

arensals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the Legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rule of the House without being put to vote.

The votes in favor of all these measures were confined to the members from the Northern States.

True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment, connected with the subject of this address, including those that are consummated and those still in progress. They are numerous, great and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital of all interests and institutions of the South. Indeed it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, stipulation, or guaranty of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered perfectly nugatory in all but two States. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, and in emancipation, and that at no distant day. But be that as it may, it hardly admits of a doubt that, if the aggressions already commenced in the House, and now in progress, should be consummated, such in the end would certainly be the consequence.

Little, in truth, would be left to be done after we have been excluded from all the Territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is abolished in this District, and in the numerous places dispersed all over the South, where Congress has the exclusive right of legislation, and after the other measures proposed are consummated. Every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition at pleasure in the States themselves. This District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of our Northern assailants, free; unless there should be some positive enactments to prevent it.

Under such a state of things the probability is, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to abolish slavery. The depressing effects of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope they would create in the black of a speedy emancipation, would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the much longer continuance of the existing relations between the two. But be that as it may, it is certain, if emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final act in the States would not long be delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our

be sinful, and the residue, with considerable exceptions, believe it to be wrong. Such being the case, it would indicate a very superficial knowledge of human nature, to think that, after aiming at abolition, systematically, for so many years, and pursuing it with such unscrupulous disregard of Law and Constitution, that the fanatics who have led the way, and forced the great body of the North to follow them, would, when the finishing stroke only remained to be given, voluntarily suspend it, or permit any constitutional scruples or considerations of justice to arrest it. To these may be added an aggression, though not yet commenced, long meditated and threatened; to prohibit what the abolitionists call the internal trade, meaning thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected: Their object would seem to be to render them worthless by crowding them together where they are, and thus hasten the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the meantime to arrest the whole.

The question then is, will the measures of aggression proposed in the House be adopted? They may not, and probably will not be this session. But when we take into consideration, that there is a majority now in favor of one of them, and a strong minority in favor of the other, as far as the sense of the House has been taken; that there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the next Congress of the vote in favor of them, and that it will be largely increased in the next succeeding Congress, under the census to be taken next year, it amounts almost to a certainty, that they will be adopted, unless some decisive measure is taken in advance to prevent it.

But, if even these conclusions should prove erroneous—if fanaticism and love of power should, contrary to their nature, for once respect constitutional barriers, or if the calculations of policy should retard the adoption of these measures, or even defeat them altogether, there would still be left one certain way to accomplish their object, if the determination avowed by the North to monopolize all the Territories to the exclusion of the South, should be carried into effect. That of itself would, at no distant day, add to the North a sufficient number of States to give her three-fourths of the whole; when, under the color of an amendment to the Constitution, she would emancipate our slaves, however opposed it be might to its true intent.

Thus, under every aspect, the result is certain, if aggression be not promptly and decidedly met. How it is to be met, it is for you to decide.

Such then being the case, it would be to insult you to suppose that you could hesitate, to destroy the existing relation between the free and servile races at the South, would lead to consequences unparalleled in history. They cannot be separated, and cannot live together in peace or harmony, or to their mutual advantage, except in their present relation. Under any other, wretchedness, and misery, and desolation would overpread the whole South. The example of the British West Indies, as blighting as emancipation has proved to them, furnishes a very faint picture of the calamities it would bring on the South. The circumstances under which it would take place with us would be entirely different from those which took place with

them, and calculated to lead to far more disastrous results. There the Government of the parent country emancipated slaves in her colonial possessions—a Government rich and powerful, and actuated by views of policy, (mistaken as they turned out to be,) rather than fanaticism: It was, besides, disposed to act justly towards the owners, even in the act of emancipating their slaves, and to protect and foster them afterwards. It accordingly appropriated nearly \$100,000,000 as a compensation to them for their losses under the act, which sum, although it turned out to be far short of the amount, was thought at the time to be liberal. Since the emancipation, it has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a number of magistrates, and constables, and other civil officers, to keep order in the towns and plantations, and enforce respect to their former owners. To a considerable extent, these have served as a substitute for the police formerly kept on the plantations by the owners and their overseers, and to preserve the social and political superiority of the white race. But notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race. Very different would be the circumstances under which emancipation would take place with us. If it should be effected, it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the Confederacy against the resistance and struggle of the Southern.

