

DE BOWS REVIEW.

OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES. The February number of this valuable periodical is on our table. It abounds as usual with able articles on the commercial, social and political questions of the South and West, and in statistical information. It is a work that ought to be cherished with liberality by the Southern people, and is thought to be consulted by all statesmen, who aspire to the distinction of nationality.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE, for February. For sale in this city by FRANK TAYLOR, Pennsylvania Avenue.

This valuable and standard work has now reached the second number of the 24th volume. It is conducted on liberal principles, and displays a vast amount of research. Its articles on banks, internal improvements, manufactures, commerce and mining, are indispensable to all who would be successful in the theoretical or practical management of the great economical questions of the day.

WALT-YEAR, and the Tar's Trail; or Prairie Travel and Scamp Dances, with a look at Los Rancheros from Mule-back, and the Rocky Mountain Camp-fire; by Lewis H. Garrard: Cincinnati.

This is a volume of three hundred and fifty pages, and we have seldom read a work with more interest or pleasure. The writer, who has written his own adventures, is a youth of seventeen, a son of Mrs. Judith McLean, who thrice aside his books, relinquished the luxuries of fashionable life, the smiles of city belles, the attractions of balls and parties, and started forth to the Western wilds, to hunt the buffalo, to dance with the Indian tribes, to flirt with Indian maidens, to skirmish with Pawnee and Arapaho scalping parties, to camp with beaver-trappers, and to indulge in Mexican fandangoes. Mr. Garrard is the descendant on both sides of eminent Kentucky and Ohio pioneer families; and hence this propensity for adventure in wild Western regions.

The book of Mr. Garrard is written with great candor, modesty, spirit, and fidelity. He does not suppress or evade the awkwardness of his first Indian encounter, nor the trepidation of his first Indian buffalo hunt, nor does he exaggerate the firmness and conduct with which he afterwards encountered the various dangers he experienced. He relates with much taste his flirtation with the belle of the Cheyennes, and the incident is a very pleasant illustration of the primitive simplicity of Indian life.

Mr. GARRARD gives us many vivid sketches of pioneer, trapper, hunting, and Mexican life. And among them we are struck with the character of Mr. HATCHER, who is a perfect original—a hero, and like the heroes of Homer, Virgil, and Dante, makes a descent into the infernal regions, of which he gives us a sublime description, and the latest account of the manners and customs of that part of creation. The circumstances of Mr. GARRARD'S adventure invest him with more than all the interest which we feel in the hero of a work of fiction, and we attend his movements from the beginning of his expedition to his return in safety to his family and friends, with eager attention.

The work enters into no systematic or elaborate inquiry into the history, customs, faith, or condition of the various races of people visited by our traveler. He has no theories to propose, or to support—no prejudices—but he gives us the most natural and instructive glimpses of life on the prairies and the mountains, Indian life, Mexican life, border life, hunter's life, and nobody can rise from the perusal of the book, without feeling indebted to the author for the pleasure and instruction he has conferred, nor without feeling for him personally a high respect for the spirit, propriety and manliness with which he conceived and executed his expedition, and the description of it.

Dictionary of Mechanics, Engine Work and Engineering. No. 23. D. APPLETON and Co., New York.

This is an elegant and elaborate account, illustrated with fine wood cuts, of the various branches of science to which it belongs. The movement of the human mind in mechanical invention is now so rapid that it is absolutely essential to take such works as this, to keep up with it. In every part of the country, public and private undertakings are going on, the success and excellence of which, depend on the latest knowledge of what has been elsewhere achieved. We know of no investment more profitable than the subscription price of such works as these.

The Physio-Medical and Surgical Journal, for February 1851, edited and published by E. H. STOCKWELL, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Cincinnati, Ohio.

