SOUTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1852.

The Whig National Convention.

Large numbers of delegates to the Whig convention have been in Washington for the last few days. And the actual condition of the party is now as well understood as it can be after the nomination. It is sectionally divided. All the Northern members, except about twenty, are opposed to the ratification of the Compromise. All the Southern members except about twenty are in favor of it. If the Northern members are national, then there is only a score of Southern members that have the odor of nationality about them—and contrariwise.

Now, although this is the actual and the notorious condition of the party, each section or faction asserts its own nationality, and denounces the other as sectionalists and disorganizers.

The main body of the Southern Whigs propose to nationalize themselves and the whole party by that remarkably acute and ludicrous expedient of the South, *a set of resolutions*. The Northern Whigs, knowing that resolutions are a pure Southern idea, object to it.

Now, to us it is perfectly immaterial whether the convention adopts resolutions or not. We know the party is sectionally divided—and resolutions can neither change the fact, nor put down the truth. Of course the great body of the Southern Whigs will back out. That is the customary movement of the South, especially after having talked particularly big.

For the rest, we hardly know which would be the most respectable, to back out, or to persist. For all the Southern Whigs ask, is that a set of measures that disgraced and dismembered the South, should be endorsed? The North has succeeded in throwing the South into that position—the position of defending aggressions on herself. Well, the Southern Whigs are reaping the consequences of their own disgraceful desertion of the position of 1848–'49. We didn't think the retribution would be so speedy—but this is a fast age. And the Whigs are not the only people destined to realize it.

☞ The New York *Mirror* sends up this "Help me Cassius" cry, to the Southern seceders. It does not look like confidence; but to-day will tell the tale. Verily we have fallen on strange times when Northern men have to talk in this way to Southern:

Will the South Stand Firm!—We have heard it said that a few of the Southern delegates who are elected as out-and-out compromise men have *Mangumised*. In other words, that they have been coaxed, or bought, or frightened into the support of Gen. Scott in the coming convention! If this be true; if the South prove faithless in the hour of trial, we think it is the last time the North will ever battle for Southern interests. We will leave our Southern sisters and their "peculiar institution" a prey to abolition rapine and servile insurrection. If it be now true, that "ɪ ever a night-bell ring in Richmond but the mother presses her infant closer to her breast," how will it be when the flood-gates of Abolitionism are no longer staid by the bulwarks of the North—by the serried ranks of Union men who have stood by the great defender in resisting the aggressive tide of Northern fanaticism, and by so doing have preserved the life, liberty and property of their Southern brethern. *If they desert us n[illegible]*, then, in the strong language of oriental indignation, we will mock at their calamity, and laugh when their fear cometh—yea when their fear cometh as a whirlwind.

Per contra the New York *Tribune*, the mouth-piece of Abolition, thus discorses:

The *Tribune* has the following, in reference to opponents of Gen. Scott:

"'We a'n't sure he is a compromise man,' is the pretext for bolting. Yes, gentlemen, you *are* sure of it—in fact, you never doubted it! Anybody in washington can tell you, if you can possibly have been ignorant until now, that he exerted his influence in favor of the compromise when it was under discussion; and, after it had been carried, being in this city, he attended the great compromise meeting in Castle Garden and there publically expressed his devotion to the cause. If the opponents of those measures don't object to him, how can *you?*"

The *Tribune* says further:

"Well, the convention will do as a majority of its members shall see fit. But one thing it must remember—that it requires *all* the Whigs to elect a Whig President; and any attempt to choose one with a part only, will certainly result in failure. *All we, who are not ashamed of our resistance to the extension of slavery, ask of it, is to be let alone.* We are Whigs, and want to vote as such, as we have always hitherto done, because we believe by so voting we promote highest good of our country. If they thin best to heave us overboard, in order to coax back such gentlemen as Cabell and Toombs, they can figure up the profit and loss for themselves."

Agrarianism.

The corruption of terms and their perversion from their original meaning, furnish the theme for a new collector of the curiosities of literature. A term which has now come into common use is much misapplied, and in reference to it we quote the following elegant passage from Ampere, a writer of celebrity:

"There has been much declamation against the Agrarian laws, and their name has been applied to the insensate system which would establish by violence an absolute equality of property. It is, however, certain that the Grechi never demanded any thing of the kind, they only reclaimed for the Plebeans a right which incontestably belonged to them—of partaking of the lands which they had conquered from the enemy. They wished not to destroy property, but to create small proprietorships by the side of the great. Their end was honest and generous. The two noble brothers whose crime it was to be better than their age, fell because the ancient Roman spirit which inspired them, lived only in their hearts. A corrupt aristocracy persecuted them, corrupt Plebeans abandoned them, and their generous death proved the sad truth that when manners are corrupt, good laws are impracticable. Ampere."

☞ From the New York *Post* we take the two following extracts:

Forensic Triticism.—We will be particularly obliged to any person who may happen to make a speech during this campaign, in which no reference is made to the unfurling of banners, or spreading any articles of that description to the breeze, if they will have the kindness to send us a copy. We wish to see how such a political speech would look.

