

Did not know how Butler would act, but he would take him by the two ears and kick him out of the country. What a cruel expedient to be applied to Mr. Buchanan's cherished confidant!

INDEPENDENT.

### THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

Which brought its labors to a close in Richmond on Friday evening, is said to have been the largest and most imposing of its kind, ever convened in Virginia. The Alexandria Gazette computes the number of Delegates present at five or six hundred. The great and absorbing topic for its consideration was the propriety of expressing a preference of the party of the State, for a candidate for the Presidency. "The discussion on this point," says the Richmond Whig, "was of extraordinary ability, and reflected great honor to the Whig party of the Commonwealth." "For two days," says that paper, "a vast audience listened with intense and unabated interest to the eloquent gentlemen who participated in the debate. We have attended many deliberative bodies—but we were never present at one, where wit and humor and argument and eloquence were more profusely scattered upon an admiring crowd."

"The gentleman who took a leading part in the discussion, were Messrs. McLanahan, Bott, and Janney in opposition to, and Messrs. Scott, Pendleton, Wicher, Flournoy, Hunter and Preston in favor of an expression of preference."

"The views of the latter gentlemen," continues the Whig, "were sustained by a large majority of the Convention, and Gen. Taylor was declared to be the choice of the Whigs of Virginia. We hope and believe that this decision of the people's delegates will be ratified by the people themselves. We have only to be united and active, to redeem not only Virginia, but the Union from the hands of the spoiler."

"We observed," says the Whig, "that many of our Democratic Fellow Citizens were diligent and anxious attendants at the Convention. We can pardon them for the interest they manifested in our deliberations, in consideration of the very desirable motive which prompted them—and if they did not, in consequence of the result of the Convention's action, realize all their wishes, we trust they will not blame us! Next time, we will try to consult their wishes better."

[We publish in another column the concluding proceedings of the Convention.]—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

### MR. CLAY.

The New York Courier contains a letter from its Washington correspondent, dated Feb. 17, from which we take the following paragraphs:

Mr. Clay dined yesterday with a large party at the President's, where every thing went off in fine style, and apparently without the least surprise to any one present. Not a word was said on the war, or the subject of Mr. Trist's despatches, and Mr. Clay, though not a candidate for the Presidency, was decidedly the Lion of the feast.

It is rumored here, and the rumor can be traced to pretty responsible sources, that Mr. Clay has become satisfied that he cannot be elected, and has written a letter of declination to a prominent Senator, in which he recommends the nomination of Zachary Taylor.

A great number of our most invaluable inventions and improvements are to be traced to intelligent men in the common walks of life. And in proportion to the intelligence of the mass of the community will be the advancement of the world to its final glory.

An intelligent man was a soap maker. He noticed that after all the alkali had been exhausted, the ley would rapidly corrode his copper kettles. Unable to explain the phenomena, he took some of it to an eminent chemist. On analyzing it the chemist discovered a new substance, hitherto unknown, viz: The metal called Iodine. Further investigation traced it to the ashes, then to the sea-weed from which the ashes had been made—then to the ocean to salt springs and to all marine substances. A physician in Germany reads the account, and recollects that he heard that burned sponge had been known to cure the horrible, and till then incurable, disease called the Götter—which afflicts whole districts in South of Europe. He conjectures that it is the Iodine in the sponge which effects the cure, and he accordingly applies the Iodine to the Götter, and it is found that it is an infallible cure. Thus a world of misery is prevented by the shrewdness of a soap maker.

A few years since the scurvy the terror of the seas. Whole crews were cut down and more than once the case has been known in which the bodies of the dead sewed up in sail-cloth, have lain rolling on the deck, day after day, because the crew were two much withered to raise them to the nettings and commit them to the deep. Admiral Hosier, who sailed for the West Indies with seven ships of the line during the last century, lost all his men twice over, during the single voyage, and himself died before he reached home of this fatal disease. What a blessing did that man bestow, who informed the world that the simple acid of the lemon taken daily would banish this fearful disease! It is now almost unknown even in the most crowded ships.

Exchange paper.

