CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON ATLAS

City of Mexico, Dec. 6, 1847

The train for Vera Cruz leaves this city today, and I embrace the occasion of its departure to send you a brief letter. I regret that my engagements for some months have prevented my writing you as often as I intended. I will endeavor to remedy this in future, and shall soon send you a review of events upon Mexico. Hereafter a mail will leave for Vera Cruz as often as every fortnight, at least.

The object of the journey which Trist is now making to take Mr Trist back to the United States. The propositions which he was instructed to make were rejected by the Mexican Government, as you are aware, and hence the object of his mission has been accomplished. There is considerable rumor in Mexico in behalf of the United States, such whom the authorities here can trust, if disposed to do so. There are at the same place Commissioners in the city dispatched from Queretaro, the present seat of government, but their object seems rather to ascertain upon what terms a treaty can be negotiated, than with any purpose of taking decisive action on the premises. Mr. Trist, however, has no authority to make any propositions varying from those already made, and there is no one here, representing the American Government, who has any such authority. The Commissioners are told that they must proceed to Washington and arrange the matter with the Cabinet there. Thus they are afraid to do, inasmuch as they are apprehensive that should Santa Anna come into power again they may be held to a strict account, and perhaps pay the penalty of their rashness with their lives.

The prospects of peace are very slight indeed at the present moment. I have been a diligent observer of the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, at Queretaro, but I can find nothing in them that looks like making advances towards negotiation. Let me give you a brief summary of Mexican politics as they are at this time. Santa Anna, you are well aware, resigned the Presidency after his terrible defeats, and appointed Pena y Pena Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President ad interim, according to the provisions of the Constitution. He proceeded to Queretaro, invested with his new powers, and summoned Congress together. This body had before it many resolutions to the effect that no negotiations should be entered into with the United States while the American troops were in Mexico. These were all rejected by a small majority. In the mean time, Congress proceeded to the election of a President to fill the unexpired term of Santa Anna and Gen Anaya—the same who was taken prisoner at Churubusco and exchanged—was elected. The members vote by States, and Anaya received eleven votes, and was chosen over Cumplido. In the Mexican Congress there are seventy-one members, (representing some thirty States or Departments) who are very nearly equally divided. The two parties are known as Moderates and Puros—answering very nearly to the American distinction Whigs and Democrats respectively. Cumplido is an ardent Puro and Anaya a moderate one. There are enough of the latter to hold the election in their own hands, and they gave it to Anaya. These moderate Puros are not the Moderados of Puro proper, but a middle conservative party, or seceders on some questions from the regular Mexican Locos Puros.—It was thus that Anaya obtained his election, and something was hoped from the result. He was believed to be unfriendly to Santa Anna, who has his agents at the seat of Government, and has been sending letters and papers to the new President almost every week since the session of Congress commenced. In the mean time—at whose instigation is not known—the Governors of the different States were summoned to hold a session at Queretaro, for the purpose of acting upon the important question of peace or war. Much good was expected from this meeting, inasmuch as it was known that with the exception of the Governor of Jalisco, they were all disposed to enter into negotiations with the American Government. Santa Anna, however, was soon busy with these dignitaries, and after a session of three or four weeks they dissolved their meeting, having resolved to refer the question back to the Supreme Government. I presume the arrival of the Mexican Commissioners in the city was in consequence of the reference of the subject to Anaya and his ministers.

Thus you will see that nothing has been done upon the great question, and that the prospect is small of any amicable arrangement at present. The truth is, the present government of Mexico lacks energy and decision. It dare not take any step that may offend the revolutionists of the country. The prevailing idea is that if Santa Anna. He is even now endeavoring to get a pronunciamento in his favor, and it is believed that he would succeed. The Puros in the Mexican Congress are all partisans of Santa Anna, with the exception of the conservative section to which I have referred. The Moderados hate him, and are doing all in their power to prevent any popular rising in his behalf. I certainly believe that the mass of the Mexican people are disposed to have this war brought to a close, but they cannot act—they cannot be heard. A few designing men are at the helm of every movement which looks to peace, and are determined to prevent any adjustment of existing difficulties.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Trist having been recalled, instructions have been received here and published, that the revenues of the country must be taken into the hands of the Administration. No doubt, it is assumed, good or evil, can result from any part in Mexico taking a share for the benefit of the American army. Indeed, so long, Mexico will be making military preparations at Tampico. The President of this republic has issued an edict, forbidding the election of city, state or national officers, in any place held by the Americans. Very little regard is likely to be paid to this decree, for it is certain that moderate Mexicans or Americans will be chosen to all the city councils at least.—This will very shortly be the case in the Capital.

