

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER TRENT.
By the arrival of the royal steamer Trent at Ship Island on Monday evening, we have received later intelligence from Mexico.

When the last of the troops, under General Worth, left the city of Mexico, Herrera's officers were escorted into it by the National Guard. Some firing of guns was heard, which it is supposed proceeded from a conflict between the National Guard and the lepers, but more probably from the rejoicing of all parties in that city of cut throats and thieves.

Captain Tilghman's Light Artillery was to have left for this city on the 16th inst.

The Trent got under way shortly after the arrival of the British Courier at Vera Cruz, leaving behind it, it is said, more than a million and a half of specie. Her hasty departure is attributed to important English intelligence from the city of Mexico. The health of Vera Cruz has improved.

Many of the invalid officers and men are represented to have died on the march from the interior.

Colonel Dominguez and staff, of the Mexican Spy Company, formerly in the employ of General Scott, had also arrived at Vera Cruz, and were to leave on the Maria Burt. His soldiers, 125 in number, were anxious to come to the United States, as they had been maltreated, and feared the vengeance of their countrymen.

The Mexicans are perpetrating almost incredible atrocities on all elived to be friendly to the American solders. Thousands of them were following the army, in hopes of reaching the United States.

Commodore Perry has declared the blockade of the Mexican ports at end.

It is said that regiments of Mexican infantry, three companies of cavalry, a company of artillery, and the Legion of St. Patrick, were to leave Queretaro to attack Paredes.

Father Jurauta and a man named Martinez Negrete, at the head of a small force, surprised, on the first inst., the garrison at Lagos. They made the Prefect prisoner, and proclaimed a "plan" disavowing the Mexican Congress, and declaring that the States would resume their sovereignty for the continuance of the war.

A letter from Queretaro, dated 4th inst., says that this movement of Jurauta is directed and controlled by Paredes, who is determined to effect a revolution in favor of his monarchical schemes.

The Siglo says that more than thirty American soldiers, (300) have determined to remain in Mexico, and with them many officers who have offered their services to the Mexican Government.

The sessions of Congress were to be suspended at Queretaro on the 13th, to be resumed in the city of Mexico on the 15th.

On the night of the 7th inst., an American sergeant was murdered in a tavern in Mexico. His assassination is variously attributed to Mexicans and to members of his own company.

General Kearney's division marched from the city of Mexico the morning of the 6th inst. Letters from Zacatecas make mention of a threatened incursion of 2000 Camanches into the State of San Luis. This news of course excited general terror.

El Monitor Republicano of the 6th says it has received information that the Supreme Government had appointed General Romulo de la Vega, General Jose Maria Jarero, and D. Juan Dosamantes, as Commissioners to receive from the American Army all the material of war which is to be given up in accordance with article 4. of the Treaty.

A proclamation has been issued declaring that foreigners may enrol themselves in the National Guard.

General Arista was expected to arrive in the city of Mexico during the present month.

Sr. Herrera, after having twice refused the Presidency, was induced to take the oath of office on the 6th inst. The following is an extract from his speech on taking the oath.

"The treaty which has put end to this disastrous contest, places the peace entered into with the United States of North America under the guarantee of the Law of Nations. Our friendship with that Republic will be cultivated by my Government in a manner becoming a civilized people, just in its policy and frank in its designs. I hope that the Administration will be able to preserve the dignity of the Republic, and the harmony of its relations with all nations. The principal support of the Constitution will govern them, as the representatives of the nation.

Not a stage leaves the city of Queretaro for Mexico that is not robbed.

YUCATAN.

The inhabitants of the Isle of Carmen have petitioned Commodore Perry not to withdraw his forces until the Mexican government provides for their safety. Commodore Bigelow, the Military and Civil Governor, had previously ordered all Indians on the Island as servants, &c., to leave within ten days, and no other Indians are to be allowed to land. The peninsula is still represented as in a deplorable, hopeless state.