It can then only be effected by the protraction of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feeling of hostility between them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians and patrons, and centre, accordingly, all their sympathy in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate and to favor them, instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken—to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners; by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the Federal Government. We see the first step towards it in the bill already alluded to—to vest the free blacks and slaves with the right to vote on the question of emancipation in this District. But when once raised to an equality, they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them holding the white race at the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and profligate whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has ever yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape, should emancipation take place, (which it certainly will if not prevented,) but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country, to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery and wretchedness.

With such a prospect before us, the greatest attention of a people is presented for your consideration. What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is, to give you our opinion.

We then are of the opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing may be, is to be united among yourselves, on this great and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it has brought the South, the Union, and our system of Government, to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, we have made it subordinate, not only to mere questions of policy, but to the preservation of party ties and ensuring of party success. As high as we hold a due respect for these, we hold them subordinate to that and other questions involving your safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, and to a calculation of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures, and the adoption of a course of policy, that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights, involving your all—your property, prosperity, equality, liberty, and safety.

As the assailed, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, would be responsible for consequences. Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you to be united, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present.

We hope, if you should unite with any thing like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep seated and dangerous disease; but if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt.

(Signed) OF VIRGINIA.—J. M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, T. Atkinson, Tho. H. Bayly, R. L. T. Beale, H. Bedinger, T. S. Booneck, R. K. Meade, R. A. Thompson, W. G. Brown.

OF N. CAROLINA.—J. R. J. Daniel, A. W. Venable.

OF S. CAROLINA.—A. P. Butler, J. C. Calhoun, A. Burr, I. E. Holmes, R. B. Rhet, R. F. Simpson, D. Wallace.

OF GEORGIA.—H. V. Johnson, A. Iverson, H. A. Hartson.

OF FLORIDA.—David L. Yulee.

OF LOUISIANA.—S. U. Downs, J. H. Harman, E. La Sere, I. E. Morse.

OF TEXAS.—T. Pillsbury, D. S. Kaufman.

OF ARKANSAS.—S. Borland, J. K. Sebastian, R. W. Johnson.

OF TENNESSEE.—H. L. Terney, F. P. Stanton.

OF MISSOURI.—D. R. Atchison.

OF ALABAMA.—W. R. King, B. Fitzpatrick, J. Gayle, F. W. Bowden, S. W. Harris, S. W. Inge.

OF MISSISSIPPI.—Jef. Davis, H. S. Foote, P. W. Tompkins, A. G. Brown, J. Thompson, W. S. Featherston.



**The Advertiser.**  
EDGEFIELD C. H.  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1849.

**The Address.**  
We publish in this number the Address of the Southern Delegates to their constituents.—The importance of the subject, and the ability with which it is treated, will claim from our readers the most lively interest.

**District Meeting.**  
Will "old Edgefield" be behind her sister Districts in responding to the Address of our Southern Delegates in Congress? Fairfield, Sumpter, Richland, Newberry and Abbeville, are already moving. Let our citizens not be the last to show their determination to sustain our Southern Members in their resistance to aggression. Let us have a meeting without further delay. And let our friends from the country come up in numbers. There will be a public meeting in the Court House, on Monday the 10th inst.

¶ We tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. D. WALLACE, and the Hon. A. BURR, for pamphlet copies of the Southern Address.

¶ We inform our correspondent at "Higgins Ferry," that we have examined into the subject of his complaint, and have reasons to believe, that, in future, the mails to his section will be better regulated.

¶ We must repeat for the information of correspondents, what we have before insisted on as a matter of some consequence to us at least, that all communications and all letters sent to the Office of the Advertiser must be post paid!