A new congress will be chosen in a few weeks when perhaps if the people can be heard something may be done towards negotiation. Till then I see no prospect whatever so far as Mexico is concerned.

In the meantime troops are arriving in great numbers. Generals Patterson and Cushing reached the city yesterday, with two or three thousand men, mostly volunteers. Have come in with the Texas Rangers also Major Lally and Major Wemer with the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. Gen. Huger is on his way from Vera Cruz with about eight thousand more.

Gen. Taylor goes to Vera Cruz today, to be convenient to the city. He plans to leave home soon and will be embarked early immediately. He is a great favorite, and his popularity is not impaired.

Lieut. Colonel Woodbury and Prescott of the New England Regiment, who recently came on the regiment, are here, the former resigning. These gentlemen are extremely popular and we are sorry to lose them.

I send you a few of papers in which you will find a longer letter in which you will find the proceedings of the Mexican Congress and other matters of interest. The city is very quiet at present, and order prevails throughout. The theatres are crowded every night.

The climate is delightful. It is now very cool, however, with you, but we have a perfect Indian summer, and the streets and markets are full of vegetables and fruits of every variety. On Thanksgiving day—or what we looked to be such, for the 25th day of November—turkeys, plum puddings, green peas and string beans were to be found on many tables. The grass is as green as I ever saw it, and flowers are blooming around us. In all the luxuriance of a tropical climate.

I will say in conclusion that your letter reached me the first week in November, three months after date. It was not the less acceptable on that account. I assure you it was like taking an old friend by the hand in a distant land. Adieu. You will hear from me often in future. J. H. W.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday Jan 13.

In the Senate, after the opening proceedings, the resolutions with regard to army contracts were passed.

Mr Benton's former resolution for the printing of 5000 copies of the history of Doniphan's Expedition was adopted.

Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution inquiring the President to communicate all the estimates and plans upon which Gen. Scott has prosecuted the war with Mexico, so far as compatible with the public interest.

Mr Johnston, of Louisiana, offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information with regard to the loss of revenue arising from the expresses run on lines parallel to the mail, between New Orleans and Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr Dayton's resolution calling for copies of correspondence or letters relative to Special contributions in Mexico, was adopted—as were Mr. Ballard's resolutions, calling for Mr. Trist's correspondence.

The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up for the day, and the Senate adjourned without passing a bill. Mr. Fitzer, of Maryland, opposed the bill, urging that he differed widely from his colleague (Mr. Reverdy Johnson) and conscientiously most of the positions. He denied that the boundary of Texas ever extended to the Rio Grande, and said Roman Ashley, Ingersoll and other authorities in support of his doctrine, and were entitled to receive at the hands of the case.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina took the floor and the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

In House of Representatives—On motion of Mr. Evans the vote by which the resolution reported from the Naval Committee relative to the rank of Surgeons in the army, was laid upon the table, was reconsidered, and Mr. Schenck having expressed the character of the resolution and expressed the regret that the House should be occupied on a vexatious question, it was laid on the table.

Messrs. Ashmun and Santa Anna.—The reply of the President to the resolution of Mr. Goggin, asking for information as to Santa Anna's return to Mexico was taken up and read. The President refuses to communicate the information given upon the subject by naval commanders, on the ground that such communication would be incompatible with the public interests.—He cites Washington as a precedent, and says that to grant the information asked for might interfere with negotiations for peace.

Mr. Truman Smith moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. John Quincy Adams spoke of the message as unusually long. The whole house was full at all times and seemed to be very much in the character. He moved to refer the subject to a special committee who should show the President reason why the information asked for should not be given.

Mr. Isaac E. Holmes of S. Carolina, expressed his surprise at the message. He had expected the President would have given the information asked for. He hoped the message would be laid upon the table. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, regretted the message. He thought it was time for the representatives of the people to know what it was that was going on. He was glad to see the President had seen fit to acknowledge Mr. Polk as our master.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia replied, but in a subdued tone, the question was not whether the President could or should withhold the information asked, but whether it was in his power to do so. He was one of those who did not know whether this was one of those cases. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., followed in opposition to the President's course, and in reply to Mr. Toombs, he said he was not a Democrat, and he would be ready on the day for Texas that day. After a few remarks from Mr. Dillaner and Mr. Thompson, the motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

M. Arago states, that there is in Siberia an entire district where, during the Winter, the sky is constantly clear, and where a single particle of snow never falls.

