

Foreign News.

The English on Canadian Annexation.—Annexation may probably come at last, but assuredly in the mean while not one of the three great parties interested in the question is ripe for it.

Let us however, suppose a peaceable annexation of the Canada to the great Federal Republic, and glance at its probable results, as they would affect the different parties interested.

As to England, in our humble opinion, she will be the greatest gainer of the three by annexation. She will be relieved at once from the heavy load of responsibility with which she is now burdened.

FRANCE.

After the announcement of the reception of Mr. Rives, the Minister says:

"On Thursday evening last the President of the Republic received, in a private audience, the Minister of the United States, with whom the communications had been interrupted, in consequence of the differences that have arisen between M. Poincaré and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Cabinet at Washington."

"He added that, however jealous he ought to be of the honor of France, he had too high an opinion of the enlightened character of General Taylor to hesitate a moment in acknowledging the pain which he felt at seeing sentiments of friendship, so intimate and of such ancient date, altered on account of a misunderstanding without importance."

The Ambassador of the United States received this frank and loyal declaration with entire cordiality.

THE MOROCCO DIFFICULTY.

A letter from Toulon of the 10th gives the following details relative to the affair at Morocco:

"We have received accounts from Morocco by the Dauphin steamer, which has just arrived from Tangiers, with despatches for the government.—On the rupture of the negotiations between the French Consul-General at Tangiers and the Governor at that place, the Dauphin had been to collect the French who were established at Larache and Mogador. The Pacha of Mogador, before having had recourse to violence, first did everything in his power to retain the French Consul residing there; he assured him that a war between France and Morocco would be without reason, and that the feelings of the people would compel the Emperor to come to an arrangement. The authorities declared themselves in opposition to Abderrahman, who always evinced much obstinacy. He, however, played with his crown, and Morocco is threatened with the most frightful anarchy, for there could be no doubt that the appearance of a French fleet on the coast would be the signal for a serious revolt."

"M. Vallat, the French Consul at Mogador, on receiving the despatches brought him by the Dauphin, wished to embark immediately with his family; but he was prevented, although he informed the Pacha that he had received a formal order from his Government. The Governor stated that as M. Vallat came to reside at Mogador with the authorization of the Emperor, he could not leave without his permission. An intended violation of the law of nations then became manifest; but the above refusal was only a prelude to the outrages to which M. Vallat was afterwards subjected. Constrained to yield to force, M. Vallat gave his word of honor that he would renounce the idea of embarking himself, and he with some difficulty procured permission for his family to leave."

"The commander of the Dauphin led Mme. Vallat to the place of embarkation, accompanied by M. Merel, the chancellor of the consulate of Tangiers, who had also obtained, though with great difficulty, permission to embark. M. Vallat followed them. On arriving at the place where the Dauphin's boat was waiting, they found 300 Moorish soldiers drawn up, with the Pacha at their head. Our consul wishing to approach his family, to take leave of them, was laid hold of by a soldier, who pushed him back in the most brutal manner; the embarkation was delayed, and M. Merel went to the Pacha to protest against such conduct, and to demand the punishment of the soldier. M. Vallat then considering himself released from his engagement, and witnessing the more than suspicious conduct of the Pacha, resolved to embark, and went into the boat, when 40 soldiers rushed forward; the sailor contended for some time, but the forces were too unequal, and M. Vallat was dragged from the boat very much bruised, and carried back to the Consulate, where a guard of 20 men was placed to prevent his leaving."

"The Dauphin, being unable to afford any more protection to the Consul, left, with Mme. Vallat and M. Merel, whose conduct in the affair was most praiseworthy. On the arrival of the Dauphin at Tangiers, the Pomone, which was at anchor there, was immediately despatched to Mogador to demand the Consul, and was ordered, in case of need, to use force to bring him off. The Pomone carries 44 guns and 600 men, while the Dauphin has only 100 men and 2 guns. It is thought that the Pacha has only acted so brutally in consequence of instructions he had received from Fez. That course is very blind, for every time that the Morocco government has fallen into embarrassments, have called themselves of that opportunity to send a frigate. That is what happened during the expedition of the Prince de Joinville, and the same will be again renewed even before hostilities shall be declared. While the scenes which I relate to you are taking place at Mogador, the Kabyles are besieging the town, and preventing the supply of provisions."