**Artesian Well.**  
From a letter to the Mayor of Charleston, we learn that the Artesian Well is rapidly advancing; and that the Auger has attained to the depth of 500 feet 9 inches. Temperature at that depth 73½°.

**Herrera's Message.**  
The message of the Mexican President at the opening of the Congress of the 1st of January, has reached us through the papers. It is short, sensible, and free from the usual bombast of Mexican state papers. It recommends to one measure—a National Bank, for the purpose of aiding the financial operations of the Government. Under the moderate rule of Herrera, hopes of quiet and prosperity may be indulged for our sister Republic.

Two important inquiries arise to engage at present the most serious attention of all subordinated and reflecting men at the South. The first is, are we in the South threatened by any real danger? Secondly, if dangers beset us, what are the measures to be adopted, in order to avert them? All thinking men who love their country, must feel a deep interest in the investigation of these two points of inquiry.

First, then, do dangers actually impend over us? We would not be regarded as an alarmist. There is nothing we more deprecate than unnecessary excitement; but in the calm deliberations of judgment, we solemnly believe a crisis is at hand, fraught with serious danger to Southern liberty. Need we inform our readers of the grounds on which we base this conclusion? Need we remind them of the systematic and obstinate attempts of Northern abolition fanatics, within the last fifteen or twenty years, to assail and break down the institution of slavery? Need we tell them how "aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment, encroachment," till a regard for our peace and safety actually demands resistance to this aggressive spirit of abolitionism? On these things we need not dwell; for we are sure, these are facts well known to all who have taken an interest in the political affairs of the country.

But if any should still doubt of their truth let them recur to the able and dignified address of our Southern Delegates in Congress. There they will find the whole subject dissected and laid bare. They will there discover, in the manly recital of the repented aggressions of abolition fanaticism, what is in truth the settled policy of the Abolitionists. There they will find, that for the last fifteen years, "societies and Newspapers at the North have been everywhere established, debating clubs opened, lectures employed, pamphlets and other publications, pictures and petitions to Congress, regardless of truth and decency, have been resorted to, to excite hatred against slavery; while the circulation of incendiary publications in the South, the agitation of the subject of abolition in Congress, and the employment of emissaries, have been relied on to excite discontent among the slaves." They will see, also, that abolition fanaticism, instead of subsiding, is actually increasing in violence and madness; that "although Congress has been in session but little more than one month, a greater number of measures of an aggressive character have been introduced, and they more aggravated and dangerous, than have been for years before" of which class, may be considered the insulting Resolutions offered and largely supported, to repeal all acts recognizing slavery in the District of Columbia; the Resolutions to prohibit the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California; and other rabid and insulting propositions seriously argued by Northern members of Congress.

After duly estimating all these things, can there be any doubt, that it is the settled determination of the North, to check, and if possible, to exterminate the institution of slavery? To doubt on this matter is to fight against one's own belief! We cannot now shut out from our eyes the fact, that this fixed determination, is gone beyond the mere judgment of the mind,

and is fast working itself into outward action. At this or the next session of Congress, the dreadful reality of an actual invasion of our rights, may burst with astonishment upon our minds! There is but one place in the world to avoid the catastrophe: it is to place ourselves in a position to meet it with manly resistance!

Truly, then, in the language of the Report, the "grave and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of our people, is presented for their consideration,"—viz:—what is to be done in order to meet the crisis, and to avert the dangers that await us? This is a question to elicit the earnest study of all the practical and thinking heads in our midst!

