

From the Charleston Courier.  
Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 12.  
The President has disapproved his own appointments for office by a peremptory order that all such appointments be made to the heads of departments. These heads will, of course, make their own selections, and their decisions will be final, unless General Taylor should overrule them, which is quite improbable. The extent and reasons for removals must be a matter of Cabinet counsel. The President must regulate the general policy of the government on that subject, and the Cabinet must carry it out.

No one here yet knows what will be the policy of the administration of this the most important subject of general inquiry. A number of members of Congress remain here, anxiously waiting upon Executive favor for themselves or others. Crowds of politicians are lingering here, for many of them are not easily thrust aside or rebuffed. It is surprising to see collected here so many of John Tyler's pets, whom he appointed to office as a means for his own political ends, and who are now claiming restoration on the whig principle and anti-proscription. The non-proscriptive doctrines may be very wise, but the Tyler men were not its apostles.

The heads of departments are looking into the administration of the different bureaux and inquiring into the character and qualifications of the clerks. I learn that the Secretaries have decided that they will make no removals until after the close of the fiscal year, June 30th.

The Select Committee of the Senate on the election of Mr. Shields, from Illinois, have agreed, unanimously to report that he is not eligible to a seat in the Senate. The ground taken is that, as the facts shown, he has not been a naturalized citizen of the United States for nine years. He has been a citizen for eight years only. Of course, he will be eligible after one more year. But the Legislature of Illinois will not meet, after the close of their present session, for two years. There must be an extra session to elect him next year, after the completion of his constitutional term of naturalization. If his seat be made vacant, it is probable that the Legislature will elect some person in his stead before their adjournment.

We have a rumor that Mr. Calhoun will oppose the conclusions, though not the facts, to be presented by the Committee in this case, and that he will insist that the Senate have no right to go behind the credentials which General Shields presented. This may not be so. General Shields' case is evidently much prejudiced by his unfortunate letter to Judge Breece.

MARCH 14.

All eyes are now turned to the Senate with eager curiosity as to the nominations. Another list of nominations was sent into the Senate to-day. The smaller offices enlist as much interest as the larger ones—perhaps they concern a greater number of

between Mr. B. and Mr. B.'s brother-in-law, who attempted to kill him for an imputed invasion of his domestic rights. Before God he disavowed the construction put on that letter.

A long debate followed, and is likely to continue for days, on the motion of Mr. Foote to postpone the whole subject to the 1st Monday of December next.

Should the Senate agree to this Gen. Shields will lose his seat. Gen. Shields knows very well that by being sent home now, while the Illinois Legislature is in session, he will secure a re-election, and so again another year, until nine years shall have elapsed. He will be eligible next October, according to our Constitution, but according to other views, he is eligible at any time, but cannot officiate till he has been nine years a citizen.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

Wm. M. MEREDITH, THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Living with him in the same city for more than forty years, and during that time having a close, friendly and professional connection with him, and being, from an extensive acquaintance with all the great and distinguished men of our country, a tolerable judge of talents and capacity, by comparison the only standard of right appreciation, I am sure Mr. Meredith will be found equal to any of his predecessors in the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He was admitted to the practice of law, after graduating at College, about the year 1817, at the city of Philadelphia, and was then known as a young man of fine natural talents, with a vigorous and logical mind. As a Belle Lettre scholar his accomplishments were universally admitted, but his powers as a lawyer were not yet fully developed. As an evidence of the force of his character at that time, as a literary man he was always selected to decide on the merits of authors of such character, whose performances were to be peculiarly rewarded; and his decision was cheerfully acquiesced in. A short time after coming to the bar, on the trial of a man for burglary, Mr. Meredith and his colleague, Mr. Biddle, incurred the displeasure of Judge Halliwell, (then presiding Judge of the Court before whom the case came) for some hasty expressions of theirs, arising from a publication in the newspapers of the day, materially conflicting, as they believed, in the just rights of their client, and in the heat of their ardor in his defence, which induced the Judge to imprison both for the term of twenty days. It was generally considered a rather harsh proceeding on the part of the Judge, and Mr. Meredith grew into public favor and notoriety from that time. His undoubted scholarship, his industry, his integrity and great talents naturally led him on from being a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a member of the State Convention, to form the present Constitution, until he stood beyond dispute at the head of the Philadelphia bar.

