

age the growth of this plant to an extraordinary degree. When the soil is thin, or does not furnish food adapted to the nourishment of this mineral dispersed plant, it seldom rises to a head, and the very small leaves lay close on the ground, so that its presence is not noticed, unless by a very minute and careful examination; but when proper nutriment is furnished, it springs up, flowers, and matures its seed so as to attract attention, and it excites surprise in the minds of those who were ignorant of the previous existence of the roots in the soil.

**SINCLAIR.**  
**Molasses from Apples by Steaming.**—The following excellent method of making use of apples for the two-fold purpose of obtaining Molasses from them, and converting the remainder into excellent food for farm stock, has just been described to us by a friend. The apples are placed in a hoghead made tight for the purpose, and subjected to the operation of the steam. The saccharine juices soon begin to ooze from them and drop down to the bottom of the hoghead into a vessel covering the bottom, placed here for that purpose, from which it passes off into the proper receivers. This juice is afterwards evaporated or boiled down to the consistency required. Sour apples only have been experimented on this way. The quantity of molasses from them is ten gallons from every fifteen bushels of apples, or a gallon from a bushel and a half. This molasses differs from sweet apple molasses in possessing a peculiar tart flavor. The apples remaining in the hoghead, being well cooked, are mixed with bran, or meal, and thus constitute an article of food for hogs and cattle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

**True Philosophy: The Farmer.**—Two Farmers, who were neighbors had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to console with the other on their misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! you seem to have done nothing. But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now: what are these?" "These," said the other; "why, these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What coming up already?" "The first." "Yes; while you were fretting I was working." "What and don't you fret when you have a loss?" "Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief." "Lord! why then you've no need to fret at all." "True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

**From the Pittsburg Advocate of April 30.**  
**TRADE OF PITTSBURG.**

Pittsburg is proverbially backward in urging her just claims to a due position of precedence amongst her sisters of the Union; Pittsburg partakes of the same spirit, and relying upon her great resources, her manufactures, and traffic, she has been content to pursue her quiet path to advancement with the concession of a merely secondary place among her sister cities of the West. A consequence of this course is that in this late period, the importance of Pittsburg, as a commercial and manufacturing city is not appreciated, not only this, but we find that to Cincinnati, already widely known and acknowledged as "Queen of the West," is assigned a place of equality with Pittsburg.

In patronage of the arts and in encouragement of letters, it is undeniable that Cincinnati is in advance of our smoky and busy city. This point we pretend not to discuss; Cincinnati has here a high respectability—an honest, industrious and worthy citizen. It was his design, we believe, to settle among us, and he had made some arrangements for that purpose, previous to his departure. He was a man of family—had a wife and nine children, who are now, no doubt, anxiously awaiting his return, but—

—Alas! nor wife, nor children more shall he behold. Nor friends, nor sacred home.  
As soon as this daring and atrocious murder was made known in town, one general burst of indignation feeling was produced. The citizens immediately assembled at Bell & Conner's tavern, in order to devise means of arresting the murderer. The sum of \$1,210 was subscribed in a few minutes as a reward for his arrest and conviction. Two companies started off in pursuit. It is said that there is strong probability that he will be arrested. A gentleman happened to be in the woods near the swamp, not far from the place where the murder was committed, who heard the report of the pistols, and a short time after, saw a man riding through the swamp, in some haste. He spoke to him, but received no reply. This was no doubt the murderer, and the description given of him will be the clue which will lead the company in the pursuit.

The body of Mr. White was brought to town the evening of the murder, and was interred the next day, with all due respect, a large number of the citizens joining in the procession to the place of burial.