Knowledge.—One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge is the respect and importance which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years; they are venerable from what they have acquired, and pleasing from what they can impart. With uneducated women, when youth is gone all is gone. A woman must talk wisely or look well. Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth, nor the wisdom of age.—*Sidney Smith.*

The ship *Mincota*, of 800 tons, Capt. Allen, is advertised in the Louisville Journal to sail direct from that place to Liverpool on the 14th instant. A ship of 800 tons, built, manned, and freighted 1,600 miles inland from the ocean in truth this is becoming a great country!

### GENERAL TAYLOR A WHIG—EVIDENCE ENOUGH.

The following most explicit and satisfactory letter from Gen. Taylor, is published by the Cincinnati Chronicle:

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 12, 1848.

My Dear Colonel—Your very kind communication and the accompanying newspaper have duly reached me.

In reply to the closing remarks of your letter, I have no hesitation in stating, as I have stated on former occasions, that I am a Whig, though not an ultra one; and that I have no desire to conceal this fact from any portion of the people of the United States.—I deem it but candid, however, to add, that if the Whig party desire at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me.

Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right, to look to the constitution and the high interests of our common country, and not to the principles of a party, for my rules of action.

With my sincerest thanks for your expression of friendship, and my best wishes for your success through life, I remain, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surely every Whig will agree, after reading this letter, that Gen. Taylor is a Whig. That has now become a mere question as to the old hero's veracity, which, we imagine, will not be impugned until the great canvass of 1848 begins to be waged with the usual relentlessness of Locofocoism. For the present we are confident that all true Whigs will concur in the opinion of the Washington Union as to Gen'l. Taylor's whiggery that his own declarations "leave no doubt upon that point."

It is worthy of remark that the meaning of Gen. Taylor's refusal to give party pledges, is set forth, in this letter, in a manner that must be satisfactory to every impartial Whig. He tells "the people of the United States," with the frankness that belongs to him, that he is "a Whig;" but he adds, in substance, in the next sentence, that if the Whigs choose to elect him to the Presidency, it must be simply upon this knowledge of his political opinions, and not upon specific pledges to carry out a string of "sweltering resolutions," as Mr. Hunter, of Jefferson, humorously styled the celebrated Baltimore schedule. Gen'l. Taylor says farther, that although himself "a Whig," and therefore, believing of the wisdom of Whig principles, convinced them, as he has elsewhere observed, to be more nearly allied to those old republican doctrines in which he was reared than the principles of the Democracy, he will, if elected President, yet look to "the constitution and the high interests of the country" rather than to these Whig principles as his rule of conduct. The distinction is not only not objectionable, but in the highest degree worthy of approbation. It is precisely the ground assumed in 1789, by the venerated Washington, in his letter to Benjamin Lincoln:

"Should it be inevitably necessary (said the Father of his Country) for me to go into the chair of Government, I have determined to go free of all positive engagements of every nature whatsoever. This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications; and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the predominant desire I had, of being at liberty to act with a sole reference to justice and the public good."

The older public men of the present day well recollect that similar declarations were constantly made by the early statesmen of the republic; and yet there is not now a more distinct division of parties than existed in the days of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Madison. It was the practice of all those eminent men, themselves the living intellectual embodiments of the constitution, to deprecate the excess of party spirit, and to place the common good above all party considerations. Even James K. Polk, in faint imitation of their patriotic sentiments, essayed to promise that he would be the President of the nation and not of a party.

Gen. Taylor undertakes to conduct the government on the true principles of the constitution; but he believes these principles to be synonymous with the principles of the Whig party. We have therefore the right to expect that he will carry out Whig principles, not indeed because they are professed by the Whigs, but for the better reason, that in his honest judgment, they are sound, and just, and constitutional. Does any man want a better Whig President than this?—*Richmond Times.*

### THE SUPREME COURT.

The House of Representatives found itself engaged yesterday in the discussion of a subject of much more than common importance, in the form of a bill to authorize the Supreme Court to hold its sittings for two continuous years, for the purpose of disposing, if possible, of all the business which has accumulated upon its docket; the Judges to be relieved from circuit duty during that period of time, unless in cases deemed necessary to be made exceptions, and to have power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold their sittings at such times and with such intervals as the pressure of business may permit and require.