FROM YUCATAN.—The Yucatan schooner Ventura, Capt. Dorantes, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, having sailed the 13th, and by her, we have papers from Merida to the 9th inst.

Capt. Dorantes reports that a battle occurred about the 1st inst. at Bolinchen, between the Indians and whites, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 900 men. They then retreated to the mountains.

There were, he reports, no Indians in the neighborhood of Campeachy, Sisal, or Merida, but all the small towns in the interior were either destroyed or vacated by the Yucatecos, who had taken refuge in the three towns named.

There was one U. S. bomb ketch at Campeachy, and a U. S. schooner at Sisal.

The papers of the latest date contains reports of several actions between the Government troops and the savages, in which the former were successful. At Chabab and among the ruins of Ticul occurred the principal affairs. The details would be totally uninteresting here, but the Indians appear to have borne themselves in as cowardly a manner as the whites have been wont to do. We augur well for their successes.

Gov. Barbachano is holding out various inducements to recruits for some new regiments he is endeavoring to raise.

The arrival of a cargo of corn at Campeachy is announced. It was contributed by citizens of New Orleans to relieve the distress of the people crowded into that city. Two thirds of the cargo were to be sent to Merida.

The town of Ticul, upon examination is

found to have been totally laid waste and destroyed since it fell into the power of the savages. Izamal is in much the same situation.

Barbachano has issued a severe decree against those who may be taken among the insurgent Indians, or who may in any way assist them with arms or otherwise. They are to be tried by court martial, and rewards are offered for the apprehension of all such.

Upon the whole affairs look much more favorable for the white inhabitants of Yucatan.—Picyune 22d inst.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.
We take pleasure in re-publishing from the Georgia Federal Union, the following just arguments and admissions, respecting the Banks of South Carolina. A settled principle of opposition and hostility to every thing in which South Carolina has been interested, has for so long a time obtained in that State, and given a coloring to her published opinions, that we look upon this involuntary testimony of our Georgia neighbor, as an act of remarkable generosity, and it gives us evidence of a returning sense of justice as regards the public opinion of that State respecting our officers, which is exceedingly gratifying, especially when there is so much bickering amongst ourselves in regard to charges of mismanagement of the State institution, its favoritism and its oppression.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

The last Macon Journal and Messenger by a great parade of figures, endeavors to show, that certain Banks of South Carolina are "no better than they should be;" in other words, that according to the public statement of their condition, that they could not promptly sustain the shock of a sudden and simultaneous run upon them. It is somewhat amusing to them that have not forgotten the eventful histories of the Banks of Macon, of the Ocmulgee Bank and the Commercial Bank, that a Journal located in the City where they figured and fell, should be raising its warning voice against the Banks of South Carolina.—Banks, most of which have lived and flourished without a blot upon them for more than half a century, and which are located in the State, where with the single exception of the Bank of Cheraw, by none of her Banking Institutions has there ever been a dollar lost. We throw aside then all the figures of our contemporary, on the same principle that the sun will rise to-morrow because it has risen for the last six thousand years, we will continue to believe the South Carolina Banks will probably redeem all their liabilities. These are our figures, and in our estimation, they are an ample offset to all the labored calculations of the Journal and Messenger.

We are not ignorant that the Banks of Georgia dislike to have their issues crowded from circulation, and pressed home upon them, by bills of institutions out of the State. This operation diminishes their power and cuts down the amount of their dividends. As Georgians, we will willingly give them the preference, so long as they are entitled to confidence, and as their business is conducted with a liberality equal to that which marks the conduct of other Banks. By their charters, the State has extended to them privileges and favors, which she denies her citizens. These are given, at least on the implied condition, that they shall be so used as to ensure to the benefit of the people. But how are they exercised? How are the people benefited by them? In times of prosperity, greedy of large profits and urged on by the spirit of speculation, the Banks extend their means so widely that the moment a re-action takes place, they become alarmed themselves, alarm others, add to the panics which they had been instrumental in creating and at the same time when they ought to be in a condition to help others and to control the storm that is beating around them, it is as much as they can do to take care of themselves. And is it not too often the case that in protecting themselves from real or imaginary danger, they evince a total disregard of the interests of the community at large, and especially of those upon whose favors they have fattened?