**Curious River.**—In the province of Audalula, in Spain, there is a river of the most extraordinary qualities. It rises in the Sierra Mountains, empties itself into the Mediterranean, near the town of Huelva, and is named "The Tixro," sings of its waters, which are as yellow as topaz, hardening the sand and petrifying it in a most extraordinary manner. If a stone happens to fall in and rest upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly united and conglutinated.—All the plants on the banks of the river are withered by its waters wherever they overflow, as are also the roots of trees which it dyes of the same hue as itself. No kind of verdure will come where its waters reach, nor fish live in its stream.

When given to cattle to drink, it kills them with worms in them; but in general no animal will drink it, except goats, whose flesh, nevertheless, has an excellent flavor. These singular properties continue till other rivers run into it, and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and falls into the Mediterranean, six leagues lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, admits of large vessels, which come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Huelva.

**Shocking train of Events.**—We copy the following from the Evansville, Ia. Journal of Wednesday last. The narrative, though almost incredible, is, we have no doubt, strictly true:  
At the raising of a log house, in Gibson Co., on Tuesday last, a quarrel took place among the men engaged, when one man who was "chopping the corner," threw his axe, which struck another man below, and split open his abdomen, and caused his immediate death. The man who threw the axe, fell back as he threw it, and in the fall broke his neck; at the same time the log that they were rolling up, was let loose in the excitement of the

Glass and glass ware, all kinds	900,000
Cotton yarns and fabrics	750,000
Saddlery and harness	250,000
Carriage and trawls	230,000
White lead	200,000
Cabinet ware and chairs	200,000
Leather	200,000
Cotton machinery and cards	150,000
Malt liquors	120,000
Steel and mill saws, axes, &c.	100,000

Making the other manufactures enumerated and valued in the report an aggregate of nine million two hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars. The further report recites exports of flour, salt, lumber, coal, grain and provisions, which will bring the aggregate fully up to fourteen millions of dollars. The aggregate is further increased by the value of steamboats built here and sent abroad, which we shall be within the mark of computing at half a million more, excluding the value of the engines presumed to be included in the estimate of manufactures under the head of engines and castings.  
We claim then for Pittsburg an annual export of \$14,500,000, while we concede to Cincinnati \$9,000,000. With this correction, we are prepared to pass the statements of the Cincinnati Chronicle; but we ask our friends of the Baltimore American to note the correction, as one upon which they may rely.

**From the Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.**  
**DARING AND ATROCIOUS MURDER.**

One of the most daring and outrageous acts of villainy in the annals of crime, was perpetrated a few miles from our town on Wednesday last.—Mr. C. White, of Russellville, Ala., who had visited our State on business, and was almost an entire stranger here, left town on the day mentioned soon after dinner. He was journeying homewards, and when he had got about four miles on his way, on the Military road, was waylaid and shot dead instantly—two bullets being put through his head. It would seem, from all the circumstances, that the fiend incarnate—the monster in human shape, who perpetrated this daring and damnable act, in the open face of day, must have been riding by the side of his unsuspecting victim, at the time, and that he took the opportunity, when his attention was turned from him, to shoot him down. This is rendered not only probable, but almost certain by the wounds inflicted on the murdered man.—The right side of the head was pierced by a bullet, immediately below the ear, and so near was the pistol when it was fired that the marks of the powder were distinctly visible over the whole of that side of the face. This wound did not produce immediate death;—the unfortunate man fell from his horse, and the murderer dismounted, drew another pistol, and shot him through the head, just above the forehead, extinguishing life instantly. Such is the manner in which, a post mortem examination would induce the belief that the murder was committed. Money was no doubt the object, and the sole object for which this deed of fiendish villainy was done; but it is believed that the perpetrator was foiled in his design, and that he left the murdered victim of his cupidity, no richer than he was before. Not a cent, it is believed, did he receive from Mr. White.—It seems to be the general impression that he was mistaken in his man—that it was his intention to murder and rob a different individual, one somewhat resembling Mr. W. in size and appearance, and who was known to have a considerable sum of gold about him. This gentleman was travelling the same way with Mr. White, and was but a few miles behind him, when the deed was done.

