbus, for his management or guidance of the Chariot of the Sun.

Permit me to ask, what is the objection to the measures of the administration? Is it the dispensation of offices? I have heard of no other. Why, our antagonists say, they do not complain for *themselves —they expected no offices!* They only complain for the Taylor Democrats! How kind and considerate! What extraordinary sympathy! How sincerely they *love their enemies!* How wonderfully they have subdued their own selfish propensities! Actually "thus wasting their sweetness on the desert air."—Why all this affected compassion? Shall I ask where is the cause? Have not *Democrats been appointed?* will they not still be? Not in the *cabinet* certainly; not as public official exponents of national policy, for that would resemble the introduction of the Grecian horse into Troy, and result in the subjugature of the best and dearest interests of the people.

ATTICUS.

J. C. Calhoun on the California Railroad.

The last Memphis Eagle contains a letter from J. C. Calhoun in answer to an invitation to attend the California railroad convention, which was proposed to be held in Memphis on the 4th of July, but which has been postponed, on account of the cholera, until the 16th of October.

Mr. C. says that he considers the proposed railroad to California as one of the greatest projects of the age, both in its commercial and in its political aspect. But, he says, it remains to be determined whether it is practicable, and, if so, at what point on the Mississippi it should commence, and on what plan it should be executed. He says that careful reconnoissances and actual surveys of all the routes should be made before determining these questions; and that these selections of the point on the Mississippi should be made with reference to the good of the whole Union, and not of any particular part of the Union. His letter closes with the following paragraph.

But candor compels me to state, there still remains another and graver question for us of the South to determine, before *we finally decide* what course we should take in reference to this great project, and that is, what position are we to occupy in reference to our territories on the Pacific acquired from Mexico by the late treaty with her? Are we to be excluded from them? Are we, after having spent so much of our blood and treasure for their acquisition, to be deprived, contrary to the provisions of the constitution and in violation of every principle of equity and justice, of our equal right in them? Are they to be made the means of our humiliation and subjection to the rest of the Union, instead of our prosperity? And, if so, shall we still go on, and spend millions on millions, in addition to what we have already, in aggrandizing the rest of the Union, at our own expense and for our subjection? I trust not. I trust we shall pause until it is ascertained how we are to stand, as to those territories and the rest of the Union, before we decide finally on our course in reference to the subject of the meeting. In the mean time, steps may be taken to obtain information preparatory to a decision, but let us *reserve that until we can see what interest we are to have in the work.*

"Naval Engagements."

The Gondoliers who ply through the "Canal Common" and the adjacent streams of the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, were thrown into quite a fever of excitement on Wednesday last, by a fight, which came off between two of the well-known "jolly watermen," who ply the oar in that classic locality. Their names we will designate as Nuggins and Buggins, the former conspicuous for his tall stature and red hair, and the other for physical beauties exactly *vice versa*. The moving cause of the quarrel was, as we understand, a collision between their skiffs as the one was going toward Circus street and the other bound for the fashionable locality of that portion of the First Municipality, known as "*Detour Chemise*," (we don't know how to spell the thing in English.) The usual compliments which always follow such accidents ensued, and while the parties were cursing each other, the gentle current brought the crafts again together, and the two "clinched." The next moment they were in the water, and the blows fell fast and furious. A ring of skiffs was formed, and their partisans sent up the cry of encouragement, "Go it red head!" "Now for it black head!" The latter hit up, the former *down* and with varied success. They went floundering through the water like two mermen, or a pair of overgrown Dryades, until Nuggins, in stepping back, went into the deep gutter, and the little Buggins "had him." As a black duck plumps down on a bunch of celery grass, so did the little fellow come down upon the red head of the devoted Nuggins. A blow right and left told the tale, and catching his antagonist by the throat he plunged "*the head*" under water. As the fiery god of day, when seeking in red repose beneath the waves of the Pacific, sheds a gory color on all around, so did the "carroty poll" of Nuggins incarnadine the water of Common street. Thrice did he appear, and thrice again was "ducked," (the ink blushes while we write the word,) until at last a policeman, who had been an interested witness of the combat, stepped up and *ferried* the dripping belligerents to the guardhouse.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, RELATING TO THE CHOLERA.—A meeting for public humiliation and prayer, on account of the cholera, was held on Wednesday at the Broome street Presbyterian Church, New York. Appropriate addresses were made, and prayers offered by several clergymen.