RUTLAND COUNTY HERALD.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 20.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS

The intelligence from Washington for the past week has been of a character highly exciting and deeply interesting; and though as yet, no definite action has been had on the main question, which now agitates Congress—and we may say the whole country—the discussion itself is important as showing the true position of men and parties, on a question that we think is the truest test of character.

In the discussion of the *Ten Regiment Bill*—and the recommendation of which is but a portion of the call for twenty thousand additional volunteers—we are glad to see that every wing in the Senate, which has as yet spoken—with the single exception of Mr. Johnson of Md.—has placed itself upon the side of right and justice—and go for the principles that should govern us in sustaining the honor and character of our common country. It is not enough that all true men of the North as Niles and Dickinson, the redoubtable Gen. Cass, and little and of the same type, mount a neck high as they are in the Polk and Slavery party—we say it is not strange that such men should yield a ready obedience to any of the dictates of the party and go for any measure coming from its head, however, the very act of such a measure may prove to the nation, or even to their own constituents. With such men, party, and self advancement is *every* thing—country nothing. *They* can expect only in the flood tide of political feeling, to rise for any length of time above the surface of the muddy waters of party;—and as in the whirlwind the straw and chaff is blown highest—so they expect to rise amid the storm and strife, the contention and fury of political warfare—and high political excitement—to the high point aimed at in their lofty ambitious aspirations. But whether the 'dew of promise,' which Hope holds out in the dim future to all, shall prove to these aspirants a golden or a wilder dew, time must be seen.

But we turn with a mingled feeling of pleasure and pride from the demagogueism of these men, and point with exultation to the vigorous efforts of the noble band of patriots who are now striving to roll back the tide of ruin that threatens to overwhelm and destroy us. With such men as CLAY! and GALLATIN! *Webster, Crittenden, Clayton, Corwin*—and last of those we shall here mention—though not least in power and influence—*J. P. Hale*—still left to defend the right, and maintain the honor and character of the nation, we shall continue to hope for the "good time coming" when better counsels shall prevail in our Executive department, when a more correct judgment shall exist as to the true interests of our people—and as to the question of what shall constitute the honor and glory of a powerful, enlightened, and free Republic.

That the war party, however, with the President at its head, will have every thing pretty much their own way in the Senate, there can be but little question; but with the present *House* we are inclined to the belief that the second trip set and baited with a lying preamble will hardly be swallowed so easily upon a second call of Congress with the same success as heretofore.

FOR THE HONEST MAKING.

Mr. Polk appears to assume to all intents and that nothing further need be done by the people in the matter of candidates for President and Vice President—the Washington correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer having arranged the matter. This writer speaks with the utmost confidence and as he signs himself "*Clairvoyant*"—it is presumed he has far as to question his power of looking into the future. Clairvoyant says the following ticket is the one to be supported by the whigs and a large portion of the independent democrats:

For President
—LT. ZACHARY TAYLOR
For Vice President
DANIEL WEBSTER

Not bad.—This ticket combines unquestionable military achievements with unequalled genius and talents. It is the ticket of a statesman combined. Mr. Webster's name will carry with it all the whigs and is necessary to their enthusiastic support of Gen. Taylor, especially in the North and Northwest where Taylor is weaker than he is in the South. I presume you will come out for the installation of these gentlemen on the 4th of March 1849. Now for the Democrats. I think these will be their candidates.

For President
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
For Vice President
GEN PERCIFER F. SMITH

That the Whig ticket above given, does combine unsurpassed military achievements with unequalled genius and talents—no one will presume, will be disposed to doubt, and we are more the less certain that the name of *Daniel Webster* at some other strong man of the North will be required to carry all the whigs of the North and Northwest where Taylor is weaker than he is in the South." That Mr. Webster's name—even admitting that he will allow it to be placed upon the ticket in the order arranged—would do all that is here claimed for it is a matter known only to Clairvoyant—and probably to Col. Webb, who is invited to the inauguration. But whether this be so or not, we *do* contend that this President making is becoming altogether too common. No one can object that a paper should express its preferences and give its opinions freely as it regards the policy or expediency of the party's taking up one set of candidates or another—but when a paper assumes to dictate, and finds it necessary in order to elevate one man to stigmatizing another who is as older, if not a better soldier than its particular favorite—then we say such a paper transcends its rights and assumes a position that both policy, and common sense, should, and does condemn.

