## From the Charleston Courier. Congressional Proceedings.

WASAINGTON, March 14. The President nominated Messrs. Evans of Maine, Payne, of N. C., and Gales B. Smith, of Indiana, as Commissioners under the Mexican Treaty. The selection is excellent in every point of view. The same objection has been raised against the nomination of Mr. Smith that was raised against Mr. Sevier to a new office. The office of Commissioner to mark the boundary line, to which Col. Sevier was nominated, was created during the term for which he was elected. The constitutional inhibition was plain in his case, for his term of service for which he was elected had not expired. The inhibition operates upon two thirds of the Senate; but not upon the one third whose terms expire every two years. It does not apply to the Representatives whose terms of service expired with the late Congress, and it does not, therefire, apply to Mr. Smith. This, at least has been the construction of the Constitutional clause, on this subject, for the last thirty years, by every administration.

Another list of nominations was sent into the Senate, to-day. Some of the offices about to become vacant have been filled by re-nominations of the same incumbents, though Democrats. This shows that there is to be no proscription in the usual sense of that term.

Very few removals are to be made at present-none in the Diplomatic Service; and very few men in the departments here. About the first of July, there may be a general movement, at home and abroad, for the purpose of elevating the

Mr. Ewing, as Secretary of the Home. Department, will have great patronage. He brings under his appointing power the bureaus of Patents, Lands and Indians. He considers all officers now employed in those bureaus as acting by courtesy; but at some time those offices will be declared vacant, and the Secretary will proceed to fill them by original appointments, or reappointments.

The discussion of Judge Shields' case was continued to-day. Mr. Calhonn strongly expressed his opinion that Gen. Shields was not a Senator and could not he a Senator at any time, under his late election; because, on the 4th of March, when his term of service commenced, he was ineligible. The election was void, in

bis opiniou. This was evidently the opinion of the majority of the Senate. But, still, much debate was kept up on the subject. Gen. Shields, at his desk, wrote a line, and handed it to the Vice President. It was his resignation of his seat. From the beginning he did not intend, he says, to oppose the report or question it, but go back to his constituents. To relieve the Senate from a tedious discussion, he tendered his resignation. This was read, and Mr. Hale moved that the Vice President inform the Governor of the State of Illinois of the vacaucy. The question now arose, whether

> [ heported for the Bultimore American.] March 20.

dram on the subject, again, till to morrow.

Mr. Foote, providing for the printing of and, as long as the session lasts, are kill- worthy, is sure to render the author of such of the Supreme Court in the cases of less, however for them to attempt to conless, however for them to attempt to conless, however for them to attempt to conligh-minded men. There is something to be his family to Ohio. Whilst there, he "Norris vs. the City of Boston" and "Smith trol nominations. Gen. Taylor is not "to vs. Turner," annulling certain laws of be headed." New York and Massachusetts, and in regard to emigrant passengers, came up in

Mr. Benton opposed the resolution on the ground that this was exclusively an executive and not a legislative session of the Senate, and that by the rules such a resolution was in the nature of a bill, which required three several readings on three several days unless otherwise ordered by the unanimous voice of Senate.

Mr. Webster said that a resolution had been adopted a month ago, to print the usual number for the use of the Senate, and he concurred fully with the Senator from Mississippi as to the necessity of printing the extra number, if this can be properly done within the rules of the Senate. The important constitutional question upon which the Judges had decided, rendered their decision interesting to the people of the whole Union. The Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, as ordinarily published reach but few of the profession, and scarcely any of the people.

Mr. Seward said that in to the port of New York the great tide of emigration was chiefly poured, and the frauds practiced upon emigrants had become intolerable. By the recent decision, the whole system adopted by the Senate had been subverted, and emigrants were now frequently left in a state of great destitution. The Legislature of that State was now in session, and desired to know what can be done to remedy the evil, that they may nct before their adjournment. He was in favor of the resolution, because it would enable him to transmit, at an early day, important information to the Legislature, though he concurred mainly in the views of the Senator from Missouri as to the policy which should be pursued in regard

Mr. Foote was perfectly aware that there had been enormous expenditures such sacrifices have passed, and mothers from the contingent fund; but for this, he for one was not responsible. He was perfeetly willing that any one who was, should take such portion of this remark to himself. if he considered it applicable. It might be the taste of some to expend this fund in reconnoissances, maps, &c., while others might think it more for the interests of the country to disseminate important legal

to the Contingent Fund.