At the risk of incurring the vengeance of our fair readers, we will insert an article entire from this work on the "Effects of early decay in American Women." We have never yet been able to account for the decay in American men, particularly as evinced in the late calamitous decline of the Southern States, who submit to the compromise. Perhaps it is because the women have declined. If so, it is important to examine that point thoroughly.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF EARLY DECAY IN AMERICAN WOMEN?—It is impossible for a child to form elevated ideas of morality or correct taste, if constantly under the influence of a mother whose whole soul is absorbed in the set color of a dress or a bonnet. On this subject it would be well for our countrywomen to notice the remarks of some of their own sex, whose fortune and inclinations have led them to the observance of foreign customs among those to whom wealth is no novelty. We have often heard our intelligent countrywomen remark, that no lady abroad, would be seen in such walking-dresses as we may constantly see in Broadway. It is true, these dresses are never seen here upon those whose early training and associations have taught them better taste; but we are desirous that our countrywomen generally should be as celebrated for their good sense, as they justly are for their beauty.

If we are asked what this has to do with health, we reply, that extravagant and elaborate dress, not only incapacitates the body for natural movements, but, by preoccupying and exhausting the nervous system, deprives the mind, often, of its natural vigor for useful exercise. And what is worse, ban all the insanity of emulation in dress, too often deprives a household of those minor comforts and ornaments, upon which so much of our health and happiness depends. There is little doubt, that a well-furnished and judiciously selected library, and those other indispensable aids to the formation of a correct taste in children, good drawings,

and of statues of artistic merit, might often be purchased by the exercise of a refined economy in dress, by the time her children were old enough to appreciate them, by a mother who now sighs for her inability to compete in extravagant dress with a wealthy and vulgar neighbor.

The constant changes of fashion in female dress, often afford the Broadway philosopher the most grotesque and ridiculous exhibitions of the skill of the cunning modistes who devise them; surpassing ingeniously in contriving means for filling their pockets and containing the feeble intellects of their purchasers, in matter of astonishment, while the melancholy results of a close application to that death-distributing agent, the needle, is visible in the pale cheeks of their wretched employees, who are sacrificed by thousands to a deadly and fatal fashion. Sometimes before a deathly and fatal friend, whose charming pictures still appeal to his memory, and revive our delighted thoughts and recollections of his wit and companionship, we suggested, upon the appearance of some new and monstrous absurdities in the dress of both sexes, that he would allow his name so intimately connected with refinement and correct taste, to be associated with something of the more eminent of the ladies, medical faculty, and others of our graver and accomplished citizens, in the formation of a society to reform the monstrous absurdities of dress. That we should depend upon the caprice of some mere Parisian agent of a tailor or modiste, who often retails to our innocent countrywomen, some ingenious devices to conceal an ineffective figure, or display the contour of a voluptuous person, when we have before us the classical purity and beauty of the antique dress, and could so readily adapt them to the use and entire convenience of modern life, forms a humiliating reflection to a country of twenty millions of people, and one that boasts a model government.

Every American woman should be above receiving the dictum of an ignorant and tasteless dressmaker; she should be instructed in the anatomy and physiology of her system, and be perfectly able, at puberty, to give a correct outline of a classical figure, and its appropriate dress, on the black board. She should then be instructed to cut her own dresses in a simple and elegant manner, and adapt them to her own figure; that the least pressure should exert on any part of her person. Indeed, without a good knowledge of the pencil and the harmony of colors, her person and her house will present what is so frequent in this city, a grotesque arrangement of dress, suitable for a carnival or madhouse, and a drawing-room that would pass for a furniture store or a pawnbroker's shop.

So much, in our own opinion, is due to an incorrect and servile taste in dress, that it is one of the principal causes of the early decay of our countrywomen. Our climate demands, during one-third of the year, absolute warmth and dry feet; and our fashionable countrywomen would consider themselves disgraced by appearing in public, with a dress and shoes that every English gentleman wears as a matter of course.

