

WHIG MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Brunswick County, held at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday evening, March 6th, 1848, David Taylor, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James R. Grist, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It is alike the privilege and the duty of the citizens of a free Government, to assemble in primary meetings, for the purpose of expressing, freely and fearlessly, their opinion of public men and public measures, and to deliberate on the means best calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That while our opinions remain unchanged on the old issues, upon which we have so combated the party in power, yet we deem the present perilous condition of the country, arising out of an unwholesome and unconstitutional war, commenced in the spirit of selfish ambition, and persevered in with a view to party ascendancy, as presenting a new issue, and of such overwhelming importance, as to completely overshadow and absorb all other questions of public policy, which have hitherto divided the great parties of the country.

Resolved, That we deem the ordering of the army of the United States, by President Polk, (upon his own authority) from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, as the first act of hostility between the two Governments, and a violation of the pledge given to Mexico, by our antislavery Resolutions, an open declaration of war between the two countries, and a palpable violation of the Constitution of our own country.

Resolved, That while we learn from history, the causes which have led to the downfall of other Republics—the ascendancy of the Military over the civil power, the assumption by Executive officers of powers not granted to them by the Constitution, the restless bestowment of place for party purposes, the loss of respect for moral obligations, together with a boisterous advocacy of popular rights—Democrats by name, Despots in principle—we can but feel the saddest apprehensions for the happiness and prosperity of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the late Conservative Whig Convention, assembled in the Capitol of the State—that in the Candidate presented to us by that body for the Executive office of the State, we behold an honest, intelligent, devoted Whig, a fearless and able exponent of Whig principles, and we pledge ourselves to render him a cordial and efficient support.

Resolved, That, in compliance with the suggestion of that Convention, we invite the Whigs of the several Counties composing the 7th Congressional District, to send Delegates to that Convention, for the purpose of selecting a Representative for the District, to the Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th June next, to nominate a Candidate for President of the United States; and we would suggest that the same Convention be empowered to nominate an Elector for this District; and we would further suggest Wilmington as the place, and the first Wednesday in May as the time, for such meeting.

On motion of Mr. S. Langdon, the following Resolutions were also unanimously adopted: Resolved, That believing as we do that the present alarming condition of our national affairs, into which we have been precipitated by the bad administration of James K. Polk, imperiously demands that the Executive office of the nation should be placed in the hands of a citizen of admitted ability, long experience, and sound conservative principles; and believing HENRY CLAY, of all the great men in the Whig ranks, best fitted, by his commanding influence, in addition to the other requisites above mentioned, to check the unwholesome spirit of conquest and territorial aggression which has characterized the course of the present Administration, and which many of the party leaders of Democracy are endeavoring to infuse into the minds of the people, and to bring back the Government to the good old Republican track, he is our choice for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That two Delegates from each Captain's District in the County, be appointed to represent Brunswick in the District Convention, to be held in Wilmington, on such other place as may be agreed on by a majority of the Counties composing this Congressional District, to elect a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting to the District Convention be and they are hereby requested to use all honorable means to procure the election of a Delegate to the National Convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clay.

Under the 8th Resolution, the Chair appointed the following Delegates, viz: J. H. Prichett, Joseph Green, D. L. Russell, G. W. Potter, S. B. Everett, S. Langdon, R. S. Barney, G. Hooper, Dr. Lorenzo Frink, C. Perkins, E. Bozman, J. M. King, and S. C. Slight.

During the evening, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Hill, in explanation of the Resolutions offered by him, and the unanimous approval of the action of the State Convention, in the nomination of Mr. Manly. On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and then the meeting adjourned.

DAVID TAYLOR, Ch'm'n. JAMES R. GRIST, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Franklin, convened at the Court House in Louisburg on Wednesday afternoon last, Col. H. J. G. Ruffin was called to the Chair, and Joshua Perry appointed Secretary.

for the 3d Electoral District; and that this meeting now appoint fifteen delegates to said Electoral Convention.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Charles Manly, as the Whig Candidate for Governor; and that the Whigs of Franklin will give him their cordial and unanimous support, and that we hereby invite him to accept Franklin County, and address the people, at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our Senators in Congress, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, and the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, and take this occasion to express our undiminished confidence in their fidelity and patriotism. Resolved, That the Whigs of Franklin, united in their views, and their efforts, are determined to sustain their principles, fearlessly, and stand by their country against the misrule of corrupt politicians, and heartless demagogues, and all their abominable schemes, entered into for their own emolument, which are bringing free principles into disrepute, threatening our Union and our Liberty, and entailing burdensome indebtedness not only upon us, but upon posterity.

