

NEWS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The following are the proceedings of a special meeting of the corporation of the city of Dublin, held at the City Assembly House, on the 24th ult., the Lord Mayor of the city presiding:—

Doctor Gray, after some preliminary observations, said he had been requested by the committee appointed at the last meeting, to prepare an address to the American people, to submit the following address for the approval of the council:—

"To the President of the U. S. States:—Sir,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the corporation of the city of Dublin, beg leave to tender to you, and through you, to the Federal Government and Legislature of the United States, our deep and affectionate gratitude for the prompt generosity with which you placed, at the disposal of your benevolent citizens, the national ships, the Jamestown and Macedonian, for the purpose of conveying to our famishing countrymen, the supplies of food, furnished by the liberality of the noble-hearted people of your Republic."

"To you, Sir, as the head of a State, which is foreign to the power to which it is our fate to owe allegiance, obvious motives of delicacy prevent us from expressing the emotions suggested by a contrast which here involuntarily presents itself. Of that contrast it was not our intention to make any ostentation, and we will not farther allude to it; but no motives need prevent us, as Irishmen, who never can consider your nation as alien to our hearts or affections, from expressing our satisfaction that the government of a free people, who have so long afforded a hospitable refuge to our expatriated countrymen, should have set to the nation of the world the noble example of siding with the private benevolence of its citizens by giving its ships of war to convey food to a distant people, whose unhappy position gives them no national equivalent to return, but must leave the generous donors to be rewarded by the approval of their own consciences."

"We are aware, Sir, that this is not the first occasion on which the generous sympathies of American citizens have outpoured themselves in liberal supplies for famishing multitudes in this old world. We know that many years ago, with an enthusiasm of humanity, similar, if not equal in amount, to that which now so nobly agitates your country, your citizens fed the people of impoverished Greece. We know, that in the year 1823, when famine wasted the inhabitants of the Cape De Verde Islands; when the old world was torpid to the suffering of those Islanders, who were perishing within its precincts, and their mother country attended to their wants with an unfeeling decency that was equalled only by the indifference of the young sympathies of a new world, bound to them by no political ties—linked to them by few commercial relations—associated by none of the claims of neighborhood—overlapped all distances, physical and moral, and fed that population gratuitously for months. These facts may take from the peculiarity of the compliment paid to ourselves, but as exalting the character of those to whom we are so deeply indebted, it induces our grateful feelings to intermingle them with the expression of our thanks. Still we do believe—that the condition of our unfortunate country does excite some peculiar sympathies among your people.—Of this we find evidence in the unparalleled extent of the efforts now being made in its behalf over the surface of your Republic, and in the unprecedented conduct of your government, in sparing ships of war for our use, at a moment when the whole resources of your country are called into exertion, both by land and sea, for the prosecution of the hostilities in which you are engaged."

"That the people of Ireland should be so often exhibited to the world as mendicants, receiving the charity of other nations, is deeply humiliating to us, so that the pleasure of rendering you our thanks is dashed with gloomy and melancholy feelings. To return them gratefully for favors which, while they bless the giver, must in some degree humiliate the receiver, is no easy task—nor will you exact from our misery, its perfect execution. But if it could be easy in any case—it would be easy in the present. Your manner and your words are as kindly sympathetic as your acts have been open handed and liberal. If there was any country to which the Irish people could feel pleasure in owing and acknowledging an obligation of this character, that country, Sir, would be yours. You will believe, Sir, that our present gratitude is deep-felt and abiding, and is measured not so much by the extent of the benefit conferred on our people, as by the flattering good will evinced in conferring it."

"To you, Sir, personally, for the promptness with which you sanctioned the act of the Legislature, and the wonderful rapidity, so characteristic of your nation, with which you had it carried into execution, we tender our warmest acknowledgments—and respectfully beg that you will convey to the Government, the Legislature, and the people of the United States, the expression of a gratitude, which shall never be effaced from our hearts, or those of our children's children."

"JOHN GRAY, Chairman."