Mr. Badger also, for reasons which he stated, deemed the adoption of the resolution improtant, and that five thousand would not be a sufficient number. He argued that the objections of the Senator from Missouri were not well-founded, contending that if was perfectly competent for the Senate to determine the question at the present called session, as the passage of the resolution did net require either the assent of the other House or the

signature of the President. As to the other objection, that the rules require that the resolution shall be read three times on three several days, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate, if such was the proper construction, it had not hitherto been enforced. This resolution in print an extra number, he conceived, did come more strictly within this rule than did a resolution to print the usual number. He had no recollection of but a single instance in which three several readings had been required of a resolution affecting the conlingent fund, and was a resolution providing a Register for the Senate, which, at the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, had been three times read, before its passage. He suggested an amendment of the resolution, so as to provide for the printing of ten thousand, instead of five thousand copies, which was accepted by

Mr. Prote as a modification.
Mr. Californ thought that five thousand copies would be ample, but finally withdrew his opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Berrien opposed the resolution, though not for the reasons stated by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.)-He did not think is necessary for the information of the Legislature of Naw York, who must already be apprised of the decision. Nor did he think it proper, in this, manner, for the Senate of the United States to take apparently an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to the people of the United States.

Mr Dickinson said the object to be attained-the general dissemulnation of the information contained, was of so much greater importance than the mere quesion of expense involved, that he hoped there would be no opposition to the resblution.

Mr. Badger deined that the adoption of the resolution would be considered as an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the people of the United States. The people had no power to reverse that decision, and any attempt to do so would be revolutionary or disorganizing, to which he would never give his approbation.

After some further debate, by Messrs oote, Berrien, Builer, and Hunter, the resolution, as modified, was adopted by yeas and nays-22 to 17.

Mr. Foute submitted a resolution, which lies over under the rules, authorising the delivery of 500 copies of the geological report of David Dale Owen, already printed for the use of the Senate, to the commissioner of the general land office, for the use of that bureau, and directing the printing of 2000 additional copies for the use of the Senate.

Correspondance of the Baltimore Sun. MARCH, 20.

I am sorry to learn that Mrs. and Colonel Bliss have both been indisposed, and that the inmates of the white house, gennerally, have not enjoyed very good The basement story is so damp

P. S. The Seuate did not go into Ex-

ecutive session, consequently the tiger hunt

in regard to the Mexican protocal did not

RETURNING FROM THE WARS .- The

N. Y. Journal of Commerce relates the

following incident. It forms a striking

In conversation with a friend of the

legal profession a few days since, we

heard an anecdote related which was one

of the most forcible lessons on the general

subject of war with which we have ever

the wars and left them to wait for his

ious one, and the night of their lonesome-

darker. They trembled at every sound of

joy, and turned pale at every roar of can-

non, less it might herald some new victory

and consequent mourning. Month after

month passed by with more of actual suf-

fering to those old hearts than many war

with anxiety the papers every day, and

took a terrible interest in the extras which

other bought with avidity, and read with

exclamations of joy. Worn out with pain-

ful expectation the old man died, and the

mother waited now alone the return of

We have always believed the boasted

fortitude of Roman mothers to have been

fabulous. It was at least unnatural that

any woman should rejoice in the unnoticed

fall of her nameless son, and comfort her-

self with the thought that he died for his

country. If they were so callous, or shall

we say so patriotic, and were ready to see

their sons brought home dead on their

shields, or to hear that they were left to

slumber on the fields where they have

perished, we can only say that the days of

This mother waited long, and had the

mournful joy of receiving at length the bat-

tered and useless body of her son, with but

a remnant of life in it, and what glory he,

unknown among his thousands comrades,

brought back from Mexico. Tending him

with careful affection for the few weeks

that he survived, she at length gave him

up to God, after he had sacrificed himself

ou the alter of his country. She is now

alone, and her loneliness, her long days

and sorrowful nights must preach power-

ful sermons to men who know her history

At a recent meeting of the Medical So-

ciery of Montgomry. (Ala..) Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, of Charleston, was elected an

against the unrighteousness of war.

honorary member,

are more womanly now.

her son, or the news of his fall.

commentary upon the glory of war:

New York friends!



## The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849. The Senate adjourned on Friday last

We are requested to state that a general attendance of the members of Butter Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. is particularly requested on Monday evening 2d of April, as business

The absence of the Editor his week

before the Lodge.