Mr. White, we are told, was a gentleman of high respectability—an honest, industrious and worthy citizen. It was his design, we believe, to settle among us, and he had made some arrangements for that purpose, previous to his departure. He was a man of family—had a wife and nine children, who are now, no doubt, anxiously awaiting his return, but—

—Alas! nor wife, nor children more shall he behold. Nor friends, nor sacred home.  
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moment, and came back upon the men who were raising it; killing three persons and wounding and bruising others.—*Lou. Journal.*



**THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN**  
**SALISBURY:**

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1859.

We see in the last week's Watchman that David F. Caldwell, Esq., declines being a Candidate for Congress.

**POLITICAL MEETING IN SALISBURY.**

We refer our readers for an account of a political meeting held in the Court House in this place, on Saturday last, to a communication over the signature of "An Independent Whig!" though the communication slides a little into the style of the humorous, yet we believe, he has stated the facts fully, and correctly, as we ourselves were not altogether idle spectators of the scene.

Like our correspondent, we look upon this meeting as an entire failure; and more especially when we consider the efforts made by those who agitated the question and planned the whole affair. We by no means are disposed to object to any opposition to Mr. Fisher, for we believe the more the subject is agitated, the brighter will be his prospect; but we do most strenuously object to the course pursued by those who desire to obtain one.

One among other objections we had to Mr. Van Buren, was the Baltimore Caucus principle; and we ask, and in candor too, what is the difference between the one at Baltimore, and the one now proposed at Ashboro? The only difference, as we conceive, is, that the one was organized on a large scale, and the other on a small one. At the meeting under consideration, we are informed that six or seven delegates were appointed to go from this place to Ashboro. If so, when these delegates go down, we should like to know whom they intend to represent. If they present themselves as the representatives for one dozen of men who sent them, we have no objections; thus far it will accord with the representative principle; but if they assume to themselves the authority of speaking for twelve hundred freemen of Rowan, who have had no agency in sending them there, directly or indirectly, we positively deny their right to do so.

Have these gentlemen forgotten the feelings of the people of Rowan when Philo White undertook to represent them in the Baltimore convention? If they have, we can assure them that the people have not, nor do we believe, they will confer their suffrages on any man who has no higher claim than by being nominated by a few caucus managers.

**POLITICAL MEETING IN DAVIE.**

On Tuesday last, Mr. Fisher addressed a large assembly of the Freemen of Davie County, it being Court week, at Mocksville, in the grove west of the Court-House.

We understand that his speech was listened to with the most marked attention by the people, and was received in the best possible feeling; and that as far as we can learn, it gave general satisfaction.

In making these remarks, we, however, except a certain class of men, who have always been opposed to Mr. Fisher on account of his Republican principles, and who will never go for any Republican, whatever may be his claims. These continue to cavil, and find fault, and as soon as one objection is removed, another is substituted; so that in this instance, at least, it proves the old proverb true: that,

"Convince a man against his will,  
And he's of the same opinion still."

After Mr. Fisher had closed his address in the Grove, an individual invited the people to go into the Court-House where a meeting would be held, and another address be delivered;—but no explanation was given of what was the object.

We understand, however, the greater part of the people went off, and a good many went into the Court-House to hear and see what was to be done. Dr. J. F. Martin was requested to take the Chair, and on his doing so, Genl. James Cook rose and delivered a very long speech; not, however, saying anything in reply to Mr. Fisher, but commenting at large on the defalcations and mal-practice of the Government. By the time the General had got through with his speech, the most of the people who first went in had gone out again.

Resolutions were then read, and offered for appointing Delegates to the Caucus, &c. No one else said anything for or against them.

When the question was put on their adoption, some dozen or so, answered ay, and so this affair ended.

We have not yet heard who were the Delegates appointed to the Caucus, but can easily guess when we look over the list sent from this County, and judge of their political bias.

