

[From the New-Orleans Picayune, April.]
Later from Texas.

By the arrival late last evening of the Steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright from Galveston, we have received files to the 1st inst. from that city. Galveston made the trip in 36 hours.

The election for Representative, which took place on Monday last, resulted in Galveston as follows:—For Col. S. M. Williams, 449; Judge Pillsbury, 69; Col. Cook, 8; Gen. Megginson, 7; Lewis, 7; Gen. Green, 1.

The Galveston Civilian makes the following extract from a letter to the editor of the Corpus Christi Gazette, dated Matamoras, March 13th. The Civilian thinks the most it made of the Mexican forces upon the Rio Grande:

Gen. Majia is now at Matamoras. As soon as he was informed of the arrival of the detachment from your army, under capt. Hardee and Lieut. Hamilton—the one opposite Brazos Santiago, via Isla del Padre the other by the old Matamoras road near the San Colorado—he mustered every soldier here, and crossed the Rio Grande in person, under the impression that he should meet the advance of your army. He marched as far as the Colorado Creek, with the utmost possible despatch, and discovered that both these detachments had returned to the camp at Corpus Christi. His anger at this unexpected "no find you there" knew no bounds—as he had boasted upon his departure from Matamoras, of the laurels that he and his troops would win before their return to their old quarters. His Excellency was, however, compelled to put back without a single trophy to grace his unwelcome return.

The forces, late under the command of Gen. Arista, at Monterey, and now under the orders of Gen. La Vega, about 1800 strong, have arrived at Matamoras and it is said will march forth with for the Salt Lakes and the Salt Colorado, to arrest the march of Gen. Taylor upon the Rio Grande. Gen. Canales, of Camargo, with his regiment, nearly 1000 strong, has received orders to form the advance of our forces, to watch the movements of your army, and is now occupying a position in a direct line between Comargo and Corpus Christi, about 22 leagues from the former place, at the northwestern extremity of the great Salt Lake. General Ampudia—the gentleman who boiled Santanana's head—is within two days march of us, with 3500 men, mostly cavalry. We know very little of what is going on in the interior as Gen. Paredes has stopped the transmission of all newspapers as dangerous.

Later from Mexico.

The arrival of the U. S. brig Somers at Pensacola brings intelligence from Vera Cruz that Mr. Shedd our Minister had been rejected by the Mexican government and would return home in the U. S. sloop St. Marys. The excitement had, in consequence, been very great at Vera Cruz, and the people were rejoicing out of the city apprehending an attack on that place by our squadrons. The Mexican navy had been taken in tow of the steamers to a safety up one of the rivers. The Mexican Cabinet perfect willingness to treat with an commissioner on the Texas question. Mr. Shedd would be in Vera Cruz in the course of a week, and would immediately take passage therefrom for the United States. The St. Marys was in readiness for his accommodation. He has arrived home.

THE TARIFF.

It is to be apprehended that the delay occurring in the prolonged Oregon debates, which has been like the infection of a curse on the country may defeat the present adjustment of the tariff. It is certain that legislative action cannot take place in relation to any arrangement of the duties, until it is known whether a peace or a war budget will be required to meet the financial wants of the government. The duties cannot be disturbed until it is with certainty ascertained whether or not a large increase will be made in our naval forces and military armaments. Before this necessary knowledge is assured to the two houses of Congress, we shall be entering on the summer months. A tariff bill, well digested in all its details, will occupy three months of the session, and the apprehension is reasonable that a long session having tasked to the extreme the mental energies and powers of physical endurance of its members, they may be indisposed to enter on those toils of legislation which must be involved in the complex labors of newly arranging the duties on imports. Such are among the fruits of those interminable discussions which tend rather to confuse than enlighten the public mind on political questions, and which richly entitled our government to the designation sometimes bestowed on it, of a Logomachy. Char. Eve. News.



Lincolnian;

Friday, May 1, 1846.

Thomas J. Eccles, Editor.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WALTER F. LEAK,
OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

NOMINATIONS FOR LEGISLATURE

FOR THE SENATE,
LARKIN STOWE, of Lincoln county.

COMMONS
James H. White, } Lincoln.
John Webster, }
F. D. Reinhardt, } Catawba.
Nathl. Wilson, }

We are requested to announce Dr. JAMES H. LITTLE, (whig) of Catawba, as a candidate for the Commons, on his own hook, May 1.

We are requested to announce SAMUEL BLACK, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the ensuing election. Feb. 7.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS P. ROTHROCK, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of Lincoln County, at the ensuing election. Feb. 7.

