following INAUGURAL ADDRESS:

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the onth provided for by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom to address those who are here assembled.

. The confidence and respect shown me in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, has inspired me with feelings of the most profound grati-tude. But, when I reflected that the acceptance o the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties and involves the mightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition

is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation .-The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished cival attainments, and mature experience, and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Department individuals, whose talents, of the trust to be committed to their charge. With such aid, and an honest purpose to do whatsoever is right, I hope to execute religiously impartially and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me. .

In the discharge of these duties my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to preserve, to protect and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decision of the dudicial tribunals, established by its authority and to the practice of the government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always refer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many entitles the Fath-Congress information on the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be functions entrusted to the President by the Consti-

And it may be expected that I shall briefly indicate the principles which will control me in their execution. Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my Administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations 1 have heretotore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my abilities, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately emploved with so much distinction in active service. care should be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency and in furtherance of that object, the Military and Naval Schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention

with the efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty. But at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral. To which position the genius of our institutions, the spirit of civilization, and all the dictates of religion direct us.

The cultivation of peaceful relations with all other powers is our true policy. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise, which a its own rights, may not settle by wise negotiation. And it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every mode of honorable diplomacy, before ap-

pealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, and I believe them essential to the best interests and true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President, d onordus duties, and so far a it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty. capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities, shall be deemed sufficient cause for

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures-to improve our rivers and harbors, and to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt-to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all the officers of the governmentand the utmost economy in the public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all the legislative powers are vested by the Constitution-to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the , enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate this Union, which should be the paramount object of our hones and affections. In any action on my part calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every line truly loves his country, I will judiciously unite

with the co-ordinate branches of the government. In conclusion, I congratulate my fellow citizens on the high state of prosperity of which Divine Providence has conducted our common country .-Let us invoke, a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy.

And lut us seed to preserve that constitution by prudence and moderation in our concils, by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion: by the promulgation and practice of justice, and liberal principles-and by enlarged patronism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide spread Republic.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR.

THE HAMPSTRAD TRAGERY .-- We never knew Long Island to be so excited as it is at present in relation to the destruction of Mrs. Miller and children, by the fire of the 15th, and the arrest of Miller on suspicion of having destroyed his own family Many of the stories are too improbable to notice, but there are strong circumstantial facts which demand strict investigation. Miller says his wife slept on a feather bed; there is not in the ruins the least remain of a feather. Mrs. M.'s body was on the remains of a straw bed. How came the feather bed from under her and the straw to remain? Miller says the axe was always kept in the shed, and was there; at least he knows nothing to the contrary, when he left home. The axe was found under he middle of the house, between the four victims It is known that there were silver spoons in the house; no remains of any can be found in the ruins. but remnants of knives and forks are seen. Miller says he left the house about half-past two in the morning: the fire was discovered at about four, and fire left home for the purpose of informing Mr. M. of his beravement. When they saw Mr. M. their hearts failed them, and it was some minutes before they could communicate the sad intelligence. At last Mr. F. soid, "Mr. M. your house was burned last Mr. F. soid, "Mr. M. your house was burned of ther in the army or in the navy—tied up and flogged. I feel humiliated, sir, by such a spectacle; and I should calmly replied, "What time did it take place. Accidents will happen sometimes. I thought I was always careful about fire." There was a box in the the side of the purrillities of Mr. Yulee, who dehouse with brass corners and bands, which contained some money; no trace of this box can be seen. It is frightful to think of such a murder, and more cracy. This outrage upon humanity has had its ty of destroying his whole family. Yet thes

EUROPE-ITS CONDITION.

Dr. Baird, who has visited Europe five times and turing in New York, on the present condition and space in the world's eye. The following is a sumnary of his first lecture:

He proceeded to speak of the reasons for our trong interest in Europe, from its civilization, adancement, emigration to this country, &c. During the last year a quarter of a million of her people have come to our slores. In inflict the will probably increase until an equilibrium is produced. The population of Europe is about 250,000,000—one fourth that of the globe while its area was only one fourteenth. There exists a great variety in races, languages and constumes—of the latter there are said to be 23 different ones in switzerland alone. There is not this variety among the upper class; to see them, you must go into he retired provinces and past, and as evidence of great dissimilarity in the origin of the people.

Thirteen different languages are spoken in Europe, of which the English, French and Germans are the chief. The Italian and Swedish rank next, integrity and purity of character will furnish ample | while the Spanish and Polish even, are rich in literqualities for the faithful and honorable performance ature. They may all be classed in three great families, Latin, Tentonic and Slavonic; each spoken by about 75,000,000. AThe religious of Europe correspond strikingly to this division of languages. Those who speak the languages comprised under the Latin, as the Italians, French, Portuguese and Spaniards, are mostly Catholics. Those who speak the use the dialect of the Slavonic belong to the Greek front door to see if she could make any discovery.