Last week the up country mail did not reach us, till some days after it was due. The papers destined for this office passed on we believe to Augusta, Geo., from which place they were sent back to us. We have enfisfied ourselves that the fault was not at this office. The packages must have been put in affail Bag. which is not opened at this place, by some of the Post Offices above-most likely at Abbeville occurred, or we should not have noticed it.

Severe Storm.

A violent storm of hail and rain passed over our Village on Wednesday afternoon last, doing considerable damage to fences and trees.

"A friend of the Family." We have on our table a weekly paper by the above name published at Savannalt Geo. by EDWARD J. PURSE; "devoted to Literature, Science, the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellow hip, Masonry, &c."

Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

The Editor of this Journal (Dr. DANIEL LEE we mean,) is still at his dirty tricks-abusing Mr. CALHOUN. So. Carolina, and the efforts of the Southern people to defend their institutions and their liberties. It is not worth while for him to try to disguise the matter any longer -his abolition notions will leak out despite all his Yankee caution and coolness. He may not himself be able to perceive it-but it is very certain that no man who is a Southron by birth or in feeling, though he may be the most rabid political partizan, can express himself as he does on the subject of slavery or Southern politics. His language is not the language of Southernborn confidence. He writes as one afraid to that the walls are actually wer, and the express his real opinions. His feelings seem resign a seat which he had not leadly upper stories partake more or less of the to be pent up. His sentiments at disguised to be pendup. His sentiments are disguised in its said that this years free were years at a fact and a sentiments of the surface and the said that the years free were

to the property of the control of th some a ming scarce, \_\_\_\_\_ of his readers. There is something honorable drink." The Mexican protocal will probably in an open advocacy of one's honest senti-Mr. Alchison, President pro tem, in the occupy the Senate for a week, perhaps a ments, be they ultra or heteredox; but a secret Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Slicer. Journ- formight longer. Not that the subject disclosure of infamous dectrines—an avowal of itself is of that absorbing moment, but be- dangerous opinions under timorous innuendoes, The resolution yesterday submitted by cause many Senators have business here, while destitute of all that is noble and praiseadmired in an open adversary; but the secret enemy, who insinuates himself upon a neople in the guise of friendship, is all over the world the subject of contempt. We all know, what the fable of the Wolf in Sheep's clothes, teaches!

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. Epiron :- It is said we attack the Sons of Temperance indiscriminately. It is not so. We have made it a point distinctly to declare our remarks as pointing to those who would force their ultra notions of temperance upon the community by preventing the supply or prosecu-ting the use of wines and liquors. And inasmuch as they justify their high-handed and overbearing exactions upon the ground of the individual and national benefits of their propomet. The son of aged parents went to sed moral reformation, of course we must meet them upon this platform, and review their sysreturn. Their watch was a long and anxtem which boasts of being the hand-maid of religion. The public speakers in behalf of these ness seemed to be continually growing moral reformers have quite a taste for denouncing the dealers in wines and liquors, as being defrauders, swindlers, corrupters, and accesso ries to all abominations. It will be found upon examination that their most rampant and violent advocates for this "fire and sword," as a means have made their fortunes by this very traffick. They seem now to think that the makers bear in all their lives. They read more persecuting, intolerant and inexorable they are, the more they will cover over their own sins, and the more they will appease the wrath of a just and sin avenging God.

Let us assume all their dennaciations against wine traffickers as being defrauders and so on. to be true upon these premises a very legitimate argumentum ad hominem mny be established .-To those then who have in past time been en gaged in this nefarious traffick, and to their children and grand children who regard the proceeds thereof as being "stolen goods," we would submit a few considerations upon the es tablished doctrine of restitution, which result

inevitably from these premises... "This therefore we say and testify that whosoever he be whose conscience shall convince him, that he hath gained any thing by an un-lawful course, if he resolve not to recore it, and die in that resolution, it is impossible he should be sazed. For the confirming which proposition, instead of many, almost infinite unauswerable reasons we will only make use of two, each of them drawn from the impossibility in such a man of performing two duties most necessarily required at every man's hands that professet christianity: the one whereof is prayer; the second repentance. Concerning prayer we will demonstrate that he can neither seriously give God thanks for bestowing upon him those riches which he calls blessings, nor secondly desire God's blessings upon those riches.