On the subject of music, dancing, and declamation, as connected with health, we could extend our ideas far beyond the limit of a single article. They have much to do with the physical inferiority of the present generation of women. The full use of the lungs is so absolutely connected with the preservation of health, that we consider it one of the most important of physiological education. The full inflation necessary for the sustained expression of the author's idea in vocal music, is the best possible stimulus that can be used within doors, for their healthy development and the prevention of scrofula or tubercular deposits; many a young girl has been saved from consumption by early instruction in vocal music. Declamation, or the clear and distinct utterance of long and full vocal whist standing erect (and with the lungs fully inflated and filled as fast as exhausted), of the more elegant compositions in prose and verse, of English and French authors, is productive of the same result, and should never be neglected in the education of every young girl. There is not an American woman in a thousand, who can read elegantly, or even correctly.

What shall we say of the music of the opera? We are far from being insensible to its charms, and the refining influence it exerts upon the taste of the adult, but can by no means assent to its good influence upon the young girl. It is a highly expressive form of the language of passion, and, as such, cannot but be productive of premature development of that system, and completely under the influence of passionate emotion. That opera music is suggestive of higher thoughts and emotions, we freely admit, and believe that intellectual adults may enjoy it with propriety; but we ought not to forget that these high intellectual abstractions that may refine the intellect of the adult, are produced by the action of two senses, equally apt to receive of earlier and stronger emotions of a sensual character, in those whose years have not allowed to accumulate of material for thought and comparison.

The piano, with judiciously selected vocal music, is not liable to so great an objection; that instrument is certainly well adapted for early instruction in the rudiments of music to patients, it is rarely to be regretted that it is so often made the means of injury to the health of the learner, by copying too much of her attention, too frequently under the instruction of a teacher who seems utterly unsuspecting of the existence of fingers or wrist joints, or that the backbone is composed of vertebrae, or that the bent position in which a delicate scrofulous child is compelled to sit for hours, practicing a distasteful task, when nature is pleading for a rest, exercise and mirth (merely to please the aspirations of a vulgar teacher, or needy and perhaps incompetent mother, and when frequently there is not a reasonable hope of the wretched child attaining the age of puberty, forces upon us the conviction that it plays a prominent part in the early sacrifice of our young life; indeed, we consider it may fairly be classed with the needle in its pernicious results; a single hour for a stronger one, or a half hour for a delicate child, is all that should be devoted, at one time, to this agreeable but dangerous instrument.

Dancing, an accomplishment admirably adapted to the promotion of gracefulness and health, is, in the hands of the means of developing the purity of taste in the young. The graceful union of dignity and grace, so observable in the movements of that elegant dance of our ancestors, the minuet, serves by contrast, to show the sensual and impure character of some of the modern dances; a few of the modern dances are also well adapted for the young. It is deeply to be regretted, that we are so generally ignorant of national dignity, as to import the lascivious dances of the French capital; for they are neither adapted to the health nor mental purity of our children.

The excessive indulgence in the dance in overheated ball rooms, is productive of some of the worst results brought under medical notice, and is one of the principal causes of ill-health and early death in the young. The other branches of education, invested with that term that might be imparted to them by competent instructors, the dance would not hold the youthful mind in absolute subjection. The nervous exhaustion attendant upon committing to memory long and absurd tasks, during those hours when the young girl should forget that there is a school, and which should be devoted entirely to exercise and pleasing diversion, and above all to walking in the open air, causes her to seize, too often with a morbid and insane avidity, upon dancing, as the only method of entire relaxation, which is permitted to enjoy; consequently, that which is designed for a graceful accomplishment and pleasing relaxation from more serious pursuits, often occupies the mind exclusively, and proves equally degrading to her intellect, and injurious to her health.

The oral system of instruction, the only method of acquiring to letters, should be adopted in every school desirous of improving the youth-

ful mind and body, and elevating the intellect of the learner; and the reasoning powers would be developed, and facts and beautiful and true analogies would fill the mind, instead of rusty rules and words as unintelligible to the teacher as to the learner.