We are requested to announce JOHN DAVIS, as a candidate in the office of High Sheriff of Lincoln County, at the ensuing election. Feb. 14.

We are requested to announce A. D. SHUFORD, as a candidate for reelection to the office of High Sheriff of Catawba County at the next ensuing election. May 1.

Our new Volume

Commencing with this number, persons wishing to enrol their names should do so at once. We have made such arrangements as will secure the regular issue of our paper in future. We shall make no pledges here, but endeavor as far as patronage extends to merit favor.

Dr. James Reddick, requests us to state, that his name was improperly placed on the committee appointed at the meeting recently held at Costner's, as he took not the least part in the proceedings.

WALTER F. LEAK, Esq.

One of the Democratic candidates for Governor, will address the citizens of Lincoln County, on Monday next, the 4th inst. at the Court House. He will attend at Statesville, Irredell, on the 5th May. Lexington, 6th Salisbury, 8th Pitsboro, 12th Raleigh, 14th Chapel Hill, 16th Hillsboro, 18th Yanceyville, 20th Wrentham Rockingham, 23d Greensboro, 26th Asheville, 28th Troy, Montgomery, 30th

Mr. Shepard is still canvassing the Eastern part of the State, as is also the whig candidate, Mr. Graham; they have separate appointments, however.

Catawba County.

The Superior Court for this county, his honor Judge Caldwell presiding, adjourned on Wednesday of last week, there being but few cases on the docket, though if we could judge from the general attendance of lawyers, doctors, preachers, squires, clerks, drummers, candidates for offices, musicians, tappers, women, children and loafers, of every character, age and size, "from snowy white to sooty," we should judge our neighbors did not lack matter for several cases out of this posse comitatus. The fact is Catawba can boast of some of the prettiest women and ugliest men ever saw, none of the latter, however, are subscribers to this paper; the former are going off like hot cakes. See marriages.

The County Court was also in session, their principal business being to lay off the County Tax, which was laid, as follows, on the \$100 valuation:

	Land,	White Poll,	Black P
State Tax,	6	20	20
County Tax,	12	15	15
Poor Tax,	6	20	20
Patrol,	—	—	10

The town of Newton is rapidly improving in size; having a pretty location, and composed of an enterprising and industrious race of people, the town gives token of future prosperity. One thing appeared to us

as remarkable, there is not one painted building in the place, or a lot inclosed.

The brick work of the Jail is nearly completed; and the court house is well under way. They will be neat and substantial buildings, and the work, so far, reflects to the credit of the mechanic, Mr. Lundrigan.

There are two taverns in the place, one kept by Col. Anthony Hard, the other by "Square J. Bost, both accommodating gentlemen. Another, on a more extensive scale, is nearly ready, of which Mr. Gros is to be "mine host of the Garter." If he sticks out a "shingle," we would recommend the name of *The Garter*, for it has time honored associations, and at present it is well suited, for there is no garter but has a battle about it.

Thankful for the kindness extended unto us, we shall call again, when, we hope, by prudent action, all differences may be reconciled, and the twin-sisters, Lincoln and Catawba, go hand in hand together.

Acknowledgment.

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, D. S. Reid, and Jas. A. Black, for various documents, speeches, &c.; for which we tender our thanks.

Gubernatorial Candidates.—Our Position—"Et tu Brute?"

We publish to-day another proposition from Mr. Leak to Mr. Shepard to compromise the existing difficulties, and this proposition the *Jeffersonian* warmly recommends Mr. Shepard to accept; whether he will or not, time must determine; but it is a matter of pride to the friends of Mr. Leak when they see the noble sacrifices he has offered on the altar of common good. In this matter it is to be settled, according to the proposition, let no time be lost in counting noses, let every thing be done fairly and above board; if not, we certainly claim the *Jeffersonian* as a co-abettor, for attention proposition no other should come from or be accepted by Mr. Leak. There may be no doubt but that among politicians and wire workers Mr. Leak may be unpopular, but there are a numerous class of people in the old North State, who, though they may "Yawl" have a knack of thinking for themselves, and acting accordingly. We contend that Mr. Leak was first and fairly in the field—and that it only lacked magnanimity in a certain quarter to secure him the nomination.

We may, perhaps, be considered harsh, entertaining, and the highest respect and esteem for Mr. Shepard, but we have an excuse inasmuch as our intentions have been misconstrued. The harmony of the party has been our sole aim, but it does not smother much of respect for harmony on the part of the Central Committee to treat the people of Anson, Lincoln, Merkleburg &c. with contempt, and adopt the recommendation of one meeting of the citizens of Raleigh. We give below the proposition of Mr. Leak. Read:

Fayetteville, April 18, 1846.
James B. Shepard, Esq.