As a politician, Mr. Meredith has always been a Whig although appointed to the office of United States District Attorney, for Philadelphia, by General Harrison or

but firm Whig. Of great ability and industry, a native-born Philadelphian, intelligent, shrewd, modest and affable, full of natural wit, and well read in the history of his country and her politics—an undeviating friend of the Domestic Industry of the country—a staunch, upright, firm man, filling every office heretofore held to the entire satisfaction of the community. A Republican in principle and practice; a safe, sagacious and profound counselor and one fully competent to meet the public expectation and exigencies in the high office to which he has been selected by President Taylor—equal to any of his associates in that Cabinet, whose like will not have been known since General Washington.

Yours, &c., C. J. J.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—A writer in the "Boston Signal," whose communication under the head of "An Exhortation to Union among the States of the American Confederacy," the editor recommends to the serious consideration of his readers as "a patriotic address well suited to the times, holds the following language upon the subject of slavery. We can only wish that conservative and Christian views like these more generally prevailed in the non-slaveholding States:

"The existence of the relation between master and slave is recognized in the constitution, and that institution of slavery which was introduced into the Southern and Northern States without their consent, and certainly without any criminality on their part, is contemned, protected and secured by our fundamental laws. Whatever may be our theoretic opinions about its morality or expediency, it has been admitted into our social state with all its benefits and mischiefs; security to the rights of the owner in his property is pledged by the federal compact; and it is no longer a question to be mooted whether he shall remain in the undisturbed and inviolable enjoyment of them."

MARRIAGE FOR MONEY.—Bulwer, in the last Blackwood—the Caxtons—says: "For you, my dear, and frank, and high-souled young friend—for you I should say, fly from a load upon the heart, on the genius, the energy, the pride, and the spirit, which not one man in a thousand can bear; fly from the course of owing every thing to a wife—it is a reversal of all natural position, it is a blow to all manhood within us. You know not what it is; I do! My wife's fortune came not until after marriage—so far so well; it saved my reputation from the charge of fortune hunting. But I tell you fairly, that if it had never come at all I should be prouder, and a greater, and a happier man than I have ever been, or ever can be, with all its advantages. It has been a millstone round my neck. And yet Ellinor has never breathed a word that would wound my pride."

touching the comparative wealth and prosperity of the two great sections of the country. Should the pamphlet fall into the hands of any of our readers, they should not fail to read it.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement in our paper of the "Greenville Female Academy" under the superintendence of R. BRADSHAW, A. M. This institution is favorably known in the State.—We trust it may receive an extensive patronage.—There is no subject in our domestic concerns that should awaken a deeper interest than that of female education. We think it wants reforming. It should be more thorough and substantial. Girls should be educated for wives—for the solid virtues of a companion of a mother, of a domestic economist. The Program of the "Greenville Female Academy" promises well. The branches taught here of sufficient variety—and the instructors of acknowledged competency.

We would inform the citizens of our village and District, that Mr. W. H. SCARBOROUGH has arrived at this place. Mr. Scarborough is too well known as an artist, to require any commendation from our pen of his genius and merit. A partiality however, for the fine arts and a desire to see them prosper in our country, lead us to express the hope, that our citizens, already favorably known for their taste and refinement, will encourage the efforts of an artist so greatly excelling in his profession. We have had the pleasure of examining master-pieces of the best artists in this country and in Europe, and we have no hesitancy in saying that as a portrait Painter, in taking an exact likeness of a person—in delineating the features as they are—in putting upon canvass the man as you see him with the eye, Mr. Scarborough is altogether unsurpassed.