Resolved, That this meeting has all confidence in Gen. G. W. Haywood, of Wake, and that we recommend him as our Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention for the 8th Congressional District. Resolved, That this meeting also recommend H. W. Miller as a suitable Elector for 3d Electoral District, as we believe him qualified, by his talents and abilities, to be an efficient and powerful advocate of the Whig cause.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the North-Carolina Times, the Raleigh Register, and Star, the Halifax Republican, and Weldon Herald. Mr. Raboteau addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions; and the question being taken, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates to represent Franklin County in the Congressional and Electoral Conventions: D. S. Hill, J. A. Whitaker, N. B. Massenburg, R. F. Varbrough, W. R. Hargrove, J. H. Cooley, H. R. Tunstall, Presley Perry, Richard Noble, I. H. Davis, Ch. C. Raboteau, Benj. Foster, Joshua Perry, T. K. Thomas, B. B. Lewis.

The thanks of the meeting were presented to the Chairman and Secretary; and

H. J. G. RUFFIN, Ch'm'n. JOSHUA PERRY, Sec'y.

MR. MANLY. We are gratified to see that the Whig press throughout the State express in warm terms their hearty approval of the nomination of Mr. Manly. Even where the sectional or personal prejudices were entertained, the press uniformly sanctions the nomination, and speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Manly's qualifications for the office, and of his estimable character as a man.

Although we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the nominee, we have long known him by reputation, as a decided and sound Whig, a gentleman of fine natural abilities, and one well informed in all that pertains to the best interests of his own State, as well as upon general politics; of a generous disposition, and of affable manners. As one in short, who would fill the Executive chair of the Old North State, to the satisfaction of the people, and with credit to himself.

This we are aware, is no slight eulogy to pronounce upon any man, after that station has been adorned by such men as Morehead and Graham, to say nothing of earlier incumbents. But we have full confidence that Mr. Manly's administration of the office, will justify these remarks. *New Bernian.*

The following is the story which Santa Anna tells to his Government of the way in which his quarters were burnt up by Gen. Lane, and he forced to scamper away from Tehuacan.

CASCATELAN, Feb. 1, 1848. Most Excellent Sir: At Tehuacan I was preparing the accompanying note, to be forwarded to your Excellency, when the people were suddenly invaded early in the morning of the 25th ult. by four hundred dragoons of the enemy under command of Gen. Lane. They came from Mexico, and by the express order of Gen. Scott, to take possession of my person in some way or other. Gen. Lane by hurried marches and journeying by night, succeeded in reaching the vicinity of Tehuacan without being perceived. Fortunately, however, I was informed of his approach two hours before he came, and thus was safe from his clutches with my family; and with a small escort which accompanied me, I took refuge in a town of Tepicallin del Camero, where there was a force from the State of Oajaca. My persecutors forced open the doors of my habitation, and searched for me with extraordinary activity, extending their search to different houses of the place. The greater part of my equipage was destroyed by the invading soldiers, and their chiefs took my wrought silver plate, two canoes, a new uniform and other things of less value as I have been informed.

After two days Gen. Lane proceeded to Orizaba, where he remains, having left no very favorable recollections of himself in Tehuacan. I left for this place in order to look about me and see whether I shall go, and place myself beyond the reach of the enemy, now that I cannot fight against him, in consequence of the mournful condition to which I have been reduced by the Government, which ordered that I should throw aside my arms. I am sensible that spurious Mexicans and the invaders persecute me at the same time—the one calling me a traitor and the other the only obstacle to the negotiation of a peace. Fatal position in which I have been placed by the injustice of some of my fellow citizens.

When I shall have found an asylum which offers sufficient security I shall make it known to your Excellency, for the information of the First Magistrate of the Republic, in compliance with my duty. Receive the considerations of my particular esteem. God and Liberty. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. To His Excellency the Minister of War.