Successfully to impart knowledge, the eloquence of the voice, the eye, the countenance of an intellectual teacher, who loves his subject and his pupil—and above all, who remembers the workings of his youthful mind, and has not forgotten that dark period of his own life when he was condemned to the miserable punishment of standing before an ignorant automaton, with a lash or ferule in his hand (his young heart burning for sympathy and knowledge, and heart with rage against his persecutor)—it is as necessary, that is electrical in its effect. But alas! that would require educated and accomplished instructors, who fully appreciate their glorious calling, and above all, parents to appreciate and honor them. The method of instruction, during which the mind could be delighted and elevated by experiments in natural physiology, music and drawing, that would cultivate reason, judgment and taste, that would refine the intellect and improve the heart.

When the young girl enters society, too frequently at her sixteenth year, even if she have, to appearance, escaped the bodily evils we have enumerated, she is often hurled into a scene of dissipation that speedily makes her evident, or she seals her fate by premature marriage and the cares of a family, before either her mind or body are fitted for her own preservation, much less the guidance of children. She follows the attendance of some ill-educated or designing tutor, who, to the prejudice of her health, and to the loss of an engine, she is taught to believe that his senseless prescriptions will cure her, without amending her habits of life; thus she settles down for life into a nervous infirmity.

All this we often hear imputed to our climate. Look at our revolutionary grandmothers, nay, our mothers! for many of them are yet here.—We honestly believe, on the honor of our manhood and what little knowledge we have, that there is comparatively nothing in our climate, that brings about the condition of our young women, nor even any defect in the original constitution of one-half the victims of early disease, that might not be overcome, were it not for the errors of their early education, their early introduction into society, and the fulsome adulations of our own sex. Society in our country is composed of boys and girls; not men and women. The scenes and the passions of the young are constantly filled, and the passions of the poor girl in the whirl of fashion and dissipation, and robs her of the benefit of that keen and delicate perception she derives from her finer and more delicate organization; but of this we deprive her by the errors of her early training. The fault is ours, not hers—but fully sadly does she suffer for it.

We might as well contract the subject indefinitely, as to enter into the details of a volume, and all we could say would go to prove, that, as a nation, we live too fast; we educate our children too superficially, and their nervous system at the expense of their intellect. Our great master, John Hunter, has told us, that "increased action is followed by diminished power," and this is as applicable to the series of a human being, as to the series of an engine. There is a regular series of changes from the earliest infancy to that period when we pay back the debt of nature, that show by the unvaried sequence in such as die in advanced age, that the intention of nature was that we should not be resolved into our original elements, until the gradual decay of our faculties rendered us of little else to the world, than a burden.

Not only other animals, but the vegetable kingdom, afford ample analogical proof, that healthy maturity and natural decay await those only who have not been forced to a premature development. The majestic oak that strikes its roots deep into the earth, or "tosses its giant arms from the stormy promontory," and derives increasing strength from the storms of heaven—the orderly and ponderous elephant that tramps over the plains and ranges of the rolling deep, that strews the skies and over the rolling deep, and that mighty monster that sports amid the billows, and whose vast bulk is nourished with hundreds of living creatures, all derive length of days, majesty and power, from following the simple and natural dictates of our watchful God. But man, with his inextinguishable intellect, and his unrestrained passion, and his unrestrained intellect, is subject, by infinite odds, to a far greater number of casualties, that break the brittle thread of his existence and cause him to trample the earth with his tears, than any of the superior tribes of animal.

We look with comparative calmness upon the fate of the aged and virtuous parent, as it is shrouded in the bosom of the earth, and may be, may be, but we feel no shock of reflection, tells us, all the resources of joy and mirth are exhausted; the life-spark has passed into the survivors; in the beautiful language of scripture, "being dead, it yet speaketh." The body is about to "mingle with the atmosphere and earth, whence it originated," and the spirit to return to its God. But when death comes to them arrayed in the hideousness of disease, racking the bones, wasting the flesh, sending fever through the blood, and playing its dreadful experiments upon the fragile form of loveliness, which the kindness of parent, brother, friend, "has scarce suffered the winds of heaven to visit too roughly," tearing them from earth, its prospects of bliss, and the convulsive grasp of affliction, that weaves the shroud to shudder at the consequences of our departure from the beneficent laws of our Creator.