We are authorized to offer a suitable reward to any person who will invent an acceptable figure of speech to take the place of this banner during the approaching campaign—and we will promise him a reasonable share of immortality besides, if successful. The same reward will be offered for any substitute for the "Ship of State." Even a partial substitute would be well paid for, and be a great relief to the country.

"The Expense of the Army."

Of late it has become quite the vogue to clamor at what are termed "enormous expenses" of the army. It would seem, too, that Congressional and other high officials assuming or admitting gross evils in the existing systems of administration, as well as extravagance and mal-administration on the part of army officers, have been and are now occupied in devising a radically new organization with additional checks and guards on the disbursement of the public funds. Of some of these proposed changes the public are already informed by a bill which was recently submitted by the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, the several features of which we may hereafter examine; first with reference to the actual existence of the alleged vices in the present system, and secondly as to the efficacy of the proposed remedies. Just now, however, our purpose is to attract the attention of the national legislature to the following extract from an article which appeared in the New York *Herald*, touching this very question, "the expenses of the army."

The facts and statements presented by this writer, claim the attention and examination of all who desire and aim to legislate understandingly and efficiently upon a question of such great public importance and interest.

Here is the extract:

But 526,078 square miles had been added to our national territory, as a slight memorial of the blood shed and lives lost in this way; this, and 666,983 more, (Oregon and Texas,) all with infant settlements, were, at the close of the war, to be occupied and protected; and we bound ourselves by the treaty of peace to protect the 1,700 miles of Mexican frontier from the habitual ravages of several of the most formidable tribes of savages on the continent, whose usual dwelling place had been annexed to our territory. Under these circumstances, that President actually induced Congress to reduce the army slightly below its strength prior to the war, before the annexation, or occupation of these incipient empires; and when the number of posts was about to be increased from 55 to 97.

We next hear the cry against the enormous expense of the army. Now, in the name of common sense, did Congress—did certain editors—expect to add, occupy, defend 1,193,061 square miles of new territory, with savage inhabitants, without a comparatively enormous addition of expense? A territory greater than the 29 oldest States, by 120,000 square miles!

Did they expect to raise up settlements and States, as they are doing, all over this new empire without paying for it? Without its costing "enormously" for some few years; at least until agricultural labor is there established? Have not troops been sent a voyage of 18 000 miles, to occupy a part of this territory? Do they consider that in this golden land added by the war, all prices have been, and will continue for a time to be "enormous." It is folly to call it the "expense of the army;" it is the expense of annexing and settling a new empire, nearly six times as large as France, (with her half a million of soldiers."

Do they indeed expect now to protect this half a continent, whose chief population is depredating Indians without an increase of that army, which before was only equal to the protection of the frontier of Arkansas, Missouri, and Wisconsin, without adding to its mounted force, to chastise and keep in awe these new hordes of mounted enemies?

Does the army thank them for this increased expenditure? Do they ask to be exiled thousands of miles, to be sent into deserts, where, with every exposure and privation, they must pay treble prices for necessaries of life? They are over-tasked, and harrassed by incessant warfare against superior numbers of savages, while it is called peace! Without a chance of honors, they are exposed to censure and derision, for ill-success against these Parthians, where from their numerical weakness, success is impossible. Do they ask to be isolated at these expensive posts in the desert, reduced—by the loss of discipline and military spirit—to mere squads of 70 men? (for that is about the average of all the posts of the army.)

That there has been misamanagement and extravagrance, and some cases of corruption, is undoubted. For the first, I will show that Congress must share the blame; as for the rest, it was for a time an inevitable result of the close of the war, and appointments from civil life, through political influence, and of the most extraordinary temptations (in California and Oregon,) and the irresponsibility necessarily attendant upon the very great distance of some officers from the centres of control.

The rifle regiment for nearly four years has been undergoing reorganizations, or been in useless, inefficient, and most expensive motion, across and half round a continent. Who are to blame? Did not Congress, at the close of the war, in an appropriation bill, direct the discharge of its efficient and valuable rank and file, then the best, perhaps, in the army? Did not Congress, in the law for creating the regiment, forestall the discretion of the executive, and require them to occupy permanently those expensive posts in the great wilderness between Missouri and Oregon? Posts, where grass will scarcely grow, and where all supplies were to be carried from 300 to 1,100 miles in wagons, and at great risk from Indians, and of the starvation and freezing to death of teams. Did not the political influence of a delegate from Oregon cause their new disbandment in Oregon, and their return to the States, where they have just been a third time recruited?

If Congress expect waste and extravagance, would it not be better to empower a committee to investigate it—to send for persons and papers—instead of blindly striking out, in the double confusion of the last hour of a session, the half, or any portion, of the sum total of estimates, without indicating where the retrenchment (right or wrong) should fall?

Oh! no; the patriotic Congress, assiduous in its duties, ever ready to boast of our magnificence of boundary, of our ocean-bounded dominion, appear to think it should cost nothing; attribute every collateral expense to army extravagance;* and for all reward for its achievements; for its loss of blood, limbs, health, threaten it with reductions of pay, impose on it duties increased beyond possibiltiy of performance, bestow on it indiscriminate abuse for the expense of its exile to deserts, where, unnoticed, it wages winter and summer incessant war; expect infantry in wagons to overtake and chastise mounted Indians on their native plains. C.