Church. are going on now. 21 of these are kingdoms, 19 fusely from the wound which had been; inflicted. of which are independent: Norway being united to Sweden, and Hungary to Austria Norway is almost a republic, and her people are the best fitted for this Police, who, with officer Brown, repaired to the up, to speak to a friend. It appears a large black form of government of any nation in Europe. house, and took Mr. Walker into custody. Justice trunk had been placed in the passage, and in the er of his Country. To command the Army and form of government of any nation in Europe.—
Navy of the United States, and with the advice and to appoint Ambassadors and other officers—to give to of their great number as being a hindrance to the Miller, Mr. Walker wrote a few lines, which he in transition from the glare of the saloon, I did not and while their attention was occupied with Mrs. Miller, Mr. Walker wrote a few lines, which he in. (Laughter.) I'm nearly well now, however. progress of Liberty. For example, the jealousies and collisions between the petty governments of necessary, and to take care that the laws shall be Germany will certainly overthrow the present faithfully executed—these are the most important scheme of a Government by a Diet, and the administration of the Archduke John. Germany must becoine consolidated in one, and farthest two govern-ments. This will come about in time, and the new one is hardly likely to be anything else than a Republic. There are now nine Republics in Europe, of which France and Switzerland are the most inportant. He alluded to Louis I hillippe as having way implicate Mr. Walker: great reluctance was been the most experienced ruler in Europe, the ablest manifested on her part to answer the questions pro-and best informed; but as being extremely selfish, pounded to her by the Coroner. On questioning Mrs. and best informed; but as being extremely selfish, devoted to the perpetuation of the dynasty, aiming govern in the old fashion, and making no account of the great progress of the people, and as having turned her head the Coroner then asked her if she grown worse and worse, more and more oppressive, until his power was snatched from him, as you may say, in a moment. He spoke of the Emperor of Russia as inferior to Louis Phillippe in acquirements, but perhaps not in natural talent. He probably had never dreamed of being Emperor, when, at she forgave him; some person asked if there were the age of 26 years, he was called to the throne, any hopes of her recovery; Dr. Holmes, who was and since he has had little opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, for he has had too much to the Executive.

do. However, he speaks German and French well, marked, "May God have mercy upon me," she

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathise and English imperfectly. He is a man of strong experienced more and more difficulty in breathing powers, and good natural strength, and governs every moment, and in fact she appeared near her with energy. He seems to think military affairs of end. About 73'clock the Coroner requested all the first importance, and devotes to them his chief present to retire from the room, as the medical attention. He is one of the most magnificent look- gentlemen were momentarily expected. In the ing men in the world, being six feet two or three nches in height, and well formed. He is more German than Russian in his appearance, and, indeed has more of German blood in his veing. His family is, perhaps, the best brought up in Europe and one dannot find a more attentive father. His oldest son, the heir apparent, is not so fond of mili-tary affairs as his father, but more devoted to internal improvements and manufacturers, and of him far more is expected in a peaceful advancing of the

> nations, "You let me alone, and I will let you alone;" a heavy blow. VALLEY OF EL PASO.

As the Valley of El paso lies immediately on our extracts from a letter addressed to the secretar of War by Mr. John T. Hughes, wht accompanied Col. Doniphan's expedition, may not be uninterest ing to our renders, and particularly those who contemplate making a journey over to the rich mines of

"The settlement of El Paso extends from the falls of the Rio Grando on the north, to the Presidio on the south—a distance of 22 miles—and is one continuous orchard and vineyard, embracing in its ample area an industrious and peaceable population of 5000. This spacious valley is about midway between Santa Fe and Chihaahna, and is isolated or to force them to make peace. from all other Mexican settlements by the mountains that rise on the East and West, and close into the river on the North and South. The breadth of the valley is about ten nailes.

