From the Weekly National Intelligencer.

A WEEK LATER from EUROPE.

The following is a Telegraphic report of the news brought by the European steamer *Cambria*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2d instant:

ENGLAND.

There has been no further debate in Parliament relative to the affairs of Canada. Lord Clarendon, who had been on a visit to London, has returned to Dublin.

Nothing has transpired to induce the belief that the Irish State prisoners, under sentence of death will be pardoned. Extreme misery still pervades unhappy Ireland.

The cholera has made its appearance in Dublin, [illegible] of the country.

FRANCE.

The old French Assembly was dissolved by limitation on the 26th of May, and the new Assembly convened on the 28th. In the early part of the sitting every thing was perfectly tranquil, and there were no troops in attendance beyond the usual guard. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly people collected around the Chamber, and the fear of an invasion by the mob was so great that the troops previously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. No serious attempt was made to resist the troops, and but few arrests were made.

On Wednesday a bitter conflict took place in the Assembly, growing out of the removal of the Colonel who had been during the session entrusted with the immediate command of the troops for the protection of the Chambers. The correspondent of the London Times, in describing the proceedings alluded to, says:

"The latter days of the Constituent Assembly presented many scenes such as in mercy we would wish to draw a veil over forever; but never, even in the hours when its was approaching, and Paris depended on the protection of 100,000 bayonets, and public tranquility was at the capricious mercy of the Assembly, as the air is shaken by the thunderstorm, in none of these unquiet moments was there a scene of such violence witnessed as in the Legislative Chamber yesterday.

"The thirtieth of May was to have become a new era, and it was fondly believed that in the electoral returns, which recorded the votes of millions of free citizens, were also to be found buried forever the evil passions engendered during the stormy excitements of the Legislature which gave to regenerated France its new constitution; but if a few more scenes similar to that which occurred yesterday again take place, even the most credulous must abandon the hope of ever seeing sound constitutional liberty prevailing in France. Nothing has ever taken place in the late Assembly comparable to what took place yesterday.

"Your correspondent has often had to record debates of a stormy character during the long sessional period that has just expired, but it is not too much to say that the Assembly which concluded its labors on Saturday last was a model of gentleness, of prudence, and tolerance, even in the height of its exultation, in comparison with the body which has scarcely yet entered on its important mission Perhaps the only similarity will be found in the annals of the first revolution.

"When Ledru Rollin appeared at the tribune to debate the question before the Chamber, loud cries arose for the order of the day; but having attempted to persevere, and the cries growing louder, the President put on his hat, this opening the sitting. When business was resumed, the members of the Left avowed their disapproval of the President's conduct by the noisiest demonstration, and vehemently applauded Ledru Rollin, in the midst of which the President stepped forward and [illegible] the Assembly and his friends. Ledru Rollin then quitted the tribune, declaring that both he and his party had been insulted, and that the liberty of speech was at an end.

"A tremendous uproar then rose on the Left, and four of the Secretaries' youngest members of the House stood up and resigned their functions amidst the loudest applause from the Mountain. It would be difficult to give an idea of the scene that followed. Some of the extreme Left arose and were about to quit the Chamber in a body, when their colleagues induced them to resume their seats; and, after a good deal of time had been lost in the confusion and tumult, the aged President stood up and declared that he was ready to retract any expression of his which might have appeared offensive to M. Ledru Rollin.

"The tumult then began to cease. M. Ledru Rollin once more addressed the House, and demanded that a parliamentary inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances of which M. Clevon, complained, but the Assembly, by a large majority, rejected the demand, and passed to the order of the day. The adjournment took place at half past 6 o'clock."

A vote was taken on the General Amnesty Bill, as proposed in the old Assembly, and it was lost by a majority of five against it.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late elections, it appears that about two hundred and ten, or at most two hundred and forty, ultra democratic members have been returned, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed in the old Assembly. There are rising of five hundred members elected by the various other parties, but they are so split up and divided in sentiment that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of personal policy.