HORRID MURDER.—We learn that the house of Mr. Wm. White, at the place known as the Old Tavern, in the County of Henrico, some six miles from this city, was entered on Saturday night, and he himself murdered with an axe, and Mrs. White left insensible on the floor. It is doubtful whether she will ever recover. The murderer then proceeded to rob the house, taking a large amount of money, and other things from it. He has not been apprehended as yet, though so horrible a crime cannot long be concealed. The jury of inquest reported a verdict in substance of wilful murder against some person, to them unknown, believed to be a free negro.—Richmond Times.

On Monday two negro men were arrested at Richmond, charged with the horrid deed. Mrs. W.'s recovery is very doubtful, in the scuffle inflicted a blow on the assailant's head with a poker, and on examining the head of one of the negroes arrested, it was found to be covered with blood.

FIRE.—We learn that on Monday night last, two barns were burnt in Rockahock, in this County, belonging to Col. R. T. Paine. The farm is occupied by a Mr. Byruss, who has lost the whole of his corn, Fodder, &c., which was in one of the barns. The other barn contained about fifty dollars worth of corn, belonging to Mr. Thomas Evans, who resides in the neighborhood. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A negro man is suspected. *Edenton Sentinel.*

BENEVOLENCE.—A lady passing along one of our streets, says the Lynn News, noticed a little boy on one occasion, scattering salt upon the sidewalk, for the purpose of clearing it off. "Well, I'm sure!" said the lady, "this is real benevolence!" "No it ain't, ma'am," replied the boy, "it is salt!"

LETTER FROM THE HON. EDWARD STANLEY.

The following note, from Mr. Satterthwaite, explains the cause of the publication of the so-called Letter from the Hon. Edward Stanley. The letter is honorable alike to Mr. S. and to those friends who desire the election of Mr. S. as Candidate of the Whig party, for the office of Governor. There is an unselfishness about it—a willingness to serve the party and the State, but an unwillingness to be thrust forward by his friends as a rival to others—a disinterestedness, a patriotism—every thing for country, nothing for self—which, though characteristic of the Whig party, is rarely to be met with in the days of ambition and intrigue, by politicians for office and honor. But the time will surely come, when such disinterested patriotism shall have its reward—unless indeed the improbable event happen that the Whig party in North Carolina hereafter be controlled by such counsels as swayed the "Empire Club," in New York, and there be no difference, except in name, between Whiggery and Locco Focoism. *North State Whig.*

GREENVILLE, N. C. MARCH 8, 1847. MR. DIMOCK.—Dear Sir: Since my return home from the Raleigh Convention, on the 22d of February, I learn that several of Mr. Stanley's friends are disposed to find fault with me for withdrawing his name from the consideration of the Convention as a Candidate for the office of next Governor. And I must ask of you the favor to publish in your paper the enclosed letter, which will, I trust, satisfactorily explain the course I took.

Soon after Mr. Rayner declined to permit his name to go before the Convention, I thought I saw the manifestation of public sentiment in favor of the Hon. Edward Stanley, and as I had frequently heard my name mentioned by Col. Joyner, or some other eastern man, might be nominated, I addressed him a letter, then in attendance on the Supreme Court at Raleigh, requesting him to answer me frankly, whether he would accept the nomination, if it should be tendered to him. His reply is the letter enclosed.

I also saw Mr. Stanley after his return from Raleigh, and before I left for the Convention, when he signified his assent to my efforts to procure the nomination of Col. Joyner, or some other eastern man. I attended the Convention, believing that the present was a crisis, which demanded that the State should be thoroughly canvassed by an able and efficient statesman. I thought that Mr. Stanley possessed, in an eminent degree, all the qualities requisite for the station; and for that reason I desired his nomination. But when I saw there were a few *Polks*, in the ranks of those who opposed his nomination, I determined to act according to his instructions, and withdrew his name, stating to the Committee my reasons for doing so, and at the same time reading the enclosed letter, which, though not intended for publication, I have taken the liberty of making public, as a justification to Mr. Stanley's friends of my course in the Convention. Very respectfully, F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.