After debate, and the refusal of a motion to lay the bill upon the table, it was amended by limiting the term to one year, and in this shape was passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.—*Intelligencer.*

### TWO AMERICAN MEN OF WAR ORDERED TO VENEZUELA.

Orders were issued on Wednesday from the Navy Department, for two vessels to sail for Laguayra, with a view to prevent any further attempt at massacre at Caracas, and to aid in the establishment of peace throughout Venezuela. This statement is made in the New York Herald, but we should like to know what right our government has to undertake to "conquer a peace" in Venezuela, or to interfere in the matter at all.—*Balt. Clipper.*

### THE EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESS.

An important part of the onerous duties of the government paper appears to be to assail Congress with all sorts of wordy and windy epithets, on any occasion or on no occasion.—An article of this kind appeared in the "Union" of Friday night, and another in the same paper of Saturday night, in which Congress are scolded at a round rate because they have not passed as many acts thus far at this session as the venerable Editor would have liked. Thus says he:

"The Congress of the United States has now been in session for three long tedious months; and not an efficient bill has been passed for the public service of the war! We call the attention of the people to this striking fact. Instead of works, we have words, words, words! The friends of the Administration in the Senate have been harassed by bitter and unrelenting attacks. They are unable to bring the debate to a close for the want of a previous question; and, in the House of Representatives, where the Whigs have acquired an accidental and factitious majority, twelve weeks have passed in idle, unavailing discussion."

And to this statement the Editor appends a list of the titles of fourteen acts and one joint resolution, comprising, as he says, all that have passed since Congress met.

Grant him all his premises, and what are the facts? Why, that his own political friends have, with a large majority in the Senate, allowed the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill to be delayed when they could have done otherwise.—They had their own reasons, in the latter part of the discussion, for not pressing it to a vote—and very sufficient reasons we have no doubt that they were—in proof of which it is enough to state that they themselves continued to debate it until the arrival of the Treaty put (what we trust will be) a final stop to it.

With regard to the House of Representatives, we have not, since the commencement of the reign of the present political Dynasty, had as orderly or as working a House of Representatives as the present. We challenge a comparison between the action of that body during the past "twelve weeks" and that of the last House of Representatives, in which the Administration had a majority of nearly two to one, during the same precise period of its first session.—Upon the 3d of March (the date taken by the "Union") instead of the number of acts and resolutions passed at this session, there had passed but seven acts and two joint resolutions; and up to the memorable 18th of May of that year—more than two months later than the present date—that Congress had passed only twelve acts, to which, on the day mentioned, the two war acts were hastily added, bringing the number up to fourteen, the exact number already passed by the present Congress.

We expect our venerable neighbor, after this exposition, to be as obstinately mute for the future upon this matter as he has been upon the questions we put to him two or three weeks ago, for further information, as to the person, place, and process of the manufacture in this country of British opinion upon the War, and upon the Subtreasury, to be re-imported to the United States for the American market. Seriously, however, let us add, if he was himself imposed upon by this counterfeit, as very likely he was, he ought to "acknowledge the corn."

Nat. Intelligencer.

### A KIDNAPPING CASE.

On Friday last, a man whose name is supposed to be Elisha Kirkman, arrived here by the way of the Rail Road, bringing with him a black boy 14 or 15 years of age, whom he represented to be his slave. The next day he sold the boy, for \$325, to Mr. R. H. Grant, of this town, giving the usual warrantee title to him, and signing the bill of sale John Parker. Soon after the purchase was made and a check for the amount had been given. Mr. Grant questioned the boy as to where he came from &c., when the boy declared he was free, and gave this account of himself: That his name is Edward Bailey, and is a native of Guilford County, in this State, where his father, whose name is Samuel Bailey, and who is a bricklayer by trade, now lives. That the County Court of Guilford, some four or five months since, bound him until twenty-one years of age, to one Alvin or Alva Kirkman. That the man who brought him here is the brother of the man to whom he was bound, and that he bought his (the boy's) time from his brother with two horses and a few dollars in money. That after he got him into possession, he brought him down the country, travelling with a horse-wagon, pretending that he was going to the sea-shore to get a load of oysters. That after they struck the Rail Road, somewhere near Rocky Mount, Kirkman threatened his life if he said otherwise than that he was his slave, and leaving the wagon, they came on here in the cars, Kirkman selling him as above mentioned.