It is our conviction, that perfect unanimity among our Southern Delegates in Congress, would have brought the difficulty to a quiet and peaceable adjustment; but, for reasons satisfactory, doubtless, to themselves, a large number of Southern members have failed to cooperate in the Southern movement, which, by weakening the probabilities of union among the Southern people themselves, has encouraged the North to sustain her aggressive attitude, without as yet yielding an inch of ground to Southern rights. For this moral and political defection in an hour of so great peril to their section of country, we leave these over-cautions and temporizing politicians to the stings of conscience, and to the just rebukes of an indignant constituency. We cannot, however, pass by this part of the subject, without raising our feeble pen of praise and gratitude, in honor to those noble sentinels of liberty, who, regardless of party, and in full view of the dreaded power of the North, have clung faithfully to the pillars of the Temple of Southern rights, and given warning to their constituents of the approaching danger. May a grateful people reward them for their generous independence and patriotism!

In the failure, then, of Southern Delegates in Congress to bring the North to a pause in its aggressive encroachments on Southern rights and institutions, the people of the South must fall back on themselves for means and measures of defence. The only alternative before them is submission or resistance. We will not so grossly insult their acknowledged bravery and independence as to suppose for a moment they will submit to these wanton infringements of their rights. We cannot believe, that for want of energy and spirit, they will allow to be wrested from them without a serious struggle, that Territory, which was acquired in part by the services and lives of their own sons, who "stood among the foremost in the rank of battle, and were swept down by the fire of the enemy." No! The spirit of the sons lived, we believe, before them in the bosom of the fathers; and that ardor and zeal, which led the former to victory and death in a foreign land, will prompt the latter to shed their blood, if necessary, in defence of their domestic altars and their household Gods. Of this, we have no doubt!

Our people, then, we solemnly trust, are ready to act. How can it be otherwise? Can it be thought, they hold peace and quiet in such a manner, as to permit the encroachments on property, liberty, and all their political rights? No! we are ready to respond for them—they will have liberty, or they will have death!

All now wanting is the course of action to be pursued. We feel our inability to indicate that course. Our feeble individual powers would succumb under the greatness of the task. To meet the crisis with decisive success, requires all the strength of wisdom in council. It is an emergency which demands profound thought—prompt and energetic action. Let the heads of our fellow citizens, then, be brought together. Let the old in counsel and the young in action harmonize. Let them think and act worthy of the occasion. But whatever they do let them do it with all their might, and let them be ready to act at once whenever the occasion calls!

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**  
Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in this place.

"We had a fine time in Camden, and perhaps more good has been done there than by any Temperance meeting ever yet held in this place. So elated are the Brothers, that I have received two letters by the last mail, both of them so full of joy at their success that they are eager to let me hear of it.

They had 90 initiated members when I left, over one hundred elected, and not the first violation of the pledge in their Division. They have received more than a dozen new propositions since I left, among them Col. —, who leads the District, with a host of young men, noble and generous, who once indulged, but are now within our fold. One of the Brothers says, God only knows when the present move will stop, but he thinks, in a very short time, that the whole community will be within the fold and that the Rum Sellers will become Sons of Temperance, or leave Camden. The Order is progressing finely, Twenty Divisions, are now at work in the State, and four applications in hand waiting to be organized.

Sumpter Division, No. 12, has 160 initiated members, and over 200 including those elected—they say that they will have over 400 at the end of the present year. People's Division, No. 5, is now initiating from 10 to 12 a night. I think this year will more than treble the Divisions and numbers of members in the State; and as for Georgia and Alabama, they are perfectly crazy on the subject. Georgia has over 150 Divisions, and Alabama 226 Divisions, both started with our State.

Our own Division is taking a new start and we elect some every night, and will now commence initiating in good earnest. I hope to hear of public meetings by Washington Division, No. 7, and that a new impetus will be given to the Order in Edgefield.

Yours, in L. P. & F.  
Waterre, No. 9, at Camden, are making arrangements to build a Hall, worth \$2,500.