The Duc d'Aumale has been returned to the National Assembly from Algeria, but, being under sentence of exile, cannot be allowed to take his seat.

ITALY.

The French Expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome, M. Lesseps, the envoy, having totally failed to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or as enemies.

The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail amongst the troops, who openly avow their sympathy with the Roman republic. Whilst the negotiations are going forward at Rome General Oudinot's position, with malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans, having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and, with Austria, seem inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the Constituent Assembly, have unequivocally rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the Triumvirate to treat again, and that the Triumvirate proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions:

1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage.

2nd. The Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery [illegible] pressure of foreign bands.

[illegible] French shall have to advance from Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison a place exempt from fever. When they shall meet a reception due to each other by republican brethren, they shall remain their friends; no more protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome were growing dearer, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of Gen. Oudinot, and was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta with proposals to [illegible] under every implied temporal [illegible] and with a total exclusion of the clergy from all political power.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The war between the Danes and the Prussians continues with, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the paltry matter in dispute. The town of Frederica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arthaus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports. A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There is very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquilized; But in Baden and Bavaria, and in all that region, the popular chiefs are said to be only waiting to learn the result of the French election.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia, in concert with Austria, and now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of five or six thousand men to the sword.

In the South the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary; which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview.

Texas

The Western Texan, city of San Antonio, of the 17th of May, gives a horrid account of the ravages of the Camanches in the neighborhood of Laredo, where they murdered three entire families, numbering sixteen or eighteen individuals.

According to a letter in the Western Texan, the cholera has swept like a whirlwind over Laredo, leaving scarcely a family that is not in mourning. About two hundred Mexicans died; the company of the 1st Infantry stationed there, lost eight out of thirty; and the Bostor. Essex Mining Company buried five of their number at Laredo.

A gentleman who arrived at Corpus Christi direct from San Antonio on the 24th ultimo, reports that the cholera was raging among the troops encamped near that place, the deaths averaging 30 a day. He also states that all the troops were on furlough, meaning, [illegible] received news [illegible] alarming [illegible]

By the following paragraphs, copied from the Corpus Christi Star of the 26th ultimo, it would appear that there are other depredators on the Texan frontier besides the Indians:

"Since our last we have heard of no fresh depredations by the Indians in this section. The horses stolen from San Patrico appear to have been taken by a band of *white thieves*, mixed with Mexicans and negroes. They were pursued by a party of citizens, who kept them in view for ten miles, but being badly mounted were unable to overtake them.

"Yesterday two Mexicans, belonging to Col. Kinny's Rancho del Oso, were shot on the west bank of the Nueces, just above San Patrico, and one of them, it is thought, mortally wounded. The persons who shot them are said to be whites, and doubtless belong to the same gang who stole the horses at San Patrico."

We take occasion here to state that a Telegraphic report of the murder of Colonel Kinney, which was extensively circulated about a week ago, had no other foundation than the misapprehension of some Telegraphist.

The Galveston Civilian states that the wagons for the expedition to El Passo were being packed with all possible dispatch, and would soon be ready. The expedition will be composed of the 3d Infantry, under command of Major Van Horn.

The topographical engineers, who were dispatched to make a reconnoissance of the route to Paso del Norte, and who were reported to have been killed by Indians, have returned to San Antonia, and reported a practicable route to Colonel Harney, for the contemplated march of the troops.

The cholera has broken out in New Braunfels, twelve deaths occuring from it on the 25th ultimo. The people were flying from the town panic stricken. The principal portion of the population of New Braunfels is composed of Germans, who by their industry and enterprise, have built up a thriving town.

At San Antonio the cholera had greatly abated, and cannot longer be said to prevail in an epidemic form. The deaths were about four or five a day.

The disease had attacked the 3d Infantry, and about forty soldiers fell victims to its ravages, leaving the regiment in a very weak condition.