But when every thing is gliding smoothly along, who are the recipients of their favors? Are they not limited to their immediate neighborhood, and even then to a favored few? Can a planter in the country, on the best security, borrow a dollar? His crop may be in market. Prices may be down and he may wish for a few days an advance upon it. Can he get it? If he cannot, the cotton, speculator can, and can get it to buy his cotton when it is forced upon a dull market. In some of the interior towns where agencies are established, he may sometimes get his draft on his cotton discounted, for 60, 80 or sometimes not beyond 15 days, but for this favor he must pay a per centage, which the Banks modestly term exchange, over and above the legal interest, and this too with the assurance that few or no favors will be extended to his factor by the Banks, should his paper happen to fall due at a time when his cotton, if sold to meet it must be sold at a sacrifice.

It cannot be disguised, the people of the country know it, that the Banks of Georgia have no souls, that they are managed solely for the benefit of their owners irrespective of their necessities and of the public good. If these Banks wish their sympathies of the people—people—whir co-operation in securing for them a circulation to the exclusion of foreign bills, they must give as well as take—favors must be reciprocal.

When they have satisfied us, that they have faithfully redeemed the pledges implied in their charters, that they have so used as not to have abused their privileges, then and not till then will we lend our aid to drive from the borders of the State the competition that so much annoys them. But even then we shall select our own means and our own time. The period most certainly will not be one like the present, when forcing the bills of other solvent Banks from the State, must result in enhancing the pecuniary embarrassments that now prevail and in the serious injury of the great masses of the people.—Federal Union.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

It was whispered about last evening that General Taylor had sent a letter in this city for publication, repudiating the statements made in his behalf by the Louisiana delegation in Philadelphia, and not only denying their right and authority to make such representation, but reiterating his former declaration that he would not be the candidate of a party. No little excitement was created in consequence among the parties, and there was considerable speculation as to the course which the whigs would probably pursue. Some declared that another Convention would be held immediately, and that the great and glorious statesman of the West would be again the chosen leader of his party, while the friends of General Taylor maintained that the whigs throughout the Union would support him notwithstanding his independent de-

claration. We looked with no little anxiety over the columns of our morning contemporaries, in expectation of finding the aforesaid epistle, and are unable to determine whether its non-appearance is to be attributed to the fallacy of its report or the wise determination of the friend of Generals, to whom it was directed, to withhold its publication for a short period, until an opportunity would be afforded of remonstrating with him on the impolitic course he intended to follow.

From the upright and honest independence of General Taylor's character, and his frequent declaration that he would not be the candidate of a party, we are inclined to think that he will refuse the nomination of the whigs, unless they support him without exacting any promise, and without reference to his future policy. If the General has not already written a letter for publication, we may expect one in a few days, relative to the position in which he stands as a candidate, and declaring his acceptance or rejection of the whig nomination for the Presidency.—New Orleans Mercury.

WASHINGTON June 24, 1848.

In the Senate to day, the resolution of Mr. Hale to instruct the committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up in its course, and was negatived by a vote of 26 to 7. Those who voted in its favor were Hale, Davis, of Mass., Baldwin, Corwin, Clark, Miller, and Upham. The rest of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of private bills, of which quite a number were passed.