GEN'L TAYLOR'S PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The plantation of Gen'l Taylor in Mississippi is under water, from what we had supposed, a freshet. Several exchange papers give the following version:—

General Taylor, in the year 1841, purchased it and a plantation, stock, &c. near Rodney, in Mississippi, for which he paid, in cash, ninety five thousand dollars. An exchange paper learns from Hon. W. M. Gwin, of New Orleans, a personal friend of General Taylor, that some miscreant opened a breach in the levee, about two miles above the plantation named above, and it is now wholly under water! The loss of the crop follows, as a matter of course, and a moderate estimate would set this loss at about thirty thousand dollars. This is truly a most unhandsome way of rewarding a patriot soldier, who stands in jeopardy every hour for his country's sake and service."

"We are happy to learn that the Mississippi flood, which swept a few days ago over Gen. Taylor's plantation, did little or no injury to his property. The old General himself can stand fire, and his farm can stand water.—Louis Jour."

CHANGED HIS MIND.—A gentleman of this city, whose name and residence we suppress on account of his wife and children, and numerous respectable connections, having become depressed in spirits in consequence of reverses in business, has attempted three times, within a few days past, to commit suicide by hanging himself. He suspended himself by the neck on the first night, with a strong determination to die, but his wife discovered him, and cut him down. The next night he attempted the same foolish act, and again his wife intervened, and cut him down. The third night he again suspended himself, with a most determined effort at strangling. His wife, seeing his resolution fixed, and determined to die, thought it useless to be cutting him down, and very complacently told him to hang as long as he pleased. He hung a considerable time, until he began to feel short-winded, and seeing his wife did not interpose, with a desperate effort seized a knife, and—cut himself down! We learn that he is completely cured of his desire to "shake off this mortal coil," and bids fair to live in spite of himself and the slippery noose.

Baltimore Clipper.

A BEAR weighing over 1500lbs, was killed in Orange county, N. C., a few days ago. This is no "Bear story," but a bear fact.—Milton Chron.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee]

BRAZOS ISLAND, May 6, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: The unusually low stage of the Rio Grande has partially cut off the communications with Taylor's Headquarters, so that after a long interval of two weeks, we have but just received a mail from Monterey.

The accounts from that portion of the country are void of all interest. Most of the Volunteers, comprising Taylor's Division, are preparing to return home, and it is thought here, that but few of them will re-enlist. The great object of their expedition, a participation in a battle, has been accomplished, and now that their ambitious dreams have been realized, they return to remain and to bask in the approving smiles of their friends and countrymen. They have acted nobly, and have the gratitude of the whole nation following them to their homes.

Old Zach, as he is now laconically styled, is represented as being in excellent health and good spirits, notwithstanding the well wishes of the administration, and the anxiety of his political friends. He is apparently inactive, I presume, waiting for something to do, as nothing can be done till the arrival of his reinforcements.

The reception of the news of our success at Vera Cruz, and the Gibraltar of America, as also the account of Donophan's flight, created in Monterey a great sensation, and universal joy prevailed there at least accounts.

The newspaper mania appears to be as great in this section of the country. One at Saltillo; "The Flag," at Matamoras; and the Pioneer at Monterey.

Col. Cushing (now Brig. Gen.) has made himself very unpopular with the citizens of Matamoras, by the stringency of his measures, which at any time would have been considered excessive, but at the present, when no danger is anticipated, they are regarded as not only needless, but supremely ridiculous. Our military men err when they suppose severity, with free born citizens, is the best method to preserve subordination. The interests of our citizen traders are too often disregarded, and their rights too often trampled upon by these would be disciplinarians, but in fact, petty tyrants. Martial law, is at all times obnoxious to republicans, without rendering it unbearable by unnecessary rigor.

The new tariff, too, causes many complaints as being too partial to foreigners. But leave to you politicians the discussion of the expediency of the measure. I merely deem it my duty as a chronicler of events, to mention the existence of the complaints.