A LARGE FLEECE.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in describing a visit he made to Millwood, the plantation of Col. Hampton, talking of sheep and heavy fleeces, says:

"I was present at the weighing of a ewe seventeen months old, presented by Col. H. to Dr. Parker, of Columbia, and kept in the vicinity of the Asylum, which weighed sixteen pounds. The fleece, although not washed, was tolerably clean. Deducting one-fifth for waste, which is the usual allowance for the Saxon fleece wool, we would have nearly thirteen pounds of pure wool, which I am not aware has ever been equalled in any country in this variety of sheep. The average fleece of England, as far as my memory serves me, is four pounds eight ounces per head, viz: short wool, three pounds four ounces; long wool, seven pounds ten ounces.

We doubt if this fleece has ever been equalled in this country. We understand the ewe alluded to was raised by Dr. Parker himself, though from Col. Hampton's stock.—*Carolinian.*

THE PRESIDENT VENEZUELA FLED.—President Monagas, it is stated in news received at Boston, has been obliged to flee from Venezuela to save himself from the hatred of the people. Where he has gone to the account does not state.

The Spartan.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1849.

Our late residence being at a considerable distance from this place, and some little time necessary to arrange our matters, has unavoidably detained us from the duties of this office. We tender our kind and valued friend, our sincere thanks, for generously superintending its issues during our absence. He retires from the toils and cares of his calling as Editor of the Spartan of this paper, with our warm and [illegible] for his happiness and prosperity.

[illegible] we feel our responsibilities [illegible] we cheerfully call their *sanctum*, being seated in our chair, and looking out on the broad field in which our labours and obligations are to be discharged, we feel for the first time in all its force, the extent of our vocation. We have many misgivings that we shall be able to conduct this press, in its varied departments, with sufficient skill and ability to meet the expectations of even our friends. The undersigned is aware that he has undertaken to perform that for which he is not suitably prepared. Experience as a writer he has none; though his head be blanched by the snows of fifty Winters he has scarcely written a score of pages for the public eye. To have left under these forbidding circumstances the charms of retirement and ease on a comfortable farm to engage in the arena of political strife, is an act we are conscious, not dictated by prudence. Craving however, the indulgence of a liberal public, and appealing especially to the generous feelings of the people of Spartanburg, he makes the adventure, and stands forth with what little talent he may possess,—with all his means and all his energies, to assert their rights and vindicate their interests.

The Spartan will be [illegible] of Democratic principles. It will [illegible] a part of its literary pretensions, to [illegible] for a more enlarged and zealous support of such measures as will promote the welfare of our own people; and especially will it advocate the adoption of such measures, as will place ourselves on the subject of Slavery, in a position impregnable to the ruthless assaults of treacherous brethren and insolent foreigners. This subject of slavery, about which we are so much harrassed, and which in all its influences is so important, ought to inflame every mind, stir up every feeling of resentment, arouse every sentiment of patriotism and strengthen every arm for resistance. The Tariff, the U. S. Bank, Internal Improvements, Distribution, &c., measures on which the two great parties of the Union are divided, we are willing to examine by disputation; but, when our Constitutional right to property in slaves is assailed, we would resort to more potent means of defence.