In the House nothing of particular importance transpired, the day being consumed in the discussion of private claims. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Barnburners of New York has occasioned much feeling and excitement here, and particularly those Southern Democrats who have been prominent as his adherents and partisans. It is poor return for the support of the South, which sustained him even when he was deserted by his own State, to place himself as the champion and leader of that band of factionists and fanatics whose rallying cry is destruction to the Southern institutions and interests. But resentment for supposed injuries has been stronger than any sentiment of gratitude, if it ever existed, and Mr. Van Buren seems determined that the South shall be made to feel the weight of his vengeance for her opposition to his nomination in 1844. It is by some supposed that he, and the Anti-Southern principles which he represents, will be strong enough to carry New York against both Cass and Taylor, and this is the more probable, as it is confidently asserted that a letter, written by Gen. Taylor to one of the Delegates of the Utica Convention, will be published with its proceedings, in which the General takes strong ground against the Wilmot Proviso and all kindred measures. Should such a letter be published, it will compel a large portion of the Northern Whigs to support Mr. Van Buren or some other "free territory candidate." Of the existence of such a letter I have very little doubt, and I think it probable that before many days it will be published.

The developments of the past few days confirm strongly the propriety and wisdom of the course pursued by the Democracy of Charleston in determining for the present to hold themselves aloof from the contest. Still further may be expected. Mr. Dix, who is considered the organ of Van Buren in the Senate, will speak on Monday on the Oregon Bill, and we may expect that he will rear the Northern platform on the subject of slavery. Mr. Cas's Northern and Western friends will have to take sides, as the sectional issue presented by the nomination of Mr. Van Buren will compel them either to outbid him for the vote of the North, or to throw themselves for support on the South. The impression prevails here that party issues will be merged in sectional issues, and that the South will vote with almost entire unanimity for that candidate who is soundest and most to be relied upon for her constitutional rights.

THE CRISIS COMING—LET US BE PREPARED!

By a Telegraphic Despatch received at a late hour on Saturday night last, we learn that the Utica Convention have nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and H. L. Dodge (late Governor of Wisconsin) for Vice President, for the avowed purpose of "Breaking down Slave Power." From a more full despatch in the Evening News, we learn that a letter was read to the Convention unanimously signed which closed as follows: "We want Martin Van Buren nominated as the candidate for President. The slave power broke him down in 1844—we break the slave power down in 1848."

A motion was made to nominate a President *in vacuo*, which was amended by recommending the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, which was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination and we regard the movement as one of grave importance, and challenging the earnest and sober consideration of the entire South, to whom it is premeditated insult. This nomination of him miscalled the Northern man with Southern principles is not to be derided, for it is full of warning and menaces future mischief, unless concert and harmony prevail among ourselves. Our enemies are not few nor feeble. Disguise the truth as we may, the sentiment of the entire North is against us on this most vital subject. With this great question as their pretext, and "free soil" as their rallying cry the Van Buren faction may sweep the Northern, Eastern, and North-Western States, by stirring up the fanatical opposition of the people to the extension of Slavery, and the South may awake too late, to find herself delivered up to the tender mercies of her enemies.

Shall we still slumber on lulled by the opiates of party, and the cheering assurances of political managers who can see no signs of storm though the political firmament is black with angry clouds impending over us, and ready to burst upon our devoted heads! In the solemn language of the old patriot of Virginia, who first snuffed out the distant peril and warned his countrymen to meet and grapple with it (—) Let us not hope to avoid the danger by shutting our eyes to its approaches—but rather let us boldly confront and grapple with those who seek to disfranchise us from the soil won by the valor and moistened by the blood of Southern citizens, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the kindred of those who dare to denounce, revile and insult us.

Our enemies—long agitating against us in secret—have dropped the mask at last: they have made the issue—they seek "to break down the slave power" and boast that will make the South their servant! Will not the whole people rise up as one man to resist and resent so monstrous an outrage—to repel so imminent a danger? . . . We cannot and we will not doubt it.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Tuesday Morning, July 4, 1848.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

Return of our Regiment.

The Columbia Telegraph of Saturday, says: "Letters from our Volunteers to their friends in this piece, received last evening, state that they expect to leave Mobile about the 2d or 3d instant."

Elections in the Palmetto Regiment.

We are pleased to learn that our fellow townsmen Capt. K. S. Moffat and Adjutant James Cante, have been promoted, the former elected Major of the regiment and the latter Captain of the Kershaw Company. Major Gladden was elected Colonel and Capt. Duannovant Lieut. Colonel of the regiment.