The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of that city have recommended to the churches under their care, a recognition of the Providence of God, in the visitation, by public religious services on the 4th Thursday of the present month, "blessing his holy name for the mild form it has assumed, and beseeching him, that he would abundantly sanctify the chastisement to the exercise of piety among his people, and the conversion of many souls to Christ Jesus our Lord—that the affliction may be stayed, and further judgment not provoked."

—A cockney philologist says that the letter *u* enters into the composition of woman in all the relations of life—e. g. wife, widow, virgin, and wixen.

THE MORMONS AT THE SALT LAKE.

Recent advices from the Far West inform us that the Mormons, who have found their promised land and laid the corner-stone of their second temple on the banks of the Timpanozoo, or Great Salt Lake, are already preparing to send a delegate to Washington, and to ask Congress the advantages of a regular Territorial government.

This is a circumstance of interest in itself, as showing the extraordinary rapidity with which, in American hands and under the tramp of American feet, the desert suddenly blossoms into life and cultivation; but the fact has an additional and very grave importance, springing from the character of the settlers, and of the country in which they have founded their colony, which ought to give it the attention and careful consideration of the national authorities.

We know as yet but very little as to the real state of things at the Salt Lake, the extent and progress of the settlements, and the number of Mormons now seated there. We are merely aware that they have been perfectly successful in establishing their colony; that their lands are fertile and extensive, capable of supporting a considerable population; that their religious policy is one of concentration, aiming to bring all their people together into one chosen home; that they are already numerous enough to feel the want of a Territorial organization; and that it is within their power,—within a year or two, perhaps, if they choose,—to bring together such a population as will entitle them to demand admission into the Union as an independent, sovereign State.

In our view of the case, this is a consummation more to be wished than dreaded. We are desirous that the Mormons should enjoy all the benefits and feel all the restraints of Territorial government as soon and as effectually as possible. The bridle should be upon the neck of the colt, that the grown steed may be accustomed to it. Considering the somewhat Ishmaelitish character of the Mormons—fanatical and persecuted zealots, with whom it is a point of faith to shun and repel, as it is a point of feeling to hate, the world—and the nature and position of the country they have seized upon, to make of it their Holy Land, it is clearly the interest, as it ought to be the duty of the National Government, to extend the laws and authority of the United States over them without delay, to accustom them, from the first, to restraint and obedience,—and, above all, to prevent their growing up in a state of quasi independence, natural to their remote and wild situation, which might be productive of some serious difficulties, if not actual calamities, hereafter.

Between the 102 deg. of west longitude, where the wild sage land, or proper prairie desert, begins, to the Sierra Nevada, the western limit of the great Shoshoco Desert, or Great Basin, as it is now popularly called, is a distance of nineteen degrees of longitude, or about 1000 miles. The Salt Lake is situated nine degrees, or 475 miles, east of the Sierra, and ten degrees, or 525 miles, west of the fertile regions of the Mississippi Valley; or nearly midway between the two portions of the republic. It forms the Great Oasis of the western desert; and the various smaller oases, the different habitable regions of the mountain land around it, are so placed as to be dominated by it. In fact, this Valley of the Salt Lake, besides commanding the roads to Oregon and California, may be said to command nearly the whole country West of the Mississippi Valley. It cuts the continent in twain, and separates from the Union the growing States, beyond the Sierra, on the borders of the Pacific. It forms the nucleus of an Alpine state, which, once peopled with courageous rebels, might maintain its independence against the federal government, or the world, impregnable within its mountain barriers, behind the immense glacis of prairie desert. Such a State would, naturally, from its military position, extend its influence, eastward, over the Three Parks, and down, in fact, to Fort Laramie and St. Vrain and the regions at the foot of the mountains, —northward, over all the glens of the Wind River Mountains and the upper valleys of Lewis's river,—westward, over the entire Basin, with its various known and unknown reclaimable nooks,—and southward, to the head waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande, the fertile land of the Moquis and Zunis, and, in fact, all the northen portions of New Mexico.

Such a hostile state must, of course, never be allowed to grow up in that wild but all important mountain country. There must be a State of the Union there, filled with patriotic and zealous citizens, with no thoughts or feelings but those of Americans. The Mormon settlement should, therefore, be fostered and cared for in every proper way by Government and Congress; which should expect the rapid progress of its Territorial, or even State, existence; and so prepare, in view of both, the whole scheme of State and Territorial division of the continent. The Mormon colony can never be brought under the jurisdiction of California, Oregon, or New Mexico. Nature forbids it, and the attempt to disregard the natural law can only lead to, and indeed compel, mischief. A Salt Lake State, which, under mismanagement by Government and Congress, might be made a barrier and cause of eternal separation between the Pacific States and those of the Mississippi Valley, may be also made, and is necessary as, a bond of connexion, a firm link of interest and amity, between the dissevered portions. It is now certain that a people—the Mormons, too—will grow up in that commanding region in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The question is whether that people is to be allowed to grow up with the feelings of Americans, or those of enemies and foreigners.