The times are ominous [illegible] a future struggle for our sovereignty and political equality, nay, for the very existence of the Southern States. Too long have they endured the disgusting superciliousness of the Northern people; too often have we in our controversies with them resorted to compromises; when all the compromises that have ever been made, have resulted in our defeat and degradation. Yet we have croakers, who with a craven and dastard spirit, are still preaching and praying for compromise! One that will compromise, compound or put to hazard the constitutional and blood bought rights which justly belong to him, is weak-hearted and spiritless. For our part, we are utterly opposed now and forever to all political compromises. What further compromise can we make on slavery? In God's name, in what manner can it concern the Northern people? If we are sovereign with the limitations of the Constitution, ought we, can we surrender to an incendiary and recreant brotherhood, our dearest and most cherished rights? We ought not, we will not. On this subject, we care not if the words, violent, bold or severe be applied to us. For, even now, whilst the sappers and miners of the North are undermining the very foundations [illegible] would accelerate the issue. [illegible] South have endured the arrogance and [illegible] pretensions of the Northern States, until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The Constitution of our country, which is now but a wall of paper, was placed in fraternal hands and by mutual reciprocation and confidence as a safeguard around a common freedom. How is it now? Where is our defence? In what particular does the *Union* protect us? Let the acts of Northern Legislatures speak; let the thousands of leagues united against us answer. It is perverted from its hallowed purposes, and torn by Vandal hands. But thank God, there is another breastwork to carry before our political citadel is surrendered; and that is a wall of bayonets.

But we pass on to make other pledges for the "Spartan." Free schools for the education of the people, is of paramount importance. Besides our own best endeavors, its columns will be open to the advocates of a more liberal but judicious appropriation of the public money for this great and patriotic purpose. We hold as a proposition, the truth of which is evident, and illustrated by the history of all nations, that an intelligent and educated people, cannot be enslaved.

The importance of connecting the town of Spartanburg with the city of Charleston by Rail Road, will be laid before our readers, and urged with untiring efforts. If Spartanburg only consults her own interests, she will not permit the present favorable auspices to pass away unimproved. If she would become one of the most wealthy, as she is now one of the healthiest and most beautiful districts in the State; let all her sons who are able, make a liberal subscription to the funds necessary to build the road. The wealthy, enlightened and liberal district of Union will do her part. We invite her to a hearty and liberal cooperation in this munificent enterprise. To let so noble a work fail, for the want of a sum of money comparatively so small, when there are four citizens could be selected from the two districts, who are able, without detriment to themselves, to secure the Charter; would be a dereliction of duty no less surprising than it would be a manifest insensibility to our own prosperity. We trust then, the time is not far distant when our increasing numbers will be broken at the crack of day, by the rattling of wheels, the ringing of bells, and the hissing and puffing of steam. How animating the thought that from this mountain region, we may in a few hours, roll down in thundering cars to the Ocean shore. Charleston, that good old city, ought to help us; we will be a large feeder to the main trunk. We will help to crowd her streets; we will help to fill her ware houses and her hotels, and give active employment to hundreds who are now idle. Her citizens leaving home in the morning, can enjoy in the evening at Glenn's Springs and our beautiful Town the benefits and hospitalities of the best watering places in the country.

Enough at present. Having indicated in a short and imperfect manner the course we have chalked out for ourselves; we have only to remark, that *unity*, is, in itself a tower of strength;—the "Spartan" proposes to labour for it. We ask your aid.

P. M. WALLACE.

☞ We hope our kind friends will bear with us for a short time, as we arrived in town but an hour before going to press. If any of our subscribers have failed to receive their papers by inattention, it will be so no more. A few days, however, is necessary to prepare a new office and do many other things, indispensable to our new arrangement.

We find on our list a number of names with which we are not acquainted; with this number will cease, its late gratuitous distribution. But, at the same time, would be much gratified, to continue, should we receive notice to do so.

☞ We are authorized to say, by gentlemen of the first respectability, that there is not a word of truth in the rumor, that the Small-Pox is at Glenn's Springs.

☞ The Examination of MUTES under the charge of Mr. Walker, at Cedar Springs, will close on to morrow. We would advise those who have not already attended, to go there, and guarantee they will be highly interested.

Temperance Meeting.