For the first, without question, if such an

one shall dare to open his mouth to give God thanks for his riches, it will prove to him a greater sin than the unjust, unlawful gathering of them; as the Psamlist saith, his very prayers shall be turned into sin; for thereby he will entitle the just, righteous God unto his abominable sin. Never any heathen could offer God such an indignity as this, no, not Epicards or Diagorus himself. In the second place how can such an one desire God to bless unto him and to increase those riches so unjustly gotten?
Will he say, Lord, make it appear unto the world by blessing me in these my ungodly

and incivility with God, than by offering to pretend to an unfeigned repentance. It is much like the behaviour of Charles V. unto God. who caused public prayers and processions to be made unto God for the delivery of the Pope in Spain, whom himself at the same time de tained prisoner in his own castle St. Angelo, with a resolution that however those prayers wrought with God to pity his vicar, yet till he had coucluded conditions for his own advaninge with him, he should never be released. Just such another interlude and fantastical pageant must this man, repentance be. He will say, perhaps, Lord I confess I cannot justify those ways and courses whereby I procured my of thy fierce wrath and indignation forever.

courses, that thou likest well of them and that

thou hast been of conspiracy with me in all mine

ungracious projects? We see a man in such a

state cannot seriously pray any kind of prayer

unless he purpose to mock God to his face : so

hat he has defrauded himself of one necessary

means of salvation.

There is nothing wherein a man, who is re-

solved not to part with goods unlawfully gath ered, can deal with more despiteful petulancy

wealth; it may be, to make way for my excess and superfluity, many a poor soul has been forced almost to starve from penury and want; of importance to each member will be brought it may be there are stores of orphans and widows that are importunate upon thee for vengeance against my former unchristion profession; and I acknowledge that for my demerits must be our apology for the want of Editorial. I am hable to be forced to drink the very dregs will there cast myself upon thy mercy and this place, and about one hundred and thirpity which yet if I can not purchase without the loss and restitution of my ill gotten wealth I will rather adventure upon thy fury." practical prayer of these men. Let them therefore take heed how they throw stones, lest they rebound against their own guilty heads; and let them now show a willingness to abide by the principles which they dictate for the government of others, by making a magnanimous restitution of goods accumulated by a means C. H. This is not the first time the thing has which they hesitate not to denounce as fraudu lent and ungodly. And thus free themselves from the burthen and weight of other men's riches, lest they over-load and swell them so unmeasurably, that they shall not be able to press in at that stright gate which would lead hem into those blessings and glorious liabita-

> much sir for my argumentum ad hominem, assu-ming their denunciations to be true, and the responsibility to rest upon those who sell and not upon those who buy to excess.

> tions which Christ hath purchased for them, not with these corruptible things of silver and

gold, but wair his own precious blood." Thus

\*Chillingworth.

FRUITS OF ABOLIFION .- A Northern gentleman who recently visited Kingston, Jamaica, en route to California, thus alludes to the effects of emancipation in a letter published in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser :

"The harbor of Kingston is easy of access, and is a fine harbor. The city, since the emancipation of slavery, is going to ruins; and the island itself is only an expense to the mother country. appears to be but little energy or enterprise going to the Equator for ice as to go to result of the purchase be far more pleasu-Kingston to make money." Another Northern gentleman writes as

follows: "Since slavery has been abolished. Ja-

maica has been slowly deteriorating, until

expert for the former of the new Relative to the Judice of Letters of Relatives to the Triples of the Triples o A FACT WHICH NEEDS NO COMMEN-

TARY .- Jessee Oxendine, a free colored man, who for a long time has resided in Columbia, and had accumulated some property, was about a year ago seized with the idea of going to the free State. could procure no work, all his applications being answered with the remark, that they preferred white labor. His wife was taken ill, and although he offered to pay liberally, no assistance could be prosured in nursing her-the color of her skin forbid it. She died. and Oxendine, stript of his little property. and thoroughly disgusted with his white friends and sympathyzers, determined to return, although warned the forfeited his freedom by so doing. He wrote word back that he would perfer to be a slave on any Southern plantation, to being a free man at the North. and accordingly returned a few days ago-Read that, ve false hearted Abolitionists, and blush for shame at your base hypocricy!-Palmetto State Banner.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN MARY LAND .- A meeting of the citizens of Charles county, irrespective of party, was held on the 23d ult. at Port Tobacco, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the extension of slavery over the new territories, and other questions incidental on that subject. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Wm. D. Merrick and others, after which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of he sense of the meeting, on the subject upon which they had assembled to deliberate. The following is one of the resolutions reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the time for argument and persuasion has passed by, and nothing else but patriotic action will save cither the South or the Union. .