After hearing this statement, Mr. Grant went in pursuit of Kirkman, and demanded to have the check which he had given him for the boy returned. He returned it readily. Mr. Grant then got out a process for his apprehension.—He was arrested as he was going on board one of the Charleston Steamers, to take passage on her, and committed to jail. He now acknowledges that the boy is free. On Monday he was examined before Justices Nichols and Peden, and in default of bail, was remanded to jail, to stand a trial before the Superior Court for New Hanover county.—*Wilmington Chronicle of the 8th inst.*

Government Despatches.—Mr. Gilbert Van Buren, who arrived here on Monday in the Br. Brig *Guardian*, brought despatches for Government from the American Squadron in the Pacific, he having reached Jamaica by the way of Chagres. He proceeded on to Washington yesterday.—*ib.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., at which Thomas N. Cameron, the Magistrate of Police, presided, appropriate resolutions having reference to the life and death of John Quincy Adams were passed, and the Hon. Judge Potter was requested to deliver an eulogy on the character and services of the deceased. The Judge has acceded to the request.

John Donkey's Valentine.—The brayings of the mortal John, and his pictorial illustrations continue to be wonderfully edifying. His Valentine, as he has it sketched out in his last number, is a perfectionate specimen of art in its embodiment of the Sentimental. It is not exactly the device of Cupid's dart piercing the true lover's heart, but resembling the same sufficiently for all practical purposes,—being a turpin with a big nail driven through it.

It is nobler to bear wrong than it is to inflict it.

### ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

From the Baltimore Patriot of the 4th instant.

14 Days Later From England.

Decline in FLOUR—Improvement in COTTON!

At nine o'clock this morning the telegraph announced the arrival of the *Britania*, at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of February.

At about two o'clock P. M. we received the following despatch from our correspondent in New York, giving the substance of the news brought by her:

Liverpool, February 12—12 M.—The following are the quotations up to the moment of the sailing of the *Britania*: Best Western Canal flour 27s. to 27s. 6d. per barrel; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 27s. a 27s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. a 26s. 6d.; Canadian, 27s. a 17s. 6d.; Indian corn, 28s. a 32s. 6d. per quarter; Indian meal, 12s. 6d. a 13s. per barrel; wheat, United States and Canadian, white and mixed, 7s. 6d. a 8s. 6d. per 70 pounds; red 6s. 6d. a 7s. 2c.

This market has steadily declined since our last advices, the above being the highest prices at present attainable. This depression has in a great measure been caused by the large supplies of home produce which has come into the country markets, as well as the increased imports.

Operations in flour and wheat have been very moderate, and chiefly in a retail way; and Egyptian beans, which are selling at 28s. per quarter, have materially affected the demand for Indian corn.

It will be borne in mind that the resumption of duty takes place upon the 1st of March, ranging from 4s. to 10s. per quarter on wheat; and 1s. 6d. and 4s. on oats; 2s. a 5s. on barley, rye, peas, and beans; 15s. on Indian corn; 6d. per barrel on meal, and 2s. a 3s. per barrel on flour.

On the 1st of March it is expected the duties will be about 6s. per quarter on wheat, and 3s. 7d. per barrel on flour.

Cotton Market.—New Orleans ordinary to middling, 44d. per pound; fair to fair, 5d. a 5d. 1/2; good to fine, 6d. Upland and Mobile, ordinary to middling, 43. and 5d.; fair to good fair, 5d. a 5d. 1/2; good to fine, 5d. Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 44d. a 4d. 1/2; fair to good fair, 5d. Bowed Georgia, ordinary to middling, 43d. a 5d.; fair to good fair, 5d. a 5d. 1/2; good to fine, 5d. Sea Island, ordinary to middling fine, 7d. a 8d.; do. stained, 3d. a 7d.

A sensible improvement has been produced in this market since the departure of the last steamer, operations having enlarged, with a decided improvement in prices; that, however, has been caused more by accounts from America of diminished receipts into the ports, and the moderate shipments to this country, than any marked revival.

General Intelligence.—The British Parliament has reassembled, and the first debate of importance arose upon a selection for a select committee to inquire into the condition and prospects of the West India colonies. The appointment of a committee was acceded to; but upon the express understanding that no change would be made in the policy of government other than that already announced.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, died on the 14th of February, in the 82d year of his age.