RALEIGH, JANUARY 15, 1848. My Dear Sir: I received your letter informing me that there was a large number of my friends desirous to present my name to the consideration of the Convention soon to meet in Raleigh, for the purpose of selecting a Whig Candidate for the office of Governor, and you desire me to inform you whether I will accept the nomination, if it shall be conferred on me. It is proper I should answer your enquiry candidly: I shall do so.

Four years since, when my name was mentioned, as now, in connexion with this high office, I felt bound to declare that I should be compelled to decline the honor. I had been some years in public life, ardently engaged in attending to every thing, but my own business, which made it a matter of conscience and honor, that I should not then accept the nomination. It may be—it is sometimes meritorious—to serve the public; but a man's creditors are that portion of the public, to whom his services are first due.

During the last twelve months, the subject has been occasionally mentioned to me; my uniform answer has been, that I was now out of the question, and being Attorney General, it would be presumptuous to encourage or entertain the idea, of having my name brought in competition with others for the office. I had deterred myself that I was out of the question; for never upon any occasion, that I remember, have I given the most distant intimation that I could consent to be a candidate. With no gentleman have I had more unreserved conversations upon such matters than yourself, and you will no doubt remember, that to you, and in your presence always, this has been my consistent answer. I had hoped, by this course, that I had removed all thought from my mind of being a candidate; but the partial friends among my old constituents, by whom alone, I believed, the desire was entertained to nominate me.

But my name has been recommended at one or two public meetings; and it is due to myself, as well as to my friends, that I should answer the question, "will you accept the nomination, if conferred on you?"

I was taught at a very early period of life, that every man owes something to his Country, in peace as well as in war. I have not forgotten the lesson. Besides, as it is often urged, it is an honor, and a high one; for honor is to be won by civil as well as military services. The statesmen who framed our Constitution, were many of them, the heroes who had achieved our independence on the battle-field, and thus secured the rights of self government in peace. For this, they shed their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor, to each other.

We have great examples illustrating the duty of serving our Country in civil stations. It is worthy an honorable ambition to be allowed to do so. And I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to a large portion of a people of North Carolina. I have been honored by them, and by her Legislature. Influenced by these considerations, though it may subject me to some inconveniences, I can say that I will not make any sacrifice for the State.

Still, I must earnestly request those upon whose friendship experience teaches me to rely, if possible, to nominate some other person. The meetings of the people in different Counties have afforded proof that we have several who would suitably credit to me, and discharge the duties of the office with credit to themselves, and to the benefit of the State. And if there is one friend of mine who is partially prompts him to nominate me, because he desires to confer honor on me, because he thinks it due as a testimonial of regard, or reward for past services, I would entreat him to dismiss that thought from his mind. Let the honor be given to some of those who are more deserving of it. Let the reward go to some one who has earned it, whose ability and integrity are unquestioned, and with whose occupation it will not interfere as with mine.

But if there is a task to be performed, a labor to do, and from any accidental circumstances, I am, in the opinion of the Convention, in the situation to do the work, I am ready to undertake it. I have been too long sincerely attached to the Whig cause, too proud and happy, that the country can never be prosperous and happy, until Whig principles prevail, to refuse to lend my aid in upholding them. While State, I feel we have no reason to despair of our Country, notwithstanding, "shadows, clouds, and darkness" now hang around us. While North Carolina stands true the country is safe. What North Carolina Whig—but another name for an honest patriot—can refuse then to lend his aid in keeping alive the spirit of liberty in the land of its earliest home? I cannot. If the nomination is conferred on me, I must accept it.

I desire the favor of you, only to make known these opinions of mine, to such friends as you know have a right to be made acquainted with them, and I must again beg of you, should you attend the Convention, to have it understood that I sincerely do honor that to myself. Very truly yours, EDWARD STANLEY.

A perpetual calm would hinder the fructification of flowers. Let this console us under suffering.