We understand that Mr. Fisher, in compliance with the request of many of those who heard him, intends to publish his address delivered at Mocksville.

**THE ASHBORO' MEETING.**—When we first read an account of the Ashboro' meeting organized to get out opposition to Mr. Fisher, we confess that we were surprised, to see Gen. Gray's name connected with it; and we then expressed our belief that there was some mistake in the business.  
Gen. Gray and Mr. Fisher have, as we under-

stood, always been, not only political, but personal friends; and we could not account for Gen. Gray acting as chairman in a meeting to get out opposition to Mr. Fisher, except on the supposition that there was some mistake in the matter.

The following letter from Gen. Gray himself, to the Editor of the Southern Citizen, fully explains the whole business:

"MR. SWAIN: On looking over your paper, I discovered that the object of a meeting held at Ashboro' at our last County Court, is misrepresented. I was engaged during the day on business out of Court, and bearing that Mr. Rencher had made a public declaration that he would not be a candidate for Congress; and that the Whigs of the County were about to convene in the Court-Room, I stepped in and was called to the chair.—I observed that I was not informed of the object of the meeting, but presumed it was for the purpose of corresponding with our political friends in the counties composing this Congressional district; and—coming to an understanding who should be selected to fill the station lately occupied by Mr. Rencher. This I understood to be the only object the meeting had in view, and not, as stated in your paper, to call out opposition to Mr. Fisher or any other candidate. The resolutions as reported, are correct. And I desire you to correct the above mentioned error.

Yours,  
ALEXANDER GREY."

We give place to the following communication of a most esteemed correspondent, with pleasure; tho' we must ask—why spend time in exposing the malice of such a writer! The author of that malicious article, says, he was first disposed to vote for Mr. Fisher, but after hearing his speech, could not do so. He disposed to vote for Mr. Fisher!—We could satisfy any one that this is not so, by merely mentioning his name. We know well the author of that communication, and the spirit which dictated it. He is not a Citizen of Davidson, but—and we can name him, if it should be necessary:

**[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]**

MESSRS. EDITORS: I know not whether you will deem the communication which appeared in the last "Watchman," with the signature of "A Whig Voter," worthy of any reply. Amusing as the article is for its egotism; it excites a graver feeling for the unfairness and injustice of its statements. Notwithstanding all the parade which the writer makes, of his impartiality, I have never seen an article more replete with uncharitableness. One would suppose from the objections which "A Whig Voter" raises to a part of Mr. Fisher's address, that no man is worthy to represent the people who does not advocate the pretensions of a particular candidate for the Presidency. This, it seems, is to be the only test; even if Mr. Fisher be opposed to the administration, Sub-Treasury and all; even if his entire political life be distinguished for his advocacy of State Rights and whig principles: all this will not avail him, if he does not pledge himself to sink or swim with Mr. Clay—right or wrong.

This doctrine of political partizanship and subserviency, is denounced on all hands, when practiced by the Van Buren party, and no doubt, by none more than by "A Whig Voter;" yet he views the same principle when applied to another man, with wonderful complacency; and Mr. Fisher's refusal to chain himself to the car of his idol, amounts to a total disqualification: at least such is the natural inference from "A Whig Voter's" complaints.

This writer says, that "three-fourths of those present at the meeting, were well aware that he (Mr. Fisher) had rode into office for the last 20 or 30 years, under the banner of some popular President, &c. &c." In making this charge, he neither suffers his prejudices to run ahead of his memory or he does worse; for does he not know that Mr. Fisher has been opposed to each of the popular leaders of the day, for the last eight or ten years? But it seems Mr. Fisher was not more "explicit or satisfactory" on the finances. "He spoke of it as a whig measure; presented it in its most favorable aspect; urged no objection but the inconvenience."

Here are three objections to Mr. Fisher's speech: In regard to the first will "A Whig Voter" deny the truth of Mr. Fisher's history of the first, and subsequent introduction of the Sub-Treasury? For in no other sense did he speak of it as a whig measure. Nor did he present it in its most favorable aspect in any other sense than by explaining to the people what it was, and in what it differed from other systems.

