

RAILROAD MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

Lexington, May 9, 1848.

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting was held in Lexington on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Railroad Convention in Salisbury on the 6th of June. On motion, J. W. Thomas was called to the chair, and Thales McDonald was appointed Secretary.

P. K. Rounsaville, Esq., then proceeded to address the meeting, explaining the objects of the proposed Convention in a very appropriate and handsome address, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by J. L. Clemmons, Esq., in a speech of much interest, setting forth the great importance of the Railroad proposed as the connecting link between the Charlotte and Columbia, and the Danville and Richmond Railroads; its practicability, and the various great resources that would be developed, should such an enterprise be successfully completed:

Resolved, That we request those members who may represent us in the next General Assembly, to turn their attention to this subject, and use every effort to promote this great and important enterprise.

With the sincere hope that these resolutions and views may effect some good to this section of our State, by calling the attention of our fellow citizens to a true sense of their own interest, we submit them to the consideration of the public.

JOSIAH ROBERTS, Foreman.
SOLOMON VESTELL,
THOS. EPPERSON,
LEWIS CAVENDER,
ABEDNEGO STOKES,
DANIEL HUTCHENS,
C. M. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM J. HOLCOM,
LARKIN HOWARD,
GEORGE BUTCHER,
CHARLES STELLMAN,
GORDEN DENNY.

A Railroad meeting was held at Greensborough, on Tuesday evening the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held here on the 6th June.

The following persons were appointed delegates:

Lyndon Swaim,	Levi Stephens,
Nathan Hunt, Jr.,	Thomas Saunders,
Ed. W. Ogburn,	Abel Gardner, sen.,
D. F. Caldwell,	Jonathan W. Field,
J. S. N. Davis,	James Brannock,
James W. Doak,	Robert S. Gilmer.

The Chairman of the meeting, Wilson S. Hill, Esq., was added to the list.

From the Raleigh Register.

WAKE COUNTY.

This has been a busy week for the Politicians and office-seekers of Wake County. Tuesday last was the day for the meeting of the County Loco Foco Convention, to nominate Candidates for the Legislature, and was, so far as we can learn, another beautiful specimen of the unity of the "harmonious Democracy." Not only bitter heartburnings and disappointments resulted from the proceedings, but open and avowed disruption was the consequence—some of the "faithful" actually left the Convention, severely denouncing both the manner adopted for choosing Candidates and the Candidates thus chosen. After a good deal of jangling and confusion, it was finally agreed that a Committee of one from each Captain's District should be appointed, for the purpose of reporting Candidates to the meeting; and the Committee, on being appointed, retired. After being out some time, it returned and reported.

George W. Thompson, Esq., for Senator who came forward, as he said, with great reluctance, and *accept!* the nomination, notwithstanding, as we are told by a Democrat, he has repeatedly said that he could not, under any circumstances, suffer his name to be placed before the People again for the Office.

The committee then proposed the names of Jerry D. Sims, Alpheus Jones, and Capt. Wm. J. Clark, for the Commons. Mr. Sims was not present, and, therefore, did not respond to the nomination; but Mr. Jones and Capt. Clark were present, and they both begged to be excused, and forthwith declined the honor offered them. Here, then, was another job for the committee and they had to go out and try their hands again, to fill up the vacancy. After due deliberation, they returned and reported James D. Newson and Rufus Jones, as the colleagues of Mr. Sims. We are informed that neither of them were present, and, consequently, it is unknown whether they will accept or not.

From all we can learn, sore indeed, is the disappointment of some who expected to come in for a share of the "loaves and fishes," while others declare they will not go the ticket at all, at all.

On Wednesday no less than seven gentlemen declared themselves before the Grand Jury of the County Court, as Candidates for the Sheriff, viz: Quinton Utley, Calvin J. Rogers, Wm. B. Dunn, Willie Pope, James Jeffrey, Gen. James Mangum and Alvin Jones.

We believe, in conclusion, that the Whigs have the best chance in Wake, that they ever have had to elect a Whig Representative to the Legislature.

THE FIRE AT DETROIT.

THREE HUNDRED BUILDINGS DESTROYED!!

The recent conflagration at Detroit, Michigan, is said to have consumed three hundred buildings, leaving from 300 to 400 families homeless, and occasioning a loss of from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The fire originated in the large storehouse, between Bates and Randolph streets, unoccupied, by sparks from the propeller St. Joseph, which was firing up at the time, at about half past 10 o'clock, A. M., and continued to rage till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The warehouse occupied by De Wolf, the old Bartlett market, the Steamboat Hotel, the Wales Hotel, &c., are all in ashes.