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* Mr. Gwin, in his speech in the Senate on the 19th of April enumerates some $405,000 expended by the quartermaster department for the transportation of collectors and Indian agents by land to California, escorts to Indian commissioners there, a naval depot at Benicia, &c., all of which, of course, "is loose and reckless expenditure of public money by the army!"—See telegraph report of speech.

Philadelphia, June 15, 2 p. m.

The Boston Delegation Arrived—An Army from the North—Great Excitement.—The Boston delegation of Whigs, numbering five hundred strong, arrived here at 2 p. m. to-day from New York, enroute for Baltimore. Kendall's splendid brass band accompanies them.

They depart for Baltimore at 3 p. m. in a special train, and will reach that city about 8 o'clock. The residue of the delegation will be through some time to-night.

We have accounts from New York of immense numbers on their way to the convention. The interior of Pennsylvania is pouring out her legions; you may look out for a perfect crowd by to-morrow night, such perhaps as Baltimore never contained.

The Boston delegation is full of hope and high spirits.

☞ The *Union* of yesterday credits to the Charleston *Mercury* a paragraph which appeared in the *Standard* of that city, declaring that the State would go for PIERCE and KING ten to one.

A regard for truth compels us to correct the error into which the *Union* has fallen. What the position of the *Mercury* really is, may be seen in the last editorial it has contained on the subject, which we subjoin.

We have already given the views of the *Standard* and *Evening News* of the same city, in favor of the nominees. The *Courier* stands neutral.

Presidential Candidates.

Our correspondent, "a delegate from Alabama," who is a gentleman of distinction in his State, and one for whom we have much respect, has given exaggerated importance to our brief comment on the Presidential candidates of the Democratic party. He seems to have suspected that it was the beginning of a war upon them on our part. Quite the contrary: it was the preliminary to letting them alone. We have no hostility to them, but a feeling rather kindly than otherwise. Not so kindly, however, that we are tempted to relinquish the position of an observer for that of a partisan; and if our correspondent had the advantage of an equally calm position, he would be one of the first, we are sure, to admit that his sketch of the candidate for Vice President is such, that no human being could recognise the likeness without the explanatory hint of the label "Wm. R. King."

We don't object to the election of the Democratic candidates; nor do we suppose there will be any but trifling opposition to them in the State. But we have several unconquerable objections to becoming their partisans and disturbing ourselves and others with unecessary noise, and ferment. Our objections are these:

1. When a party throws aside all its most distinguished men, the only men capable of giving consistency to its counsels and vigor to its movements,—when it disowns its leaders and representatives, and for motives of temporary advantage, crowns with highest honors, obscure men, it ceases in any respectable sense, to be a party, and becomes a mere herd of spoilsmen. We have no ambition to labor in such a crowd.

2. The difference in respect to general politics between the Whig and Democratic parties, has almost wholly disappeared, and we can conjure up no enthusiasm in the cause of tweedle dum against tweedle dee.

3. But a decisive objection, if we had no other, would be found in what follows.

At the recent session of our State convention, Co-operationists and Secessionists united in the following solemn declaration:

Resolved, by the people of South Carolina in convention assembled, That the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the federal government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the sovereign States of this Union, especially in relation to slavery, amply justify this State, so far as any duty or obligation to her confederates is involved, in dissolving at once all political connection with her co States, and that she forbears the exercise of that manifest right of self-government from considerations of expediency only.

Now what were the "violations" and "encroachments" so heavily denounced by the convention. All the world knows that in an especial degree they were the measures known as the compromise. How stands the Democratic party in regard to those "violations of the Constitution" and "encroachments on the reserved rights of the States?" The following is a part of their platform:

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act for returning fugitives from service or labor included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Moreover, we know that, if it had not been for the position of a small minority in the Baltimore convention, this resolution would have been made to express a hearty approval of the compromise, as well as a pledge to support it.

Here, then, in South Carolina, all parties have united in denouncing the compromise, as so flagrant a wrong that it justified the breaking up of the confederacy; and it surely cannot be expected that we should be so lost to self-respect as to plunge into an electioneering campaign for candidates whose chief merit is found in their pledges to sustain that system of wrong!

The people of South Carolina have long felt that one of the most fatal influences that beset every good cause and thwart the advancement of just principles in this confederacy, is to be found in the turmoil and corruption of the Presidential elections. They have felt that the cause of the South has been already sacrificed to the hopes and intrigues that cluster around this centre, and they will not so soon after the last bitter lesson, make themselves a party to this wretched scramble for place, and in the ferment of these coarse and venal ambitions, sink forever all reverence for the past and all elevated hope for the future.—*Charleston Mercury.*

California Items.