Dear Sir—In order that there may be a concentration of the energies of our party upon one candidate, I have been induced by the earnest and repeated solicitations of many of our political friends, to submit to you the following proposition, which I do thus publicly, for reasons which must be obvious to all.

Whether the proposal meets with your approbation or not, I trust it will be ascribed to an earnest desire on my part, to do all I can to preserve harmony, without which, present and certain defeat to ourselves, as well as lasting future injury to our party, must be the inevitable result. In union we have strength, but it must be apparent to all, that without mutual concession on our part, there can be no union.

I propose, then, that our relative claims be submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee, as appointed by the President of the late Convention, with the understanding that they meet in person in the city of Raleigh, at their earliest possible convenience—that they shall take the whole subject matter before them, with full power to settle this vexed question; that when they have so settled, they shall announce that fact through the columns of the Standard, pledging myself to abide their decision.

In the event of any contingency arising which shall prevent the attendance of any one or more of the committee, they will vote by letter.

Should you close in with this proposition, you will address me in the same public manner, after which we will both retire from the canvass until the choice is announced.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

WALTER F. LEAK.

Crowded out.

The proceedings of a meeting in Cleveland, and another in Richmond county. If necessary, they shall appear next week.—The first suggests Mr. Leak's withdrawal, the latter boldly advocates his character and asserts his claims.

The *Jeffersonian*, noticing our remark that Mr. Leak would get almost the entire vote of the west, refers to a *Shelby* meeting, and says that our "neighbors of Cleveland are of a different opinion. If Mr. Shepard had been requested to withdraw by the people of Shelby, it would have passed, and perhaps he might have done so, but no matter; some trouble has been taken to start a Shepard meeting in Catawba last week, but it proved a failure; and Lincoln, ditto, ditto. We understand a few Shepard men in the vicinity of Costner's style Mr. LEAK's friends a "clique." We presume there is no cliquing in that quarter, where a third of the committee, and especially the three first, appointed to draft resolutions for a democratic meeting were whigs! The Dutch have taken Holland, surely.

Keep your temper, friend Hampton, and reserve your fire for the common enemy, for even if matters are not reconciled, and both run, the state will be well canvassed, and—you know the balance.

Congressional.

Since our last the Oregon question has assumed a variety of shapes but the resolution giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy has been passed and its fulfillment left to the discretion of the President, by a vote of 42 to 10 in the Senate, and 142 to 46 in the House. Our entire delegation, with the exception of Mr. Reid, voted for the notice.

The Tariff bill it is thought will soon be brought up by Mr. McKay, so we may anticipate another three months siege.

Mrs. Gould, the Pianist.

This accomplished lady, together with her husband, gave a concert in this town on last Saturday and Monday nights, when she was greeted by large and highly respectable audiences, many of whom were doubt attracted by the novelty of the *Edwin A. Metcheni*, which together with the Piano and a good voice enabled those evenings to pass off for more agreeably to us than profitable to her. They have left for Charlotte, where we trust their merits will be substantially rewarded.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Messrs. Black, Rothrock, and Davis are like Leak and Shepard, uncompromising; no meeting could be effected, so with Mr. Gaston there are four in the field. There is no principle involved, however, but as each one on his own merits, expect a close race.

FOR THE LINCOLN COURIER.

Public Meeting.

A large portion of the citizens of Catawba County having assembled at the Court House, on Monday, the 13th ultimo, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them in the next Legislature, according to previous notice given. On motion made and seconded, A. RAY, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. L. McHaffey and J. B. Wycoff appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by E. R. Coulter, Esq. the following resolutions were handed in:

1st. Resolved, That this meeting go into the nomination of a candidate for Senator, and two Commissioners, to represent the people of Catawba.

2d. Resolved, That we appoint a delegation to meet the one from Lincoln County.

The delegation having retired for a short time, then reported in favor of Larkin Stowe, Esq., as the nominee for Senator in this district. The meeting then nominated, by balloting, Nathaniel Wilson and F. D. Reinhardt, as candidates to represent them in the house of Commons.

The candidates having accepted the nomination, returned their thanks for former favors; some little difference then arose between Messrs. Wilson and Reinhardt relative to a vote given respecting the location of the court house of Catawba, at which period Dr. James H. Lytle arose and addressed the house as follows: "Fellow-citizens, a house divided against itself cannot stand; I announce myself to you as a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature. I am a whig. No doubt there will be a large whig majority in the Legislature; influence that majority in favor of the removal of the court house from Lincoln, and it is gone. I promise you if elected to bear away upon my shoulders the court house from Lincoln to the center of the county, and permanently fix the present line between the two Counties—Lincoln and Catawba.