For want of other topics, the officers passing through this place talk incessantly, and of nothing else but the Presidential prospects. The nomination of General Taylor is of course "the burthen of their song," and there appears to be a greater opposition to the measure than I had anticipated would have been the case. Many reasons are assigned for the opposition. Some object to the time; others to the capabilities of the General to do justice as a statesman to the high office; others again on account of a predilection for the "Farmer of Ashland," and many other objections are made, both great and magnificent, and entirely too various to enumerate.—However, but few would object to the good Whig principles of the General.

I may, perhaps, in the general dearth of news that exists here at present, revert again to this interesting subject. Yours, HENRY.

From the New Orleans Times of May 15.

FROM TAMPIOCO.
By the arrival here yesterday of the schooner Florence, Capt. Smith, which left Tampico on the 6th inst., we have intelligence from that port up to the date of her departure, and some items of news from the city of Mexico. We subjoin a letter from our attentive correspondent at Tampico, which will be found to embrace notices of all that has transpired there of a nature to interest the public, since the receipt of the last advices. The mail from the city of Mexico, to which she alludes, up to the 1st inst., the latest date that has reached us.

TAMPICO, (MEXICO), May 6, 1847.
A mail was received here yesterday from the city of Mexico. I have not seen any of the papers, but have learned from reliable sources that the Mexicans in the interior, since the fall of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, have become fully aroused as to their situation. They are flying to arms in every direction, and are determined to dispute with us every inch of ground. The present Government of Mexico is straining every nerve to carry on the war with renewed vigor; among other movements it is making, is the granting of a captain's commission to any person who may raise a company of twenty-five mounted men; who, besides their regular pay, are entitled to all the plunder they can take from the Americans.

If the above statements be correct, and you will bear in mind that I obtained them from a Mexican, then has the guerilla warfare commenced in earnest. They may annoy us for a while, but ultimately the whole of this fine country shall be ours—ours by right of conquest.

"A MINISTERING ANGEL."—In one of the letters describing incidents of the battle of Buena Vista, we find the following:—
There was one little scene on the field, which excited great sympathy. A Mexican woman was found in a grove under one of the peaks of the mountain, having about her ten or twelve of her countrymen, five or six of whom were dead. She was endeavoring to make the beds of the living as easy as she could, by removing the stones from under them and placing their heads upon her own person. She refused bread and water herself, tendering everything that was offered her to the sufferers about her. It was almost the only bright spot on the bloody ground. A monument should be raised to her which should stand as long as the battle of Buena Vista is remembered. I saw the good woman afterward in one of the wagons with her wounded men, apparently full of joy and hope, thankful, I suppose, that she had fallen into merciful hands.

VINDICATION OF THE INDIANA REGIMENTS.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 12th inst., publishes a letter from Col. Lane, refuting the charges relative to the alleged misconduct of one of the Indiana Regiments, at the battle of Buena Vista, containing the statement heretofore made by Gen. Lane, who commanded the brigade.—The first Indiana Regiment was posted on the Rio Grande, the second was on the extreme left of the line of battle, and the third on the extreme right. The latter, Col. Lane's, and at the most advanced portion of the army. The Colonel declares that none fought better. They were brought into action at the moment when the day seemed extremely critical, and were victorious in every engagement. In his opinion they twice saved the fortunes of the day. He also vindicates the first and second regiment from the same charges.

Capt. Lincoln was not killed while rallying the Indians, but when in the act of delivering orders from Gen. Wool, in front of the second Illinois Volunteers.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit has sued the Rev. Messrs. Peck, Smith and Scudder for a libel, in having signed a paper in reference to his expulsion from the Methodist Church of New York, and the publishers of the Christian Advocate for having published it. D. Graham of New York and J. Dikeman of Brooklyn, are the counsel for Mr. Maffit.—N. Y. Gazette.

TROT OUT YOUR NAG!