We extract the following items of interest from the last California papers:

GENERAL MOREHEAD'S EXPEDITION.—It is very well known that this famous general, who has figured so extensively in the lower part of the State, has been in Sacramento for several months back, collecting a company of ambitious and restless youths, for the purpose of making an excursion to the South; either to distinguish themselves, or to better their fortunes. But little has as yet transpired relative to his object, and it is frequently hinted that he has a very indefinite idea in the premises himself. Suffice it to say, the company, whatever their purpose may be, have purchased, provisioned and fitted up a bark, and are now on their way down the Sacramento river.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Under the provisions of the act of the last legislature, Mr. Lathrop yesterday made claim before Justice Fry to a negro man brought by him to this State in 1849, and who had left him some time since. Upon a hearing and proof of the ownership of property, the negro was turned over to Mr. Lathrop, who has started him to the Atlantic States. Everything passed off with quiet and order—nothing like resistance being made to the due execution of the law.—*Sacramento Union.*

Some sixty or seventy Texans are at Mazatlan, having crossed the country, and are now waiting passage up the coast. Many more are reported on the road. The Indians on the Durango road are very troublesome, frequently killing travellers. They recently cut off the mail carrier.

The Chinamen seem to be getting into bad odor through the mines generally, and will be speedily driven out unless government take some action to prevent their swarming over in such hordes; though I think the prohibition should be extended to all foreigners. None but American citizens should be allowed to hold claims, unless by purchase.—*Cal. Express.*

The miners on Dry Creek, at Auburn, and at Horse Shoe Bar, North Fork of the American river, have held meetings and adopted resolutions declaring their intention not to permit South American and Asiatic laborers to come among them for the purpose of digging gold.

YANKEE INGENUITY.—All the way from the Russian possessions, in Kamtschatka, has come a cargo of ice, to cool the tropical atmosphere of Panama to refresh the parched lips of the weary emigrants visiting our shores, and to add one of the greatest luxuries of our domestic comforts in Panama.—*Panama Star, June 1st.*

☞ In the correspondence of the New York *Evening Post* we find the following letter headed "the Compromise in Maine":

"ROCKLAND, Me., June 10.

"The death of the Hon. Charles Andrews created a vacancy in the fourth congressional district in Maine. This district is composed of the county of Lincoln and a portion of the county of Oxford, and is a Democratic district by at least 1,000 majority. William K. Kimball, esq., a lawyer of respectable talents and every way personally unobjectionable to the voters, but a strong friend of the compromise measures of the present administration, was put in nomination by the Democrats, and the Hon. Isaac Reed, a respectable merchant of good abilities, was nominated by the Whigs—and also by a convention of the Freesoilers. The district is a commercial one—the Whig towns in the district are commercial towns, where the compromise is most popular. Among them is the city of Bath, where the famous Union meeting was held, in imitation of your Castle Garden meeting, in which the prominent politicians of both parties in this congressional district did all they could to save the Union and glorify the compromise. They were aided, too, by conspicuous statesmen from other parts of the State, and from other sections of the Union, and the meeting was never surpassed in point of mean subserviency to pro-slavery doctrines and pro-slavery measures.

"As a prominent man, Mr. Reed was invited to attend this meeting. He treated the ivitation with contempt, and openly committed himself against the compromise. Upon his recent nomination, he boldly avowed himself an opponent to the compromise measures, and committed himself in a published letter to the doctrines of the Freesoil party. The 'compromise' was the only question at issue in the election. The trial was had in the district above all others in Maine, (if, indeed, it was not in all New England,) most favorable to a successful result to this measure. The friends of Mr. Kimball, the compromise candidate, were active, and circulated all over the district, days before the election, a handbill containing Mr. Reed's letter published in the Freesoil paper, and other matters showing conclusively that his sentiments were anti-Webster, anti Compromise, and Freesoil, and appealing to the commercial interests of the district, to the opponents of Abolitionism, to the Democratic party, and to the friends of the compromise, to support Mr. Kimball. The election has come off. Mr. Reed, with no adventitious circumstances in his favor, in a commercial district, with a large Democratic majority, has been elected by the people upon the compromise issue, by about 1,000 majority. Comment is unnecessary. A. B.

Whig Convention at Milledgeville.

The following are the resolutions adopted, with the names of the delegates and executive committee appointed by the convention of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, which assembled in Milledgeville on Monday last.

The counties represented by delegates were Baldwin, Bibb, Morgan, Putnam, Upson, Houston, Chatham, Crawford, Cobb, Washington, McIntosh, DeKalb, Jefferson, Meriwether, Greene, Monroe.

The committee of eight reported through Mr. Nesbit, their chairman, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles embraced in the preamble and resolutions of the Georgia convention of 1850.

Resolved, That we send thirty delegates to the National Whig convention, with power to fill their own vacancies.

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the South and the integrity of the Union are dearer to us than the triumph of any party, or the success of any candidate, and therefore we instruct our delegates to insist upon a recognition of the compromise measures, by the National Whig convention, as a full and final settlement of all the questions therein embraced, and to make such recognition a condition precedent to any participation by them in the nominations of said convention.

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, for the ability, impartiality and patriotism manifested by him in his administration of the general government, deserves the confidence of the whole country; he has been tried and found faithful to the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws; faithful to the preservation of the Union, and to the Constitutional rights of the South, and we hesitate not to avow our preference for him over all other candidates.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in Daniel Webster, and while we profoundly admire his vast and stupendous intellect, we cherish the warmest feelings of gratitude to him for his eminently able and uncompromising defence of the Constitution and the rights of the South, and we would delight to honor him.