The Silver Grays and the Sewaridites. Oh flesh! how art thou befuddled. It will be remembered by many of the readers of the Congressional debates, that one of the New York Silver Grays, last session, in a speech in the House, attempted to ridicule the Southern opponents of the compromise, by classing them with the Abolitionists, and applied to that affiliation the wretched chant in Macbeth—"Eye of newt and toe of frog," &c.

Little did that luckless champion of the compromise imagine at that time, how soon in the bubbling up of the political caldron, the forlorn faction to which he belonged, was to be boiled down in such a "hell-broth," and over a hotter fire than that pictured by the poet, nor his widest flight of fancy—fanciful though his tastes may be—could he have pictured the catastrophe which has befallen both the Administration and its satellites in the Empire State.

As we predicted the other day, that most impotent and feeble of oppositions—the Silver Grays—have re-neged the Syracuse farce; and are about to bring their last movement to the same impotent conclusion—by surrendering to the enemy they at first defied.

Contented with a little feeble blustering—and with making mouths at their insolent opponents—they are ready to surrender at discretion, and are (it seems) to be deprived even of the shadow support of the Presidential sanction to their proceedings—stultified and snubbed at the same time—reviled by the Sewaridites, repudiated by the Administration!

Such a position is anything but pleasant—nor should we suppose that such a return would encourage them to attempt to arrest again the rolling chariot-wheels of Sewaridism, beneath which they have been thus ground to powder—while the Administration will not even play the "good Samaritan," and bind up their bleeding wounds.

honor of coming victory, and thunders martial aloft at the response, and at the Administration, the organ of the latter is mute, and evidently out of tune.

The Evening Journal openly charges the Cabinet with interfering in the election, and alleges the complicity of Mr. FILLMORE himself, in a series of pungent paragraphs, a few of which we subjoin. First it gives a programme of the performance pending the election:

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

"We regret the vote of Mr. BECKMAN, by which the election was defeated in the Senate, but we have no doubt that vote was given in an honest and conscientious spirit as ever a vote was given in the legislature. We regret it all the more, because it produced the precise result which we for those who are now loudest in their false charges that it was President Grant, by a concerted arrangement on the part of the friends of the national administration, or at the instigation of the administration itself."

"That this was brought about by a concerted arrangement on the part of the friends of the Democratic administration has been proven—Democratic Senators admit that they acted in concert with the President's 'By Authority' in this city, who were in constant communication with Mr. Grant while he was attending their caucus, and who congratulated him upon the firmness displayed in adjourning the Senate.—The same individual (who 'keeps out' Whig Tickets and defeats Whig Candidates by 'swinging off votes') approves and defends the conduct of the Senator Beckman."

"We have not hesitated to charge the Administration with this treachery, though it is said that one member of the cabinet wrote letters to members of the legislature, urging them to hold the senator question back as a hostage for the passage of resolutions. It is said also, that the same personage wrote a letter of a later date, advising those who kept out of the caucus to vote for Mr. Fish, on the strength of which all but just enough to prevent his election did vote for him."

"We believe, sincerely, that all but a single member of the Cabinet desires harmony in the Whig party of this State. We know that Secretaries Webster and Corwin, and we believe Secretaries Conrad, Graham, Crittenden and Stuart, desired the election of Gov. Fish."

"The views of the friends of the Whig party, as expressed in the columns of our contemporaries, which we hope will be preserved, desiring in all candor to influence our readers only by such a just impression as the truth is calculated to produce, we are glad to see that the Whig party, with such a man as was brought forward for candidate by the Whig party, who that party had a majority in both houses of the legislature, naturally exercised a desirable influence throughout the State; and when the failure to elect is traced to the defection of a single Whig senator, it is no marvel that his action in the premises is the subject of considerable animadversion, and that the more so as it is a known fact that assurances were received prior to the attempted election, and were sent to the Whig members at Albany, that the national administration desired that Hamilton Fish should be elected."