Our Whig friends of this District will probably have heard, before this paper reaches them, that NATHANIEL BORDEN, Esq. has received the nomination of the Whig Convention, which convened at Stateville, on the 8th inst. This choice, we know, will give special pleasure to the Whigs of Surry, Davis and Rowan; and from every indication discoverable among the delegates from Wilkes, Iredeil, and Ashe, will be heartily concurred in by those Counties. Catawba sent no delegates to the Convention. With the brightest prospect of harmony among the Whigs, and a champion in the field upon whom we rely with confidence, we have headed this paragraph with a banter. If our Loco Foco friends intend to contest the field, let them now bring forward their man. Mr. Borden has accepted the nomination, and is fairly out. A thorough-going Whig, and an able debater, he will receive a warm support by his party; and if elected, as we believe he certainly will be, will represent us with honor, and with credit to himself.

We think we may say, with perfect safety, that Mr. Borden neither sought or desired the nomination; and if he had consulted his private interests, would no doubt have declined its acceptance. As in the case of our late Representative, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, he is sacrificing, at the call of his Whig friends, a practice at the Bar, of vastly more profit, and assuming responsibilities of greater importance. The motives which induce him to this, are therefore worthy the consideration of, and are entitled to, the gratitude of the Whigs of the District, and we doubt not, will be faithfully remembered.—Salisbury Watchman.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES AGAIN.
The Cincinnati Atlas has the following:—
"We know from bosom friends of Gen. Taylor, men of the highest character, that the illustrious patriot and hero, Southern planter as he is, is decidedly in favor of a protective tariff; that he is opposed to the Sub Treasury scheme, and expressed the highest indignation at Tyler's bank veto, and that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas. These are three corner stones which will enable any calculator to work out a survey, or three parts of a triangle, from which the whole area may be determined. We speak, well knowing the reliability of our authority, and deliberately weighing what we say. But we say this, only because truth and fair dealing demand it; not to urge Gen. Taylor's nomination; for, as we have before said, we think all such movements are at present premature. And all the politicians and editors in America, however, cannot, if they would, stop the expression of sentiment by the people; and any such efforts would only swell the current."

GEN. TAYLOR DECLINES.—A letter, says the New York Sun of the 14th, received from General Taylor "speaks in terms which may be construed into a censure, on the course of those who were nominating him for the Presidency. We are assured positively, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848."

We find the above in the last Nashville Union, served up in editorial style. The Union's wish is very strongly in consonance with the Sun's. It is all from a kindred political source, entertaining kindred hopes, that Gen. Taylor "went run." The Democratic leaders and office-seekers are in a most afflictive quandary about this same "Old Rough" and the Whigs. They won't proclaim him as their candidate and come out in his support, and they dare not assail him. They now "pretend like" that he is a pretty good Loco-foco—a most unwarrantable assumption. And this is done and will be done until after the August elections are over in Tennessee, when the leading Loco-foco demagogues will strike at him with the blindness and venom of rattlesnakes in dog-days—mark it. Now, they are afraid to do it, lest it might operate against their candidates. But their schemings are too plain to deceive the people.—Memphis Eagle.

SMALL BUSINESS.
Ritchee of the Richmond Enquirer endeavors to turn Gen. Taylor into ridicule by a parody on his nomination, under the title of General Tom Thumb, and the sobriquet of "YOUNG FREE AND FRISKY." We give a specimen of the article in the following would-be-witticisms on Gen. Taylor:—
"Resolved, That we deem that the eminent virtues, distinguished abilities, and memorable services of General Tom Thumb, give him a peculiar fitness for, and a paramount claim to, the highest office in the gift of a free and enlightened people."
"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers generally; and that one copy be printed on white satin, in letters of gold, and forwarded to "Free and Frisky," by the Chairman."

Language has no power to express the depth of degradation of the grotelling party hack in this miserable attempt to ridicule the gallant veteran. He will find that "Rough and Ready," whom he styles Free and Frisky, shielded in the affections of the people, is beyond the power of such weapons. The Administration may hate Gen. Taylor, strive to supersede him, censure him—beyond that it cannot go, there is no point in his history or noble character in which it can fix the shaft of ridicule.—Alabama Journal.