New Mail Arrangement.

Our Southern and Western mails are due here now at half past eight o'clock. This new order of things took effect on Saturday last inst. but up to this writing, we have had no mails from that quarter. We suppose the machinery don't run glibly yet, but we trust there will be no repetition of the Camden mail being sent up to Columbia—it looks as if they were going to keep our Saturday's mail altogether.

We are indebted to Hon. J. A. Woodward, for Congressional favors.

The Fourth.

The rising sun this morning ushered in the return of our National Anniversary. We have abundant cause to be grateful to the Almighty dispenser of events, for our continued national prosperity. We have been blessed with abundance, yes, out of our superabundance, we have saved the lives of perishing thousands in a distant land: The great and glorious principles of Republicanism and liberty are still cherished by our people, whilst we are also privileged to behold them spread throughout Europe and the Continent. Our thanksgiving should be sincere to day and our fervent prayers should go up to Heaven, for the spirit of union and liberty to dwell with us as a nation, and if one prayer be more fervent than another, let it be for a cessation of sectional strife throughout our highly favored land, and we may continue to be the admiration of the world, and a beacon light to the nations of the earth, who are struggling to throw off the chain of enslaving despotism. From the mountains to the sea board, from north to south, let the prayer of millions be, for the preservation of our national unity.

A Southern Convention—Its necessity.

We cannot but believe, that the necessity of some mode of action, on the part of the Southern people is becoming more apparent every day. We have long advocated the importance and utility of a Southern Convention, and we are now more convinced, than formerly, that such a step would have prevented much mischief. Emboldened by the apathy of the South, the Wilmot Proviso party, and the more recent free soil organization, seem determined to "break down the slave power" and degrade the Southern people, by trampling on their rights as American citizens. When we first suggested some concerted mode of action amongst us, the ties of political parties were too strong to be snapped so suddenly, but we think that the prudent men of both parties are awaking to the dangers which threatened the South and the Union, for it cannot be disguised that the sentiment and feeling against us, in the North, are entertained by both parties, and we have the strongest evidences of this, in the doings and results of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions. The members of the former or democratic Convention, seem to recognize our rights, in part, but nevertheless, rejected resolutions, which alone can fully cover the great question; the Whig Convention gave us no political creed, nor exposition on this or any other subject, but whilst they adopted General Taylor, on the score of availability, they placed side by side with him on the same ticket a violent abolitionist and bitter enemy of the South, this alone ought to condemn the ticket; for unless utterly blind and reckless of consequences no Southern State can cast her votes for MILLARD FILMORE. We see our danger further, in the events which follow both nominations. The Barnburner faction or Wilmot Proviso party, have held a Convention and nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency. He has written them a letter approving of their refusal to support Cass, and will doubtless accept the nomination. A Convention of the Whigs, who have resolved not to vote for Taylor, because he is a slave holder, is to be held in Buffalo next month, and there is every probability, there will be a coalition of both parties, and a union of their energies to elect Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency. "Break down the slave power," will be their rallying cry, and a powerful one it will be amongst the masses throughout the entire Northern States. As we have lifted the warning voice before, so do we again; it is worse than folly to conceal the real state of affairs, the people of the Southern States should be timely apprized of the movements of their fanatical enemies, and if the Southern press, had been true to its vocation, and faithful in the performance of its duty, they would ere this have asserted their rights, and elected their platform, without any reference to party organization. But the press has been muzzled, the first feeble voice of warning, was met with the rebuff of "unnecessary agitation"—a Southern Convention, was premature, and all this, but why? We must preserve the union of the party—our northern brethren are true at heart upon this question, and therefore we need not fear? Whigs and Democrats of the South, you have the evidences now before you; in the extensive "free soil" organization, now in progress, throughout the North and Northwest, and we hope and trust you will be no longer deluded by political demagogues, and party wire pullers. The time for a Southern Convention has arrived. Our assailants must be met at once, if not, the people of the South, will find themselves stripped of every vestige of political equality, and powerless, to regain their rights.