"M. de Chateaux has arrived at Gibraltar; he returns to-morrow to Tangiers to watch the progress of events. The Pomone steam frigate remains at Tangiers, and the Sans and Salamandre have been ordered there. Rear-Admiral Trouart, who is now at Ceuta Vecchia, is, it is said, to sail for that destination with some of the vessels under his orders, and whose presence on the coast of Morocco will, doubtless, have their counter-blow in the interior of the empire, and as far as the western frontier of our Algerine possessions. Instructions have already been sent to General Polissier, commandant of the province of Oran, to prepare for all eventualities. Projectiles and ammunition have just been shipped for that part of the colony."

TURKEY.

Kossuth issued the following proclamation to the Hungarian refugees on the 18th October. He signs himself "Governor of Hungary."

"I hereby make known the official declaration of his excellency the Pacha."

"1. That his Majesty the Sultan, whom may God grant a long life, has determined that he will not give up to the enemy any who wish to remain but that he will protect us, and afford us the rights of hospitality."

"Those who wish to partake of these rights of hospitality for the future, shall be supplied not only with food as hitherto, but also with articles of clothing; nay, even in regard to their pay, they may expect that indemnity which is compatible with the glory and renown of Majesty the Sultan. The hope is also held out that the officers may retain their ranks, and without being compelled to change their religion, enter the Turkish service, and that it is contemplated to secure the destiny of all the emigrants, either by the formation of a colony, or in some other suitable manner."

PERSIA.

Turkish letters state that Persia is in a very disturbed state. The Shah appeared incapable of maintaining order, and an unfounded report of his death by the howling showed how precarious his tenure of the throne was considered.

The Union—The Union Forever.

The clarion voice of Henry Clay, we are rejoiced to see, is again raised to calm the whirlwind of passion and prejudice, which menaces the perpetuation of the Union. A rebuke is administered to the traitors who dare to talk of banding together for a dissolution of the ties that binds these States, as well timed as it is just, and we are sure it will find a sincere and fervent response from the heart of every lover of his country, be he Northern or Southern. The veteran statesman comes for the last time, in all human probability, on this side of the grave, to cast his influence in the scale against the malicious machinations of desperate men, who, under the opposite pretence of ultra abolition on the one hand and ultra pro-slavery on the other, are boldly conspiring against the peace and permanency of this confederacy. It is in great emergencies like this which Congress and the country are about to face, the lofty patriotism, and undeviating courage of Henry Clay, stand out in bold relief, to challenge the respect and admiration of the world.—May his example be not unworthily followed by the other great minds in either House of Congress! Should his counsels be scorned, and his warnings unheeded, we fear there is a crisis at hand that will shake the Union to the centre! Henry Clay may surely speak on this matter now, among the law-makers at Washington, as he spoke at Baltimore, to the people, without having his motives impugned in any quarter, or by any set of men, Whig or Democrat, Northern or Southern. He has now reached that period in life at which he cannot be supposed to participate in the ambitious longings of some of his less experienced colleagues in the United States Senate. We trust, therefore, that his influence and example will be proportionately powerful in the decision of the vexed question which, after so many years embroiling the legislation of the country, is now to reach, we fervently hope, a final and peaceful solution."