Not a building is left standing below Jefferson Avenue, between Brush street and an alley between Bates & Randolph streets, except the warehouse of Brewster & Dudgeon, and Thompson's Hotel; and many are burned above Brush street.

On Jefferson Avenue, every building on south side is destroyed, from the new Campau block, which was partially destroyed, to the second building below the Congregational Church. All between that and the river is in ashes.

The Whigs of Philadelphia have published an animated circular, inviting the "Young Whigs of the United States" to attend the "Whig Young Men's National Convention of Ratification," to be held in Independence Square in that city, on Thursday, the 8th of June next.

From the N. O. Delta.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival last night of the schr. Athos, Capt. Worth, from Vera Cruz, we have Vera Cruz papers to the 4th instant, inclusive—one day later than previous dates received. The news is very scanty. We copy the following from the Free American of the 4th inst.

We received dates from the city of Mexico last night two days later than those received by Monday's mail.

A letter in the Monitor, dated Queretaro, April 25, says that nine Deputies were still wanting to constitute a quorum. The same letter states that Sr. Rejon, before resigning his seat in the House left a written speech against peace, and it is probable it will be published. Gen. Almonte arrived at Queretaro, to take his seat in the Senate. He is opposed to the Treaty, and the government look upon him with suspicion. The two Senators of the District of Mexico had resigned their seats in Congress. The writer closes his letter saying that he would not be surprised to see the government, before ratifying the Treaty, dissolved, and each one take the road for home.

The Monitor is of opinion that Congress would meet on the 1st inst.

It is reported that Otero is the leader of the war party in the House of Representatives.

Sr. Michelorena, one of the Deputies, deserted his post and left Queretaro.

El Progreso, of Queretaro, says, on the 27th inst., that Congress will not meet.

The Free American of the 3rd has the following items:

We learn from the Monitor of the 27th that the American commissioners were to leave on that day for Queretaro, with an escort of fifty men.

A conducta left the city of Mexico on the 26th ult., with \$1,050,000 for Vera Cruz. The duties on this sum amount to \$115,000.

The diligencia which arrived on the 27th ult., at Mexico from Puebla, was followed by robbers; but two accompanied it, having fired on them, they took flight.

A letter to the Monitor, dated San Juan del Rio, April 23d, represents that part of the country in a deplorable condition, and infested with robbers, who commit depredations with impunity in the face of the authorities. In the course of one month several haciendas have been destroyed.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

Accounts heretofore received from the peninsula of Yucatan represented that Jacinto Pat, the principal chief of the revolted Indians, was negotiating with the Government for an adjustment of their difficulties, but was regarded with suspicion, because, while he was offering to lay down his arms for certain considerations and indemnities, Cecilio Ehi, another chief, was desolating the country. The Government, however, had gone so far as to direct all Indians imprisoned on account of insurrections to be set at large, and all criminal prosecutions against Indians for the same offence to be discontinued; and, in an action which took place on the 13th April, between some three hundred Indians of Ehi's division and the Yucatecos, the latter succeeded in putting the Indians to rout, after killing and wounding a third of their number.

It now appears, by the latest intelligence from Yucatan, contained in the Vera Cruz "Arco Iris" of the 3d instant, that the negotiations above referred to have resulted, at least, in a temporary settlement of the existing differences between the hostile races. The Spaniards, it seems, have conceded every point demanded by the Indians; yet, notwithstanding this, the letter indicates that some of the tribes are much dissatisfied with the treaty.

Correspondence of the Vera Cruz Arco Iris.

CAMEACHEY, April 25, 1848.

"Dear Sir: I take this opportunity of communicating to you the most important news:

"The country becomes every day in a worse condition; and if, in four months, foreign aid does not arrive, Yucatan will not survive. The negotiations which have been concluded with the Chief Pat will only serve us momentarily. The treaty runs in this wise: Pat, at the instance of his friends, signed articles highly degrading to the whites and their Government. Pat is to be Governor during life, of the Indians. Don Barbachino is to be Governor of the whites during life. Twenty-five hundred guns, taken from the Indians previous to the war, are to be returned to Pat. All debts due by the Indians are to be remitted. The uncultivated lands which had been sold by the Government, shall become common property. There shall not be any personal contribution in Yucatan. The right of *estola* is abolished.

"The other Indian chiefs, however, deny that Pat had any right to make this treaty. His troops are abandoning him, and committing the worst sort of excesses. This army, it is thought, will soon take Izamal, which they were besieging. "I ought also to tell you that Pat says he has sent emissaries to other parts of the Republic of Mexico to promote insurrection; and they having returned, he, from their statements, anticipated the greatest success."