FORGERY.—In January last a man of the name of Isaac Bloomingdale, who at the time was keeping a small grocery on the wharf, he having been doing business previously in some of the neighboring counties, passed off to merchants here, for forged notes, amounting in all to more than \$2,700, signed by different persons, mostly residents of the county of Onslow, he endorsing them. Most of the notes were traded off to Mr. Joseph Mayer. It was soon discovered that they were all forgeries. Bloomingdale had in the meantime gone off South. So soon as the discovery of the fraud was made, Mr. Mayer went in pursuit, and on the 19th ult. he succeeded in arresting the accused at Galveston, Texas, and on Friday last he returned here with him. He is now in jail, awaiting his trial before the Superior Court.

The forged notes are for sums varying from \$50 to \$100, and are signed with the names of Nathan Sylvester, Owen Jarrott, Willie Simmons, John E. Frank, Owen B. Higgins and Bryan S. Koonz.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

STOLEN LETTER.—THE THIEF DETECTED.—On the 22d instant, a letter was mailed at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, addressed to Messrs. Ritchie & Heise, editors of the "Union." Washington, D. C. containing in bank notes \$150, and a check for \$125, together with sundry accounts. This letter came into the possession of Messrs. Ritchie & Heise, on Sunday last, in an envelope bearing three water marks, and in a hand-writing soon recognized to be that of a distinguished Senator, acknowledged to be "Thomas Ritchie, Esq." Unfortunately, however, the letter thus enveloped contained only the check and the accounts. J. B. B. Heise, Esq. special agent of the department, who happened to be in Washington, interpreted the matter thus:—"That the messenger who received their mails at the city Post Office, or some one else in Mr. Ritchie's employ, had stolen the money out of the letter and used this old envelope to avoid detection." On Thursday afternoon, a member of Mr. Ritchie's family, took the mule into a private apartment, and with threats endeavored to extort from him a confession. The boy conjured up a story that he had been waylaid by white men, and robbed, &c. which was refuted by the fact that the pouch, uninjured, had been regularly received by Messrs. R. & H. The fact being established that the boy was alone the culprit, he was promptly discharged from Mr. Ritchie's employ.

REWARD P. ROBINSON.—In the N. Y. Tribune we find a long letter from Pensacola, dated the 10th ult., one paragraph of which we extract, though we have little faith in the writer's conjecture: Richard P. Robinson, of Ellen Jewett memory—every one must remember him—I am convinced in my own mind has chosen a last resting place here in — county, West Florida. A young man bearing his name, died there not long since. He kept a small drug store and was very reclusive in his habits, studiously avoiding all mention of his home or friends. After his decease, his little stock of medicines were divided among the country people, as there was no claimants for them. I am satisfied from some letters which were left that poor Robinson had sought to escape from the relentless persecutions of an uncharitable and unforgiving world, and that, buried here in the most humble obscurity, he was striving to live down the bitter past, by an even and exemplary life. The country people speak kindly of his virtues and warmly cherish his memory. There is a bare possibility of my being mistaken but the similitude seems too striking, both in the name and various incidents connected with the misfortunes of Robinson, which are alluded to rather guardedly in the letters, but with which I was familiar.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.—Mr. Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, in writing from Washington to his paper, the Chicago Democrat, thus classifies the chances of aspirants from the Democratic ranks: Woodbury—All New England and Alabama. Cass—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana and perhaps Maryland. Buchanan—Pennsylvania, Georgia and perhaps Maryland. Benton—Missouri. Dallas—Mississippi. R. M. Johnson—Arkansas. Polk—Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina. Houston—Texas. New York, divided between Polk, Cass, Buchanan, Van Buren, Benton and Woodbury. The other States have not yet settled upon a preference.

MR. WENTWORTH gives up South Carolina and New Hampshire to the Whigs, and expresses fears for New York.

WHIG MEETING. We invite attention to the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Franklin, at the Court House, on Wednesday last. The best feeling prevailed, and the business was dispatched in an orderly and decorous manner. It had already been agreed upon, among the Whigs of the 6th Congressional District, that the Convention for the appointment of our Delegate to Philadelphia should be held in this place, on Tuesday (the 11th) of April Court, and our meeting nominated Gen. G. W. Haywood as a suitable Delegate, who, no doubt, will be acceptable to the Convention, and to the Whigs of the District. We anticipate perfect unanimity in the selection.

