

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



"DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 42, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1848.

SALISBURY

Is one of the oldest Towns in the State; and although it was never distinguished for any great events, it still possesses some interest. During the revolution Cornwallis marched through it, and we believe, stopped a short time; so did General Greene, when on his way to take command of the Southern Army, after Gates' disastrous defeat at Camden. A pretty incident took place on his arrival. He put up at the Tavern, kept by the mother of the late Gen. Steele, she asked him how he was, he answered her he was wet and cold, and without money. When he was about to leave the next morning, Greene inquired what his bill was. Mrs. Steele answered, come in here General, (inviting him into another room) and handed him a bag of gold coin, telling him, in a manner, characteristic only of woman, to appropriate it to the use of his army. Gen. Washington also passed through in 1791, from his tour through the Southern States.

During the last war with Great Britain, Salisbury was a conspicuous recruiting station. Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes County, was for some time stationed here with a large body of troops; and it is said, they presented an excellent state of discipline under his command. Since then it has slowly advanced in importance until the present time. Now it is one of the most important places in the Western part of the State. It is the great thoroughfare from North to South, and from East to West, and consequently there are always a large number of strangers to be seen passing through it, and remaining for short periods. It has a population of about two thousand, distinguished for their general good morality, and engaged in various pursuits. There are four Churches, viz: one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Episcopal, and one Lutheran, all in good repair except the last named, and we understand, it is contemplated by the very numerous congregation that worship there, to erect a new building. It has one Cotton Factory, lately purchased by our townsman, Maxwell Chambers, Esq., from the Salisbury Manufacturing Company; and Doctors and Lawyers in great numbers. There is also a Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear here, D. A. Davis, Cashier; and one Printing Office, viz., the Watchman. There are two of the best Hotels kept here in the State or in the Southern country, one by John I. Shaver, Esq., and the other by Col. H. L. Robards, where the weary traveller may, at any time, satiate his hunger with the best (and done up in the finest style) that the market affords. We have never yet heard a stranger speak of them than in the most extravagant praise.

There are also seven large Stores, kept by J. & W. Murphy, Jos. F. Chambers, Brown & Elliott, Jenkins & Roberts, M. Brown & Son, G. W. Brown, Boger and Maxwell, doing business to the amount of about \$250,000 or \$300,000 a year, wholesale and retail. Also, two Drug Stores, owned by Brown & James, and Chaffin & Locke. One neat and genteel Jewelry Store, owned by Boger & Wilson. Five Boot and Shoe Shops carried on by Thompson & Beard, in connexion with the Tanning business, and M. L. Brown; who also carries on the Tanning business, Henry Miller, J. Lefler, Wm. Lambeth. One Cabinet Shop, owned by Watson & Rowzee. Four Tailor Shops, conducted by H. H. Beard, G. L. Gould, B. F. Fraley, and Thos. Dickson. Four Confectionary Shops, owned by A. W. Buis, T. Dickson, Mrs. West, and A. Lyerly. Two Saddle and Harness Establishments, carried on by W. H. Mowbray, and W. J. Plummer. One Tin and Coppersmith Shop, by Brown & Baker. Three Carriage Making Establishments in connexion with the Smithing business, by J. S. Johnston, William Overman, Smith & Jacobs, and N. Brown; also another Smithshop, by Jas. Dougherty, famous throughout this part of the State, and a great portion of the adjoining States, for shoeing horses in a manner, unsurpassed. Two Groceries, or in other words, dram shops, by L. D. Bencini and H. W. Watson.

There are sixteen families residing in Town by the name of Brown, numbering seventy-two in all, and to be found scattered, in any number, over the County. Salisbury, is withal, quite a pleasant place, and would be still more so, if every man, who is able, would take the Watchman, and pay for it.

By the way, we would remark here, that our Merchants do not advertise enough. If they did, we would not have

thought this article necessary, to let the people at a distance know that we are not retrograding but advancing. And if ever the Rail Road is built, we expect to see Salisbury become one of the largest and most important places any where South of the Potomac! We also hope at some future day, to publish a daily paper here, giving an account of all that transpires.

INFORMATION WANTED!