A SIGN.—The Washington National Whig says: "A large body of laborers and mechanics engaged upon the Smithsonian Institute building—over one hundred in number—took a poll to ascertain their choice for the next President.—Every man of them voted for the hero of Buena Vista!" On enquiry, they found that they were nearly equally divided in party politics the majority being Democrats!

Mr. Polk's Mexican accomplice has shown himself pretty good at fighting, but a good deal better at running away. So far as he is concerned, the war has emphatically been what he himself calls it in his late address to his countrymen—
—"a war of races."—Louis Jour.

The editor of the Washington Union says that the Whigs are "retreating from some of their positions." He will find, that what he calls a retreat from some of their positions is but a falling back from Agua Nueva to Buena Vista.
Louisville Journal.

For ourselves, we hope Gen. Taylor will never consent to run as a Whig candidate for the Presidency, or as a Democratic candidate; but simply and solely as ZACHARY TAYLOR.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We presume, that, if "Zachary Taylor" runs at all for the Presidency, he will do so as the candidate of all such of the United States as may be in favor of his election.—Louis Jour.

The editor of the Washington Union thinks that medals should be made for the heroes of the war. As the Union considers Mr. Polk the principal hero of the war, a medal must by all means be made for him. We would suggest that it be a wooden medal, and that it be manufactured out of his friend Santa Anna's captured leg.
Louisville Journal.

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF GEN. TAYLOR.
Yesterday morning, we had the pleasure of conversing with a highly respectable member of the Louisville Legion direct from New Orleans. He informed us that there is not in the Legion a single man, Whig or Democrat, but goes for Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency.
Louisville Journal.

MR. WEBSTER.

It gives us great pain to announce that the gentleman's further prosecution of his journey to the South and West seems to be materially interrupted by his illness here.

Mr. WEBSTER arrived in this city on Monday evening, the 17th inst., from Columbia, evidently quite unwell, and with strong febrile symptoms. He was able, nevertheless, to meet our citizens at the City Hall on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, as we have already stated. The proceedings attendant upon his reception being over, he felt obliged to retire to his room, and immediately called in medical aid.

Through Tuesday and Tuesday night, and the early part of Wednesday, he was quite ill. In the afternoon of Wednesday he was better.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the hot month of June is at hand, he has felt it his duty to consult his physicians, and they quite concur in advising, that, in the absence of any pressing necessity for the further prosecution of his journey, it would hardly be wise in him to pursue a long course of laborious travel in these latitudes, at this time of year, even in the mountain districts—since in those districts, little facilities for travel by rail road would be afforded him after leaving Georgia.

Mr. WEBSTER's present purpose is, to stay here until he is quite recovered. He hopes then to get to Savannah by the way of Waynesboro', and the Central road, and from Savannah to Charleston, thence to New York by the South-east.

We are truly gratified to be able to say that at a late hour last evening he was still improving. The attending physicians entertain the opinion that he will be able to travel on Monday next, when probably he will leave this city for Savannah, by the way of Waynesboro', and the Central Railroad.—Augusta Chronicle.

THE CAPTURE OF PEROTE.

Among the despatches accompanying Gen. Scott's last letter is the following from Major Gen. Worth:—
HEADQUARTERS, 1st DIVISION, }
Perote, April 22, 1847. }

SIR: I have the honor to report, for information of the general-in-chief, that my division occupied the castle and town of Perote at 12 M., to-day, without resistance—the enemy withdrawing the night before last, and yesterday evening—leaving Col. Valaseque as commissioner on behalf of the Mexican Government, to turn over the armament of the castle, consisting of 64 guns and mortars, iron and bronze, of various calibres, in good service condition, eleven thousand and sixty five cannon balls, fourteen thousand three hundred bombs and hand grenades, and five hundred muskets.

In the retreat hence, the enemy carried away no material of war. No force has passed, embodied, except some 3,000 cavalry, in deplorable plight, headed by the recreant Ampudia. The infantry—some 2,000—passed in small bodies, generally without arms. The few having any, sold them, whenever a purchaser could be found, for two or three reales. The route and panic is complete and the way opened. A stand may be made at Puebla, but doubted. These are the fruits of the victory at Cerro Gordo.