Resolved, That our hearts are in the sick chamber of Henry Clay. Now that he is about to die, we feel that justice should be done to his worth, and that a proper estimate should be placed by his countrymen upon his long, brilliant and patriotic public services.

Resolved, Should either of the Congressional districts of the State appoint delegates, that we hereby recognize and appoint them as delegates of this convention.

Resolved, That an executive committee of ten be appointed by the president of this convention to take any action that may be necessary in furtherance of our present views—five of whom shall be a quorum.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates under the 2d resolution:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. WILLIAM C. DAWSON.
Hon. SEATON GRANTLAND.

Chas. J. Jenkins,
Miller Grieve,
Joshua Hill,
Robt. V. Hardeman,
Anthony Porter,
Judge Flemming,
Joseph Fay,
Robert P. Trippe,
Washington Poe,
Thomas Flewellen,
Michael Kenan,
Dr. R. A. Ridley,
John J. Floyd,
R. Reneau,
Judge A. R. Wright,
H. G. Cole,
J. R. Alexander,
P. B. Connelly,
Philip Cook,
P. M. Nightengale,
A. H. Stokes,
Willard Boynton,
B. H. Warren,
Dr. F. E. Jones,
E. H. Worrell,
Y. L. G. Harris,
George Platt,
Jos. A. L. Lee.

The president appointed the following named gentlemen as executive committee:

Miller Grieve, of Baldwin.
M. J. Kenan, "
Sam'l T. Beecher, "
Dan'l R. Tucker, "
J. H. R. Washington, of Bibb.
J. A. Nisbet, "
Rob't V. Hardeman, of Jones.
E. C. Cabiness, of Monroe.
Russell Reneau, of DeKalb.
C. E. Nisbet, of Morgan.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SEATON GRANTLAND, President.

SAM'L T. BEECHER, } Secretaries.
J. T. HARDEMAN Jr., }

Remarking on this convention the Milledgeville *Recorder* says:

We have only time before going to press to say that the convention, the official account of which we publish below, concentrated ample evidence, to convince even the worst informed upon the subject, that it represented in truth and in fact the decided public feeling of a large majority of the Union Constitutional party of the State. But one feeling actuated the convention. We are confident in the belief, that the convention speaks out the feelings of the majority of the people of Georgia, and time will prove it.

The St. Louis *Union*, the principal exponent of Colonel Benton's views in Missouri, speaks in the warmest terms of the nominations; says they will be singularly happy in harmonizing the party, and entertains no doubt that the candidates will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Further Foreign Intelligence by the Baltic.

FRANCE.

In relation to the recent disclosures of the notes of the great powers, Louis Napoleon has empowered the *Moniteur* to say:

"Certain foreign journals are endeavoring to accredit the rumor that the Northern powers, in the event of certain occurrences, would be prepared to renew the coalition of 1815, and determine beforehand, the conditions on which it would be permitted to France to modify her government. That rumor is false; the eventualities which were the pretext for them have no probability. Nothing indicates the necessity of any change whatever in our institutions. France enjoys the most complete repose. All the powers continue to maintain with her the most friendly relations; and at this moment, less than ever, have they the pretension to interference in her internal affairs. They know that France would, if the necessity arise, cause her rights to be respected, as she respects those of other people; but those rights are neither menaced nor contested."

In reference to this course of the three Northern powers, which has naturally attracted much attention in France, and throughout Europe generally, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"It is believed in political circles here that a declaration was expected from the Emperor of Russia soon after his return to Warsaw. Many surmises are made as to the nature of that document, though, if it appear at all, the prevailing opinion points to the relations at present existing between the Austrian and Prussian governments."

The commission on the budget have exhibited an independence that was scarcely looked for, by rejecting the President's demand of 20,000,000 francs to defray the expense of the 31,000 men that have been added to the army. This refusal will reduce the effective force for 1853 to 369,000 men, of which it previously consisted. The question is, will the President assent to the reduction, or will he insist on the original proposition?

The municipal government of France has voted twelve millions of francs to purchase the buildings necessary for the construction of the Rue de Rivoli.

Victor Hugo has just completed a work on the *coup d'etat*. It is to bear the title of—"Le Deux Decembre."

INDIA.

A telegraphic dispatch by the last steamer announced the fall of Rangoon and Martaban, and the capture by the British of 150 pieces of cannon.

Martaban was stormed on the 5th April with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly in conjunction with the artillery on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours' duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3,000 strong.

After driving the enemy from Martaban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon river. On Easter Sunday, April 11, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, but coming within range of the batteries, they opened fire and action became unavoidable. The steamers threw their broadsides on the face of the Burmese works on both sides of the river, and after a heavy cannonade and shelling silenced them. The outer batteries were then stormed and occupied by sailors and marines from the ships. The Burmese, this day, (Sunday) also suffered a heavy loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, which was struck by a shell and blew up.

Monday, 12th April, was occupied in landing the main body of the troops, and in capturing a stockade a short distance inshore. The Burmese fought gallantly, and the loss on both sides was considerable.