For some time past, our exchanges, from the North have been injured to such an extent by being brought from Raleigh, by way of Pittsborough, on horse-back, that many of them are entirely useless. We have seen whole bundles emptied out of the bag, in a manner destroyed, on account of the want of good water proof mail bags. This nuisance ought to be remedied, or the Contractor held responsible. The contractor's name is Neuland, we believe, and lives somewhere in the Brushy Mountains. We wish he would leave his mountain home and come down and put those stages or hacks on the line which he is bound by the contract to run during half the year. He is too far away—too much out of the world, to attend to this business as it ought to be. If he does not intend to make better arrangements, we move that he throw up the contract, and let some one take it who will do his duty.

It will be seen from the subjoined, that complaint is not only made in this region, but all along the line.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

Carraucay P. O., Randolph Co.

Mr. GALES: Can any kind friend tell us who is the Contractor for the Mail route, passing through this place from Raleigh to Salisbury? Is there any Contractor at all, and if so, from what region doth he hail, or is he, properly speaking, a Cosmopolite? Is he a winged messenger of the upper regions, or does he travel on wheels? The Mail has been conveyed on this route for some time on horse-back, while we have been positively assured from the beginning, that a Coach, Stage, or some other four-wheeled conveyance, is to be started about the first of next month. In vain, we've hoped; in vain, have we strained our eyes, to see the famous visitor make his personal appearance; but all is promise without performance.

What wonders time can produce? In a short space of time, we have come from a splendid Coach and four, down to an old Horse, moving sometimes on four legs, and sometimes three. Our progress is onward, but downward. Yes, sir, in a land of liberty and of civilization—in a land noted for the diffusion of knowledge—in a land where the arts and sciences are cultivated, sad to tell, we are yet on the downward tendency. Shall we remain silent in a great crisis like this? Shall we calmly fold our arms, and witness the downfall of our institutions, in silence? The ink shall flow as freely from our pen, as the water from a mountain torrent—our voice shall be heard, until its grunting is as harsh as the concussion of iron bars; and when all these shall fail, we will stand, and stamp upon the stage, until it shall tremble beneath our tread. I don't wish to cast any slur on the Contractor, if there be any, but, in all seriousness, who is the Contractor, and what does the contract require? If he is bound to run a Hack, why let the law be enforced. The people on this route, have been most shamefully treated. The two parallel routes from Raleigh to Salisbury, were, for some years, imprudently committed to the same hands; and while one was, no doubt, carefully fostered, the other was as carefully neglected. What say our friends of Pittsborough against this state of things? If they feel aggrieved as we do, let us be up and doing. If there be any remedy, let it be sought and applied. G. L. G.

The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement of KRIDER and MALLET to be found in this paper. Mr. Krider is a native of this County, and a man of business. Should any of our citizens wish any business transacted for them in New York, we respectfully refer them to KRIDER and MALLET.

A very large Loco Foco meeting was held in New York, on Saturday evening last, and resolutions adopted, approving of the course of the Administration, in regard to the origin and prosecution of the war. All the speakers were imported from Washington, the most conspicuous of whom were Senators Houston and Foote.

The Iowa Legislature will, it is thought, choose no U. S. Senators at the present Session. A Resolution to go into joint ballot for the choice of Senators was laid on the table of the House, on the 11th ultimo.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a Meeting of the WHIG MEMBERS of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina was called to the chair, and Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, was appointed Secretary. After discussion and due deliberation, it was Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the seventh day of June, were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die. WILIE P. MANGUM, Chairman. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Speaker on the 4th laid before the House of Representatives, a message from the President of the United States, communicating the following documents from the War Department in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 31st ult:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington }
February 3, 1848. }

To the President of the United States:

SIR—In compliance with your directions to be furnished with "a copy of Gen. Taylor's answer to the letter, dated January 27, 1847, addressed to Gen. Taylor by the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War," I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the letter referred to. The letter from this Department of the 27th of January, 1847, was laid before Congress pursuant to a call of the last session. The answer to it, now submitted, was not then written, and did not reach this Department until more than a month and a half after the resolution, calling for the correspondence with Gen. Taylor, was answered, and Congress had adjourned.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
W. L. MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Agua Nueva, March 3, 1847. }

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27th, enclosing a newspaper slip, and expressing the regret of the Department that the letter copied in that slip, and which was addressed by myself to Major General Gaines, should have been published.