The most important production of the velley is the grape, from which are annually manufactured not than 200,000 gallons of perhaps the richest and and best wine in the worlde Great quanties of the grave of this valley are dried in clusters, and preserved for us during the winter; in this state I think them for supperior to the best raisins that are im-

ported into the United States. If this valley was cultivated by an energetic American population, it would yield perhaps ten times the quantity of wine and fruit at present procured. To facilitate the peopling of this valley by the sixth or seventh murder committed within the the Anglo-American race, nothing could contribute so much as the opening of a communication between this rich valley and the south-western states. by a turnpike, railroad, or some other thoroughfare. Pears, peaches, apples, quinces and figs are produced in the greatest profusion. The climate is most salubrious and healthful. The inhabitants suffer more from the depredations of the Apaches than from any other cause. They are frequently robbed of all they possess in one night by the incursions of those lawless plunderers. A few companies of United States dragoons would, however, soon drive them from their hiding places in the

mountains, and put an end to their depredations." NOBLE SENTIMENTS .- The debate on abolishing flogging in the navy, closed with the following noble sentiments from Mr. Benton, a man who is always to found on the side of justice and humanity: centum ad valorem, on all merchandize introduced "I am not in favor of scourging American citizens. A Roman citizen could not b an American citizen is of as high an order of men as were Roman citizens. Roman citizens were employed both by sea and land, in the army and in the navy, and there was no scourging; that was reserved for slaves, morning; the fire was discovered at about four, and the morning; the fire was discovered at about four, and the middle of the house was all on fire, and the roof it may be said that some persons are bad enough to be nearly ready to fall in. Two of the neighbours, while the morning of the mo of the many the instruments or agents to correct the in- for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Leitensdorfer corrigible part of mankind. It is better sir, to get them | was an extensive merchant in Santa Fe. out of the navy and have nothing to do with them. feel a deep mortification sir, in seeing a man—one who is brave—one who will die in defence of his country,

like to have the subject properly examined." fended flogging, because dispensing with it would e roumstancest hat look unfavourable .- N. Y. Star. | see its end.

FATAL TRAGEDY.

A portion of the 18th Ward was, on yesterday thrown into a great state of excitement in consequented with King, Prince and Peasant, is now lecturing in New York, on the present condition and theman by the name of Thomas A. Walker, to murtiply in New York, on the present condition and future prospects of the existing governments of der his reputed wife, Mrs. Martha Eliza Walker, re-Europe. We place the more value on his remarks, as his sagacity predicted the extraordinary commotions which are now shaking all Europe. He has devoted no small portion of his time to travels in Germannian devoted no small portion of his time to tr many and Russis, which at present fill so large a passed out at the left side of her waist. It appears friend Willard if Gen. Taylor was receiving comthat the lady in questions is the Mrs. Miller, whose pany. He was told ne was, and was asked to walk abduction from Stanford, Conn., by her husband up to his aprate which he accordingly did. Gon. Yaylor, at the moment was seated, speaking to a the public mind, "Her maiden name was Blackwoll and she inherited & considerable amount of property entrance. Upon turning round, he at once recogfrom an uncle of the same name. Subsequent to nised him, and coming forward, grasped his visiter the uncle's death a paper made its appearence pur- hand in both his own, and shook it most cordially porting to have been given by Mrs. Miller, which she pronounced a forgery. Sometime after her merriage, she having without success, endeavored am very glad, indeed to see you.

to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, left him

Cen. Cass (who, it appears, did not know the to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, left him and went-to Stamford, Conn. Mr. Miller on discovering her whereabouts went to Stamford, forciamong the peasants. They are very interesting in a barking for Brance. From some circumstances philosophical point of view, as landmarks of the that occurred at the time, they were prevented from doing so, and Mr. Miller came to this city with his wife, where they continued to live together for some time, but fineally separated. Mrs. Miller subsequently became acquainted with

Mr. Walker, and as she alleges was married to him which, however, Mr. Walker, denies to be the case. Mrs. Miller has resided in Lexington-avenue since September last, in fashionable style, where he has all; I suppose that's merely a circumstance, howe-occasionly visited her. About half-past 2 o'clock ver. (This evidently unintentional hit caused the vesterday afternoon, he was at the house, and the servant girl residing in the family, hearing the re- joined as heartily as any one. When he could get port of a pistol, immediately suspecting something his face straight, he continued the conversation.) wrong, called down Mrs. Wells, the aunt of Mrs. Gen. Cass.—Ah, indeed; I am very sorry to hea Tuetonic are chiefly Protestants; while those who Miller, who was residing with her, and ran to the Mrs. Wells coming down stairs at the same moment There are 66 governments in Europe. How many entered the front room, and there discovered her there will be in a few years we cannot tell as things | niece lying prostrate upon the floor, bleeding pro-Physicians were immediately sent for, and information given to Capt. Johnson, of the 18th Ward

wished Mrs. M. to sign.