Let the great minds who this day assemble in the Capitol meet the crisis as men and patriots should meet it. Let Senators and gentlemen of the House of Representatives remember that the eyes, not of their own countrymen alone, but of the whole world, are fixed upon them. California gazes wistfully upon their deliberations, and anxiously listens to hear her declaration for freedom—her Magna Charta—approved, ratified, and confirmed. All Europe, without any exaggeration we may say it, is looking on, by no means a disinterested spectator. If there is any sincerity in the loud professions many of us have been making for continental liberty—if we love liberty in Hungary, Italy, France, Ireland—let us give a practical proof of it now, in helping to build up and strengthen, rather than break down and weaken, the Temple of Freedom we have built on this side of the ocean for the outcast patriots and oppressed of all nations, who have not elsewhere to lay their heads. The United States has been the polar star of every great mind that has, within the few months past, striven to emancipate his native land. If those of us, who are still left, the consolation that, so long as America went on prospering and so prosper, so long was there hope for the nations temporarily crushed by the crowned despots of Europe. We cannot believe that there is one member who takes his seat in the Senate or House of Representatives this day, ready and willing to hide that beacon light, or take away that consolation, which is all that remains to cheer up the lover of universal liberty. We cannot realize that there are such recreants among us, and we shall not believe it until, indeed, we witness a practical, bona fide attempt made to carry into effect the damning threat of dissolution, which we are fair to believe, has been whispered in our ears only by the ever-ready echoes of one, or two, or three—perhaps of a half a dozen—members, who say in the street or in the parlor what self-respect and too earnest a devotion to the happiness of their common country would constrain them to avoid saying on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives. The enemies of popular freedom—monarchs and advocates of monarchy—we all know, have long ago made up their minds, and have so expressed themselves, that slavery is the rock on which the Republic would split. Is this the time, then, for us to make absolute stronger than it is, and to make the outraged cause of European Liberty a mockery and a jest? Members must answer not only to their own immediate constituency, but to their country and the whole civilized world; for with the union of these States, once broken, who can calculate the discouragement or the extent of the disaster that must be its inevitable result to popular liberty, wherever in Europe or America a dream of popular liberty is indulged. [N. Y. Express.]

The California Constitution.

The following are some of the important provisions of this instrument. After four years all officers are to be elected by the people. Slavery is unanimously excluded although several of the members of the Convention were but recently from the slave states. The right of suffrage is reserved to American and such Mexicans, as were residents of California at the time of the Convention. Indians, negroes and their descendants are prohibited—and negroes are prohibited from going into the territory at all. Banking is also prohibited—gold and silver only being the legally recognized currency. The seat of Government is fixed for the present at San Jose about midway between San Francisco and Monterey. The salaries of the officers are to be fixed by the Legislature. [Toledo Blade.]

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. S. FOUKE, Editor.

SAURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

Notice.

Henceforth, all advertisements, and communications of a kindred nature, excepting Marriages, Deaths, and religious notices, inserted in our respective papers, will be charged at regular advertising prices.

C. J. ORTON, J. S. FOUKE.

December 15th, 1849.

Neither Congress nor the Legislature has been organized up to our latest date, consequently we are unable to lay the messages before our readers this week; nor can we surmise when they will be able to do so. On the 11th inst., Mr. Winthrop withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership of the House, and expressed his thanks to his friends for their confidence in him, exhibited by their united and continued vote. The Free Soilers would not vote for Mr. Winthrop because he did not vote for Van Buren, and some of the Southern Whigs would not vote for him because he would not pledge himself to oppose the Wilmot Proviso, and the "Democratic" party, per excellence, would not vote for him, because it wishes to embarrass the Administration. A very conscientious set, truly; and very philanthropic. The Loco-foco members in the Senate at Columbus, occupy the time in making speeches, &c., and trying to force upon the member from H. Hamilton, who has no constitutional right to a seat. Both the Whig and Loco-foco members were sworn in on the preliminary organization, with the understanding that they were both to stand aside on the final organization, and let the members whose seats were not contested, decide who was entitled to a seat. No sooner was the Loco-foco member sworn in, than he refused to abide this fair proposition, declaring at the same time, that he intended to retain his seat, and to vote upon his own right to admission. Thus, we see the Loco-foco part of the Senate defeating an organization, squandering the money of the people in useless and senseless debate, and rendering the fair fame of the State a reproach and a word.

No Compromise—No more Slavery.

The Albany Eve Journal thus closes a commentary on a portion of the recent message of Governor or Chapman, of Alabama, wherein his Excellency recommends a Southern Convention to take measures to have the Southern States secede from the Union, if the Wilmot Proviso is passed by Congress: On former occasions we have been threatened with Southern Conventions and menaced with projects for dividing the Union, on account of alleged interference with Constitutional Slavery. Thus it was insisted that the South was only maintaining its rights. Now the question is broader and deeper. Now Slavery seeks an enlargement of its territorial boundaries and an expansion of its political power. It was for this purpose that the war with Mexico was waged. But while Slavery resolves to extend itself over New Territory, Freedom resolves with equal emphasis that no more American Soil shall be subjugated. And this is the issue which Gov. Chapman offers. That issue is to be tried by Congress. From the Territory which we have obtained from Mexico, Slavery, by a solemn act of that Government, was forever excluded. That soil comes to us free. It is our imperative duty—a duty from which it would be alike pusillanimous and criminal to shrink—to prove ourselves at least as enlightened and philanthropic as the Republic of Mexico. If the Representatives of the People bear themselves fearlessly and faithfully upon this trial the cause of Free Soil will be vindicated. But if they fail—if the principles of Freedom be again compromised—if Northern members of Congress be again moulded into "Dough-Faces," an Appeal will be taken from Congress to the People. This will bring the whole question, stripped of all collateral, and free from every extraneous embarrassment, before the great Tribunal of the Ballot-box. In the election of the next Congress the American People will decide, understandingly and deliberately, whether Slavery shall extend into Territory not Free!