Tuesday, the 13th, the heavy guns were landed.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th, the entire force broke ground and pressed on toward the enemy's strong-hold—the great Pagoda stockade. The fighting here was pretty severe for some hours. At noon a general assault was made by all arms on an angle of the stockade, which was carried, and the enemy gave way at all points. An open gate here permitted the troops to rush in and occupy the place, and all the fighting was over by 2 o'clock p. m. During the engagement the heat was so excessive that several officers and men died from that cause alone.

The British had not more than 150 men put *hors du combat*, and captured about a like number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that two lacs of rupees were found in the city. The troops are now occupying Rangoon.

The cholera has broken out among the British since the capture of the city.

It is said that the governor general has claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum of £250,000 sterl. for the expenses of the war up to the 31st March, with a notification that he will be charged £10,000 sterl. per day until he accepts the terms dictated by the British. The present strength of the expedition is 6,000 regular land forces of all arms, 15 armed steamships, 4 or 5 transports, a line-of-battle ship, a 44 gun frigate and a brig of war. More extensive operations will probably be taken after the rainy season.

From the north-west frontier of India, advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revolted hill tribes keep up a harrassing warfare on the outposts. Their tactics are to surround the garrisons in bodies of 5,000 to 6,000, retiring toward the hills as the troops advance, and following them again as they return to the forts. Reinforcements have been sent to endeavor to bring them to action. One regiment, the 53d British, was dispatched from Peshawar, mounted on 100 elephants.

MARKETS.

Brown, Shipley & Co's. Circular.

LIVERPOOL, May 28, 1852.—There has again been a very large business in cotton, the sales for the week ending last evening reaching 104,720 bales, of which exporters took 16,400, and speculators 31,790 bales. The easy state of the money market has created confidence amongst speculators in present prices, which have advanced ½d per lb. since the departure of the last steamer, though there appears to be a strong desire on the part of importers to realize almost as fast as cotton is landed.

To day the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing quietly but steadily at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling do. 5⅜; Fair Mobiles 5¾; Middling do. 5¼; Fair Uplands 5½; Middling do. 5 3 16; Inferior and ordinary 3¾a5d per lb.

The stock of cotton in this port is estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 430,000 is American, against a total stock at this period of last year of 670 bales, and 480,000 American.

The Yarn market has been irregular, and business rather impeded by the advance asked by spinners, but which has not been generally conceded by buyers.

There has been a moderate demand for wheat and flour at last week's prices, whilst Indian corn has been in good request at an advance of 1s. 6d. per qr. The quotations are as follows: Western canal, Baltimore, and Philadelphia flour 20s. 6d.; Ohio 21s.; Sour 17s. a 17s. 6d. per bbl. White wheat 5s. 10 a 6s. 3d.; red 5s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Yellow Indian corn 32s. 6d.; mixed 32s.; and white 31s. per qr.

No sales in turpentine to report; American rosin in good demand at 4s 3d per cwt for common, up to 8s 6d per cwt for fine.

Yours, respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

June 1—The cotton market in the past three working days has been decidedly quiet, with a shade less firmness in prices, the sales reaching 30,000 bales, with 14,000 to speculators and importers.

Progress of Despotism—Study of History.

We find the following communication under the above head in the last number of the New York *Literary World:*

Louis Napoleon has proscribed the study of history from the French schools, and he is right. History is a nourishing science. Mathematics and logic clear the intellect. Natural sciences expand and incidentally elevate the mind; the study of the ancient languages cultivates, chastens and invigorates thought and expression; but history nurses the soul: it yields a pubulum fit for bringing up men and rearing citizens, party feelings, associations, and passions often seriously sway our opinions of men, events and measures of the time, and may make us forget that there is a running justice through all that happens which brings matters to their deserved end and awards; but there are very few minds so vicious that they do not gladly seize upon virtue and greatness recorded in history, and unconnected with our personal interests. Why else should even the worst tyrants feel flattered when they are compared to the best men in history? Louis Napoleon himself would not willingly compare himself to Doctor Francia, whatever others may feel inclined to do.

History accustoms the mind to perceive the continuity of States, societies and mankind, and more than any other knowledge, inspires the soul with the conviction that the present is not all, but that we belong also to the past and the future. It is this that forms the strengthening element in the study of history. Let people live but for the day—let them worship the words on the tomb of Sardanapalus—" eat, drink and lust, the rest is nothing "—and the despot need not fear their molestation. But if citizens are wanted, and not fast livers, if freemen are to support and continue good institutions, and if a fair institutional liberty is to be supported, to be enjoyed, and to be handed over to succeeding generations, history must be largely infused into every plan of education. It has more nutriment than any other branch. Free nations produce the great historians, and in turn, history helps rearing free nations. It feeds with a food that produces strong men, because it nourishes character by making familiar with what is high, lasting, great and blessed by fellow men. Affinities find each other, and the character, in history fully developed, quickens what lies undeveloped in the young. Chatham loved to the end of his great life to spend his spare hours with Plutarch.

All those who may be called the quickeners of nations—their orators, their statesmen, their reformers, their commanding authors, their poets, their teachers—have ever been lovers of history, and have been delighted in walking through its majestic hall where the statutes of the past are kept, in solemn and instructive arraying.

Louis Napoleon is as consistent, or as the French themselves would say, as logical in throwing off the study of history, as the ruler of the Lydians was who forbade them to wear arms.