The whole paragraph upon which I am commenting, is a proper specimen of the writers impartiality.

As another specimen of that writers candor, and charitable feelings, I might refer to Mr. Fisher's remarks to the extravagant expenditures of Congress. Mr. Fisher stated the exact sum that Congress had expended at the session before last, for their own pay and contingences, and afterwards in comments on the largeness of the sum, he read from a paper some subdivision of it, one of which was evidently a mistake probably made in the hurry of the calculation. The mistake was not of the least importance inasmuch as Mr. Fisher in the first place has given the exact account of the total expenditures, and it was in the power of any one to make the subdivision; but the writer seems bold of so trifling a thing as this to make a long flourish about it. The old maxim says, "little minds are pleased with little things."

"A Whig Voter" says, that Mr. Fisher asserted that the great evil was not in the Executive but in Congress. Here again my recollection is deficient. He said there was too great a disposition to overlook the corruption and extravagance of Congress, in consequence of the opposition to the same thing in the executive department, until Congress is first purified.

"A Whig Voter" says, "that a large majority of those present were dissatisfied." &c. On the contrary, my opinion is that nine-tenths of those present were satisfied. That question, however, cannot be ascertained until it is determined at the polls. I leave it with undoubting confidence to the arbitration of the people. But, says "A Whig Voter," (after stating the dissatisfaction of a large majority) "we find on the other hand, the Van Buren men rejoicing." &c. Now I do not know of more than three Van Buren men who were present; and I myself heard one of them say after the speech, that he would not vote for Mr. Fisher, if he could get one less objectionable, and that he was induced to that determination by his speech; and I have reason to believe one of the others if not both, was like "A Whig Voter"—very much dissatisfied. I am afraid "A Whig Voter" draws too much on his imagination for his facts. The truth is, there is much in Mr. Fisher's position to dissatisfy the sick or swim men of both parties.

But there was another thing upon which Mr. Fisher did not give "A Whig Voter" information: He said nothing, it seems, about "certain land claims in which he is interested." It is a pity Mr. Fisher did not lay a full statement of his private affairs before "A Whig Voter" upon this point the writer displays so much ignorance as he does want of fairness upon others. I submit to him whether it is not proper when an individual makes charges

against another, he should at least know what he is writing about. But his want of information to Mr. Fisher's fault, again no doubt. It is, perhaps, not known to "A Whig Voter" that Congress has already legislated upon the subject and appointed a commission to examine it.

The term for which the Court of Commissioners was appointed, has expired, and Congress, as a matter of course, will renew it. This Court sets in Mississippi, and how Mr. Fisher can influence a court in Mississippi by being at Washington City, a thousand miles from it, can alone be seen by such optics as those of "A Whig Voter." But really, no generous mind of any party, can look at such attempts to injure a political opponent, without feeling compassion for the author of such an objection.

"A Whig Voter" says, that Mr. Fisher has called the proposed convention a faction. Mr. Fisher has done no such thing; nor has any one done so. For what is the fact? A correspondent of the Carolinian, who is also the writer of this, said that the opposition of the persons engaged in the meeting at Ashboro' at Randolph Court, announced as it was in advance, was that of a faction; and he still entertains that opinion, both of the meeting at Ashboro' and the proposed convention at Ashboro'. There are some reflections growing out of the communication of "A Whig Voter," which I was desirous to submit to the public through your paper, Messrs. Editors; but I have already occupied too much space, and therefore will defer them to another occasion. DAVIDSON.

**[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]**

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had the pleasure of being present at the "Whig Meeting" in this place, on Saturday last, and, as I understand, you did not take a "peep" inside of the Court-House, I take the liberty of giving you, and through your paper, your readers, a short account of it.