At an early hour the Coroner, having been ap prised of the circumstances, also proceeded to the house, with a view of obtaing such information as could be obtained on the subject. He accordingly first interrogated Mrs. Wells; but yeny little light on the subject was obtained from her, her answers being merely that she had found Mrs. W. in this state, and that Mrs. Walker had not communicated to her directly who shot her, and would not in any Walker, the unfortunate victim, as to who shot her she begged that she might not be interrogated, and shot herself; she replied, No; he then asked her if her hisband had shot her; to which she replied that she would not criminate him; the Coroner asked her who she meant by him, and whether she did not mean Mr. Walker; she said she did, and that present, informed her that her chances of living until morning were very slight, whereupon she remeantime Mr. Walker was conveyed to the Station-House and locked up. He asserts that she shot herself. On being asked for the pistol he took it from a pocket in his coat and delivered it to Capt. Johnson. There does not appear the slightest liopes of the lady's recovery.

LATER NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

We received, vesterday, from our friend F. country, than from his father. The Emperor rules Anbury, of Santa Fe, the Santa Fe Republican, as with a strong arm—in some cases oppressively— late as the 16th of December, Mr. Aubury, it will and does many things which he would not if he be recoilected, left this city late last fall, on his reknew the circumstances. If he lives 10 years he turn to Santa Ec. with a large stock of merchandize. will, in all likelihood, free all the serfs in his domin- Many persons supposed that he would have to enons and strive to elevate them. He can hardly be counter great hardships in a winter trip across the aid to be ambitious, or he would, before this, have plans, but he seems, so far as he himself was conpossessed himself of Turkey. He could not have cerned, to have triumphed over all difficulties. We better chance than has been offered him. We learn from an article in one of the papers, that Mr. can hardly find fault with his present policy. He Anbury left his train of wagons before crossing the looks on at the offars of Europe, not with indiffer Rafone Mountains, and harried on to Santa Fe, to ence, but with perfect calmness, and says to all the procure torage and extra animals for the remainder have given you." of the journey. About the 1st of December, he set but if he is interfered with, he stands ready to strike out to meet the train, with fifteen men, but when in the vicinity of Red River, seven of his men deserted, and he was compelled to return to Santa Fe.in regard to his wagons-some reports, stating that extreme western frontier, and must be traversed they had been robbed by Indians, and others that by an overland route, from a point of the Gulf of they were at Fort Bent-on the Piquet Ware, unable Mexico to San Diego on the Pacific, the following to move, on account of the severe cold weather and unusual drift of enow.

Mr. Newman, who left Santa Fe on the 20th November, with a until for the United States, was compelled to return after reaching the Clineroné, on account of the depth of the snow, and the coldness of the weather.

Maj. B. L. Beall, in command of the dragoons at Taos, arrived at Santa Fe in the early part of December, with several Apache Indians as prisoners. The Major was soon to take the field against a large party of Indians, in the vicinity of Red River, or the Piquet Ware, with the determination to punish them,

Mr. Wm. C. Skinner arrived in Santa Fe in the early part of December from Chihuahua. He repting depredations on the inhabitants of the State of

Capt. Sulmon, of this State, died at Taos, on the 20th of November from the effects of a wound received in the engagement between Maj. Reynolds' troops and the Apache Indians, last year.

A mulatto man by the name of John Siglon, kill-Fe, on the 8th inst. | It occurred at a "how-fling" Mexican fandango. This, the Republican says, is last year, none of which have been punished. "Theft, robbery and murder," the paper says, "have vis the St. Lawrence, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, become the order of the day." Kit Carson was at Santa Fe about the first of

The Republican, under the head of "expected arrival," announces as a reliable fact, that a judicial envoy from Texas was about to arrive in Sauta Fe. with the intention of entering upon the duties of his office. That paper ridicules the pretensions of Tex- 1,856 miles; thence down the Mississippi, to the as to sovereignty over any portion of New Mexico. Mr. Newman arrived at Santa Ee on the 29th of

October, with a mail from the United States. H. N. Smith, District Attorney, reached Santa , from Washington city, on the 29th October. On the 25th of September, Major Beall issued an order suspending the operation of a previous order, issued by Gen. Price, levying "a duty of six per into the Territory of New Mexico," until instructions could be received from the United States Gov-

Failure .- It may be a matter of some importance to our mercantile friends to know, that on the 11th lorfer & Co., to Hugh N. Smith and Thomas Biggs,

The editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Demcraf, tells the following "fish story." A man with a large nose, in crossing a corner of Lake Winnipissionee to reach the wood where he was chop ing, cut a hole in the ice with his axe to quench his thirst. A large trout, mistaking for some more tempting prize, the nose of the chopper, which stuck resolve the government of the navy into a demo- below the fragments that covered the surface, nabbed it with all his might. The owner of the nose, are | ing character, and the next session of Congress will retreat, and not only took his nose out of the water, but with it a good sized trout, weighing nine pounds! doubt thank them.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. CORDIAL MEETING BETWEEN GEN. TAY LOR AND GEN. CASS.