The fortress affords quarters for 2,000 troops and their officers, with ample store-houses, hospitals, &c. &c., and a supply of good water within the walls.

The Generals Landero and Morales, confined in Perote for the affair at Vera Cruz, as also some American prisoners, were allowed to go at large on the retirement of the garrison. I have several of the latter belonging to the South Carolina regiment, captured near Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Rodgers, of the navy, had been previously sent to the capital. I have the honor, &c.

W. J. WORTH,
Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.
To Capt. H. L. SCOTT, A. A. General, Headquarters, Jalapa.

RANK IN THE ARMY—OR, A DARKEY'S DIGNITY.

After a portion of the troops had landed on the beach near Vera Cruz, on the night of the 9th of March, a body of the enemy commenced a brisk fire of small arms into the encampment. Of course, all hands were on the qui vive, expecting the Mexicans would make some demonstration upon our lines during the night, and when the firing commenced, concluded there was about to be a general attack. The lines were soon formed and no word could be heard from the soldiery, but there was a negro who kept running from one little point of hill to another, apparently in a state of great excitement. He finally laid himself flat on his face, at full length, and commenced working himself in the soft sand with a good deal of energy. On being asked what was 'ere 'bout?' he replied, "I is 'frid some of dem er copper balls will put a stop to me drawing my rashuns." "Why," asked the party speaking to him, "don't you get up and fight them?" "No, er-er-!" he said, "dat's my massa's part of the bizness; he's done been to Wes-pint, where de make fight people to learn dat, and you don't ketch de nigger meddin' hessuf wid odder people's bizness. My Massa does de fighting and I wait on him, and nuses him. If he gets wounded we gets promoted." "You get promoted! What good will his promotion do you?" inquired the individual. "Oh, dat question is been settled long time ago in dese parts, down here; a colored gemman wait on a kurnel always out-ranks one dat wait on a capten, an' de way we colored gemman reg'lers makes dese volunteer niggas squa, is a caution to white folks."

N. O. Delta.

REAL PUBLISHING.

In Massachusetts, the law requires that parties, before marrying, shall be published—that is, their intentions of marriage shall be announced in church, three successive public days, or else posted in some public place for two or three weeks. The press, however, has taken advantage of the provision of the law, and we now see in one of the Boston papers, a notice of those who intend marriage. It is a terrible time when a man cannot go a courting, nor a girl get a sweetheart, without having the affair find its way into the newspaper.—Phila. U. S. Gazette.

INDIA RUBBER MONEY!

The editor of the New London Star has been shown a "One Dollar bill of the New Haven County Bank, genuine, the paper of which was of India Rubber, manufactured in Lisbon. It was slightly elastic, but little thicker than the ordinary paper, and perfectly impervious to water. Indeed, to so great perfection had it been brought, both in the filling up, and in the ink used for the signatures, that it seems to have defied the common, and even some uncommon methods of obliteration. It had been soaked and boiled in strong potash lye, with scarcely perceptible effect."

THE MISSION OF THE JAMESTOWN and its late return, call to mind the suffering condition of the Plymouth colony just after the famous King Philip's war, when our own people were indebted to Ireland as the Irish are now to us for assistance and succor. Mr. Bancroft, in the 2d volume of his History of the United States, [page 106] says; "Let us not forget a good deed of the generation of Irish; they sent over a contribution, small, it is true, to relieve in part the distresses of Plymouth colony."—Boston Traveller.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



"Our's are the plains of fair delightful peas,
Unweary'd by party rage to live like brothers."

**RALEIGH, N. C.
Friday, May 28, 1847.**

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We call attention to a Communication in this paper, signed "CRITICUS," relative to a Public Meeting of the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, in this County, irrespective of party lines. It was intended for publication on our last issue, but was not received until Monday afternoon, when our Paper had gone to Press, and been circulated in the City.

CAPT. CLARK'S COMPANY.