The Canadian Press on Annexation.

The Montreal Courier alludes thus cheerfully to the progress of public opinion in behalf of Annexation. Within one month nine journals have openly declared for the Montreal Manifesto, and are now denouncing Annexation. They are: Courier, Montreal; Independent, Kingston; Herald, " " Independent, Quebec; L'Avénir, " " Mirror, Toronto; Monticour, " " Gazette, Sherbrooke.

Besides these, there are perhaps, not less than a score that give annexation articles a place in their columns, do not oppose it, and many of whom will doubtless soon declare themselves in favor of this measure. Such a sudden, such an astonishing change was never before witnessed among the public journals of this country, since the white man first put his foot upon the bank of the St. Lawrence.

Plank Road from Fort Ball to Upper Sandusky.

Our neighbors up the country are waking up on the subject of Plank Roads. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that books will be opened at several places mentioned, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock, and it is hoped that a sufficient amount will be subscribed to insure the building of the road the coming summer. Every man who owns property on the line of the road is expected to take stock to the amount of one sixth its the value, and those living back to subscribe in the same proportion. Fort Ball and Tiffin should subscribe \$20,000. Upper Sandusky \$10,000, and McCutchenville \$5,000. Let them do this, and the road will be built. Books will be opened in this place, at the Fremont House, to receive stock for this road, on the 22d inst. In Fort Seneca, at the store of Loranzo Abbott, on the 21st.

Should any of our readers wish to hire a lively team, one that is right, and that will carry them where they want to go, without being delayed on the way, we say call on Smith & Williams, at their stables, on the corner nearly opposite F. I. Norton's foundry. They can "rig you out" to your entire satisfaction. See their advertisement in another column.

Magazines.

Sartain's Union Magazine, for January, is upon our table. It is undoubtedly the most superb number of any magazine, ever issued in this country. The number before us contains some thirty-five engravings, among which are several beautiful and highly finished Line, Mezzotint, Wood, Tinted, and Litho-chronic. There is also upwards of forty original articles, the most of them from writers of the highest standing. It contains a good piece of music, and an entertaining literary miscellany of one hundred and four pages. It would make an excellent Holiday gift. Single numbers twenty-five cents, or five for one dollar.

We have also received the January number of Gody's Lady's Book. This magazine is not much, if any, inferior to Sartain's, and we must confess that it far surpasses our expectations, both as to its engravings and literary matter. It contains an "engraved cover, a mezzotint frontispiece, a beautiful title-page from an original design, three colored engravings, a number of wood-cuts of superior merit, a piece of music," and thirty-seven articles from authors of the highest merit. Twenty-five cents a number, or five for one dollar.

The Prenzological and Water-Cure Journals for the present month, have been received. They are works of the highest merit, and, as we have before stated, should be in the hands of every reader. These are the only works published upon Phrenology and Hydropathy, in this country, and the known reputation and high standing of their editors, the Messrs. Fowler, is a sufficient guaranty of their high standing. The works are furnished to subscribers at one dollar for each magazine, or twenty copies of either for \$10. Address, FOWLER & WELLS, 131 Nassau St, N. Y.

We have at length received the third number of a work entitled "An Universal History of the most remarkable events of all nations. From the earliest period to the present time. Forming a complete history of the world." It is written by Dr. Hebbe, and published by William H. Graham, Tribune buildings, N. Y.