The inquiry into the state of the national defences has ended in the determination of Government to double the artillery forces, and embody 150,000 militia. The country at large is opposed to the measure.

A rescript from the Pope has been received in Ireland, demanding of the Bishops whether it be true that there have been political intermeddlings by the Priesthood, and, if so, deprecating and sternly rebuking such conduct.

The people of the Two Sicilies have triumphed over their King, and the form of a constitution has been agreed to, establishing a liberal legislative representation—the Catholic religion alone tolerated.

Lord PALMERSTON has signified to Austria that further armed intervention on her part in the affairs of the Papal States will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

France is more tranquil, but angry discussions were in progress in her Chamber of Deputies. Reform banquets have been denounced as illegal and prohibited. The health of the King is improved.

In Switzerland the Diet has resolved to maintain the rights of the country as an independent State.

The accounts from Ireland are still distressing, from the many deaths that have occurred from starvation and its consequences.

### FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 12, 1848.

The first Legislature of the Republic of Liberia convened on Monday the 3d instant. His excellency, J. J. ROBERTS, President of the Republic, delivered an able and appropriate Inaugural Address, which was highly creditable to him as a man of superior intelligence, and as the chief executive officer of the new Government. After the reading of the address the oath of office was administered to the President and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Legislature assembled.

The following are the names of the honorable gentlemen who compose the Legislative body:

SENATORS.—John N. Lewis, Hilary Teague, John Hanson, William L. Weaver, Jas. Brown, Edward Morris.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Dixon B. Brown, William Draper, James B. McGill, Daniel B. Warner, Edward Lyles, Matthew A. Rand, Henry B. Whitfield, Daniel C. McFarland.

Africa's Luminary.

At Sierra Leone it was said that within the week previous two brigs, under Brazilian colors, were made prizes to the English Government; one having on board eight hundred slaves and the other seven hundred and fifty. Neither of these vessels was over 150 tons. The slaves were landed, and preparations were made

to cut the vessels up.

The English and French cruisers are very active in chasing and capturing slavers. The United States sloop of war, *Jamestown*, Com. Bolton, sailed from Monrovia, on the 30th November for Prince's Island—officers and crew all well.



### THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,  
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
CHARLES MANLY,  
OF WAKE COUNTY.

### OUR PAVEMENTS.

As the time of year is approaching when we may expect to see some ten or a dozen wagons and teams employed in spreading gravel, as it is called, on our streets and pavements, we have concluded to drop a few remarks on the subject. From 500 to \$700 are annually expended on our streets and pavements, and we venture to say that money was never laid out to as little purpose—never more signally failed in accomplishing the object for which it was expended. This is owing, mainly, in our opinion, to two causes, to wit: the quality of the material used, and the manner in which it is laid down. Both are very bad, and scarcely ever fail to place the walk in worse condition than at first. How many pavements are there in Salisbury that are pleasant in rainy weather. Nearly all of them are either flooded with water, or so muddy that a man is in constant danger of slipping up; and as for the ladies they are shut-in—excluded—until the sun and wind have dried the walks. If the plan hinted at by our Commissioners were carried out, it is good, but more costly: The walks must be raised and well curbed, and good gravel (not clay) laid down and firmly packed to the depth of six or eight inches. If this be done, and then a surface covering of sand spread on it, with sufficient inclination to good side ditches into which they may clear themselves of water, we shall have pleasant walks. But we know very well that this will be objected to on the ground of its costing too much. It will be said that our money will give out before a tenth part of the walks requiring work is completed. The gravel will cost 40 cents per load, and will not cover exceeding six feet of pavement to the depth required; the sand cannot be got here for less than 75 or 80 cents per load, and would not spread more than 12 feet; the curb stone will cost 6 cents per square foot delivered, and at that rate 18 cents for every six feet of pavement. Thus the material alone, for only six feet of pavement built in this manner will cost 98 cents. The building is yet to be done: we have no idea, scarcely, how many feet a single hand could make in one day. We do not believe, however, that 18 feet would be too small an estimate. This would bring up the cost of six feet of pavement (putting down the wages of a hand at 50 cents per day,) to one dollar and fifteen cents. We are sure that this plan, although cheaper than the present system, in the long run, will not meet with favor. What then will be done? Shall we continue to waste money, as heretofore, or is there not some other plan of making pavements cheaper than that described above, combining, at the same time, the qualities of durability, neatness, and comfort to the passer?