But history can stand this insult. She will revenge herself fourfold when she comes to tell this and other doings of the impertinent tyrant. L.

Artesian Well in Dallas, Alabama.

We alluded some time since to the remarkable Artesian Well, which was being bored on the premises of Mr. Joel E Mathews at Cahawba, for the purpose of supplying the necessary water for the steam engines of a cotton mill, which that gentleman was erecting. This well has now been completed. It is 735 feet deep, and discharges 1300 gallons of water per minute. The Dallas *Gazette* says: It is a curiosity and is worth a long ride to have a view of it. The water boils up roaring like a cataract, forming a branch of considerable size, and the low grounds, some two hundred yards distant, require ditching to carry off the immense quantity of water collected upon its surface.

A correspondent gives a pretty full account of the process of boring this well, with other particulars relating to it. A well was dug in the ordinary way, 82 feet, through the red clay and gravel lying upon the rotten limestone. A large pine log was then procured and a hole 3¼ inches in diameter, bored through it. After sharpening the end and putting an iron band around it, the log was put down and firmly driven and forced into the rock. The well was then filled up—the upper end of the log appearing about a foot above the surface. The boring then commenced, and with the various tools and contrivances of the art, the earth was rapidly penetrated.

A regular succession of strata of rotten limestone, sandstone, blue, gray, green and red sand were passed through, and three sheets, or grand divisions of water lying under one another, and each separated from the other by what the well borer called "sand rock," a very hard concerte of sand shells.

As each lower sheet of water was reached by the tools, the water was thrown up through the hole in greater quantities, and with more violence. When the "first water"—that is the water just below the first sand stone—was reached, the upward flow of the water did not exceed seven gallons per minute. It was increased to one hundred gallons, when the second sand stone was perforated, and on reaching the third sheet of water, upwards of three hundred gallons per minute rushed up through the orifice, seemingly impatient of its limits.

Thinking that the quantity of water would be increased by enlarging the hole, they rimmed it out 9½ inches in diameter, and 238 feet deep, to the sand stone lying above this third bed of water, and inserted a tube from the first and resting upon the third sand stone. They were not disappointed. The water, from a small stream became a large column, rushing upwards with violence, at the rate of 1300 gallons per minute, and running off in a considerable rivulet. It has been said the Artesian at Grenoble, near Parish is the largest in the world; but the water thrown out there does not exceed 600 gallons, per minute. Mr. Mathews' well throws out more than double that quantity.

Mr. Reid, the successful borer of this well, has commenced boring another, some sixty yards distant (for Mr. Mathews) which will be some 1500, or 2,000 feet deep. To prevent injury to the first, it is necessary to make the second one much deeper, so as to reach a different stream of water. The first well is tubed, as the second will be.

Mr. Reid is also boring a well for Dr. English, two hundred yards distant from Mr. Mathews. Is now 536 feet deep, and discharges 200 gallons of water per minute.—*Mobile Reg.*

From the American Flag, (Brownsville,) May 15.

Outrage on Americans.—It again becomes our duty to record the report of the perpetration of another scene of bloodshed and plunder, which, if our information be true, would more resemble the work of fiends incarnate than human men. We are informed by a gentleman just arrived in town, that, on the evening of the 10th inst., a gang of about forty men, consisting of Mexicans and Indians, attacked a party of seven Americans, who were encamped at a lake called Campscuas; five of those at the camp are said to have been murdered, and all their property taken into Mexico. Two of the men, fortunately, were on the margin of the lake shooting ducks at the time, and they succeeded in making their escape. These robbers and murderers are said to have crossed the river some forty miles above this place, on Friday, the 7th inst., and a detachment of them openly recrossed it again soon after perpetrating their hellish deed, bearing with them, as trophies, the right hand of each of their slaughtered victims, while the remainder of the savages coolly encamped on the ground where the massacre occurred, expecting, no doubt, another feast of blood from those whom they deemed absent from the camp, and would probably return, unsuspicious of danger.

Important from Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

City of Mexico, May 12, 1852.

The Tehuantepec affair—The Defeat of Col. Sloo's project—New Plan—The Mission of Mr. Larrainzar, &c., &c.

I write hastily, to send you the last resolution of the Mexican congress on the Tehuantepec question. It is as follows:

Article 1st.—The government will make a contract, or facilitate the formation of an association of citizens, who will, in both cases, be preferred to foreigners, or a company of both natives and foreigners, to open by means of a canal, a railroad, or a high road, a way of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific seas, through the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The government shall not conclude the contract they may enter into, unless previously approved of by the general congress.

Article 2d.—The government, to make use of the facility granted them by the previous article, must subject themselves to the following cases, viz: 1st. That the contract they may enter into shall contain no clause supporting, for the rights granted, any claims against the republic on the part of foreign governments, nor diminish the full and expeditious exercise of its sovereignty over the said Isthmus of Tehuantepec. 2d. That to afford to the enterprise a more efficacious and constant protection, the government is to be one of the partners. 3d. That the inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus shall be free and open to all the nations of the globe. 4th. That to make permanent and perpetual the advantages of the communication, it (the government) shall negotiate with the powers on friendly footing with the republic, by treaties, an express acknowledgment of the neutrality of the way through the Isthmus in case of war.