An Extra-Meeting of the Spartanburg C. H. Temperance Society, was held in the Methodist Church on Saturday Evening 23d inst. A. G. Campbell in the Chair, called the meeting to order. J. W. Weber was requested to act as Secretary. J. V. Trimmier explained the object of the meeting. S. Bobo, Esq. then moved that ten delegates be appointed to attend the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Columbia on the 4th day of July next. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, viz: S. Bobo, James Farrow, O. E. Edwards, J. V. Trimmier, A. G. Campbell, J. W. Weber, D. W. Moore, C. W. Styles, H. J. Dean, and D. C. Judd. It was then moved that the Chair appoint delegates to attend the District Temperance Association to be held at Spartanburg C. H., on the 4th Wednesday in July next, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: H. Mitchell, A. H. Kirby, S. Bobo, A. J. W. Land, D. W. Moore, W. B. Seay, A. G. Campbell, J. W. Weber, J. V. Trimmier, James Farrow, C. W. Styles, H. J. Dean, O. E. Edwards, Joseph Foster, J. H. Wilson, J. J. Boyd, Z. L. Holmes, and T. J. Elford. It was then moved, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Saturday Evening, 30th inst. S. Bobo then moved that a Committee of two, be appointed by the Chair to procure Speakers, to address the regular meetings of this Society. James Farrow, and J. V. Trimmier, were appointed to that duty. Moved by W. B. Seay that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Spartan. The Society adjourned to meet on Saturday Evening, 30th inst.

A. G. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT.

J. W. WEBER, Sec'y. *pro tem.*

Spartanburg C. H. June 25th, 1849.

R. R. Meeting at Kindrix's Old Field

A respectable portion of the Citizens of Spartanburg Dist., S. C., assembled at Moore's Factory, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing a time and place, for holding a public Meeting, with a view to promote the enterprise of a contemplated Rail Road to Spartanburg.

And upon motion of Dr. J. B. Powell, Mr. Samuel Morgan was called to the Chair, and D. J. Barnett, Esq., appointed Secretary. On further motion it was resolved, that a committee of Three be appointed to draft up Resolutions to present to this Meeting. The Chairman then appointed Dr. J. B. Powell, John Booker, and John Johnson. The committee, appointed above, reported, and the Resolutions after being read were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That a meeting be held at Kindrix's Old Field on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2d. *Resolved*, That the chairman appoint a Committee of Four to superintend the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: J. B. Powell, John Poole, John Booker, and D. J. Barnett; and upon motion the chairman of the meeting was added.

3rd. *Resolved*, That a Committee of Three be appointed to invite O. E. Edwards, James Farrow, T. O. P. Vernon and J. E. Henry to attend, and address the meeting; J. B. Powell, John Poole and Thos. Bulinger, Esq., were appointed.

4th. *Resolved*, That a Committee of Four be appointed to engage some suitable person to prepare a Dinner upon the occasion; J. B. Powell, John Booker, John Poole and Samuel Morgan were appointed.

5th. *Resolved*, Unanimously that the Spartan be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting; the Greenville Mountaineer will please copy.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL MORGAN, Chairman.

D. J. BARNETT, Secretary.

June 21st, 1849.

(FOR THE SPARTAN.)

[illegible] and to see South [illegible] fine Hotel,—the [illegible] enterprise and prosperity of your pleasant Village, your good Schools, your advantages as a SUMMER RESORT, &c. All this is gratifying to every friend of the South. IMPROVEMENTS—forward, have them everywhere; ours truly is a paradise of a country, let us then be true to it and ourselves. You have much that is good and inviting in Spartanburg; but I suppose your people and your readers go to Columbia sometimes, do they not? Well, allow me to request those who may go there, to call at THE AMERICAN HOTEL, kept by Messrs. Janny and Boatwright. It is one of the neatest and best kept houses I have ever met with. Its situation is very pleasant, the fare and the accommodations are excellent, and its kind-hearted and attentive proprietors will almost make a man believe he is *at home*, during the time he stays with them. Such men deserve patronage, and I hope you will help them to all you can.

Yours truly, B.

Death of Ex-President Polk.