Washington, March 1, 1849. Gen. Cass paid Gen. Taylor a visit to day, about noon. The meeting of these distinguished men was

gentleman, and did not at first perceive Gen. Casa' hand in both his own, and shook it most cordially, Gen. Cass apparently being equally friendly. Gen. Taylor-Ah, General, how do you do!

President elect by sight,)-Thank you General. I am very glad to see you (shaking hands all the bly conveyed her from that place in a carriage, and time.) By the way, General, you had the advantouk her to Norfolk, Va., with an intention of emtage of me (alluding to recognizing him first.)—
That's twice you've had the advantage of me!—
(This was said with great drollery, and caused the General and every one present to laugh heartily.)
Gen. Taylor.—Yes, that's true; but you know the battle's not always to the strong, ch? Gen. Cass .- That's a fact. (Laughter.) How

do you feel, sir! Gen. Taylor. - Well, pretty well, thank you, except that I have two or three ribs stove in, that's ver. (This evidently unfatentional hit caused the most immoderate laughter, in which Senator Cass

Gen. Cass .- Ah, indeed; I am very sorry to hear

; where did it happen? Gen. Taylor. -At Madison. You see the Indianons felt a little sore about one of my reports, and isked me to pay them a visit. Of course I complied to show I had no feeling against them .- Well, I got on hoard of a small boat at Madison, to go to Frankford, and just as she was about to start, I stepped out of the saloon, which was briliantly lighted

in. (Loughter.) I'm nearly well now, however. Gen. Cass .- I am very glad you are, indeed .-General, allow me to introduce my friend, Mr Fitzgerall, of the Senate.

Gen. Taylor.—(shaking hands)—How do you do sir? very glad to see yon. I think I have had some correspondence with you before?

Mr. Fitzgerald assented. Gen. Case .- I will do myself the honor of calling

on you again, General. Good morning. Gen. Taylor .- Do call again, and often; I shall happy to see you. Here they both shook hands again, and Gen

Cass retired. In the passage a gentleman met Gen. Cass and emarked: 🕩 Well, General, in all the States where I stump-

d it, you got the vote. Gen. Cass (laughing)—Well my friend, I am very much obliged to you, but—I wish you had stumped it in two or three more!

THE COAT OF MAIL.

Just before Napoleon set out for the Court of Belrium, he sent to the eleverest artizan of his class Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely bullet proof; and if so he might name his own price for such a work. The man engaged to make the desired object, if allowed proper time, and he named eighteen thousand france as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and in due time the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second al Mhiesty. "Out it on." The mandid so, "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy, you will, I supre was no retreating, however, and half dead with fear he stood the fire, and to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the Emper or was not contented with one trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fewling piece at another part of him, with similar effect. "Well," said the part of him, with similar effect. Emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly-what is the price of it?" "Eighteen thousand francs were named as the agreed sum." There is an order for them," said the Emperor, and here is another, for an equal sum, for the fright

TEXAS-ICARIAN COLONY .- We mentioned sor weeks since that the French colonists who settle in the Cross Timbers last year, had become discour-He could learn nothing of a satisfactory character uged and were about to return to France. It appears, however, that another colony, with more am ple means, and of superior numbers, is soon to suc ceed them. It is stated that the third pioneer divi sion of the Icarian Colony, under the guidance of Mr. Mazet, has started from Havre for the colony in Texas. The next division was to follow them in October. This company will be under the direction of Mr. Pepin. | The colonists are well supplied with fire arms, provisions, &c., and will take with a quantity of grain, garden seeds, and agricultural They will also bring some choice impliments. shepherd dogs. We infer from this that they intend to engage in raising sheep .- N. O. Crescent,

RAILROAD EMEUTE. We understand, says the Boston Journal of Friday, that an affray of quite a serious, and somewhat extraordinary nature, occurred at Rochester, N. Y., between the friends of the Cocheco Railroad resented that the American traders, generally, in Conway Railroad on the other. It seems that the on the one hand, and those of the Great Falls and chihuahua, were disposing of their merchandize at two companies have been in a very unamiable spirit among the leaders as well as the masses of the fair prices. The Indians were constantly commit- temper with each other for a long time past, owing to some dispute concerning the location of the two roads, which cross each other in the village of Rochester. The friends of the Cocheco corporation commenced tenring up the rails of the other road, the consequences of which was a general fight between the two parties, during which one man had an arm broken, and several others were ed another by the name of James Adasul, in Santa badly bruised. Several of those engaged in the affair have been arrested.

EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES .- From the castermost town in the United States, Eastport, Maine, and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to Astoria in Oregon, the distance by the traveled route is 4,517 miles. From the Madawaska, in Maine, by the Atlantic route, via New York, Washington. New Orleans and Galveston, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2,933. From New York to the head of Lake Superior, via Detroit and Mackinac, Guif of Mexico, is 2,823 miles. From Eastport. Maine, to the Bay of San Francisco, California; on the Pacific, via Portland Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Santa Fe, and the Colorado of the West, is 2,514 miles .- Cin. Atlas.

The toughest story we ever read, is one now going the rounds of the British papers, to the effect that a young woman, named Ann Comer, Farrington Devon, has remained in a decided state of unconsciouness for the past fifteen years. It is thought by many that she is in a trance. Her mother says that for eleven years she has not partaken of the least particle of food. She lies in bed, has a placid smile, and though possessing vitality has no consciousness of the approach of any party; neither can she distinguish any object. She has been visited by some of the most eminent in the medical profession; and others have called to witness what might be justly termed this phenomenon in

OLD ZACK A DOCTOR .- The New York Glob says-A proposal was seriously made at the late annual meeting of the State Medical Society, to confer on General Zachary Taylor the honorary degree of M. D. It is reported to have been a saying of Queen Elizabeth, that a doctor was not fit practice till he had filled a grave-vard, and the State Society may have gone a step farther, and concluded that every man wholhad filled a grave-yard was fit so to think that a father and husband could be guil- day, however, Public opinion is roused to its debas- starmed at such an unexpected assault, made a heaty to practice medicine. The Society declined conferring the degree, for which Gen. Tarlor will, no

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1819.

"GEN. TAYLOR AND THE OFFICE-SEEKERS?

We were about to write an article upon this subject, hen the following from the Washington I nion, caught our notice, which embodies all we intended to have said upon the subject, and is withall expressed in so much etter language, that we have adopted it as our own:

Immediately after the nomination of Gen. Taylor. says the Union.) at Philadelphia, Mr. Crittenden (who was the efficient agent in bringing about such a result, and who is now supposed to have the confidence of Gen. Taylor more than any other man in the Union) proclaimed in Washington, and on his return to Kentucky, that a new order of things was to take place under the brave old chieftain, if he were elected. Proscription itself was to be prescribed, and no public officer was to be molested on account of his political opinions. And from the time of his numination to his election

General Taylor himself professed the same lofty and ennobling sentiment. Often did he declare, orally and by letter, that he "had no enemies to punish;" that he would be "the President of the people, and not of a party." He even went so far as to declare, in a published ty." He even went so far as to declare, in a published Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactur letter, that he would have as freely accepted a nomina-chanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation." tion of the democratic convention at Baltimore, as the whig convention at Philadelphia. Thus did he invite his Polk's Kane letter-not a bit of it-we there opponents, in office as well as out, to a free and indo- call attention to the fact that great men do pendent expression of opinion, And overywhere, and by all his supporters, his election was advocated on the politics. These two passages, from such express ground, among others, that public officers were ferent sources, exhibit also another marked plannot to be molested because they were opposed to him politically. If General Taylor was publicly and solemnly pledged to any course of action, it was that he should not proscribe his political opponents.

Yet, what do we now witness in Washington? Hundreds, aye, thousands of greedy partisans, who have gone there tion from the same intelligent body of rolers. I from all parts of the country to demand office at the therefore, is rank herisy when written by only hands of Gen. Taylor-to domand that he shall prescribe the very quint-essence of political truth, in the ts and turn out of office those who have honestly and inde- tion of these people, when uttered by another pendently opposed his election, and have thus done what There is one more point in the mangural that we Gen. Taylor himself invited them to do. Not only have to call attention to, and then, we are done. Gen. this myrad of famished, expectants come up from the says "In conclusion, I congratulate my fellow-re cities and villages of the Union clamoring for office, but on the high state of presperity to which the goodre the public pross, and honorable members of Congress of Divine Providence has conducted our common con the whig party, are loud in their demands for the pro- Now what can the President mean!-what can! scription and removal of their democratic opponents - driving at! Certainly he cannot be in saturated These men, and these presses, thus not only prove their can prove by his Secretary of State, endorsed by the hollow-hearted hypocricy in denouncing proscription du- anca of his cabinet and the entire whig party from ring the canvass, but they shamelessly demand of the samaquodda to Baton Rouge, that the country has brave old soldier who has elevated them to power through ruined by the Democratic party every four years an the instrumentality of the glorious military reputation days of the "earlier Presidents"-John Adams, which he won by serving in a war which they opposed, struce-"the goodness of Divine Providence" to falsify his pledged word, and to become the ruthless executioner of all those in office who differ with him po- same high authority, that at the present momen. litically, and who have honestly opposed the elevation of of the country being in a "high state of prospers the whig party to power in his person. Will that delicate Polk and the Democratic party have "ruined"; and proud sense of honor which we have been taught to beyond the hope of redemption. believe always actuates the soldier's bosom, and which The Cabiner.—The question is settled—Ger we are bound to believe controls Gon. Taylor, permit is President, and has announced his cabinet. Iti him to submit to such degradation? Will be distinguish lows: J. M. Clayton, of Delawafe, Secretary of the commencement of his administration by a disgrace- W. M. Merideth, of Pennsylvania, Secretary ful falsification of his public pledges Wo shall soon