[This seems to corroborate the intimation made previously in our columns, that the Indian insurrections in San Luis Potosi and Guadalajara were connected with the Yucatan revolt.—*Arco Iris.*]

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Hannegan made an important statement which is thus reported:

Mr. Hannegan, at the close of Mr. Dix's speech, rose and said, that since the commencement of the Senator's remarks, he had received information, in addition to that which appeared in the Baltimore Sun

of this morning, which, though from a private source, satisfied him that a treaty had been entered into between the white and Indian population of Yucatan, which might render any interference on our part unnecessary. For this reason he felt it to be his duty not to press the vote on the bill to day, and he would therefore move that it be passed by informally.

Mr. Dix expressed his regret that he had not sooner been apprised of this, as the Senate would do him the justice to say, that he was not in the habit of inflicting upon them a speech unnecessarily.

The Senate passed over the bill; and so we hope has been put to rest this new popularity-hunting humbug.

WARM TESTIMONY OF AFFECTION TO GEN. SCOTT.

The American Star, published in the City of Mexico, in its number of the 23rd ultimo, states that on the departure of the late commander-in-chief, the warmest demonstrations of affection were lavished on him by his late companions in arms:

Yesterday morning his friends—and their name is legion—assembled on the street fronting his dwelling, and, as he was too much overcome to receive them all, those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand, were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even the chance of seeing him, mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotions of parting with his brothers in arms, to ride on horseback—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Penon, the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was supplied by another, and so the adieu continued for a long way on the road.

But the most affecting scene of all was when he left his house. The rifle guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time; they shed tears like children, and so affected was the old hero, that he could scarcely get into the carriage.

GEN. SCOTT'S LAST NIGHT IN THE CAPITAL.

A large assemblage of the friends of this noble and gallant soldier collected in front of his quarters the night before last, and bade him farewell by a grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the spirit-stirring sounds of "Hail to the Chief," the commanding form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks silently, it is true, but his feelings of many a bounding and warm heart responded, and three loud and hearty cheers were given to General Scott as he disappeared from the window.

GEN. SCOTT AT VERA CRUZ.

The Vera Cruz Free American has the following:

Arrival and Departure of Gen. Scott.—Sunday last, at 4 o'clock, p. m., the greatest excitement that was ever recorded in the annals of Vera Cruz, existed among the American population of this city. Hurrah! shouted from mouth to mouth, from street to street, made every one spring from their dwellings to the street, as if all were struck with the same thought. The enthusiasm was greater than ever we had witnessed before. Veteran soldiers who had followed him in the whole course of his victories, were seen to kneel and bless the man who had led them to glory.—Even crippled soldiers, disregarding their infirmities, were seen crawling through the crowd to see their General.

The General alighted at the custom-house, and there was visited by a great number of officers and citizens. About three quarters of an hour after his arrival, he left in Captain Landum's boat for the brig Petersburg, then in the harbor. Yesterday evening the brig was towed out by the towboat Thompson, and is now on her way to New York with her eminent passenger.

We cannot let this occasion pass without expressing our feelings and those of the American citizens of Vera Cruz, in regard to the conduct of the administration towards a man who has so nobly fought for his country, and so gloriously shed un fading lustre on our arms.

Indignation is aroused in the heart of every American, and the nation, without distinction of party, will reward true merit, and show the administration that intrigue cannot succeed with an enlightened people.

Since the beginning of the war, our Government has committed acts so arbitrary, that they will ever be a disgrace to the Republic. Party principles have guided the Administration in the wrong paths, and while the people's feelings are mostly excited by the glorious achievements of our troops, the cabinet at Washington, instead of liberally rewarding those who are entitled to their thanks, degrades them, contrary to the will of the people; and that, to suit the views of a few individuals, who seek the Presidency and fear the popularity which some of the heroes of this war have gained.

We are not enemies of the Administration—we gave our vote for it in 1844; but we cannot pardon ingratitude, especially when it involves the nation against its will.

The Bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union yesterday passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate. A copy of the bill, as passed, will be found in the House Proceedings of yesterday.—*Nat. Int.*

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC AND ITS LEGITIMATE CONCLUSIONS.

"Times are hard now." This is a proposition which will not be denied by any body. Every body feels, to a greater or less degree, that times are hard, and there seems to be a foreboding that they are not yet at the hardest. What has produced these hard times? To answer this question, we must borrow the logic of our Democratic friends. To this they certainly will not be unneighborly enough to object, although it may bring them to conclusions which are unpalatable. Truth is truth, and should be followed, no matter to what goal it may carry us.