"He then goes on to prove that it was all a 'misconception,' on the part of our conservative friends, and the President's direct interposition in behalf of Mr. Fish, is distinctly stated, and a denial challenged."

"But the great point made by those who, up to the day of the late election, were opposed to this nomination, is that Mr. Fish is not a cordial supporter of the President, the national administration and the compromise. This we know was proved to be a misconception, beyond denial on the part of our conservative friends, before the hour of election. Ample evidence to the contrary was adduced before them—evidence that would have convinced not only the friends, but even to any one willing to be convinced; though at the eleventh hour, it elicited the support of all but the senator from the fifth district and three members of the Assembly. But more than this, the wish of the national administration was made known at Albany by direct telegraphic communication, and that wish was that Hamilton Fish should be elected to the United States Senate. We challenge denial of this. Well may the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, known to be generally advised of the views of President Fillmore, emphatically declare, 'we regret the vote of Mr. Beckman, by which the election was defeated in the Senate,' adding, 'There cannot be any doubt of the soundness of the views entertained by Governor Fish in regard to the great questions agitating the country.'"

"This editorial concludes with an admonition to the Executive, partly of warning, partly of menace—which shows how powerless the Administration (backed by all its patronage) is, to make head against Sewaridism in the State of New York. The sacrifice of the Silver Grays, the forlorn yet faithful to the Administration, is demanded by the satellites of Sewarid as the price of peace; and the Administration must either sacrifice them and submit to the sway of Sewarid, or take the option of disbanding its party in New York."

Already it has trimmed its sails to take the first tack, and where it will the Silver Grays, the conservative Whigs of New York—abandoned in their utmost need by the Executive—where, we say, will that corporal's guard be found? Echo answers "where?" Listen to the terms of the treaty—the ultimatum of the Advertiser:

"We have said that we are earnest supporters of the national Administration. This is denied by implication, for persons and journals that rejoice over the defeat of Hamilton Fish, call themselves 'national,' and claim to be the exclusive special friends of the Administration. We cannot understand this. The President and his cabinet will pray to be saved from such friends. A Whig senator frustrates the purpose of the Whig party, and by his single vote withholds from the Administration that support in the United States senate which they expressly ask for, and professed Whigs applaud that gentleman for so doing. Are these the friends of the Administration? We cannot so understand the obligations of friendship. There must be some representation somewhere on the part of our friends. It cannot all be a misapprehension."

"There really can be no great difficulty in understanding how the present national Administration may be and must be supported on conservative principles. It cannot be expected, nor can it be Administration desire, that every Whig shall think exactly in all things as its respective members think. The men who suppose that President Fillmore and the members of his cabinet would exact from their friends such a conformity of opinion, do those good and well-tried Whigs immense injustice. Nor would any man be worthy of the high post of senator from this State who would submit to such exacting demands, as to be required to vote with the Administration, as he and the President, as we all know, were long associated and acted together in the Canal Board of this State, and, as is known, have been in friendly correspondence up to this time. Mr. Fillmore knows that the principles of Mr. Fish, as a Whig and a patriot, are sound and his views conservative, and that on conservative principles his support would be freely given to the Executive and his advisers; and we for our part protest against those who have frustrated the wish

of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet, assuming to be the friends of the national Administration, who have done their utmost to secure the election to the United States senate of the man whom the Administration—the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and their own expressed wishes being proof—desire to have at that important post.

Such have been the negotiations, and now for the conclusions:

This speaks the Commercial Advertiser, clearing away the "last of doubt" of the friendly relations, &c.

MOVEMENTS AT ALBANY.—The telegraph announces that Mr. Schoonmaker has given notice in the senate of a bill for the election of a United States senator. The last remnant of doubt of the conservative and nationally of Hamilton Fish, and of the friendly relations subsisting between him and the Administration, having been removed, we trust that no further difficulty will beset the question of his election.