The court for this District adjourned on Saturday last, after a two weeks session, having disposed of little more than half of the business on the Docket. On Tuesday the 13th inst., Samuel Butler was tried for the murder of a slave, the property of Mr. Chesley Wells of this District, and convicted of "killing in sudden heat and passion." The prosecution was conducted by M. L. Bonham, Solicitor, and Mr. J. J. ; the defence, by Messrs. Carroll and Bauskett.



The Advertiser.  
EDGEFIELD, C. H.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1849.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, for important public documents.

We are requested to state that the Post Office "PEROTE" in this District has been discontinued, and all packages for that office should now be directed to Cambridge P. O. Abbeville District.

We heartily welcome to our columns our poetical correspondent "A. S." His verses cannot fail to please. We will be glad at all times to receive an article, either in prose or poetry, from his gifted pen.

There was a violent hail storm on the 16th inst. in the neighborhood of the Cherokee Ponds in this District, about eight miles above Hamburg, which did great damage to the fencing and ploughed lands. The hail in some places is said to have been left waist deep.

We beg leave to call attention to the Advertisement in another column, of Messrs. JACKSON & KIRCHLEY, who are now opening a new stock of Spring and Summer Goods.—We have no doubt that the Planters and Farmers would do well, while on a visit to Hamburg to give them a call.

Hamburg Journal.  
This Journal has passed into the hands of J. C. DEGAFFARELLY, Mr. Key, however, still continues his connexion as Editor.

Augusta Republic.  
MR. SMYTHE has associated with him in the Editorial Department of the Republic, Dr. JAMES TISLEY. The paper had hitherto been ably conducted by Mr. Smythe, who has proved himself a strong advocate of Southern rights. With this accession to its strength it promises to be of still more extended usefulness. Georgia may well be proud of such an organ of her political sentiments.

The Working Farmer.  
We have upon our exchange table an agricultural paper by the above name, published monthly at New York by Messrs. King, Cross, on the following Terms: For a single copy, For twelve copies, For twenty-five copies. It is a neat, well printed much practical Agricultural

subordination among his slaves, but at the same time to govern them with patience and forbearance; to restrain the irritable feelings of his nature in correcting them; and to afford them a friendly and fatherly protection. For the good of the community, we trust, his Honor, the presiding Judge, will favor us with a report of his remarks for publication.

Mr. Clay on Emancipation.  
Mr. Clay has addressed to the public a long communication on the subject of emancipation in Kentucky: He sets out with the usual arguments against the institution of slavery, regarding it as injurious to both the white and black race—to the master and to the slave. He then submits a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves in Kentucky, in which he suggests that every slave born in the State after the year 1855 or 1860 shall become free on attaining to the age of 25.

On the sickly sentimentality of Mr. Clay as to the "wrong" under which Africa has suffered, which has led him earnestly to desire the abolition of slavery, we deem it unnecessary to make comment. We have been favored with any quantity of this morbid feeling for the last twenty years from the blinded enthusiasts of Yankeeedom. It has lost all its novelty, and not even the genius of Mr. Clay can impart to it any feeling of interest. It is stale, flat and unprofitable. We are a little surprised that, in his old age, Mr. Clay should allow himself to be carried away from the paths of soberness and discretion by a Northern feeling, which every body knows, is not the result of genuine philanthropy, but of a morbid fanaticism growing entirely out of political considerations.

We regard Mr. Clay's particular plan for the manumission of slaves, altogether visionary and impracticable. We may at some future period publish Mr. Clay's letter, when we will notice his arguments more in detail.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]  
MR. EDITOR:—Prompted by a desire to fill up a fair blank page in a parlor edition of the "Lady of the Lake," given to me by a very dear friend, I wrote the following verses a day or two since with less frequent iterations of the "stylus," I fear, than Horace would have recommended to the poets of his day. I have entitled it

A tribute to the brilliant author of the "Lady of the Lake."  
Soaring aloft with eagle wing,  
Fancy, for him, saw at once glance  
Each gem of nature's fashioning,  
From mountain rock to murr'ring spring  
Or where gay flow'rs their fragrance fling  
And maidens join the dance.