You will recollect, Messrs. Editors, that this meeting was called for the purpose of responding to the Ashboro' Meeting, and to appoint Delegates to what is now modestly called a Caucus, but what, a short time ago, we all used to call a Caucus. This "political Meeting" turned out to be, perhaps, the most complete failure of the kind ever happened since the time Col. Pluck ordered out his Regiment and only three men appeared, viz: the drummer and two apprentice boys.

But that the public may fully understand the extent of the abortion, they must know the pains taken to get out all the "Whigs" of the County; I will state them:

As soon as the proceedings of the Ashboro' Meeting reached here, those who were opposed to Mr. Fisher began to exult. "Now's the day, and now's the hour" for us to strike the blow—was the exclamation of the wire-pullers.

But before this could be done, it became necessary to have a meeting called. Accordingly the Editor of the Watchman in his paper came out with a call for a general meeting of the Whigs of Rowan; Saturday, the 25th instant was fixed on as the day, undoubtedly for the reason that the Races over the Salisbury Track commenced on Tuesday, and by this means the notice could be made general, and the necessary drilling could be done preparatory to the grand affair. On Monday night, a large hand-bill, headed "A Political Meeting," was stuck up all over Town, and not less than three on the Court-House doors; it was also stuck up on the Judges' stand and all about the Race Ground.—This hand-bill was most earnest in a call for a large meeting.

No opportunity was let slip by the managers of the affair to get the people to turn out. In the Watchman of the 24th of May, the call for the meeting was repeated; and by way of killing Mr. Fisher outright, the Editor of the Watchman attacks him editorially, and in the same paper publishes a most malicious piece signed "A Whig Voter,"—perverting and misrepresenting Mr. Fisher's Address at Lexington.

So confident were these managers of having a great affair, that they had actually fixed on a Chairman of the meeting, and duly prepared their Resolutions and speeches on the occasion; to say nothing about the Delegates.

Well the day came. The managers hung about the Court-House, looking first up one street, then down another; but all would not bring the people. At last they began to take men aside and urge them to participate. One of the managers stepped up to one of our substantial citizens and said to him, "How are you going in the business?" The prompt answer was, "I am not going in at all."—"But 'time and tide wait for no man,'" and in the present case it would not wait until the people could be persuaded to come in; the hour of meeting arrived; the Court-House doors were thrown open; the bell was rung; but nobody appeared willing to go in. Presently one or two walked in and sat there "solitary and alone." Some person sang out from Col. Long's piazza, ring the bell again, the people did not hear it.

So after a time the bell was rung again; long and loud were the peals. At length, the Chairman and some ten or a dozen others walked in.—Then followed the exercises; then the lookers-on in fun, who want to see the farce. Actors and lookers-on in all numbered some 28 or 30 persons; and then the work was soon done and ended; for all that was necessary had been done and prepared for the people beforehand.

The meeting, after a due number of speeches were delivered and motions made, proceeded by nomination to appoint their Delegates to the Caucus which is to set in state next Saturday. In making their appointments they did not confine themselves to the company present, but named at large. I hope these Delegates will go down and when they arrive there, I hope the good old-fashioned Republicanism of Randolph will examine them on their political principles, past, present, and to come.

**AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.**

**[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]**

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at the Court-House, in Salisbury, on the 25th day of May, 1859.

On motion of Dr. J. Burns, Col. R. Macnamara was called to the Chair, and S. Silliman, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman on taking his seat, opened and explained the object of the meeting, in an energetic and appropriate speech.

Mr. W. L. Partee then introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

- Resolved, That we will not support any man as a candidate for the next Congress, who is in favor of the Sub-Treasury, or in favor of Martin Van Buren as our next President.
- Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to attend the political meeting to be held at Ashboro' in Randolph County, on the 1st Saturday in June, next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable whig candidate to represent this District in Congress.
- Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to attend at Ashboro', on Saturday the 1st of June, for the above purpose: will