TROY & CANADA JUNCTION TELEGRAPH

We are pleased to announce that the line of Telegraph from Troy, N. Y. to this place was completed last week and communication opened on Saturday last. The wires are now rapidly being placed from this place to Whitehall and from thence north to Burlington and Canada; and we shall consequently soon be within almost speaking distance of all the cities north and south of us from Quebec to New Orleans.

Had any one two years since predicted the completion at this time, of such a project as this—he would have been laughed at as a visionary madman or fool; and yet now since the thing is done, none seem surprised at it;—all say they '*always thought the project would succeed*,' and the erection of the posts and wires over nearly 200 miles of telegraph in our State excites almost as little interest—as does the arrival of our regular mail coaches;—and so we go. Upon the starting of each new and great improvement—many say "we can't"—while the few say "we can;"—the 'we cans' usually carry the day against the 'we can'ts'—when the latter own up—& at once prepare themselves for a new onslaught upon the *next* project of improvement that shall be brought before them.

Lucerna has been erected into a Republic. Gov. Roberts was elected President, and Nathaniel Beamer, Vice President. The affairs of this new republic are represented to be in a prosperous condition.

Curious mode of Splitting Rock. According to the calculations of philosophers, a spherule or little globe of water, only one inch in diameter, expands, in freezing, with a force superior to the resistance of the weight of 13 1 2 tons. This power it is said has been applied with success in Sweden and France, to the splitting of rocks.—Why cannot this mode be adopted in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, as Winter filling holes drilled in the rocks with water, and allowing it to freeze.

A New Island. On the 21st of last March an island covered with luxurious vegetation, is represented to have been discovered eighty miles north, and about one thousand miles east of the Bermudas. The skeleton of a man and a boat partly finished were found on the beach. So says Capt. Paulson in the Charleston Courier.

Zinc.—A large deposite of carbonate of zinc has been discovered in Lancaster Co. Pa. The specimens have proved by analysis to contain upwards of 60 per cent of zinc. Almost every week some new and rich mineral deposite is developed in that great State.

Mr Clay in Washington.—Jan. 11, 1848. Mr Clay visited the Supreme Court room today. After 12 o'clock until 4, his room at the United States Hotel was thronged with visitors, among whom were Col. Benton, Judge McLean, and Mr Wayne, numerous officers of the army and navy, Senators Miller, Dayton, and Webster, and many Senators and Representatives. This evening he attended the wedding of the niece of M. M. Bodisco, at the residence of the latter in Georgetown. To-morrow Mr Clay receives visitors. Owing to the throng he will receive visitors only from 10 to 12. On the following day, from 10 to 11, as he is to be engaged in the Supreme Court. All are agreeably surprised at his health and vigor.

☞The Senate of New York have adopted the resolutions in support of the Wilmot Proviso, which had previously passed the House of Assembly by a vote of 99 to 1.

Singular Rumor.—The New York Herald says that it was rumored in Wall street on Friday, that the government at Washington had effected a loan with the Russian government, through M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for $20,000,000, to be drawn for a bill on London or on St. Petersburg.

Gen. I. B. Gaines.—The body of this distinguished American officer—who was killed at the battle of Chapultepec, while gallantly leading his (the 9th) Regiment, in storm the heights—was brought to New Orleans on the 29th Dec. on the steamer New Orleans from Vera Cruz.

It will be entered in Middletown where it is expected to arrive in a week or two, when appropriate and suitable ceremonies will take place, on the interment of his remains.—Hartford Courier.

☞There has lately been discovered evidence of a considerable volcanic eruption having taken place at the east end of the Island of St. Michaels, Azores. The elevated beach marked by immovable sea boulders is visible about three hundred yards within the present line of coast, and at a height of from three to four hundred feet above the sea level.

For the Herald.

NEWSPAPERS

Mr Editor,—It was about the middle of the last century that 'Junius' appeared in one of the London papers in behalf of "The English Nation" to condemn the selfish conduct of its ministers and to teach the people the unalienable nature of their rights.