But there are some reasons which might authorize us W. B. I'reston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Nare; to infer that those who suppose General Taylor will ful- verdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorner General sify his public pledges, and thus prove to the world that John Davis, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the li he is the b goted partisan, and not the proud and honor- Department, the new Secretaryship just created by able soldier which he would fain have the world believe. gress. This cabinet has pro-cription stamfed up may be disappointed. Those reasons are briefly these: ery lineament. It will be a proterigion of hated He owes his elevation to the policy of the democratic malace-a proscription of revenge, stimulated by party. The democratic party of the Union supported cal disappointment long nursed. The strong of the cause which gave him an opportunity to acquire all in the camp, will find himself but a weak barrier his glory and ronown as a soldier, and thus secured his the hand of these men! The man that never elevation to the presidency. They provided him with dered to an enemy of his country, will find means to fight his lattles, and rejoiced in his victories. | down by the crafty friends he has called into his pose, have no objections to do the same." And he Their hearts were in the cause in which his services household, and henceforward we shall see the took a brace of pistols, and prepared to discharge were employed, and his success obtained, and they exul-one of them at the breast of the astonished artist.— ed in the achievements which crowned him with tofore unknown in the country. This is our partial artist. that-many democrats voted for him. We believe that | Those democrats who now occupy offices in the the sequel will show they erred greatly; but nevertheless | the Several Departments may, therefore, maket they youed for him, and thus contributed to his cleva- minds to travel. They need not expect, lke the tion to the presidency. But, in thus doing, they did not believe they were voting for an "ultra" whig, nor for power, to remain until their commissions exone who would raise to power that party who had opposed them, and not only them, but their country, while engaged in war with a foreign enemy.

Besides, Gen. Taylor, must be conscious that the great body of the whig party were openly and bitterly opposed to the policy which has made him President. He must be conscious that the whigs in mass, particularly in the Ewing, and so on to the end of the chapter. As middle and southern States, were not only opposed to will be the work of a "no-party" President a much the war with Mexico, but they openly expressed their traitorous wishes that he might be defeated and his army destroyed. They desired his defeat and disgrace, and if it had been in their power, they would have accomplished their wicked and awful onds; and thus would Gen. Taylor's political aspirations have been buried in the same grave with his military fame and reputation We cannot percieve how, on any known principle of uman action, Gen. Taylor can sympathise with a party that has been guilty of such conduct, although he has received their reluctant support, and therefore we have a right to believe a priori that the Pesident will not falsify his professions and dishonor himself, by proscribing the party who have opposed the elevation of the whig party to power in his person, but who have not been hostile to him personally.

But we must confess that the signs of the times lead is to a different conclusion. We have never, in our political experience, witnessed a more prescriptive whig party, that now pervades their ranks. Their thirst for the blood (political, we mean) of their opponents, is fierce and insatiable. Many of them are even so indecont as to prescribe to democrats in office the precise time when they are to be removed. This rancorous spirit of political prescription pervades the halls of Congress, the clubs of this city, and the horde of office seekers who throng its now crowded thoroughfaces. They have their victims marked, and their successors designated !

THE USURY LAWS .- We learn from the Pennsylvavian, that the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate of this State, have reported a bill relating to the usury laws of the Commonwealth, making it lawful for all persons to pay and receive such rate of interest for the use to its original shape. But ten members of the of money, as the parties may agree upon; but in all house could be found ready to record their names cases where a greater rate of interest than six per cent, is charged or paid, the sum of one mill on each cent of Mass., Cranston, of R. I., Crowell, Fisher, Gilan additional interest shall be added to the present tax for and Schenck of Ohio, Henry, of Vt., and Step 10 State purposes on money at interest, to be returned and Toombs of Georgia. A strange combination cera cullected in the same manner as the present tax; and a of Northern abolitionism and Southern pro-share failure to return a true statement of all such monied operations shall nullify to the parties the benefit of these for reasons as apposite as their geographical parties provisions, and subject them to the ponulties of the laws are diverse. now in force. No greater rate of interest than six per cent, shall be charged on judgments entered in any of our courts, although such judgments may be found upon a writing stipulating a higher rate; and no existing contracts, where money is loaned upon bonds, mortgagee, notes, &c., at the rate of six per cent, shall be disturbed. In all cases where no special contract is made, and in all suits where interest is found to be due the plaintiff, six per cent shall continue to be the legal rate of interest.