There is another circumstance connected with the subject of this Mormon settlement, to which we have not alluded, although it is worthy of serious consideration. Whatever the wishes, the objects, the supposed interests even of this people, who have been the occasion of quarrels, leading to persecution in other places, it can scarcely be deemed politic to suffer this State to grow up as a Mormon one merely, with a Mormon constitution and laws, a Mormon government, and Mormon fanaticism, as a vital principle, over-riding all the necessities and obligations of equal republican institutions. Fanaticism should be weakened by dilution. The interests of the country require that the government should encourage emigration of all kinds into the Salt Lake Valley as actively and rapidly as possible, so as to prevent the overwhelming preponderance of the one dangerous sect, and the unlimited increase of an unfortunate superstition.—*Phila. North American.*

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,
PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES W. FENTON,
Office opposite Jackson Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue.
☞See first page for prospectus.

D. G. FENTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND JUDGE OF PROBATE,
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

A CARD.
W. G. SNETHEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BEGS LEAVE to announce to his friends and the public, that his connection with the National Whig, as its sole Editor, does not interfere in any manner with his professional engagements. He will be happy to attend to any law or agency business entrusted to his care.
WASHINGTON, 23d April. April 23-tf

ROBERT J. WALKER
WILL PRACTISE LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN answer to many letters, he thinks proper to say, that he cannot attend to claims before Congress, or any of the Departments, but will devote his attention exclusively to cases entrusted to him in the Supreme Court.
Office on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Seven buildings, Washington, D. C. mar 6—tf

EXCHANGE on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, constantly for sale by [may 14—tf] R. W. LATHAM & CO.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES, Checks on Richmond, Winchester, and Leesburg, constantly on hand and for sale in sums to suit purchasers, and at the best rates.
May 14—tf R. W. LATHAM & CO.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.
PARKER, at his Fancy and Perfumery Store, Pennsylvania avenue, has just received a fresh supply of the above very superior Wash for the hair; also, one case of German Cologne, very fine
june 8—3td (Wash. Eve. News.)

FOR THE LEVEES.
PARKER has, at his Fancy and Perfumery Store, Pennsylvania avenue, a superb assortment of Goods suitable for the Levees, consisting in part, of beautiful Evening Dress Fancy Silet Mitts, embroidered in gold, silver and black; Ladies' and Gentlemen's white and colored kid Gloves; fine Paris Ribands; shell and buffalo dress back Combs; Bandoline for the hair; Lubins & Rivers's Extracts for the handkerchief, &c., &c., &c.
june 8—3td (Wash. Eve. News.)

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1853, inclusive, in NEW YORK will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a m, of the 13th June, 1849, (to be decided by the next day,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NEW YORK.

1051. From Denmark at 7 a m every day, except Sundays: By Deep River, Carthage, Wilna, North Wilna, Antwerp, Somerville, Gouverneur, Richville, De Kalb, and Heavelton;
To Ogdensburg by 8 p m same days;
And back between 7 a m and 8 p m same days; tri-weekly trips from Antwerp, by Oxbow and Rossie, to Hammond, and also from De Kalb to Canton in due connexions.
Proposals to divide the service at Antwerp, so as to run three times a week by the Somerville road, and three times a week by the Oxbow and Morristown road, will be considered.
☞Bidders will specify the mode of conveyance.

NOTES.

Each proposal should be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:
"The undersigned ——— guaranty that ———, if his bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the *first day of July next*, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."
This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
The proposal should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for route No. —, in ———," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.
For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the last annual advertisement.
J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1849. may 4—115d

The Latest News From California.

The New York Herald of yesterday, received by last night's boat from Philadelphia, contains various despatches from New Orleans, giving more full accounts from California than those contained in our telegraphic despatch yesterday. As we surmised in yesterday's American the news from San Francisco to the 1st of May was brought to Panama by the steamer California. Among the passengers who came down in her, and arrived at New Orleans in the Crescent City, is Capt. Forbes, who sailed from New York in command of the California.