We copy the following from the Charleston Courier of the 21st inst:

Advices direct from Nashville give authentic intelligence of the death of Ex-President POLK in that city, on Friday evening last, thus confirming the telegraphic despatch which we published on Tuesday morning. His disease was diarrhœa, under which he was laboring while in this city in March last, and which was much aggravated by his visit to New Orleans and finally proved fatal.

Mr. Polk was born at Mecklenburg, N. C. November 2, 1795, and consequently attained his 54th year. He entered public life as a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1823, where he served two years. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body for fourteen years, during four of which he presided over its deliberations, as Speaker, with eminent ability. He was then elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, which station he occupied for two years, and in 1844 he was elected President of the United States. His administration of the affairs of the Government, so recently brought to a close, marked as it was by distinguished success in its measures both of domestic and foreign policy, will be regarded as one of the most striking and brilliant in the annals of the Republic. His transition from the pinnacle of earthly honor to the lowly tenement of the dead, has been sudden and unexpected, and his friends and his countrymen might well have anticipated for him many years enjoyment of the distinguished honors he had so fairly earned in the service of his country.

The Spartanburg District Temperance Association will hold its annual meeting at Spartanburg Court House, on the 4th Wednesday in July next. It is earnestly requested that the Presidents of the different local Societies and the W. P. of the Spartan Division of the Sons of Temperance, do, as early as practicable, convene their respective societies and division, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the same.

The members of the different Temperance Societies and Divisions of the Sons of Temperance generally, in this and the adjoining Districts are respectfully and cordially invited to attend. Dr. A. G. Campbell, J. W. Tucker, O. E. Edwards, Hiram Mitchell, Z. D. Cottrell, James Farrow, J. V. Trimmier, A. H. Kirby, T. J. Elford, Dr. J. J. Boyd, and D. C. Judd, will constitute a committee to make all necessary arrangement, for the occasion.

JOHN STROBLE, JR., P. D. T. A.

A very respectable man, by the name of McDowell, a native of South Carolina, was unfortunately drowned at the Sauve crevasse, above New Orleans, on Wednesday night.

☞ We are happy to say that almost universal health prevails in our Town—not a single case of fever that we can hear of.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Administration and Mr. Calhoun.

A year ago, the people of the South were called upon, urged and entreated, in the name of the great question which involves their interest and their safety, to forget their party affinities, and unite in the support of that candidate for the Presidency who was one of themselves; whom they could trust in as a devoted friend; whose interests and feelings were all identified with theirs; who, let him come short as he might of their standard on other and inferior questions, was sure to be right on the great issue involving the independence and equality in the Union of the Southern States. It was this appeal which elected Genl. Taylor to the Presidency—an appeal which ought never to have been made without better assurances, and the bitter consequences of which are now to fall equally upon those who yielded to it, and those who raised their unavailing voices against trusting to implied pledges, where explicit ones were refused.

From the time of the election until now, the history of the President's opinions has been a blank. Apparently, indeed, the only moments when he ever indulged in political opinions were those curious fits of inspiration commemorated by his letters to Capt. Alison; and either the fine frenzy has never revisited him since the election was settled, or his communications with that mysterious relative have been made under an impenetrable veil of secrecy. If Captain Alison has received any more letters from his distinguished correspondent, the public are not the wiser for it. The inaugural itself was a blank, save in that one pledge against party proscription which has been so systematically and shamelessly violated from the moment it was given.