Although your letter does not convey the direct censure of the Department or of the President, yet, when it is taken in connection with the revival of a paragraph in the regulations of 1825, touching the publication of private letters concerning operations in the field, I am not permitted to doubt that I have become the subject of Executive disapprobation. To any expression of it coming with the authority of the President, I am bound by my duty, and by my respect for his office patiently to submit; but, lest my silence should be construed into a tacit admission of the grounds and conclusions set forth in your communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself to submit a few remarks in reply. I shall be pardoned for speaking plainly.

In the first place, the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge, and contrary to my wishes. Surely, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers? The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend, with whom I have for many years interchanged opinions on professional subjects.—That he should think proper to, under any circumstances, to publish it, could not have been foreseen by me.

In the absence of proof that the publication was made with my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say, that the quotation in your letter of the six hundred and fiftieth paragraph of the superseded regulations of 1825, in which the terms "mischivous" and disgraceful are employed to characterize certain letters of reports, conveys, though not openly, a measure of rebuke which, to say the least, is rather harsh, and which many may think not warranted by the premises. Again; I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information, touching our past or prospective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprised of our movements.

As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public journals that they are shared by many distinguished statesmen, and also in part by a conspicuous officer of the navy, the publication of whose opinions is not perhaps obstructed by any regulations of his

Department. It is difficult, then, to imagine that the diffusion of mine can render any peculiar aid to the enemy, or specially discipline him "to enter into negotiations for peace."

In conclusion, I would say, that it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself with regard to the Department of War and the Government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my ability, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country by carrying out the wishes and instructions of the Executive. But it cannot be concealed that since the capitulation of Monterey the confidence of the Department, and I too much fear of the President, has been gradually withdrawn, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the Department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the Government has an apt illustration in the well known fable of Aesop. But I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility. While entrusted with the command in this quarter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good looking for my reward to the consciousness of pure motives and the final verdict of impartial history.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding,
Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War, Washington.

The message and accompanying letter were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Barrow moved that 10,000 extra copies of the message and accompanying letter be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, moved that 15,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the House.

The motions to print extra copies lie over under the rule.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

AN ATROCIOUS SENTIMENT.

At Tammany Hall, in the city of N. Y. there was a great "War Meeting" on the 29th ult. One of the speakers was Gen. Houston, United States Senator from Texas. In the course of his remarks, referring to the first settlers of this country, he said: "From the first moment they landed, they went on trading with the Indians, and CHEATING them out of their land. Now, the Mexicans are no better than Indians, and I see no reason why we should not go on in the same course now, and take their land." That is, in CHEATING them out of it. (Lest any should pretend to doubt if Houston did really utter a sentiment so outrageous as this, we will here inform the reader that we copy from the Washington Union.)

To say nothing of the calumny on the memories of the men who colonized New England and Virginia, what an atrocious line of conduct towards the Mexicans is here advocated. And by whom? By a vagabond who prowls about in midnight darkness to plunder his neighbor's premises? By a pot-house brawler who knows no difference between what is his own and what is another's? No, by neither of these, but by one whom—to the disgrace of the country—circumstances, and the votes of the wise men of Texas, have made a conspicuous man, a man of note for the time being, a Senator of (Heaven save them!) the United States. He is, too, a great man among the "Democracy." He is a bright star of theirs, a trusty councillor, a leader. He presided at the late meeting in Washington which fixed the time and place for the "Democratic National Convention." And who of his party will gainsay him? Who of his political conferees shall have the independence to rebuke him, openly and publicly? Not one, we opine. On the contrary, you shall see the speech extolled by the press of his party, and its "patriotic" sentiments most lovingly bepraised.

There once dwelt in these United States a man who bore the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON. When about to lay aside the robes of office, and to pass into that retirement which he so much coveted, he left to his countrymen a legacy in the form of a Farewell Address. From that Address—in former years deemed to be worthy of attention—we will make a few extracts.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to the political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity."

"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and (at no distant period) a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People, always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least is re-

commended by every sentiment which nobles human nature."

"I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is the best policy."

The words of George Washington, now thrown away as of nothing, and the words of Sam Houston, now treasured up among the precious of "Democracy!"

IRELAND—AWFUL FACTS.