Since that period the productions and character of the Newspaper Press have so rapidly increased that I doubt whether at the present day there is in our country an instrument of man's devising that possess greater moral power. It has been established over all the civilized world and now afford the principal reading of a large portion of mankind.

That this power is by some papers misused and by others *not* used we have abundant evidence. Some neglect to declare the principles by which a community should be governed, while others are absolutely licentious. Nevertheless our land is dotted with periodicals whose object is to improve the mind of every one who reads them.—It is flattering to our country's prosperity that none of them fail for want of support, but are rewarded with an increased circulation. The people are fast getting the idea that no money should be shown to an editor, and that they are perfectly excusable in withdrawing their patronage from papers that are merely *conducted*, and bestowing it upon those whose columns, brought out of great labors smell of the midnight lamp. Indeed so much is demanded of a paper that we must soon expect to see the Editor's chair connected with the pulpit and and school desk and like them filled with working men, who never tire, until like Goody Blake 'they are wearied with their work.'

I will add but one sentence, though if I were certain that more important matters would not be excluded from your paper, to make room for it I should like, as our Divines say to 'make a few practical observations.'

It is a great mistake with country editors that they manifest so little ambition to exert a direct influence upon their readers—that while they publish trifling foreign matters they evince so little desire to improve the community in which they are stationed.—As if it were of more importance to mankind, to learn the proceedings of a soirce at Washington than to be made good husbands and wives; or that Calhoun's positions should be defined than that young men should be encouraged in industry and virtue.

CAPUT.

For the Herald.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Convention assembled at the Town Hall in Brandon, on Wednesday, Jan 12 1848, at 11 o'clock a. m. and organized by appointing Thomas H. Palmer, Esq. of Pittsford, Chairman, and S. D. Wing of Brandon, Secretary.

On motion, the Convention, appointed Rev. C. Taylor, (County Superintendent,) Rev. Charles Walker, and Rev. C. A. Thomas, a committee to prepare business for the convention.

On further motion, the convention appointed Rev. C. Taylor, Rev. R. S. Cushman and Rev. J. M. Rockwood, a committee of nomination, to nominate a committee of five, to recommend an arithmetic for the schools in this county; this committee are to report at a future meeting to be held at Rutland.

A motion was then made and carried, requesting the County Superintendent to act as a committee of arrangement for future conventions, after which the convention adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon.

Prayer by Rev. R. S. Cushman.

Address by Rev. J. M. Rockwood.

Mr Palmer then spoke of the present method of teaching arithmetic and pointed out several ways in which he thought it might be improved.

Rev. Charles Walker, then made remarks on the moral qualification of Teachers.—Rev. C. Taylor followed upon the same subject.

Adjourned till evening.

Evening.

Mr. Palmer having left town B. Davenport, Esq. was appointed Chairman.

The Committee of Nominations then reported as Committee on Arithmetic the following persons

Rev. E. J. Hallock, Castleton,
" Dr. Peck, Poultney,
Mr. E. C. Hamlin, Brandon,
Hon. A. L. Brown, Rutland,
Mr. Pollard, Benson.

The report was adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Kimball then exhibited and explained the design and method of using Mitchell's Outline Maps, when

Mr Taylor presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That this convention having seen and heard explained Mitchell's Outline *Maps*, Concur in the recommendations of them by the Convention of State and County Superintendents.

Rev. R. S. Cushman, then presented the following resolutions:

1 *Resolved*, That common schools bear the same relation to society, that the foundation of an edifice bears to its *upper* and *finished* parts.

2 *Resolved*, That every *parent* and *citizen* should take the same *kind* of interest in common schools that a house builder does in laying the foundations.

After remarks by Rev. R. S. Cushman and Rev. C. Taylor these resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Vt Chronicle, the Rutland Herald and the Voice of Freedom.

The Convention then adjourned.

B. DAVENPORT, Chairman
S. D. Wing, Secretary.

☞Among the latest list of patents is "An invention for making paper for the building of houses, bridges, ships, and all sorts of wheel carriages, either entirely of paper, or wood and iron covered with paper."

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

On Wednesday, the 29th December, ult representatives from Lodges of Odd Fellows in this State, met at Montpelier, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge.—All the Lodges in the State were represented, except Stark Lodge at Bennington, and Otter Creek Lodge, at Rutland.