A NOBLE SCENE. - The Washington Union, of the 3d, says: "A very large party (of forty at least, ladies and gentlemen) dined with the President of the United States yesterday. He had with him the President and Vice President elect, (Gen. Taylor and Mr. Filmore,) and the particular friends of both; Col. Bliss and lady, Gen. Cass, the President's cabinet and ladies, and friends-the lady of the present Vice President, Judge Catron and lady, years' half pay to the widows and orphans of ever the mayor of the city and his lady, &c., &c. Never did cer, non-commissioned officer, and private, whe a more liberal spirit preside over any entertainment. It during the late war with Mexico, and has held was a scene that was worthy of the manly and noble discharged, or continued in service to the time and refined temper which animates the present admin-

GEN. TAYLOR'S INAUGURAL

In another column will be found the inaugural at of President Taylor. As the document itself brief, our comments will necessarily also Partake of character. As a whole the address is neither on consure, nor does it present any great claims for app. Like its author's political character during the damp. which resulted in his election, it presents a non-certal surface to the eye of the general reader, what administration alone will remove. Although the are in extaces over it, on no one point of politic troversy does he express himself definitely, etc. Turiff, and River and Harbour improvements. latter we understand him as willing to approx bill Congress may pass. On the former, it will he uses almost the identical language of Mr. Poli celebrated Kane letter. That our whig friends we do not misrepresent the old General, we due language of both: The President says: "It shall be my study to recommend such consensures to Congress as may be necessary and p o secure encouragement and protection to the erests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufe Mr. Polk said in that much abused and grad

represented letter: "In my judgement, it is the duty of the to extend as far as it may be practicable to do to, revenue laws, and all other means within its par and just protection to all the great interests of the Now we do not say that the President er think and write very much alike, although of a of the human mind, in the fact that the first now n

the warm and enthusiastic approval of a nunerous; intelligent body of our fellow-citizens, where. latter, of which the former is only a synopsis, by cently elicited a most bitter and and open denu-

contrary notwithstanding. We can prove, also,

Treasury; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Post Master eral: G. W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of who held office when the late Administration co then be superceeded, but they must prepare the to vacate as soon as the commission of some ofe many eager and hungry applicants whose pents now being sent on, can be made out. Solitude L will finish the work commenced by Frank Group W. P. Merideth, will carry out the intention of only question in regard to office holders was to be, capable and honest."

AT The writing Editor of the Gazette appears to adopted the principle that ! a lie well stuck to, is a as the truth," for he again repeats the falsehood the 'humbered up'' our columns with the details of the ly affair between Hyer and Sullivan, which he, wee fore last, claimed as a while victory. And, appar not satisfied with thus "bearing false witness against (his) neighbor," perpetrates another by saving the virtually admit the charge in saying that all we ext lished concerning this vaunted whig victory. was tained in our telographic despatches. Every body that telegraphic despatches are always very brief, at one to which the Gazette refers was more than " so-how, therefore, we could have "lumbered " columns is nast our comprehension. As this s stituted teacher of morals has, on more than one sion, rolunteered his advices to us, we beg leave cluding this controversy, to advise that the next to gets caught in another such a disgraceful affair. endeavor to screun himself behind the fools belo falschood!

EXTREMES MEET.—The spectacle of a union two extremes of Southern and Northern fanatics the slavery question, was presented in the vote ca proposition of Mr. Schenck of Ohio, pending the ican Indemnity bill in the House of Representative retrocede to Mexico all the territory acquired by the To The proposition was successful in committee t whole, having been probably adopted pro forma, " view to get the bill out of committee into the He But in the House, upon a call of ayes, and nees, proposition was literally scouted out, and the bill res vor of it. They were Mossrs. Ashmun, and Paling voting together for the same strange proposition

"Circumstances" have prevented our P much attention to our Editorial columns this week 1 ought. We don't know, however, but what the re is the gainer thereby, as our selections are very an embracing every thing "from grave to gat, from live!

IF Eggs have borne a very high price in ket for a week past—ranging from 40 to 334 ceass on, and scarce at that.—Boston Post.

The New York True Sun says ditto in that suggests the propriety of putting a farilf on the less according to Greeley, Abbott Lawrence, &c. egs be cheaper. They have also been scarce in this selling from 16 to 18 cts per dozen

A Righteous Acr. - Among the act therefore become laws of the present Congress, " with pleasure, one approved on the 24th inst., gire received, pr "disease contracted within the line of du