Capt. Wm. J. CLARK'S Company of newly raised Regular Infantry, took up their line of march from this City on Monday last, en route for Charleston, their place of embarkation for the Seat of War.—This Company is composed of a sturdy, athletic set of men, who look as though they were able to do service on the field of battle; and we hesitate not to say, that when occasion shall offer, that our gallant young Townsman and his fine-looking Corps, will add fresh lustre to the ancient fame of our noble old Commonwealth.

The scene at the Capitol, previous to their departure, was of the most imposing character. The Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON, President of the North Carolina Bible Society, attended by Rev. DAVID LACY and T. H. SKELBY, Esq., Directors, presented to the Officers, each, a new copy of the Holy Bible, and to the Privates, severally, a copy of the New Testament, prefaced by a most impressive and appropriate Address.

Judge CAMERON was responded to by Capt. CLARK, in the most feeling and solemn manner—evidencing, that "neath the dress of the Soldier, there beat the heart of the Christian gentleman.

After the distribution of the Bibles and Testaments, EDMUND B. FLEMING, Esq. presented to Capt. CLARK, in the name, and in behalf of the Ladies of the City of Raleigh, a beautiful Sword, accompanied by some brief but highly appropriate remarks.—Most gallant indeed was the happy and grateful response of the young Soldier on this eventful occasion. Would that we could do justice to him, and to all who officiated; but as we sincerely hope that the remarks of each, will be prepared for publication, we will not do either, the injustice of an attempt at an analysis.

The Officers and Soldiers then proceeded to give the parting hand to the assembled multitude, and many an eye, unshed to weep, was filled, in giving the last adieu to these warm-hearted and valiant defenders of their Country's honor.

They were then escorted beyond the confines of the City, by our beautiful and spirited Volunteer Companies, the "Ringgold Artillerists" and the "Cossacks," where Lieut. NELSON, of the Artillery, delivered the Parting Address. This was done in a most patriotic, chivalrous and affecting manner, and the tear which glistened in the Speaker's eye, was but the counterpart of that which filled all others.—Soldiers and Citizens.

Most heartily did we bid them God's speed in their patriotic, though trying duties, sincerely hoping them a happy exit through all the difficulties, and hardships through which they must necessarily pass.

We state, for the information of those having friends in Capt. Clark's Company, that its designation is, Company I, 12th Regiment United States Army. The Officers of this Company are, William J. Clark, of Raleigh, Captain; John F. Hoke, of Lincoln, First Lieutenant; James F. Waddell, of Hillsborough, Second Lieutenant; and John J. W. Breden, of Raleigh, Second Second Lieutenant.

THE SALISBURY DISTRICT.

It will be seen by an article in this paper, from the "Salisbury Watchman," that NATHANIEL BORDEN, Esq. of Rowan, has received and accepted the nomination of the Whigs in that District, for Congress. Mr. B. is gentleman of acknowledged superior talents, an able and powerful debater, and a firm and unflinching Whig. His success is almost inevitable.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The Whigs of this District, have nominated DAVID OUTLAND, Esq., as their Candidate for Congress. A Correspondent of the "Baltimore Patriot," from Edenton, very justly observes—"Mr. O. is a gentleman of superior abilities, and will, beyond all question, be our next Representative. Mr. Brees will be run by the Loco Foco, but as he owed his success, two years ago, to the apathy of the Whigs, his chance must now be hopeless. The TAYLOR fire is raging with us to a great rate, and will burn up Loco Focoism throughout the country."

THE CASWELL DISTRICT.

We learn from the "Chronicle," that the Candidates for Congress in that District, met in Milton on Thursday last and addressed the people. The "Chronicle" says:—
"Mr. Venable spoke first, in accordance with the arrangement existing between the candidates, and made an able and remarkably ingenious defence of the present Democratic Administration. Mr. Venable is a fluent speaker, and possesses in a high degree that lawyer tact which makes a bad cause seem a good one to those who are deficient in political information."
"The reply of Mr. Kerr was triumphant and glowing—he left not a stone unturned, and nobly did he expose the blunders and misdoings of the present Administration—ably did he defend the Whig principles—and gallantly did he charge upon the Loco Foco party, and acquit himself to the great satisfaction and joy of every Whig present—not one who heard him is not proud that such a discussion came off in Milton—not one who heard that discussion is not rejoiced at its result."