knew to tell the tempests might,  
I scow'd and thunder'd on his way  
'Till low'd by a star-light night,  
I saw the rear-clouds of its flight  
By the glit'ring light  
Glad-op'ning day.

not alone from "pictured urn,"  
I made her Northern virtue draw—  
Come," she exclaimed, "and thou shalt learn  
The very flame with which I burn!"

hand portray  
rage,  
Or such as softer terms engage  
With every grade from king to page,  
Subservient to his lay.

There are who scorn poetic glory,  
Deem romance baneful to the mind—  
Wise fools! ye ne'er have had before ye  
That book so rich in Scottish story,  
By one who wrote till he was hoary—  
A blessing to mankind.

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FOR THE ADVERTISER.  
MR. EDITOR:—To understand correctly the spirit of our remarks upon the Temperance-Reformers, the fact must be kept in mind that they have abandoned the mild and efficient means of moral suasion, for their own "force and arms." A certain monarch (Louis XIV) in a fit of arbitrary pride once declared himself to be the State. Letat est moi, (I am the State.) Admitting that certain rulers of the Town are the Town, or are the State and determined to govern upon the odious interference principle, still we claim protection under the settled principle that "everything in the State must be founded on justice and justice rests on generality and equality. The general principle undoubtedly is, interfere as little as possible with the private affairs of the individual. This is clear from the object of the State. The intermeddling of the State with private affairs is unjust—burdensome and dangerous; and frequently springs from other motives than a wish to be useful to those whose affairs are intermeddled with. Individual industry, private combination and associations, which are conscious that they depend upon themselves alone, are possessed of a vigor-keenness and detailed industry, and I may add of a liberality and fairness not to be expected when they depend upon the arm of the law. The constitutional ineligibility of ministers of the gospel to a seat in our Legislature, is wisely founded upon the nature of man and the experience of the world. True it is, their motto "peace on earth and good will toward men," is the best that could influence man. What is more—these men are the truly wise, for "the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil—is understanding." Truly, the christian religion is far above all praise; the tongue of an angel cannot adequately describe its excellency and glory. But it is also equally true, that with all their piety, embracing as it does every principle of equity, justice, reason, philanthropy and patriotism, they have not been able to avoid bigotry, and the exercise of arbitrary rule and conceited dogmatism, when placed in irresponsible power. If holy men of God in the exuberance of their pious enthusiasm, would enroach upon religious liberty and trample down the rights and interest of others, what is to be expected at the hands of a combination of fanatical moralists who have not even "the form of godliness," much less "the power thereof."

A few days since it was said by one of our ablest Judges, that the misguided exercise of the discretionary power placed in the hands of Town-councils, had been the prime cause of many indictments, upon which the Juries had refused to find a verdict of guilty, regardless of the proof.

Would it not be wise in the Legislature to take this power from the hands of men who thus prostitute it, from considerations of either personal or pecuniary interest, and put it in some certain and positive shape, so that the calculations of each citizen may be founded upon some surety of their ultimate realization under the protection of the law? If this be true of all men, no matter how plausible their pretensions, is it not much more true of those whose object is simply to change the sort of immorality that is to prevail, and whose means to effect this object are illiberal, partial and collusive? Men whose principles are absolutely untenable, whether tried by the revealed law of God or the fairest inductions of reason. Where is this intermeddling principle to be stopped, if once fully introduced.