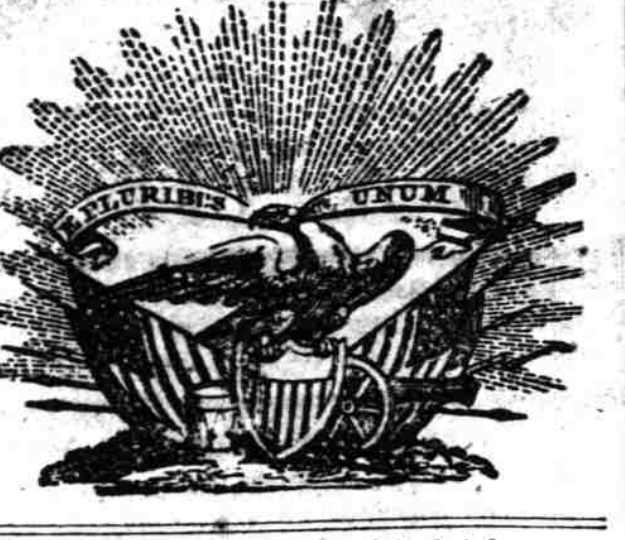
The Whigs of the 3d Electoral District will perceive that we have recommended the Convention for the selection of an Elector, to be held here, also, at the same time. Louisburg is at the centre of the District, and the course is convenient in many respects. There could be no objection to the Whigs of Franklin taking the initiative; and we hope our friends throughout the District will act at once, earnestly, in the matter, and follow up our suggestion, so that we may be early and fully organized. Our choice for an Elector is also before the people. H. W. Miller is a zealous advocate of the cause and an able exponent of the principles of the Whig party—and manfully will be battle for us in the coming campaign. Up, then, Whigs of the District! Buckle on your armor, and send him forth as our champion, that he may begin the fight in good time. Old North Carolina must sustain the high and steady reputation of indomitable in the Whig battle, and the Whigs of Franklin know, in their call upon him, that they are sending one of our best and bravest to the field.

As we are on the spot, one set of Delegates was deemed sufficient to represent us in both Conventions; and Franklin County having done her part, awaits now the action of her sister Counties.—*Louisburg Times.*

THE DUEL AT CAMARGO.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following particulars of the duel between Capt. Collett and Wilkins, of the 10th Infantry, heretofore mentioned by us: "It resulted in the death of Capt. Collett by the first shot, the ball passing through his body. He lived three hours, and died on the spot where he had fallen, a temporary tent having been placed over his body. He was perfectly calm and resigned to his fate, and gave directions about his affairs. Capt. Collett was a native of Burlington, N. J., and under thirty years of age. He entered the army in the winter of 1847. He had been a lawyer before joining the army, having read law with Daniel Haines, the present Governor, and also with Garret D. Wall."

N. O. Fitzgane.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, "Unsway'd by party rage to live like brothers."

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, March 22, 1848.

PASSAGE OF THE TEN REGIMENT BILL. We learn that the Ten Regiment Bill was passed in the Senate on Friday night, at 8 o'clock, by a vote of 29 Ayes to 19 Nays, being a majority of 10 votes. The object of its friends is to have the account of its passage sent out to Mexico with the news of the ratification of the treaty.

MR. BADGER AND THE TREATY. It is now understood from what has appeared in the papers and from public rumor, that Mr. Badger voted in the Senate against the acceptance of the proposed Treaty with Mexico. Of course we know not all the reasons which induced him to take such a position, inasmuch as the injunctions of secrecy upon the action of the Senate on this important matter, has not yet been removed. But we have no hesitation in saying in advance, that they were good reasons, and such as will be satisfactory to the majority of the people of North Carolina when they are known.

ILLNESS OF MR. SEVIER. Mr. Sevier, the newly appointed Commissioner to Mexico, is seriously ill of intermittent fever.

COMMISSIONER TO MEXICO. We announced in our last, that Mr. Sevier had been nominated to the Senate, and confirmed, as Commissioner to Mexico. He goes out with the full powers of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is accompanied by ROBERT M. WALSH, Esq., as Secretary of Legation.