SALE OF SWAMP LANDS.

His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, returned from the sale of the reclaimed Swamp Lands, belonging to the State, on Wednesday last. We are pleased to state, that the attendance was good, and that the limited quantity sold, commanded fine prices, while every disposition was manifested to encourage the sale, but the Board thought it prudent not to continue it, after disposing of a sufficient quantity to construct the Road from Pungo Lake (through the Lands), to Plymouth, authorized by the last Legislature.—When this Road is completed, so that purchasers can enter upon the public Lands and view them (a thing almost impracticable now), we have little doubt that every acre will command from \$20 to \$30, such is their extraordinary fertility. About 700 Acres were sold at \$10 per acre, and the same price was repeatedly offered for other sections, but the Board refused to receive the bid or continue the sale. The Lands disposed of, were among the least valuable for Agricultural purposes.

Mr. A. C. DICKINSON, of Suffolk, Va. became the contractor for the construction of the Turnpike, referred to above, at the sum of \$5,000, and will have it completed in all this year.

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS.

The following Regiments have been ordered to join Gen. Scott: the 9th, 12th, 14th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, and the Regiment of Voltigeurs. Several Companies of Voltigeurs have embarked for the Brazos, as this Regiment was first ordered to join Gen. Taylor—its destination has been changed. The 10th, 13th and 16th Infantry, and the 3d Dragoons, have been ordered to join Gen. TAYLOR.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," says that Mr. TRAY, of the State Department, has been sent to Mexico, to treat with that country; and that he may be in the City of Mexico by the time Gen. SCOTT reaches its walls, and thus be prepared to assist in bringing matters to a conclusion. We wish him success.

SUMMER VEST.

We have just examined a very novel and ingenious cut of a Vest, for Summer use, the invention of Mr. C. C. NELSON, of this City, which bids fair to supersede every thing of the kind hitherto in vogue. As you look at it in front, on the wearer, it is an elegantly fitting garment, such as you see on every fashionably dressed man; but when he turns round, behold, this finished Vest is minus the whole back, being attached to the person simply, by a belt which surrounds the waist, and fastens behind. Thus one's own back, in otherwise intolerable weather, is kept most comfortably cool and free from perspiration, your shoulders entirely unencumbered; and the Vest cannot wrinkle and run up in front, but holds its place with some of the advantages of Dr. BAINBRIDGE's far-famed Body Brace. But, unlike all its cotemporaries, you can take it off and put it on again, at pleasure, without the trouble of first taking off your coat, an improvement which the reader will easily understand, by imagining innumerable occasions, where he could testify its utility.

Consuetum—Why would Mr. C. C. NELSON, albeit a Taylor, make a bad Soldier in those warlike times?

FRENCH NOVELS.

We have before spoken of the pernicious effects produced by the reading of the works of fiction from the French Novelists. A writer in the May number of the American Review, very justly remarks: "This war is killing a few thousands, and spoiling more than it kills, but it is not doing the nation half so much harm, as we fear the poisonous writings of SIZ and SAND, and *de genre some*" And why is it so? For the simple reason, that through such writers as these, the very fountains from whence we have been accustomed to draw all that is pure and holy in our natures, are being corrupted. We can meet our national enemies on the open field—but the deadly influence of French novels assails us around the domestic hearth—in our most secret chambers, through our wives, daughters, and most valued friends. Their influence, like many other deadly poisons, is perhaps slow, but nevertheless sure, and we oftentimes are not aware of the mischief they have effected, until the whole moral fabric is undermined and destroyed. We would caution our readers to guard against them as they would avoid the sting of a rattlesnake or the bite of a scorpion.

SENTENCE OF LIEUT. HUNTER.

It is generally known, that on the arrival of COM. PERRY, before Alvarado, finding the place already captured by