The intentions of the author of this work have been, not only to enlarge the mental faculties, and to elevate the ideas of his readers, but to present to the world, in a new form, a Universal History, without prejudice and without partiality; being instructive for readers in general, and at the same time worthy the attention of Philosophers, Statesmen, Lawgivers, and Warriors.

The work can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, at periodical postage. Any person who wishes to subscribe for it, can remit the publisher \$1 and he will receive the whole of the Ancient History, which will form a complete volume. He can then continue the work if pleased with it, or stop it. Address all orders to the publisher, W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

When this work was first issued, the publisher promised it to all editors, who would insert the prospectus in their respective papers. We published it, but have only received three numbers. Are we to have the remainder?

A New York paper, speaking of the profits of Plank Roads, in that State, says the Water-ville and Utica road, nineteen miles long and costing \$34,000, has just declared a dividend of ten per cent payable to stockholders on demand, and ten per cent laid by for repairs. The Utica and Bridgewater road, twenty miles long, and costing \$50,000, pays twenty-five per cent regularly. The Boonville road pays twenty-five per cent. The Watertown road pays twenty-five per cent. The Forest and Johnson road, four miles long, and costing \$8000, pays regularly fifty per cent.

From Yucatan.

By the arrival here yesterday morning of the brig Harriet, Capt. Collins, from Sisal, the 18th inst, we have received the Merida Bulletin Official to the 14th insts, inclusive.

On the 28th of September Col. C. St. John Francourt, superintendent and commander-in-chief of the British colony of Honduras, issued a proclamation, warning all her Majesty's subjects and others now living under the protection of the English flag, in that port, against furnishing either of the belligerent parties—Indians or Yucatecos—now fighting on the peninsula, with powder, arms, or other munitions of war. Col. Francourt intimates that all who may be detected violating the neutrality will forfeit their right to protection from the British flag, and be otherwise dealt with according to circumstances. He also says that a magistrate has been appointed, to reside at the mouth of the Rio Honda, to register British vessels ascending that stream, who will require from their commanders certificates from the secretary of the colony of Honduras, vouching that they carry neither arms nor ammunition for the belligerents, under penalties above mentioned. The proclamation appears in the Bulletin Official of Merida, dated the 6th inst.

The Executive of Yucatan has issued orders that all Indian taken prisoners unarmed, shall be treated with humanity, or as friends, in order to induce the population to come in and profit by the general amnesty offered.

The Indians and Yucatecos are still waging war, but the former seem to be vanquished in every conflict, according to the testimony of the Bulletin. [N. O. Picayune, Nov. 25.]

"Our Own Omo."—Father Skinner, in a review of last year's report of the Board of Agriculture, after stating that the total number of domestic animals in Ohio over the legal age, amounts to 6,735, 289 and are worth \$30,533,230, breaks out into ecstasies at our glorious country, where every man, woman and child, within our borders, may be set down as a "whole hog man," with something to spare, nearly one bullock apiece, and more than two sheep; and then for riding, if we are not too proud to ride double, every soul of us may go on the back of a horse or mule to meeting on Sunday. What a glorious country? No wonder Father Matthew wishes he could pick all Ireland, as you would a potato, and put them down in the United States.

From Washington.

In reference to the Congressional proceedings the Washington Republic says the House after ten trials failed to elect a Speaker. The chances of politics have placed President Taylor in a position where he is unable to command a majority in either House of Congress. This position is not the result of any adverse public opinion, founded on the measures of his administration. It precedes the development of his measures. It is no verdict of condemnation on any thing that President Taylor has done, or has omitted to do, because he found an adverse Senate at his inauguration, and the representative elections held since the 4th of March were held before there had been any opportunity of defining any administrative policy.

We regard this state of things, therefore, as merely fortuitous. It is the fortune of political warfare. Strange enough it certainly is, while he entertains and professes opinions which he unquestionably shares with a majority of the people, and has declared over and over again that it is his purpose and policy to give effect to the will of the people in its constitutional expression, that the political elements should have taken such combinations that even the organization of the House is embarrassed by an adverse pre-judgment. No one doubts the stern integrity of the gallant old man. No one doubts his devoted patriotism, his unshrinking courage, his fidelity to the Constitution, his attachment to the Union. We all believe that the American people are disposed to give him fair play, and to judge him by his measures; and yet the concurrence of adverse circumstances threatens to place him at the start in a less favorable position than that of any of his predecessors. The elder Adams, at the first session after his election, counted a decided majority in both branches of the legislature. Mr. Jefferson, at the first session, with a Senate about equally divided, had a Democratic majority in the House. Mr. J. Q. Adams had a decided majority of friends in the Senate, and in the House a Speaker friendly to the administration received 99 votes against 94 for all others. Whatever may be the result of the pending election in the House, enough has transpired to show that President Taylor commences his administration in a minority in both Houses of Congress.