A. RAY, Chairman,

J. B. WYCOFF, } Secretaries.
W. L. McHAFFEY, }

Our weather is fine, and the wheat crops very promising at this time.

The Suppressed Document.

Mr. Leak has forwarded to the Fayetteville North Carolinian his letter of acceptance to the Anson Committee, for publication, which we give below. The Editor says, "Mr. L.'s views upon the tariff ought to have double force with the public, he being a manufacturer." Let the whig papers publish this, as they have done other of Mr. L.'s letters.

Rockingham, Richmond co., }
March 2d, 1846. }

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor of receiving your favor of the —th, conveying the intelligence that a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Anson, which was held on the 7th ult., that my name had been favorably presented to the State at large, as a suitable person to be voted for as Governor of North Carolina.

In your letter announcing this fact and inviting me forward, you have seen proper to refer to one or two of the distinguished traits which characterize the two great parties of the day, as well as complimentarily to allude to the more humble part performed by myself. You have been certainly right in supposing that my political opinions were not the offspring of yesterday; whatever they may be, they have grown with my growth, and are now strengthened by the best reflections which ripen years have enabled me to bestow, and in error I be, the thought is at least a pleasant one, that my very errors incline to the "greatest good to the greatest number."

The principles involved in the Tariff to which you have called my attention, have uniformly met with my most decided opposition; for the reason, that I cannot but consider the "restrictive policy" as not only unjust in its operations, but as a variance with all the principles upon which national prosperity depends.

Holding these opinions, I need not say, that I consider the act of '42 as both unequalled for by the necessities of the country, and as violatory of the true spirit and plain intent of the Constitution.

Whether it has owed its origin to a selfish, local, and mercenary spirit, as many suppose, I will not stop to inquire; but that it has become a law in utter disregard to the rights of the great body of the people, I verily believe. Our government "in theory knows no distinction of persons," and when rightly administered none will be allowed in practice. That it does not now conform to its theory in this respect, must be obvious to any unprejudiced mind. What, I ask you, is it that now "protects" the labor of the farmer?—His produce is likewise taken to market, and is there sold for the most it will bring; and his price is regulated by the proportion which his supply bears to the demand, entirely unaided by partial and restrictive laws.

Are they not in the enjoyment of privileges, which are denied to others? If so, whence have they derived them? A satisfactory answer to these latter interrogatories, may be found by an impartial survey of the act to which you refer. Yes; they are at this moment invoking Legislative aid to protect them in their industry, by such laws as will prevent others from competing with them. If this be so, which I assert, I ask what is their object?

It is so plain, that the "way-faring man, though a fool," need not be mistaken. Their object is to drive off the importer, thus lessening foreign competition; to cut short by prohibitory duties, the supply from abroad. Who is there so blinded by his political prejudices, as not to perceive, that as the supply is lessened, the demand for what they make increases and high prices follow?

As if, however, to avoid the force of that which must be apparent, there are those in our very midst, who still proclaim in effect, if not in so many words, that high duties make cheap goods, and by artfully enumerating some instances, in which goods have fallen under a protective Tariff, they thus disingenuously attempt to win over the planting interests to its support. We have been told that high duties and cheap goods were in the order of cause and effect; a kind of antecedents and consequents.—When called upon for proof of this political paradox, they will point you with seeming triumph to coarse cotton goods, and one or two other articles of domestic manufacture. No man of any intelligence has ever asserted that such articles are seriously affected by a protective Tariff, for the reason, that the cost of production is as cheap with us as the place whence they are imported. A duty imposed on any imported article which can be made as cheap at home, and to an extent sufficient to supply the demand, cannot in the very nature of things, effect its price; but it is when it cannot be made at home as low as abroad, that a part of the duty constitutes its price, and becomes a tax upon the consumer. It is impossible that a system of imposts, so manifestly unjust, and so much at variance with the theory of our government, should be allowed much longer to disgrace our statute books; and I congratulate you upon the dawn which now appears in the horizon, and which promises ere long to dispel whatever of mist, which either the ignominy or the sophistry of interested capitalists have thrown around this subject. Yes; a tariff for "protection merely" is destined to follow in the wake of another prominent measure of this same political school, and like to become an "obsolete idea." I cannot myself be accused of having any prejudices to gratify, against the manufacturing interests of the country, for a