The Tribune also confirms this statement in the following paragraph:

U. S. SENATOR.—By our telegraphic report, it will be seen that Mr. Schoonmaker (straight Whig) yesterday introduced to the State senate a bill to provide for the election of a United States senator in place of Daniel S. Dickinson. Our advice leads us to believe that it is destined to pass.

After this exposure—this lame and impotent conclusion to so noisy manifestation, on the part of the Silver Grays and the Administration—who can fail to echo the ejaculation;—OH FLESH HOW ART THOU FISHIFIED!

The Albany Atlas makes a statement which shows how the Administration abandoned the unfortunate Grays. It says without reservation:—

"It is known that a member of the cabinet, closest in the confidence of Mr. Fillmore, wrote on to his friends here, that Mr. Fish was considered at Washington sufficiently sound and national."

Yes, that is it! "sufficiently sound and national," to suit the President, and "sufficiently Free-soil" to secure the suffrages and the support of the whole Seward press and party, in the State of New York. Was there ever such a "NECESSITY OF EXTREMES" before. We commend it to the chronicler of the Republic—but he will be as mute as a fish—we dare say.

But the New York Commercial Advertiser—the political Pecksniff of the day—comes to reconcile these discords, and to restore harmony to the party, by proposing to the beaten party to surrender at discretion. It also smoothes the path for the Administration to slide down into the embrace of Sewaridism, without breaking any bones by the fall. Hear Mr. Pecksniff's orate:

THE WHIG PRESS AND UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We publish on the first page some editorial articles from the columns of our contemporaries, which we hope will be preserved, desiring in all candor to influence our readers only by such a just impression as the truth is calculated to produce, we are glad to see that the Whig party, with such a man as was brought forward for candidate by the Whig party, who that party had a majority in both houses of the legislature, naturally exercised a desirable influence throughout the State; and when the failure to elect is traced to the defection of a single Whig senator, it is no marvel that his action in the premises is the subject of considerable animadversion, and that the more so as it is a known fact that assurances were received prior to the attempted election, and were sent to the Whig members at Albany, that the national administration desired that Hamilton Fish should be elected."

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Such have been the negotiations, and now for the conclusions:

This speaks the Commercial Advertiser, clearing away the "last of doubt" of the friendly relations, &c.

MOVEMENTS AT ALBANY.—The telegraph announces that Mr. Schoonmaker has given notice in the senate of a bill for the election of a United States senator. The last remnant of doubt of the conservative and nationally of Hamilton Fish, and of the friendly relations subsisting between him and the Administration, having been removed, we trust that no further difficulty will beset the question of his election.

The Tribune also confirms this statement in the following paragraph:

U. S. SENATOR.—By our telegraphic report, it will be seen that Mr. Schoonmaker (straight Whig) yesterday introduced to the State senate a bill to provide for the election of a United States senator in place of Daniel S. Dickinson. Our advice leads us to believe that it is destined to pass.

After this exposure—this lame and impotent conclusion to so noisy manifestation, on the part of the Silver Grays and the Administration—who can fail to echo the ejaculation;—OH FLESH HOW ART THOU FISHIFIED!

The Albany Atlas makes a statement which shows how the Administration abandoned the unfortunate Grays. It says without reservation:—

"It is known that a member of the cabinet, closest in the confidence of Mr. Fillmore, wrote on to his friends here, that Mr. Fish was considered at Washington sufficiently sound and national."

Yes, that is it! "sufficiently sound and national," to suit the President, and "sufficiently Free-soil" to secure the suffrages and the support of the whole Seward press and party, in the State of New York. Was there ever such a "NECESSITY OF EXTREMES" before. We commend it to the chronicler of the Republic—but he will be as mute as a fish—we dare say.