Advice to Young Ladies.-Trust not to uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for emergency in life. Learn to work, and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread; sweep your floors and darn your own stockings. Above all this, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their parents by the work of their own hands, while you care for, and receive into your company those lazy, idle popinjays, who never lift a finger to help themselves, so long as they can keep body and soul together and get sufficient to live iu fashion.

Young woman, remember this, and instead of sounding the purses of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their hearts an habits. Mark if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves; see if they have minds which will lead them to look above a butterfly exislonce. Talk not of the beautiful white skin and the solf, delicate hand-the fine appearance of the young gentleman. Let not these foolish considerations engross your thoughts.

A cold hand shows a warm heart,

From the Washington Union. GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Yourself and the editors of the National ntellegencer, in copying an article about gold from a paper purporting, from the credit, to be published at Charlotte, (Quere Charlottesville ?) Albemarle, Virginia, has abored under a mistake. The article was originally published in the Charlotte Journal of this place; and old Mecklenburg, North Carolina, is the county in which the gold was found-nearly ten pounds one afternoon, amost of it in the virgin state, and sever I pounds (troy) subsequently from the same mine; and it is supposed that there are some two or three pounds vet in the ore surrounding the pucket from which the first was taken. It has to undergo burning, grinding, and separating, commonly called "washing," before the amount can be ascertained of the remain There is no doubt, sir, that there is a

great deal of gold yet in this region-much of a superior quality. Last year, from a tolerably careful calculation, there was something like half a million of dollars' worth of gold raised in the surrounding counties: about three hundred and seventy thousand dollars was coined in the mint at ty thousand dollars found its way North and elsewhere in builion. Large amounts of gold have at various times been found in the mine now in ques-

tion; and I would lay myself liable to the charge of gross exaggeration, if I were to tell the whole truth in regard to it. The gold in this mine is found generally in 'pockers," in a silicious or flint vein, over and underlaid with a blue state formation. The gold does not, as in many instances, pervade the vein in minute particles, but occurs in rich deposites, above designated 'pockets." This mine belongs to Messrs. Wm. Elens and John Irving, of this place, and probably some one or two others no known to the writer Major G. W. Caldwell and Captain J. Harrison, lately of the army, are principal holders of a lease of it. Several mines in the vicinity of this one are yielding very fair returns for the labor and capital invested. The most productive mine in this sec-

tion is the Dunn Mine, in this county, owned and worked by Messrs. Wm. Elens and John Irving. So far they have found no end to the ore, which continues to be worth from \$5 to \$10 a bushel. The ore is principally decomposed silex, of a rich brown loamy appearance. In fine, sir, North Carolina probably holds out more inducements to emigrants and seekers of gold than California, for we have good wholesome laws, a peaceable population, and all of the necessaries of life in profusion, so that \$1 will purchase as much here as \$5 or \$10 will in the vicinity of the place, and I should as soon think of Feather river or the Sacramento, and the rably enjoyed under the protection of our good government. SPECTATOR.

Charlotte, N. C. March 13.

TETRUCTIONS TO POST MAS-

International Mails.

Hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849. And, in pursuance of the same act; it is

equired that letters which are refused at he office of delivery, by the parties addressed, and letters which, for any other cause, cannot be delivered to said parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead ral, without waiting the time for advert posture. It was found in a sitting sing, as heretolore required in this class of dead letters. They must in every case be marked in red ink on the face, with an entry showing they are refused, or the cause that prevents their delivery; also stamped with the stamp of office, and, with a view to the proper adustment of the accounts, be placed under est-bill to the Dend Letter Office.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue rate only; hat is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one and-a half cent for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspapers is sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries to the other letters received are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; where in black ink, as untage in such cases is either wholly paid or the doctor, "but which half." wholly unpaid. The postage figures on such letters show, on the paid letters, the amount to be credited to the United States; on the unpaid letters, the amount charged to the United States. The postage to be collected from unpaid British letters is in all cases to be, whatever may be their credit or debit figures, twenty-four cents when single, with an additional twentyfour cents for each additional rate, and after the first ounce, each letter exceeding that weight is to be charged forty-eight cents, for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, March 5, 1849.