It is the tyrannical and exploded principle of Christian II of Denmark, who by a heavy penalty, prescribed "how the street and entry of houses ought to be swept, and how benches and tables in the houses were to be secured." It is said by a learned author, that "during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, the more active governments on the continent of Europe, carried the intermeddling principle to such an extent that no affair, ever so private seemed to be considered as not belonging to police inspection. It has been found however even where the people did not insist upon the contrary that this course leads to most calamitous and useless results." The argument here is an appeal to Government against its interference, in behalf of a body of pretending moral reformers. Is it not reasonable and just that government, (the people,) should be informed of the nature and extent of the reformation contemplated, and of the character, conduct, and principles of its advocates? Interference on the part of the State in their behalf, would be exceedingly undignified and humiliating for their contemplated reformation, is in principle a most extraordinary and violent anomaly in our system of morals, totally unworthy of our age and country. Let us illustrate by hypothesis My neighbour is addicted to fornication and adultery. By it he expends his fortune; contracts disease; entails the same upon his children; defiles his soul and body, by this most common of all sins, which is truly described as being "the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." Solomon

But if the sins and diseases of lewdness are equal in virulence to those of drunkenness, and equally prevalent, as well as deleterious as respects society, equally prostituting to the fortunes, the health, and the morals of the community, why should not this moral-reform (or my neighbour aforesaid, who represents it) for the sake of society, embrace lewdness within its prohibitions? The proof now resolves itself to this; i. e. those moral Reformers, do not truly deprecate the end.

In fact many of these are the same persons, who, in the name of the Temperance Reform, can promote either religion or morals, or the welfare of society. Those who deny the latter, will find themselves bound to prove that the welfare of society, is involved in the substitution of one immorality for another, the one being as deleterious as the other physically and morally. "And thinkest thou this O! man, that judgest them, which do such things, and doest the same (in principle), that thou shalt escape the judgment of God? And art confident that thou, thyself, art a guide of the blind, a light of them which are in darkness. Thou therefore, which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?"—Rom. 2. c. If then this society does not contemplate even a social reform, but simply a change, what does it avail? Let them consider well, the reasoning of the Apostle, above partly quoted, and let them make a just application of it to themselves.

ANTI-BIGOTRY.  
From the Charleston Mercury.  
PARTING COMPLIMENT TO EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

The Ex-President and Family, and Hon. R. J. Walker, left this city early on Saturday morning. They were accompanied to the boat by the Committee of Reception and a number of citizens. Central wharf, at the foot of which the boat was moored, were thousands of bales of our staple, and by a happy thought of the young gentlemen connected with the wharf they were so arranged as to pay a tasteful and most appropriate parting compliment to honored guests of our city. The cortege passed through a long avenue of bales of Cotton piled up on either side ten or twelve feet high about the centre of which was a beautiful arch decorated with flags and evergreens. The pillars of the arch were fifteen feet high, composed of square bales of Carolina Upland Cotton, resting upon bases of large Georgia bales (in compliment to our sister State) and faced with a bale of Sea Island Cotton. Each pillar was encircled with arbor vitae, laurel, cedar, palmetto and other evergreens, and capped with a barrel of rice, of one bearing the inscription "Free Trade," and the other "Commerce and Agriculture." A beam of Carolina Pine, covered with American ensigns in graceful festoons, extended from pillar to pillar, and supported this inscription, encircled with evergreens, and a pennant in festoons:

THE OLD PALMETTO STATE  
BIDS THEE FAREWELL.  
Across the wharf, in the rear of the pillars, was suspended a handsome banner, representing Sergeant Jasper replacing the flag on the ramparts of Fort Moultrie, and on the reverse side his rescue of the captives from the Tories. The banner was supported on either side by a Union Jack, and an American ensign.

The whole affair was most handsomely arranged, and was creditable to the taste and the public spirit of the young gentlemen by whom it was executed.

"Bill," said Tom Williams, "what desperate cold weather we have! Why, they've got a Mahometer down to Squire Jones' that tells how cold 'tis, and this morning it was five degrees colder than nothing."

The Virginia House of Delegates on Saturday, passed a resolution instructing the Governor to place at the disposal of the civil authorities of Accomac county, one hundred muskets and four pieces of six pound cannon, to enforce the oyster laws of the State.

Too Much of a Hurry.—A lady leaving New York a day or two ago, just as they were raising the plank of the steamboat, cried out to her husband, "Goodness, John, I must go back to the Astor House—I've left my teeth in the Washbowl!"