The benevolent exertions and pecuniary sacrifices made by Sir Gore Booth during the past season of lamity must be still fresh in the recollection of the English public. And has been this gentleman's reward for his return to his residence at Lissona, the county of Sligo, after an absence of a few weeks, he finds that several deaths have been formally passed upon in a notice posted on Sunday last in place of public worship in his immediate neighborhood.

In Roscommon, too, the list of protracted victims is being daily added to. A licitor, residing in the neighborhood of Boyle, has received, through the Sligo Post-office, a threatening notice, which the following is a copy:—

"Sir.—Take notice, that it is your duty to have to write to you about poor clients, which to my own knowledge you have robbed them; so therefore my duty to look to them. Sir, inform you, that if you do not comply justly by Heavens I will compel you it is my duty to do so; therefore take as a warning and a caution, that I leave you as low as Major Malton; therefore, I will leave a place vacant the Queen's Bench, and also at the Court of Common Pleas, for another that have honour and principle in him."

"Dated at my office, at Castleblayney, the 10th inst. 1848."
The subjoined statement is copied from the Tipperary Vindicator. It would be hard to say that the country were such instances of good and good conduct on the part of the more frequently to be recorded:

"On Sunday morning last the servant of a farmer, named Michael Kenna, being out of bed to inspect the sheep, as is his usual custom, when three fellows had been watching in some of the bushes until he left the house, came to the door, their further advance was checked by the dog, who attacked them furiously. Entering the interruption, one of the party shot and was proceeding to burst in the door. Kenna, whom the noise had aroused, immediately opened it himself, at the same time shouting, 'Come on, boys, fire away—I'm ready for you.' They then moved back and fired, which the intrepid Kenna instantly returned, and the marauders seeing such a determined opposition, and fearing lest the neighbors would be upon them, took to their heels. Kenna's nephew and brother, both of whose names are about 300 or 400 yards from the house, came to his assistance, and commenced pursuit, which—to the credit of the neighborhood, he said—was cordially joined in by the neighbors and the inhabitants of the houses by which they passed. After a run of three miles, the pursuers succeeded in bringing two of the party, whom they were carrying to Borrisokane, when a party of police came up, and offered to take charge of the prisoners and handoff them, which the Kennas refused, and led the prisoners themselves to Borrisokane. The third person is well known. The names of the two in custody are John Foley, both inhabitants of Borrisokane. The happy result, in this instance, is owing together to the constant exertions of the excellent parish priest (the Rev. Michael Sheehan) to his people to put down disturbers like these."

Meanwhile, the hostility to the Bill for the repression of crime, on the ground of its inefficiency as a measure of police, is daily becoming more manifest. A petition from the magistracy of the North Tipperary is in the course of signature, calling the inadequacy of the Bill, and for stronger powers. This step, it is expected, will be followed by Petitions generally from the counties of Ireland.

The Fremont Trial.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia American, writes as follows:

Nothing has yet transpired as to the issue of the Fremont Court Martial, the whole case and finding are now before the President. He will ponder well before he decides, for upon his decision some important developments. The nature of the testimony leads me to believe that the Court has convicted him of disobedience of orders. They were ordered to try him upon the testimony as given, and we know that evidence regarded as the most vital by the defence, was overruled. If my conjecture be right, cannot discover how the President approve the sentence, for he, more any body else, is responsible for the effect of authority which led to this unsatisfactory proceeding; from which there yet grow very serious consequences, matter how the trial may be determined.

Give no Pain.—Breathes no sentiment a word—give not an expression of the tenance that will offend another, or give pain to his bosom. We are sorrowful sensitive hearts, which a word, a look, even fill to the brim with sorrow. Be careless of the opinions of others, for that they are differently constituted from self, and never, by word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the joy that lingers on a pleasant countenance.

Honor to General Scott.—The House of Delegates have passed a resolution, unanimously, voting a Gold Medal with a suitable inscription, to Major General Winfield Scott, for his recent services in Mexico.

Commodore Ridgely, of the United States Navy, died last night at Barnum's Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, after a lingering illness.