But the New York Commercial Advertiser—the political Pecksniff of the day—comes to reconcile these discords, and to restore harmony to the party, by proposing to the beaten party to surrender at discretion. It also smoothes the path for the Administration to slide down into the embrace of Sewaridism, without breaking any bones by the fall. Hear Mr. Pecksniff's orate:

THE WHIG PRESS AND UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We publish on the first page some editorial articles from the columns of our contemporaries, which we hope will be preserved, desiring in all candor to influence our readers only by such a just impression as the truth is calculated to produce, we are glad to see that the Whig party, with such a man as was brought forward for candidate by the Whig party, who that party had a majority in both houses of the legislature, naturally exercised a desirable influence throughout the State; and when the failure to elect is traced to the defection of a single Whig senator, it is no marvel that his action in the premises is the subject of considerable animadversion, and that the more so as it is a known fact that assurances were received prior to the attempted election, and were sent to the Whig members at Albany, that the national administration desired that Hamilton Fish should be elected."

"He then goes on to prove that it was all a 'misconception,' on the part of our conservative friends, and the President's direct interposition in behalf of Mr. Fish, is distinctly stated, and a denial challenged."

"But the great point made by those who, up to the day of the late election, were opposed to this nomination, is that Mr. Fish is not a cordial supporter of the President, the national administration and the compromise. This we know was proved to be a misconception, beyond denial on the part of our conservative friends, before the hour of election. Ample evidence to the contrary was adduced before them—evidence that would have convinced not only the friends, but even to any one willing to be convinced; though at the eleventh hour, it elicited the support of all but the senator from the fifth district and three members of the Assembly. But more than this, the wish of the national administration was made known at Albany by direct telegraphic communication, and that wish was that Hamilton Fish should be elected to the United States Senate. We challenge denial of this. Well may the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, known to be generally advised of the views of President Fillmore, emphatically declare, 'we regret the vote of Mr. Beckman, by which the election was defeated in the Senate,' adding, 'There cannot be any doubt of the soundness of the views entertained by Governor Fish in regard to the great questions agitating the country.'"

"This editorial concludes with an admonition to the Executive, partly of warning, partly of menace—which shows how powerless the Administration (backed by all its patronage) is, to make head against Sewaridism in the State of New York. The sacrifice of the Silver Grays, the forlorn yet faithful to the Administration, is demanded by the satellites of Sewarid as the price of peace; and the Administration must either sacrifice them and submit to the sway of Sewarid, or take the option of disbanding its party in New York."

Already it has trimmed its sails to take the first tack, and where it will the Silver Grays, the conservative Whigs of New York—abandoned in their utmost need by the Executive—where, we say, will that corporal's guard be found? Echo answers "where?" Listen to the terms of the treaty—the ultimatum of the Advertiser:

"We have said that we are earnest supporters of the national Administration. This is denied by implication, for persons and journals that rejoice over the defeat of Hamilton Fish, call themselves 'national,' and claim to be the exclusive special friends of the Administration. We cannot understand this. The President and his cabinet will pray to be saved from such friends. A Whig senator frustrates the purpose of the Whig party, and by his single vote withholds from the Administration that support in the United States senate which they expressly ask for, and professed Whigs applaud that gentleman for so doing. Are these the friends of the Administration? We cannot so understand the obligations of friendship. There must be some representation somewhere on the part of our friends. It cannot all be a misapprehension."

"There really can be no great difficulty in understanding how the present national Administration may be and must be supported on conservative principles. It cannot be expected, nor can it be Administration desire, that every Whig shall think exactly in all things as its respective members think. The men who suppose that President Fillmore and the members of his cabinet would exact from their friends such a conformity of opinion, do those good and well-tried Whigs immense injustice. Nor would any man be worthy of the high post of senator from this State who would submit to such exacting demands, as to be required to vote with the Administration, as he and the President, as we all know, were long associated and acted together in the Canal Board of this State, and, as is known, have been in friendly correspondence up to this time. Mr. Fillmore knows that the principles of Mr. Fish, as a Whig and a patriot, are sound and his views conservative, and that on conservative principles his support would be freely given to the Executive and his advisers; and we for our part protest against those who have frustrated the wish

of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet, assuming to be the friends of the national Administration, who have done their utmost to secure the election to the United States senate of the man whom the