CONGRESS WILL BE THE GOVERNMENT.

The Anti-Slavery Whigs of the North are willing to take Gen. Taylor, slaveholder as he is, for their President, because, say they, under his administration "Congress will be the government." Yes, Congress will be the government—and what sort of a Congress? Why a Whig Congress—the Congress of that party, the main body of whom are so tainted with Abolitionism, that they have not dared to open their lips upon the slavery question nor will they suffer Gen. Taylor, their candidate, to do so—a party, who to give assurances of their Anti-Slavery feelings, to their Abolition supporters, have nominated for the second office in the government, Millard Filmore, who voted with Adams, Giddings, Slade, and others, against the Resolutions of Mr. Atherton, introduced on the 11th Dec. 1833, denying the right to Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, and protesting against the reception of Petitions for that purpose! Yes, Millard Filmore, a high Tariff, Abolition, Bank Whig.

After the virtual renunciation by Gen. Taylor of the veto power, and the declaration that upon certain questions involving the Constitutional powers of Congress, a majority of that body shall be the sole judge of the extent of those powers, we do not wonder that the Anti-Slavery men of the North are willing to support him for the Presidency. Truly, as they say, under his Administration, "Congress will be the Government."—Jb.

HONOR ASSUMED BY GEN. PILLOW.—One of the very best jokes of the season, and one which exemplifies the character of the man most admirably, took place in Frederic, Md., last week and has been narrated to us by an eyewitness. An old Virginia gentleman, and proprietor of one of the Virginia Springs, being in Frederic for the purpose of procuring a band of music for the session, at the Springs had requested the musicians to assemble before the Hotel where he was staying and play a few tunes, that he might judge of the character of their music. Whilst they were playing, Gen. Pillow—who had taken up quarters at the Hotel—supposing it an honorable reception for his warlike achievements immediately raised his window, bowed, cooed his beaver acknowledged the honor, and retired, without having discovered the mistake.

"Where ignorance is bliss," 'tis folly to be wiser." Charleston (Va.) Free Press.

Mrs. Partington says she has always noticed that, whether flour was dear or cheap, she had invariably to pay the same money for half a dollar's worth.

opinion through the respective Legislatures of the Southern States; well, this expression was given by all we believe, and we would ask what effect did the resolutions of the Legislature produce. We merely refer to the Baltimore Convention for a sufficient reply. The encumbrances of party brotherhood, and the cherished devotion to party interests overcame the conscientious scruples, of the larger number of Southern delegates, and they abandoned these very principles, which had been so loudly proclaimed from every legislative hall in the South. We want the people to take hold of the matter now, they have been hounded long enough by their political leaders, and we can assure them, it is only by the united and concerted action of the Southern people, that they may expect, to escape the difficulties which surround them.

Foreign News.

The Britania has arrived, her news generally is not important. Cotton was flat, with a slight decline. Ireland was still in a state of excitement. France was progressing in organizing her republic. The news from the other parts of Europe is not of any importance.

John Glass, Esq., will hereafter fill the Editorial Chair of the Southern Chronicle at this place. In a well-written Editorial, he defines his position as a supporter of Democratic doctrines, and of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR. Mr. GLASS is an experienced political writer, and conversant with all the duties required of an Editor.—Columbia Telegraph.

THE PALMETTO REGIMENT.

The Mobile Herald and Tribune thus announces the arrival of our Volunteers at that city: "The U. S. steamship Virginia arrived here yesterday, within six days from Vera Cruz, with seven Companies of the Palmetto Regiment. The remaining three Companies embarked and sailed the same day on board the schr. T. F. Hunt."

Mr. Dix broke ground in the Senate on the 26th ult., in support of Mr. VAN BUREN'S "platform."

He felt himself warranted, he said, in declaring that New York, while she will oppose all interference with slavery where it exists, and will adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, will oppose all extension of slavery into free territory.