The ceremonies of institution of the Grand Lodge, and of installation of its officers were performed by Newel A. Thompson, of Boston Deputy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, who had been specially deputied by that body as the bearer of the charter of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and to preside at its institution. He was accompanied and aided on the occasion by Wm. E. Parmenter, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The following gentlemen were chosen and installed officers of the Grand Lodge:

P. G.—Samuel H. Price, of Windsor Lodge, Grand Master.
" James Mitchell, of Green Mountain Lodge, Dep. Grand Master.
" Chas. W. Bradbury, of Vergennes Lodge, Grand Warden.
" C. S. Dana, of Caledonia Lodge, Grand Secretary.
" Ira S. Town, of Vermont Lodge, Grand Treasurer.
" John H. Willis, of Wantastiquet Lodge, Grand Chaplain.
" Eli Ballou, of Vermont Lodge, Grand Representative.
" T. Chubbuck, of Wantastiquet Lodge, Grand Marshall.
" W. T. Burnham Vermont Lodge, Grand Conductor.
" Abner B. Childs, of Social Lodge, Grand Guardian.

The Grand Lodge closed its session on Thursday evening to meet again on the 2nd Wednesday of February next, having to a considerable extent perfected their organization. Its sessions were characterized by great harmony and good feeling. The subordinate Lodges are happily realizing the objects for which they were instituted. In all cases the Lodges have been enabled to pay the weekly benefits stipulated to be paid in case of sickness, while benefits are in some of the Lodges as high as $5.00 per week.

A highly pleasing and joyful feature of the occasion was a *Levee*, given on Wednesday evening at the Pavillion House, by the members of the Vermont (Montpelier) Lodge. This Levee did great credit to the liberality and taste of those by whom it was given. It was truly a magnificent affair.

The large Hall of the Pavilion House had been previously prepared for a reception room. It was brilliantly illuminated. Its walls were tastefully hung with evergreens, and numerous mirrors contributed to the brilliancy of its decorations. On one side of the Hall appeared, in large letters of evergreen, the name of the Lodge, and at the ends, the motto of the Order. At 8 o'clock the doors were thrown open and the members of the Vermont Lodge, arranged on either hand, in their beautiful regalia, received the installing officers, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge and their other invited guests.

An elegant entertainment was provided in Cottrill's best style, of which about 9 o'clock, those present, to the number of 400 persons partook. The remainder of the evening was enlivened by dancing. It was truly a joyous and delightful occasion and all seemed inspired with the happy influence of the evening.—*Patriot*

From the Boston Atlas.

SPEECH OF COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS OF MISSISSIPPI

Not having seen this speech in the Post we give an extract from it for the benefit of the Democracy.

"The gentleman inquired, why is it, that we prefer regulars? I will answer: we prefer regulars first, because they are cheaper; secondly because they can be kept in better discipline. They will maintain a better state of police. They will be healthier, and therefore more effective in proportion to their numbers, for the mere garrison duties. As long as you keep the high bred gentlemen for the battle, they will bear any privation, submit to every restraint, and discharge to the utmost every duty. But do you expect these men, who have broken all the endearing ties of home in order to fight their country's battles, will sacrifice themselves to the mere duties of the sentinel—will be content with the performance of the police of the garrison? Will they be suited better for the one, or as well for the other as men of a lower grade in society, and more accustomed to such duties?"

Col. Davis is a leading Democrat in Mississippi, and we are glad to learn from him what the whigs hereabouts do not understand, the real Democratic doctrines, about "high bred gentlemen" and "men of lower grade in society." Here we have the true southern Democratic creed. Col. D. is doubtless a "high bred gentleman," and the great body of the people are of a "lower grade."

We should like to know upon what meat "high bred gentlemen," are fed in Mississippi, "that they do grow so great."—High bred gentlemen! High bred repudiators.

"High bred gentlemen" are too elegant for garrison and post duty—they can't submit to that; but we must find men of a "lower grade" for this business.

Suppose a whig Senator should utter such nonsense as all this? But Col. D. may we suppose say what he pleases. Democracy is a beautiful thing!

☞The Cholera in London.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of Dec. 16, writes as follows

An alarming piece of news is, that the cholera is undoubtedly in London, and has broken out with extreme virulence in Golden Lane, and other densely populated parts of the city. The police keep watch and ward there to interdict communication. The symptoms of the disease are of a very alarming nature, exhibiting itself in plague spots, and other fearful characteristics.—This is truly a melancholy close to my communication. I hope the matter is made the worse of, but I have many fears.