The accounts from San Francisco confirm all the previous statements of the abundance of the precious metal; indeed, they are far short of the reality. The steamer Panama had arrived at Panama and sailed for San Francisco; the Oregon had also sailed for San Francisco, together they had taken all that were waiting a passage at Panama. The California would sail on the 16th inst. for the same destination.

The California brought to Panama one million dollars of California gold; six hundred thousand dollars of this amount are on consignment; the balance belonging to some fifty miners who returned in her from the scene of their labors.

The California market appears to be overstocked with everything but provisions. There were sixty vessels in the harbor of San Francisco from different ports of the United States, South America and the Pabific Islands—principally passenger vessels.

Col. Hughes, Capt. Tilghman, and the party of engineers who have been for some time past making explorations for a railroad across the Isthmus, arrived at New Orleans in the Crescent City. They have explored a fine road, distance 46 miles.

The barque Hecla arrived at Havana on the 30th ult. from Chagres, with ten passengers and about $200,000 in gold dust from California. Capt. Souper states that the passengers fully confirm previous accounts respecting the abundance of gold in that country, but does not state the date at which they left San Francisco.—*Baltimore American.*

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—We learn from Captain Brown, of the brig Globe, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, 32 days from Sisal, that a battle had been fought between the Yucatanese and the Indians at Bacalar, about the 15th May. The latter had been defeated and routed with considerable loss. Three hundred of the Indian prisoners had been sent to Havana in a Spanish steamer. Nearly all the American soldiers had left the country.—*N. Y. Courier, of yesterday.*

NEW ENGLAND JUBILEE.—A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce suggests that a great semi-centennial jubilee of the sons of New England be held at the city of Boston in the fourth week of August, 1850, in which New Englanders and those who have been educated in New England throughout the world shall be invited to join. The editor of the Journal introduces the article of his correspondent with the following appropriate remarks:

The suggestions in the annexed communication we think will be acceptable to the Universal Yankee Nation. Scattered as are the members of that great family far and wide over the country, and throughout the world, it is due to each other and their ancient mother, to gather around the old hearth-stone once in half a century, and recount their varied experience, call up reminiscences of the past, and cheer each other on to fresh achievements. Such a meeting, in the capital of New England, would be one of the most interesting and memorable assemblages ever convened on this earth.

FATHER MATHEW.—His life was insured several years since for several thousand pounds, as a security for the expenses of his temperance movement.—He received notice from the company, that in going to America he would have to pay a fine of $1,450 for the increased risk. Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, sent the good friar the sum of $2,400 saying that the friends of temperance should be responsible for the debts which its apostle contracted.

The scene at Cork upon Father Mathew's departing for America, on Saturday, was most exciting. On the previous day, the vicinity of his house was thronged by thousands. On Saturday morning crowds of people assembled. There was great wailing and lamentation among the lower classes at the father's leaving them. He sailed for New York on the 21st ult., in the packet ship Ashburton.

Dr. J. R. PIPER,
Homœopathic Physician,
OFFICE & RESIDENCE, CORNER OF 9TH & G STREETS,
Opposite the Fourth Presbyterian Church,
WASHINGTON, D. C. [june 16.

ODEON HALL,
Corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.
PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.
SIGNOR SARTI,
IN COMPLIANCE with the urgent request expressed by the lady visitors on this day (Saturday,) will delay his departure from Washington until TUESDAY the 19th.
On MONDAY lectures to gentlemen. TUESDAY for ladies, when Madame SARTI will demonstrate:
☞HOURS OF LECTURE 10 o'clock, A. M., 12 M. 2, 5½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. june 16

ODD FELLOWS HALL.
For one night only—This evening, June the 16th, 1849.
ON Saturday, the 16th, there will be an afternoon performance, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. The celebrated and unrivalled magician, and greatest necromancer that has ever appeared since the creation of the world, the great
HERR ALEXANDER, Jr.,
Whose exhaustless mine of necromantic wonders excites the astonishment of all, will present the first of his popular mysterious oriental soirees, displaying the great
ACTS OF THE ANCIENT MAGII,
With a vast variety of feats in nature, magic, and new and splendid transformations.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Prices of admission.—Reserved seats 50 cents—tickets 25 cents; tickets for children 12½ cents.
P. S.—Herr Alexander will perform in Baltimore the 1st of July. June 16—

CHLORIDE OF LIME, for sale by
CHARLES STOTT & CO.,
june 16 Druggists and Apothecaries.

GLUE.—
300 lbs. of superior Glue, for sale by
CHARLES STOTT & CO.
june 16 cor. 7th street and Penn. Avenue.

BATH BRICKS.—
1000 Bath Bricks, for sale by