BANK OF HANBURG .- At the annual

meeting of the Stockholders on Monday. he 12th instant, the following gentleman. were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Hiram Hutchinson, J. J. Black. wood, George W. Garmany, J. W. Stokes, John Springs, Joel Smith, W. W. Starke. At a meeting of the Board in the afternoon, Hiram Hutchiuson was unanimonsly re-elected President .- Mercury.

Facts and Encidents:

Depend on Yourself .- The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their learning early to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has rounce more than the want of it ever did. Teach the young men to rely apon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man ean wrest from them and one which they themselves will not feel disposed to yield.

Cholera in St. Louis .- The St. Jouis 'People's Organ," of the 7th, has the following: Cholera.—This frightful disease has

again appeared in the city, three persons having died of it during the past week .-In addition to these, we are informed of 7 deaths from the same cause, in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Washington Avenue, as well as much sickness existing, exhibiting cholera symptoms,

Complimentary .- Dr. Parr and Lord Erkskine are said to have been the vainest men of their time. At dinner, some years sicce, Dr. Parr, in ecstacy with the conversational powers of Lord E., called out to him: "My lord, I mean to write your epitaph.' 'Dr. Parr,' replied the noble. lawyer, "it is a temptation to commit suicide.'

Juvenile Precocity .- A mother, admonishing her son, (a lad of about seven years of age) told him he should never defer till; to morrow what he could do to-day. The little urchin replied, "Then, mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum pudding to-

The Jews .- It is stated on the authority of a distinguished Rabbi of New York. that the Jews are very numerous in Jerusalem, whither they are flocking from all countries, and are in great poverty. They ate also grievously afflicted with a disease of the eyes, and a large proportion ofthem are partially or totally blind.

Gen. Scott returned to Washington last Tuesday, and the next morning paid his respects to the President. His health is restored; and it is said, he will, in future, make his head quarters at Washington.

Yucatan Ports Open .- By the last arrival from Yucatan, intelligence has been received that in consequence of the scarcity of breadstuffs, and particularly corn, Governor Barbachano had issued a decree ordering that description of grain to be admitted free of duty, and of all other gove ernment imports, for one year from the

Mr. Ewing's opinion that his department is a new one, and that all the clerks of the Indian, Land pension and Patent bureans (about 150 in number) are subject to be discharged, has been sustained by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, United States Attorney General.

The citizens of McMinnville, Tennis have taken steps to connect that place by a branch with the Chatanooga Railroad.

The supposed count the week to be \$150 a. Out in some Saturdate was supposed by the

to the Till hat, and the list rapidly m-

and his Cabinet have decided that every officer of the Army and Navy; and every Government, shall be removed from officeif he engage in a duel.

The Legislature of New York has anpropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a building in the city of New-York, for theaccommodation of the Historical Society of that State.

The Legislature of Kentucky, during its recent session, passed six hundred and seventy-one acis, and fourteen joint resolutions. Among the acts were one hundrett and ninety six granting divorces! A pretty respectable number for one season.

The skeleton of an Indian woman was found a short tince, embedded in the bank of the Niagara river, where it is supposed

American Battles,-There were sixty battles fought during the Revolutionary war; thirty-eight during the last war with Great Britain, and thirty-two in all, during the war with Mexico.

Mr. Wickliffe, late Charge d'Affaires of the United States, near the court of Turin, and Mrs. Wickliffe, have arrived in Washa. ington.

The New York Evening Post of Friday the 16th, says: "It is rumored that Mr. Bancroft will be recalled by the next steamer."

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session at Washington City, on Tuesday week last. It decided on 50 cases, during its session; and left 150 unacted upon. The Court does not sit again till the first Monday in December next.

Somebody tried to excuse a liar to Dr. Johnson, saying : "You must not believe paid, and the postage to be collected. Pos- more than half he says." "Ay," replied

It is stated that the new French Assembly, if it has a majority of Bonapanists, will proclaim Louis Napoleon President for life. The Republicans, in prospect of such an issue, are looking to Cavaignac as their leader.

Gun Cotton was used by the Bombay column of the British forces in cannonading Moultan. It is said to have been fearfully effective.

In 1835, only thirteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean! Now there are nearly a million. The Legislature of New York have

unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to Major General Scott, for his gallacity and services in the Mexican war. New Use of Gun Cotton .- It is said that

gun cotton, which, when uvisted, burns slowly, has been successfully applied to the propulsion of small carriages, phætons, Bath chairs, &c.

Commodore Downs has been appointed by the President to the command of the Navy Yard at Boston.