Sons of Temperance in Edgefield, see what is doing in other parts of our State, and let it reanimate you and fire you with fresh zeal in our good cause. Let us see you, one and all, back in our Division Room. Let us be as a band of Brothers joined in an indissoluble league to wage

eternal war against intemperance. Let the watch word be ever, up and onward, let not an inch of ground be yielded. Be firm, be consistent. Prefer not the assemblies of riotous men, to the orderly meetings of your brethren, nor the dissipation of the billiard saloons, to the Hall where stands your altar and floats your banner with its inscriptions of Purity, Fidelity and Love. Rally once more under your standard and forfeit not your pledge of Fidelity to our cause, by giving countenance to its enemies. Let not the few who have borne the heat and burden of the day, faint for want of help, but resume your armor and your courage, and come up to the help of your brethren against the mighty. It is the cause of Benevolence, of humanity, of truth and under the blessing of a good Providence is destined finally to triumph.

From the Charleston Mercury.  
WASHINGTON, February 6,  
MR. BUTLER presented the following Resolutions, which were passed by both Houses of the Legislature of South Carolina at its late session, and transmitted by Gov. SEABROOK.

**Resolved unanimously;** That the time for discussion, by the slaveholding States, as to their exclusion from the territory recently acquired from Mexico, has passed, and that this General Assembly, representing the feelings of the State of South Carolina, is prepared to co-operate with her sister States in resisting the application of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso to such territory, at any and every hazard.

**Resolved unanimously;** That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report to the Governors of each of the States of this Union, and to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The Panama Bill was then made the subject of some discussion.

In the House.—The Naval Appropriation Bill as it came from the Committee of the Whole passed, except the amendment abolishing the spirit ration, which was defeated.

The following are the remarks of Mr. BUTLER, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, on presenting, in the Senate of the United States, the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Butler felt bound, in presenting these resolutions, to say that they were not the transient result of popular excitement, but of the deliberate, permanent conviction of the Legislature of a sovereign State, expressing the sentiments and determination of the people thereof. South Carolina was not alone in this. Virginia too had spoken, in language not to be misunderstood, and South Carolina would stand by and sustain her.

Mr. B. said she never would consent to crouch and become "the ass between burtheners," in connection with this subject. If the North persisted in carrying measures to extremities, it would be a criminal usurpation with the known tone of the South for the Union. Submission, under such circumstances, would be reducing the South from an equality, and degrading her in the Union, to which South Carolina would never consent. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

From the N. O. Picayune, 1st inst.  
FROM MEXICO.

The brig Irwin, Capt. Robinson, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 20th ult. By her we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 13th, and from Jalapa to the 14th, a few days later than our previous advices.

General La Vega arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th inst, on his way to Tampico.

Gen. Alvarez, the notorious commander of the Pintos, having been accused of favoring the insurgents of Tamascaltepec, indignantly denies it in a communication to the Government.

Gen. Lombardini has been appointed Commandante General of the State of Puebla.

The State of Chihuahua is overrun with Comanches, and the inhabitants are petitioning the Central Government to protect them.

A consular vessel with over \$600,000 in specie arrived in the city of Mexico about the 30th ult. from Guanajuato.

The Minister of Finance has been called upon by the Chamber of Deputies to lay before them his contracts, with the house of Burgess and Devins, for advances upon dues at custom houses. He attended their session on the 11th inst. for the purpose, but was not heard, their attention being occupied with some other grave subject.

The diligence which left the capital for Puebla on the 11th was robbed before it had passed the Garita.

### Facts and Incidents.

**The Abolitionists and Mr. Calhoun.**—There was three days' session in Faneuil Hall, Boston, last week of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips school of abolitionists. They reiterated the stereotype declaration that "the time has come when the Union should be dissolved," but capped the climax by the following compliment to Mr. Calhoun:

"Resolved, That in openly and unequivocally advocating slavery as a just, beneficial and democratic institution, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina is to be commended for his frankness and directness; that for his earnestness, consistency, integrity and self-sacrifice, in defending and seeking to extend and perpetuate what he thus professes to regard as superlatively excellent, he is equally to be commended."

**Feminine Occupation.**—The town clerks of Massachusetts in making out the census, find great difficulty in ascertaining the occupation of unmarried girls and boys, as required by law, and one of them writes to the Secretary thus:

"My vocabulary is not extensive enough to express in a single word the occupation of unmarried young ladies. Can't do better than set it down—preparation for Matrimony!"