To a man with schemes and purposes of his own to manage, against the inclination of the majority, such a state of things would be sufficiently discouraging. If it were the result of President Taylor's acts, the consequence of unpopular recommendations, or the suggestions of unwise measures, his friends might have some reason for despondency. But the triumph will be so much the more greater, and the merits of the President will be so much the more distinguished, if, in the face of these embarrassments, it should turn out that his measures, by their moderation, their wisdom and their popularity, commend themselves to a majority of both Houses of Congress. Certainly it is that he cannot rely upon the favorable prepossessions of the legislature. He has nothing to rely upon but the honesty of his intentions, the disinterestedness of his patriotism, his fidelity to the Union, and the justice of the American people. In these we find hope enough, and strength enough. The people have elevated him to the position he occupies. He will govern his public course with a single eye to the people's welfare, and with deferential respect to the people's will. If under these circumstances he should fail to receive the people's approbation, he cannot be deprived of the consciousness of having sought to merit it by an upright direct and patriotic policy.

Whatever may be the final organization of the House, we are well persuaded it cannot fall into the hands of the friends of the late administration. The majority of the House, we doubt not, regard the House in its true constitutional character as the grand inquest of the nation. It will be an inquiring House, and a reforming House; a House solicitous to facilitate rather than suppress investigation, and to communicate to the people all that it is the right and interest of the people to know. This, at all events, will be a triumph of the Whig party—that representatives have been elected prepared to vindicate their constitutional relations to the Executive, and to transfer the seat of the sovereignty from the White House to the Capitol—from the bureaus of the departments to the Committee rooms of Congress—from the hands of the President to the hands of the people. This, for twenty years has been the great object of Whig conflict—and if it is to be attained only at the expense of a Whig President, it is some consolation that at all events it has been attained.

Arrival of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay arrived here on Saturday last by the 11 o'clock train from Baltimore. He was met at the Railroad depot by an immense concourse of people, anxious to welcome him again to the metropolis.—As soon as the tall and erect figure of the great statesman appeared, the whole mass greeted him with three hearty cheers. Mr. C. then started for the National Hotel, accompanied by the entire assemblage, and upon reaching the steps of the National, addressed those present as follows:

Gentlemen: Before retiring, I yield to the warm impulse of my heart, and pause to offer you my grateful thanks for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted me. It is among the agreeable recollections of this moment that, having passed many years of my life in this city, I shall be permitted to renew old associations, and to revive all the pleasing recollections of the past. With such of you as have your homes here it will be my privilege to again meet, and to them and to all who have so highly honored me to-day, I repeat the offer of my hearty acknowledgments.

At the conclusion of these remarks Mr. C. retired amidst the loud huzzas of the throng who had assembled to welcome his return to the city. [Washington Republic.]

A patent is about to be secured for a new style of spring cushions, to be stuffed with grass-hoppers.

From Columbus.

House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 5.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees for the session:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Breslin, Ball of Muskingum, Smith of Clermont, Smith of Madison, and Long.

Judiciary—Messrs. Tugh, Holcomb, Hutchins, Given, and Waite.

Finance—Messrs. Roedter, Riddle, Gilman, Spellman, and Rogers.

Claims—Messrs. Clark, Franks, Copeland, Bennett, and Lipps.

New Counties—Messrs. Moody, Green, Burd, Dodds, and Russell.

Public Works—Messrs. Hawkins, Whiton, Chase, Johnson, and Moody.

Public Lands—Messrs. Riddle, Pugsley, Wilson, Wait, and Gill.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Holcomb, Gaston, Thompson, Will, and Weyer.

Railroads and Turnpikes—Messrs. Long, Carney, Colburn, Chase, and Dresbach.

Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Whitely, Burnett, Boggs, Hall of Morgan, and Wilson.