The foregoing decree was unanimously approved of yesterday by the senate, in spite of the efforts made by the ministry to rally on the proposition of Mr. Sloo, and to-day, (12th of May) the chamber of deputies accepted of it without going through the usual forms, by a vote of 84 against 4; thus defeating the ministry. To-day, some proposals from citizens of the republic, have already been sent in.

Since the receipt of Mr. Fillmore's ultimatum, the congress has been kept in a constant state of feverish excitement, during which Mr. Sloo's proposition received the favorable consideration of Mr. Ramirez, minister of foreign relations, by whom it was submitted to the general congress. Among other stipulations, Mr. Sloo bound himself to indemnify the present holders of the Garay grant, and to accord to Mexico two-fifths of the net proceeds, in lieu of one-fourth, as stipulated by Garay. But even this appears to have been an insufficient inducement for Mexico, and the impression is now prevalent that if she succeeds in overthrowing the claims of Garay, no other grant will be given. That Mr. Larrainzar had no power to adjust the Tehuantepec question with the United States government, is plainly to be seen from the decree of yesterday, throwing the matter open to those who choose to avail themselves of its conditions. Mr. Larrainzar was indeed the bearer of a letter to Mr. Fillmore from General Arista, but it was only in reply to one sent by Mr. Fillmore some time since. All here unite in the conviction that unless the United States government act promptly, the Tehuantepec right of way will be lost forever, unless, indeed, your prediction should be realized, and Mexico placed under the wing of the American eagle. *

☞ The Boston *Post* tells this good story:

A Voyage to Bermuda on Short Rations.—The *habitues* of Commercial street, opposite to the Eastern Packet Pier, have been for years familiar with the portly presence of "Captain John." Now Captain John is one of the sharpest as well as cleverest and best humored of all the Belfast packet captains who congregate about the locality mentioned. They tell an anecdote of him which is altogether too good to be lost. Recently arriving at Belfast, it was inferred that certain out-lawed "creature comforts" were stored in the hold of "the regular fast-sailing packet schooner Peytona." Officers of the law were put on board to search. While the operation was going on, "Captain John" quietly directed his crew to get under weigh. When the officers came on deck they found themselves well down the bay. "Gentlemen," said Captain John, "I hope you have a good store of provisions. We are going to Bermuda, and are on short allowance!" Consternation sat on the faces of the officers of the law. But it was of no use. After a voyage of twenty-four hours, the stomachs of the officials yearned, but they implored in vain. "I told you we were on short allowance," said Captain John, as he and his crew were dipping into various luxuries. "Can't you give up a dipper of water?" "No, really," said Captain John, "our *water* is particularly short." The upshot of the matter was that the officers were set ashore about forty miles from home, to satisfy the cravings of a hunger which they began to think would be appeased only by the rich fruits of the beautiful tropical island of Bermuda. What was done with the "contraband article," the deponent knoweth not.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News* writing from Corpus Christi on the 23d ult. says:

Gen. Carvajal left here to-day. His suite o a portion of it left yesterday. Col. Ford remains here, I presume to recruit for the liberating army of Mexico. Gen. Wheat, the fa famed fillibuster, arrived that evening with som few men, say five or six. I do not think Carvajal succeeded in making over ten or twelve converts to his cause out of the visitors to th fair, although the *Nueces Valley* says his speec was received with such tremendous applause That the Sierra Madre republic will be forme eventually I have no doubt, but many change in the *modus operandi* must take place first.

Capt W. Adams, of San Antonio, who ha been connected for some time with the fillibusters, arrived here yesterday evening. He say the Mexicans killed five Americans (fillibuster at a place called the Tampaquas, about fift miles above Brownsville, on this side of the Ri Grande. He represents the party who kille them as a part of Gen. Avalos' men, and unde his own control. The names of the men kille were not remembered.

Mass Convention at Cleveland.—Th Northampton *Courier* thus notices the sugge tion of the propriety of holding a mass conve tion of Abolitionists at Cleveland:

"The Lowell *American* suggests that a ma convention be held at Cleveland during t sitting of the Freesoil national conventio August 4th. By all means, let such a meetin be announced, and the country will witness a other such gathering as was held at Buffalo 1848."

Manufacturing.—A large establishment f the manufacture of linen fabrics from import flax, is now erecting at Fall River, Mass., und the direction of N. B. Borden, esq. This is t only factory of the kind in the United Stat Another carpet factory is to be put up forthwi at Lawrence, and at Hadley Falls an extensi cotton mill will soon be commenced. At Sor erville, a factory has been started for the man facture of locomotive boiler tubes. This called the American Tube Company.—*Bost Atlas.*

Flax Cotton.—The cultivation of flax a the preparation of flax cotton is a subject that beginning to excite a great deal of attention this country, as well as in England and on t continent.

We learn that it is the intention of one of t most extensive farmers in Indiana, (Henry Ellsworth, esq , late Commissioner of Pension to sow 500 acres under flax this season, an proprietor in England is now preparing, or already prepared 3,000 acres for the same ject.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*