VOICE ON THE TREATY. The "National Intelligencer" says: "The actual vote in the Senate upon the project of a Treaty with Mexico (as amended by the Senate) we have reason to believe was Yeas 37, Nays 15—instead of Yeas 38, Nays 15, as first published. Four Senators were absent at the time of taking the vote. It being a possible thing that all four of the absentees would have voted against the treaty, it will at once be perceived how narrow an escape it may have had from actual rejection?"

DIGNITY. The "Standard" is very much "disgruntled," (as the "Richmond Enquirer" would say) at the idea of Messrs. HINTON and STANLEY being placed on the Whig Central Committee, because of their being Officers of the State, but has not a word of complaint against the Governor of Virginia, and one of his Executive Council, entering the political arena, and mingling in the proceedings of the late Loco Foco State Convention. The "Louisburg Times" administers a just rebuke to our neighbor, for his hypocrisy and inconsistency.

At the late Democratic State Convention in Virginia, (says the "Times," which assembled at Richmond on the 25th ult., which was presided over by John M. Patton, a member of the Executive Council)—and, judging from his address on taking the Chair, the buffoon of the Democratic party—Gov. Smith, in the death of orators, took the stump, and as might be expected, belabored the Whig party with might and main. We commend this dignified and patriotic course of this partisan Loco Foco Governor of Virginia, to the tender sensibilities of the Editor of the "Standard," which have been so much shocked by the appointment of Messrs. Hinton and Stanley, as members of the Whig Central Committee in this State. How is it, brother Holden? The case being altered, alters the case, don't it? The Governor of Virginia was all wrong, wasn't he? But Hinton and Stanley are all wrong, ain't they? And Mr. Patton—was he exactly in the right place—foremost man in the Loco Foco Convention, and buffoon in general to the crowd. Beautiful—beautiful!

SUPREME COURT. This Tribunal adjourned on Saturday, the 18th instant, after a session of eighty days. The following Opinions were delivered before the adjournment: By RUFUS, C. J., in *Northam v. Terry*, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Harris v. McNeill*, from Chatham, directing a *venditio novae*. Also, in *Rhea v. Rhodes*, equity from Washington, directing a decree for the production of the Slaves and their division, and for an account of hires, &c. Also, in *State ex rel. Clark v. Cordron*, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Pipkin v. Bond*, equity from Gates, directing a reference. Also, in *State v. Jack Shepherd*, from Columbus, declaring that there is no error in the judgment. Also, in *Carter v. Page*, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Mabry v. Turrentine*, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Bargawell v. Threadill*, equity from Anson, declaring that there is error in the decree. Also, in *Harrison v. Bradley*, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. By NASH, J., in *Sumner v. Bunch*, from Perquimans, directing a *venditio novae*. Also, in *State ex rel. Sanders v. Gaines*, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Doe ex dem. Whitfield v. Whitfield*, from Wayne, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in *Williams v. Avent*, equity from Halifax, dismissing the bill with cost. Also, in *Calloway v. Witherspoon*, equity from Caldwell, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in *Wright v. Wheeler*, from Rockingham.

HONOR TO MR. ADAMS. The citizens of Washington, in this State, were to have an Eulogy on the life and character of the late J. Q. ADAMS delivered before them, on Monday, the 29th inst. by Wm. B. ROMAN, Esq. The citizens were to wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days; and all secular pursuits suspended on the day of the delivery of the Eulogy, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and Masters of Vessels in Port, to display their flags at half-mast during the day.

HOW VERY KIND!

The "Standard" and other Loco Foco papers have manifested very great interest in the selection of a Whig candidate for the Presidency. At one time they are afraid Gen. TAYLOR will not be the man, and again they fear that HENRY CLAY will be elected out of the nomination. Indeed, to hear some of their hypocritical pratings, one would almost be led to suppose that they would aid in the election of the Presidency of the great Statesman of Kentucky. Such barefaced insincerity is unworthy even of Loco Focoism. When Mr. CLAY was a candidate for the country, they hunted him down by every vile and abusive charge that slander could invent; malignancy manufacture; no means were too base the use of which might defeat him. Now he is a wondrous proper man; his claims and strength are urged by them as being of a nature irresistible, and by the terrified democracy. Why is this? What interest do or can they feel in the elevation of a man who, four years ago, they abused, denounced, slandered, and finally blinded out of his election. Their object is so plain, their intentions so manifest that they would almost glimmer through a blind man's eye. We would suggest to our opponents that they have quite trouble enough in their own duties without interesting themselves in the supposed disabilities of others. The Whigs will be very apt to take care of themselves, and start a man that, with or without their assistance or advice, will rally the people, and reach the Presidency. If they consider Mr. CLAY the strongest man they will run him; if not, they will be apt to select another. They will be the judges of this matter.