Colleges and Academies—Messrs. Ball of Muskingum, Boggs, Ensign, Mustin, and Manful.

Medical Colleges and Societies—Messrs. Fee, Ensign, Weyer, Carney, and McNeely.

Militia—Messrs. Dodds, Mustin, Furnas, Houston, and Hubbell.

Agriculture—Messrs. Keller, Krum, Lutz, Myers, and Patton.

Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs. Whiton, Fraser, Reed, Sheldon, and Taylor.

Public Printing—Messrs. Breslin, Hawkins, Houston, Fraser, and Whitely.

Corporations—Messrs. Pruden, Copeland, Gill, Ward, and Gaston.

Currency—Messrs. Given, Pruden, Smith of Madison, Hall, and Fee.

Ben-volent Institutions—Messrs. Burnett, Burd, Rogers, and Myers.

Library—Messrs. Fairchild, Smith of Clermont, McNeely, Gilman, and Watt.

State Buildings—Messrs. Spellman, Dalzell, Green, Rowdter, and Manful.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Hubbell, Lipps, Woodford, Bull, and Ross.

Salaries and Fees of Public Officers—Messrs. Wait, Franks, Ball of Morgan, Colburn, and Lutz.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Gilman, Chase, Smith of Clermont, Wurley, and Weyer.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Smith of Madison, Russell, Sprague, Will, and Dresbach.

Enrollment—Messrs. Smith of Clermont, and Hutchins.

The Dissolution Rumor.

Washington, Nov. 29, 1849.

I have taken some pains to ascertain from those who would be most likely to know, whether there is any plausible excuse for the assertion so freely made by many of the letter writers from this city, that in the contingency of the Wilmot Proviso being adopted by the admission of California into the Union, some six or seven southern States would secede from the Union, if they could find a way to do so. The result of such investigation is, that it is best a *humbly*. No such design is seriously entertained, nor, if entertained, could it be carried into execution. The principal object for attempting to create this excitement and sectional bitterness at this early day, has been to influence the selections that might be made in the organization of the House.

Gen. Taylor looks on with the utmost complacency at this whole move, and seems to understand the objects of the actors in this talk of dissolution scheme as well as its principal agitators themselves. He ridicules the idea of the severance of any part of this Union from the whole, though expressing himself prepared for such an emergency, should so unlooked for a result be sprung upon the country. He is for the Union as it is, one and indivisible, nor can he be swayed from this position, let come what may. If any States undertake to act over again the South Carolina farce, the country will find in Gen. Taylor everything that will be exhibited by Gen. Jackson on that occasion, only, if possible more firmness and decision. We have had enough of this bombast and brand of dissolution, and it is an insult to the South itself to suppose that the masses either approve or justify any such demagogism, and the tone of their press as a general thing breathes the true conservative spirit of the constitution; and they are for adhering with the utmost fidelity to its compromises and its every requirement. They therefore should not be held responsible for the dissolution doctrine with utterance is given by their very worst enemies who are among themselves.

The Western Boundary of Texas.

Gov. Wood, in his message to the Legislature of Texas, says, "there can now exist no doubt that the general government declines to recognize the right of Texas to the territory in which Santa Fe is situated, but has assumed and maintains the attitude of an adverse claimant."

Letters written by the Governor to both President Polk and President Taylor remain unanswered. This he thinks settles the question. The possession of Santa Fe by the United States, gives them an advantage, and the authorities in the territory have announced their determination to maintain their authority at all hazards. This the Governor thinks imposes upon Texas the necessity of adopting energetic measures to protect her rights! Power should be conferred upon the Governor of Texas, and he required "to raise the proper issue and contest it, not by demonstrating in argument, the justice of the claim of Texas, nor by reference to her Statute; but with the whole power and resources of the State." Well, well, this is beligerent! "Old Zach" must yield to this. But the Governor softens down a shade, and expresses a willingness to receive propositions which Uncle Sam may make "in a reasonable time," for the purchase of the territory from the State of Texas. [Cincinnati Gaz.]

A Word to Boys.—Some one has said: Boys did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men, and all the science and progress of the present age—boys like you assembled in the schoolrooms, or playing without them, on both sides the Atlantic? Believe it and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon it in possession. The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, all are boys, whose feet like yours cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective language!