Mr. Calhoun expressed an intention to address the Senate on amendment proposed by Mr. Jefferson Davis. The object which the South desired to attain he thought would be best accomplished by this amendment, than by the indirect mode of striking out the 12th section: [Mr. Davis' amendment provides, substantially, and in express terms that no person shall be prohibited from taking slaves to Oregon.] At Mr. Calhoun's request the bill was laid over informally, and he will address the Senate at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

COMING RECENT.—We are gratified with the evidences which are daily increasing around us, of the better feeling which is pervading the State, in relation to the nominees of the Democratic party. The false impressions which were so industriously attempted to be produced upon the minds of the people, as to Gen. Cass' views and opinions upon the slavery question are daily and hourly yielding to the light of truth and reason. The people may be deceived for a while, where facts are misrepresented or concealed, but truth must eventually prevail. It is a more difficult matter than many suppose, to muzzle the press, and the many and independent tone of many of the Journals of this State, gives us cheering assurances of the final triumph of Democratic principles, notwithstanding the severe blow it was supposed the temporary prevalence of Taylor Whiggery in South Carolina. From all parts of the State we have the most gratifying indications that the hearts of the people are still in the "right place," and that they are again ready to do battle in the good cause of "Free Trade—Low duties—a strict construction of the constitution—a separation of the monies of the Government from Banking institutions, and all the other great measures of the Democratic party for which they have so often and so successfully contended.—Palmetto State Banner.

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THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The New Orleans Delta announces the arrival in that city of Don Jose Carena, for the purpose of procuring a printing press and the necessary materials, to commence at Tampico the publication of a journal devoted to the establishment of the Republic of Sierra Madre. It is seriously contemplated by the Mexicans to detach the northern portion of Mexico from the body of the Republic, and create it in an independent Republic, capable, in case it should be deemed expedient by the parties interested, of being annexed to the United States. All classes are said to be in favor of the measure, except the Government officials.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.—The amendments to the bill for preventing the importation of adulterated drugs, which passed the United States Senate on 21st instant, having all been subsequently agreed to in the House, the bill wants but the signature of the President to become a law. Its provisions are most effectual, requiring inspection and chemical analysis by persons perfectly competent, at the custom houses before entering.

THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee-house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd-looking man, who appeared not to be a native sitting at one of the tables, and looking around him with the most stone-like gravity of countenance on every object. Soon after the Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived in Paris. At this the grave-looking person above mentioned, opened his mouth, and spoke. "I arrive, thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive."

The Englishman, whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked,—"Did you speak to the air?"

"I speak" replied the stranger, "thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak."

"How is this," said the Englishman, "do you mean to insult me?"

The other replied, "I insult thou insultest he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult."

"This is too much," said the Englishman; "I will have satisfaction; if you have any spirit with your rudeness, come along with me."

To this defiance, the imperturbable stranger replied,—"I come, thou comest, he comes we come you come, they come," and here, upon he rose with great coolness, and followed the challenger.

In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were quickly despatched. They went into a neighboring alley; and the Englishman, unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, "now, sir, you must fight me."

"I fight," replied the other, drawing his sword, "thou fightest, he fights, we fight"; he made a thrust—"you fight they fight," and he disarmed his adversary.

"Well," said the Englishman, "you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied."

"I am satisfied," said the original sheathing his sword, "thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, we are satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied."

"I am glad that every one is satisfied," said the Englishman; "but pray leave off that quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so."

The grave gentleman now for the first time became intelligible. "I am a Dutchman," said he; "I am learning your language; I find it difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every verb that I hear spoken. Thus I have my plans broken in upon while they are in operation, or I should have told you this before."

The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them.

"I will dine," said he, "thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine—we will dine together."

This they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTORS IN FAVOR OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Essex, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.
This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Essex Corner.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y., in a letter dated 3d August 1845, says: "In the course of my practice in this vicinity I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and considers it the best preparation of the kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as