Twelve months ago the country was said to be in a state of great prosperity. All our products commanded good prices, and the articles of bread stuffs, in particular, were in great and profitable demand. Every thing went on swimmingly, and our democratic friends were rejoicing in the belief that this delightful state of affairs was solely attributable to the policy of one James K. Polk and his Democratic co-laborers. The predictions made by the Whigs when the policy of the Administration was broached were tauntingly paraded before the public, and the derision due to false prophets was heaped upon them without measure and without stint. In vain did the much derided Whigs remonstrate and protest that the good times that then existed had no more to do with the Tariff of '46 than with the man in the moon. Their assertion, that the famine in Europe had raised prices, was laughed to scorn, and the wailings of the starving Irish were drowned by the loud buzzes of the triumphant Democracy over the wonder-working properties of the glorious Tariff of '46.

Well, Time, which, in its operations, does not wait even upon the Tariff of '46, passed on—another year has gone, and what is the condition of affairs? Where are the golden dreams of wealth and prosperity—where the joys, the hope, the elasticity of spirit? Gone, and in their place we have bankruptcy, gloom, pressure and universally low prices. Cotton, which, last year, brought 10½ a 10½, is now a drug at 5 and 6 cents.—Corn Meal, which, in 1847, sold readily at \$5 per bbl., can now be bought at \$1 75 and \$2 a bbl. Flour, which sold at \$6 in '47, can now be bought at \$4 to \$5 Wheat, Corn, Oats, Bacon, Lard and Sugar, have suffered a like reduction, and our Virginia staple of Tobacco, which, this time last year, ranged from \$2 50 to \$9 50 per 100 lbs., now commands from \$1 50 \$6 to and \$7.

These are the facts, and how are they to be accounted for? Why, certainly, the "Tariff of '46" has produced this revulsion. This Tariff of '46 is a powerful machine, our democratic friends say, and they must admit that it has been powerful for mischief. They cannot look beyond the "Tariff of '46," for it is still in force. It is true, that Europe is convulsed now with political agitation, but it is not the less true, that it was wasted by famine in 1847. If, therefore, the high prices last year were not produced by the famine in Europe, the low prices of this year are not produced by the revolutions which now convulse that country. What, then has caused our present disastrous condition? Answer. The Tariff of '46.—*Peter. Int.*

We regret to state (on the best authority) that Hon. Edward Stanly, the present able and efficient Attorney General, intends to resign his office before the meeting of the Governor's Council, which is to take place on the 20th inst. Mr. Stanly has given entire satisfaction in this section of the State, and we are loath to give him up. Every man who has become acquainted with him in this end of the circuit, is highly pleased with him as a gentleman and as an officer of the State, and we think we utter the sentiments of the whole community, when we say, that no man can be appointed to succeed him who will gain a stronger hold on the esteem and affections of the people. That success may attend him through life, is our sincere desire.—*Weldon Herald.*

The Commissioners of Wilmington have determined not to make the subscription of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, which they were requested to do by a large majority of the citizens of the town. The ground they take is, that no legislative enactment, conferring powers upon them, authorizes them to do so, and that they might by such proceeding involve themselves in individual responsibilities. It can hardly be doubted that the next Legislature will give the Commissioners the requisite power to make the subscription, supposing that they do not now possess it.—*Wil. Chron.*

THE PROPERTY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The exact amount of the debts of the civil list of Louis Philippe is now said to be nearly 40,000,000L., of which half is due to individuals, and the other half to the Treasury. These debts cannot be discharged at present, the private domain being merely under sequestration, and the question of a sale being reserved for the decision of the National Assembly. The ancient *domaine prive* represents an estimated value of 200,000,000L. The succession of Madame Adelaide, which has fallen to the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier, is valued at 60,000,000L., beside 20,000,000L. left to the Duke de Nemours. The succession of the Prince de Conde, which came to the Duke d'Aumale is estimated at 100,000,000L.

[*Galignani's Messenger.*]

The Whigs of the Connecticut Legislature have agreed upon Messrs. Baldwin and Truman Smith as Senators in Congress. They will of course be elected. This is a gain of a Senator, in place of Mr. Niles, Loco.

CAROLINA WHIGS

Salisbury

THURSDAY EVENING

FOR PRESIDENT

GENERAL ZACHARY TOLSON

OF LOUISIANA

FOR GOVERNOR

CHARLES

OF MASS.

☞ We are authorized to

CALEB KLUTTS, as a

Rowan County, at the

☞ We are requested to

vention, for Davie County,

the House of Commons, on

second Saturday in June,

that the Whigs of each

to send three of their

represent them at the

be requested to select their

respective members.

THE WHIG

We had a spirited Whigs here on Tuesday

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