The Rising Generation.—"Father," said an urchin, the other day, of seven summers and eight winters, "let's go to Horn's and roll ten pins." "Roll, boy! what do you know about rolling?" "Why, I can roll your darned eyes off in ten minutes."

Marrying in Haste.—The hurry to sunder the bonds of matrimony is so great that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton Co. Ohio is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couples were unyoked last week, and about a hundred are waiting for their turn.

A Cheap Postage Association is formed in New York. It is moving now with reference to the next session of Congress so as to procure a reduction of the present rates of postage.

General Scott.—It is stated by a Washington letter writer, (says the Baltimore American,) that Gen. Taylor has written to General Scott, inviting him to return and make Washington his headquarters.

Not he that has little, but he that desires much is poor.

Facts and Anecdotes.  
The Old Cabinet.—The Washington Union states that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, retired from their respective bureaux on Wednesday last. Mr. Buchanan returns to Lancaster, after having visited Harrisburg, where he has been visited by the Democratic members of the Legislature. Gov. Marcv returns to Albany, and Judge Mason, it is said, proposes to locate himself in Richmond. Cave Johnson, Post Master General, with his family, returns to Tennessee in a few weeks.

The late President of the United States, although the bill for the organization of the Minnesota Territory was so altered as to confer on him such a power, made no nominations to the offices in that Territory.

Mr. Clay's Letter in Kentucky.—The Lexington Observer is out in strong terms against Mr. Clay's letter, and adds: "Mr. Clay had been in Kentucky, and fully apprised of public feeling upon this subject, as displayed in the Legislature and elsewhere, he would have made, we think, the concluding part of his letter still stronger, and frankly said at once that he saw no hope of executing his wishes now, and advised his friends to relinquish an impracticable undertaking."

"What effect this document is to have upon the country remains to be seen. We believe the settled convictions of the public mind on this subject are too strong to be shaken by the potent influence of Mr. Clay's name or the strength of the arguments he may adduce."

Medical Department of the Army.—An act increasing the Medical Staff of the Army having been passed at the recent session of Congress, we have been requested to state that a Medical board for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeons, will be convened in New York about the first of May, ensuing, and will continue in session for a month or longer.

Candidates being between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, should make application to the Secretary of War, with proper testimonials.—National Intelligencer.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—In speaking of the newly established Home Department, the Washington Union remarks: "We confess we view with some jealousy the possible tendency of such a department towards centralization. The States and the people should watch with sleepless vigilance every movement, by which such a department may be calculated to draw near, and larger, and more alarming powers, against the spirit of the constitution, into the vortex of the federal authority."

Execution of the Hendersons.—We learn from the Pendleton Messenger that Carroll and Thomas Henderson, convicted at the last Court of Sessions for Pickens District of the murder of Robert Wilson, were executed on the 9th instant, at Pickens Court House. We understand, says the Messenger, that Thomas Henderson, under the gallows, denied having anything to do with the transaction, and was sustained in his statement by his brother Carroll.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior.—Mr. Bingham has called upon the Land Office, and has presented a list of the clerks employed—stating at what time they came into office, and whom they succeeded, &c. &c.

An order, it is said, has been issued by Secretary Meredith, to ascertain who was removed, and who appointed, under the administration of Mr. Polk; also the reasons for removal.

A Thought worth Remembering.—At the late anniversary of the New York Typographical Society, the veteran Noah gave the following admirable sentiment: "The Printer's Apprentice.—May he always bear in mind that he may be a journeyman; the journeyman that he may be the proprietor and editor; and the editor that he may enjoy the highest honors in the gift of the republic."

Terrible Act of Insanity.—An insane man named Smail, Mowrey, of Shelby, Ohio, one night lately, motioned to his wife while sitting by the fire to leave the house, which she did, when it appears, he bolted the doors, and it is thought deliberately set fire to the house, consuming himself in it.

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