Terms of the Watchman.—Subscriptions, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. Two dollars if not paid in advance. Two dollars for each copy inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged at 50 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements to the Editors must be postpaid.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

The following article from the National Intelligencer contains suggestions to the Whig press, which we think worthy of consideration. Nothing is so painful than to see influential partisans spoken of for the Presidency. To see success, and to deserve it, we should be united. Let a compromising spirit be cherished and manifested on all occasions. Let the triumph of our noble cause rise far above every other consideration with the conductors of Whig papers in the country, instead of being a mere matter of expediency, and we must and will succeed. Such a spirit of forbearance shall our actions display. We are not striving to elevate certain men to power, but for pure unadulterated Whig Principles. We care not who the nominee of the National Whig Convention is, so he stands up for the broad platform of the Constitution of his Country. This is all we ask, and it is all that should be required at his hands by the Whigs of any portion of the Union. It is enough.—Whichever platform the Country is safe and up to no other. And upon it let us stand or fall.

WORD TO WHIG FRIENDS.

Whilst ourselves studiously abstaining from discussing the relative claims of citizens proposed for the great office of President of the U. S., we cannot be supposed by any one that we are unobservant spectators of what is passing around us in reference to the approaching contest. Desirous above all things of the success of the Whig candidate, whoever may be selected for that distinguished post of honor and duty—because, as parties are now classed and characterized, we consider the salvation of our Government from the alternatives of Anarchy or Despotism to depend upon the event of the coming Presidential election—we shall take care not to jeopard the success by creating schisms among the Whigs themselves.—Least of all shall we be found joining any combination of zealous partisans whose purpose is to split or break up the party. Nor shall we be either led or driven into a controversy with such persons, should they even, in pursuit of some darling object of their own, chance to forget, in the blindness and deafness of their zeal that they owe to themselves and to us.

Would that all our brethren of the press would adopt the same course, which a long experience prescribes to us, of avoiding harsh reflections and vindictive retorts, as well upon the several eminent men spoken of for the Presidency, as upon one another!

That it is in the power of the opponents of the *Misrule* by which the country has been placed in its present false position, and surrounded with dangers the more appalling because as yet only seen darkly, to elect a President, under whose administration the country may be rescued, and the Government restored to the paths of rectitude, prosperity, and true glory, we do not entertain a moment's doubt.—The *Prophets* are with us. Union and concert of action among all who entertain the same opinion that we do of the necessity of a change of administration in the Government is all that is needed to ensure the attainment of the object.

This object, however, we cannot if we would conceal from ourselves or our readers, may be achieved by a war among the Whigs themselves, to be carried on by the journals which represent the preferences of their conductors each in his own particular candidate.

As illustrating the danger to be apprehended from this source, we may be allowed, we trust without offence, to individualize the City of New York. That city can boast of several Whig papers, conducted with an ability unsurpassed in any part of our country. Acting together, they could not fail to exercise an irreparable power within the sphere of their circulation. But it is unfortunately a fact—which, though the state of things is of long existence, has never before worn so alarming an aspect as that these journals, instead of being in concord and harmony, are generally engaged in desperate conflict with one another, now upon one question and now upon another, which now amounts to turn upon a difference of opinion between them as to the political claims and merits of the citizens who have been spoken of as candidates for the Presidency. Upon this point their contention is even more acrimonious than usual, and more ominous of evil to the party.

In full view of this state of things, we subscribe with the greatest deference, to our brethren of the Whig press of New York, that, if their eagerness and bitterness and ability with which they are scanning the merits and demerits of the several distinguished Whigs who have been named for the Presidency shall have their usual natural effect, the Whig National Convention may, when it assembles, be placed in the singular predicament of not finding one of those eminent men politically surviving, for whom will all by that time have been killed off, and candidates, by the disparaging recriminations of the presses of their own party.

There is one consideration which if the enemies of their friends here and elsewhere have any influence, ought to have some weight with the New York brethren. It is this: since all the Whig superior claims to the confidence of the Whig party are contended for cannot receive the nomination for President—since some one must, after all, be preferred to the rest and supported by them—how much that is now said should then have to be unsaid?

The Foreign News.—The Steamship *Madania*, has arrived at Boston, with four or five days later intelligence from England and the Continent. There has been a decline in breadstuffs. The quotations for Cotton are a shade lower than in previous advices. The money market is in an easier condition. On the whole the intelligence, in a commercial point of view, is highly favorable. The political news is without interest.