**Gen. Wallace.**—We understand that Gen. Wallace, the Representative in Congress from the Pinckney District, in conformity with a determination expressed some time since, recently forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, his resignation as Major General of the Fifth Military District. Gov. Seabrook, however, for reasons connected with the efficiency of our Militia System, declined the acceptance of the resignation, and Gen. W. we are happy to learn, has very properly acquiesced in the Governor's wishes, and has withdrawn it.—Mercury.

**CHARGES AND PANAMA.**—Ch. in Charges, says the Baltimore Sun, should be pronounced as in champion; the *ag* as in rag; and the *es*, as in trees, only shorter. Attach the *g* to the first syllable. Charges.

Panama should be accented on the last syllable, which is pronounced exactly like *Ma*, when used as a substitute for mother. Attach the *a* to the first syllable. *Pan* is pronounced like the English word *pan*, *Pan-a-mah*. So says (and correctly) the N. Y. True Sun.

**GOV. CRITTENDEN AND THE CABINET.** The New-York Tribune, of Saturday, says:

"Private advices from Kentucky concur in the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will feel constrained by the strong appeal made to him from many quarters to resign his present position, with nearly his whole four years term unexpired, and accept a position, in General Taylor's Cabinet. It is understood that he prefers the lowest place in rank to the highest."

Gov. King of Missouri, in his inaugural Message, denies the right of the General Government to exclude slavery from the new territories, but expresses a willingness to abide by the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri State Gazette relates to State affairs.

**Death of an Editor.**—Thomas Turner, esq. editor of the Frederick (Md.) Herald, died in that city on the 31st ultimo.

The nomination of J. W. Sparks LL. D. to the Presidency of Harvard College, was unanimously confirmed on Thursday by the Board of Overseers. President Everett was elected a Member of the Board of Overseers, in the place of John Quincy Adams.

Governor Drew, of Arkansas, has formally resigned, and the duties of the executive will be discharged by the Hon. R. C. Byrd, President of the Senate, until the people can choose a Governor.

Gen. Shields was shot through the breast at Cerro Gordo, and reported "mortally wounded," yet recovered, and now occupies the place of Judge Brees in the United States Senate. This has given rise to the following good thing by a Sucker wag:

Some men have "lost their heads" and lived; But stanger far than these, The shot that passed through Shields's breast, Instead of him, killed Brees.

The Courier of the St. Louis, says: "The Richmond *Flag* came to us yesterday; clad in the habiliments of mourning, in token of respect to the memory of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., who expired at his residence in that city on Friday night last, after a long and painful illness."

**A Wise Governor.**—Gov. Edwards of Missouri, recommends the passage of a law, to make the consent of a wife necessary to legalize an endorsement.

The Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday last voted, 18 to 10 against extending the right of suffrage to all persons without regard to complexion.

**Gov. Dorr.**—The bill to restore Gov. Dorr to the enjoyment of his civil rights, was lost in the Rhode Island House of Representatives on the 31st ult. by the casting vote of the Speaker.

**A Lump of Gold in Brooklyn.**—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser states that a gentleman of that city had a piece of Virgin Gold presented to him a few days since, which he would not sell for \$5,000. This is what we call a very handsome New Year's present. So does Mrs. Gold and the nurse.

If equal quantities of laudanum, tincture of rhubarb and tincture of camphor are mixed together, and eighteen drops mixed with water be taken every two hours, it is said to be the best antidote to cholera discovered.

**Domestic Bliss.**—Paterfamilias, "I cannot conceive, my love, what is the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning."

**Pet Child.**—"Oh no! Papa dear! don't think it wants cleaning, because Baby and I had it washing in the basin for ever so long this morning!"

**Mr. Clay's Election.**—The vote in the Kentucky Legislature, on the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate, stood as follows—Clay 92, Col. R. M. Johnson 45.

Comprehend not few things in many words, but many things in few words.