From the statements we have seen on the subject of *Plank Roads* we are well convinced that as durable, and more pleasant side-walks may be built of Plank, and at less cost, and in some situations they would be preferable, even in the same cost. For instance, in those parts of Town where the earth is very yielding—low and damp—and where the gravel (as it is called) almost annually laid on, very soon sinks below the surface. In such situations if plank were properly laid down the walk might be considered permanently for at least ten years.

We drop this suggestion without any further remarks. We have never seen or read of plank pavements, but if plank roads have any merit we cannot see why plank pavements might not have as much.

### THE TREATY.

We having nothing that can be relied on as to the fate of the Treaty, whether it is ratified or rejected. It has been amended in several particulars. Mr. Benton is against it and in favor of sending three or five Ministers to Mexico, with power to conclude a peace. Several other Locofoco Senators are known to be hostile to it, in its present shape. The latest information we have will be found below.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 7—8 P. M.

The Senate continued in session until an unusually late hour this evening, on the Treaty. All the amendments proposed, were I learn, voted on except the motion to strike out the section fixing the boundary. The vote on that will be taken to-morrow morning.

It is said that an effort will be made to introduce the *Wilmot Proviso*, but it will be voted down without discussion. The General opinion seems to be that the final vote will be taken to-morrow.

As to its ratification, I learn there is no doubt, there being but five or six Senators who will venture to vote against it.

The tenth section, with regard to the Mexican grants in Texas, is stricken out, and the provision relative to the Catholic Church modified. Several other amendments have also been made, none of which however, will endanger its final ratification.

### ALBEMARLE.

This is the County Town of the county seat. It is yet exceeding six or seven feet out in regular squares, occupying an ample yard.

This is a neat, but not a constructed of wood. It is and is much more comfortable. Court Houses we have seen or three times as much. Court room is on the second floor, occupies the whole space of two convenient streets taken off back of the Judges.

Stairs do not have to walk up steps from the box until they selves in a very retired place to make up their verdicts, than walking out into the huddling together under a where, nine times out of ten, flipping gravel and sticking sticks, and forget what do.

The first story of this off into five apartments, each end and a large space. This space, or court, most nient in rainy or very gentlemen may here cultivate have their social chats with the Court above, or the Jury, who occupy the room. The only thing about the which we could object, is ship. This is decidedly without knowing who deed, we could not say for any man with half an half glance that he was fit to undertake the building house.

There are two very in Albemarle, one by Mr. Hearn, Esq., at which BAILEY, (who presided at Court there last week.) We can't tell how it happened Judge and we split here, granted that he is a nice selection of his stopping it to say, if he is satisfied we are with ours. He largest crowd with him, est to the Court House. body else were disappointed a mess of fresh shad, so remained on the ground, for didn't happen to "run" part of the week, and

There is, at present, this new town, and this & Son. Another is to be Richard Earnheart & Tailor Shop, one Shoe smith Shop, and three believe comprise all the There are not a great siding there, and Albemarle though almost in the handsome; and may, in time, increase many fold.

Now, what shall we County. Ah! here is a must do her up in haste a Democrat, but the Whig. Let the Whigs of off their hats to Stanly, times nine, for she is as and as pure as her streams, vote is about as ten to one.

Kentucky.—The Lexington server, speaking of the which recently met at Fr The Convention, (the assembled,) nominated delegates to the National Philadelphia, all of whom either Henry Clay or Zachary Taylor, the one or the other shall be deemed most certainly triumph of the Whig election of President. This no party can deny or doubt.

Potomac.—The Washington of the Baltimore of the 3rd instant, says afloat, that a revolt has army in Mexico, and Fragner, or 'Mustang,' his opinion, that a revolt has For the honor of our and for the fame of its hope that nothing of the place in Mexico among who constitute our army

Opening of the Convention in New Hampshire Council, and members took place on the 14th of legislature will have to choose, in the place of Mr. years from the 4th of

Gen. Scott.—The New-cer of Thursday says from Mexico, of the 19th the news of Gen. Scott's command and of his just received, and had statement, both in the people.