For passing popularity, Gen. Taylor had been fortunate in being the first in the order of time, to win a fresh and brilliant military fame. For enduring reputation, he was fortunate, in that his victories were indecisive in character, meagre in results, and humble in the display of military skill, compared with those which followed under other leaders. The tide of his military popularity lasted just long enough to carry him into the Presidency; and that greater tide of fame, crowned with the honors of other and more illustrious chieftains, came to swallow up its predecessor, just at the moment that the people of the United States had submitted to the conviction that, excepting his claims and merits as a soldier, Gen. Taylor had not a solitary title to distinction, nor a solitary quality redeeming him from the common herd of men. By common consent, he seems to have dropped out of remembrance—his enemies not caring to treat him as game worth the expenditure of power and shot, and his friends wisely judging, that the respectability of their chief could only be secured, like that of the Grand Lama, by keeping him in darkness, and surrounding him with silence. Save by here and there an individual, with whom sycophancy was a blind passion, and blabbing an uncontrollable disease, Gen. Taylor has scarcely been mentioned by his friends since his induction into office. The Presidency itself has seemed as much a blank, as the political opinions of the incumbent. It has been asserted indeed, that he has been allowed a vote in the Cabinet; but as no effects could ever be traced such an influence, the statement is in great need of confirmation.

But if the people of the South were left to conjecture whether they had elected a man or a shadow to the Presidency, they were allowed no such privilege of doubt as to the character of the *Administration* they had placed in power. It was not only Whig in the closest party sense, to the exclusion of all that large body of men who had supported Gen. Taylor from personal preference, and to secure whose support, the Whigs had deserted their old and faithful leader for a new man; but it became very soon manifest, that the only strong and active spirits in the Cabinet—the men who constituted its soul—if soul it had, and who were to give character and direction to the Executive, were two Northern men, who stood, by their own public and repeated avowals, on the very verge of downright abolitionism. This is truly a charming result of electing a man to the Presidency merely because he was a slave holder!

We have been in no haste to draw these conclusions in reference to the present administration, and have desired that they should plainly show their hands before we undertook to characterise their game. Perhaps, too, it would hardly have been fair to take the indications of the National Intelligencer and the National Whig as revelations of the opinions or designs of those in power. These papers were understood not to be faxonites, and neither of them destined to fill the office of Court Journal. A new paper was to be established, fresh and green, like the President's political studies, which, having no back files with which it could be traped, no past character to maintain, no pledges to make good, thus offered itself a simple mass of dough, to be fashioned in whatever shape the wisdom and stupidity of the Administration might fancy. This paper has been established. It is understood to be the organ, and is called "The Republic."

On the third day of its existence, and the first of its disclosures, in an article entitled "*Atlantic and Pacific Railroad*," this authorative and chosen representative of the Taylor Administration, makes the following comment upon Mr. Calhoun's recently published letter declining to attend the Memphis Convention:

"To the committee making the preparations for this convention, Mr. Calhoun has addressed a letter, which we copy below as a part of the history of the times. We cannot, however, permit it to appear without expressing our deep and sincere regret that this gentleman should lose no occasion, however inappropriate, to throw out suggestions conceived in a spirit of hostile to the perpetuity of the Union."

No one can read this paragraph, without seeing by its own light, as it were, that the *Republic* must, in the nature of things, be, what it is affirmed to be, the faithful exponent of the Administration. This extract bears all their characteristic, and sanctimonious, pretensions to moderation and patriotism; their malice, using calomy as its natural language, and their enormous incapacity to understand the transparency of their own crooked proceeding. If the *Republic* had felt any "deep and sincere regret" at an occassion for assailing Mr. Calhoun, why did it go out of its way to pick up, from the gutter of party slander, an imputation, for which his recent letter affords no pretext. It looks rather like excessive eagerness to make occasion for declaring the spirit and designs of the Administration to be all hostile to the South, "deep and sincere regret" for the necessity of casting reproach upon one of its great statesmen, and consistent defenders.

But the letter itself leaves no room to doubt, and no excuse for misrepresenting, the broad and patriotic spirit with which the writer had considered the subject of a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. It should be made, he says, with no reference to sectional advantages, but for the good of the whole country; and it is only because we are threatened by the North with forcible exclusion from all share in our Pacific territory, and that they demand to make its acquisition not only a means of mere sectional aggrandizement, but also an occasion for insulting and degrading the Southern States through the legislation of Congress—it is for these reasons that