LOUISIANA. The "New Orleans Bee" and "Bulletin" publish a call signed by a list of some four hundred names, which the "Bee" says, might have been easily made to embrace nineteen-twentieths of the Whig voters of the City, for a Whig meeting to be held on the 14th inst., "to adopt such measures as will secure to the Whigs of Louisiana a full and fair representation in the Whig National Convention." The same papers also publish a card signed by 15 members of the Legislature approving of this card, and declaring that they "will unite with their fellow-citizens, for the purpose of securing to the Whigs of the State at large, a full and fair representation in said Whig National Convention."

The "Bee" says: "The Whigs of Louisiana are becoming more unanimous upon the question, and as ardent friends and advocates of Gen. Taylor, they will see that his claims to the nomination are properly sustained and enforced. If Gen. Taylor—as we hope and believe—should be selected as the Whig standard-bearer in the coming contest, his triumph will be inevitable. Built our task, then, to neglect no honorable efforts that may tend to secure to him this exalted position."

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The returns from this State leave no doubt of the success of the Loco Foco candidate for Governor. The Legislature is also of the same political complexion.

PEACE WITH MEXICO. It is understood, that immediately after its ratification, two expresses were sent off from Washington, with the Treaty and copies for Mexico. By the 28th of this month, the Treaty will probably reach the City of Mexico. We may, therefore, expect that by the 1st of May we shall be in possession of the action of that Government. It is impossible to predict what the result will be, but the prevailing belief at Washington is, that the Treaty will be ratified, and that with promptness.

Mr. KENDALL of the "New Orleans Picayune," has left New York for Europe. He is preparing a history of the Mexican War, and his proposed visit to Europe is with a view of having his work illustrated in that style for which the artists of Paris in particular, are so celebrated.

The "New Orleans Picayune"—one of the most valuable papers on our exchange list—comes to us in an entirely new dress. To embrace a much larger amount of reading matter the proprietors have adopted a type of a reduced size.

Detroit, Michigan, has been carried by the Whigs, over the Cassites, by a majority of 104—the democratic majority last year being 238.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. By the act of Congress of January, 1846, the next Presidential election will be held in every State on the same day. This year the appointed day is Tuesday, November 7th.

An estate of twenty millions, at least, comes to Mrs. GAINES by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. It lies in nine different States, and its absolute value, without reference to messy profits for 35 years, was estimated three years ago at thirty-three millions. Making allowance for liberal compromises, Mrs. G. it is said, will not be less than twenty millions. Gen. Downs, U. S. Senator for Louisiana, who was one of the defendants to a bill filed by Mrs. G., concedes that the recent decision settles her claims conclusively.

The intelligence of the ratification of the Peace treaty was received by the New York Assembly with fond demonstrations of applause. The Speaker called the House to order, as he considered the cheering unparliamentary. A Mr. Bowie replied by stating that the news received was of a gratifying nature as justified the noisy exhibition of pleasure.

Death of another Member of Congress.—Mortally among our Troops in Mexico. "Tom" in his letter to the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, March 16, says:

The speaker read to day a letter giving information of the decease of the Hon. John M. HOLLEY, of New York. He came here in a deep decline, and after giving his vote in the organization of the House, went to the South for his health. This is the third Whig member of the House whose death has occurred since the commencement of the session.

It is said that a letter from a good source was read in the Senate during the secret session on the treaty, which showed that our troops were dying in Mexico at the rate of nearly a thousand a month, and that this fact influenced the vote in favor of the treaty.

CHLOROPFORM—WHAT IS IT? To this question so often asked since the successful use of the new agent for producing insensibility to pain, the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" returns the following "clear and explicit answer": "Chloroform is the perchloride of formyl—methylene being, in chemical language, the hypothetical radical of formic acid."