impressed upon the bosom of every true Whig.

change in some of the old issues between the two parties in this country or adjourned those issues for an indefinite period. The distribution of the surp'us revenue is not now as issue before the people, for the Administration having expended all the funds of the nation and incurred an immense national debt, there is no surplus revenue, and it is not probable that there will be any during the present generation. The distribution of oceeds of the public lands is not now an is ave before the people, and it cannot become an issue while the war continues, for even Mr. Clay's distribution bill provided, that, in the event of war, the proceeds should revert for the time being to the public Treasury. The protective policy is not now an issue before the people, for, in addition to the fact that the present Locofoco tariff is unequivocally avowedly protective in its features, we all know that the payment of the great war debt will require such a tariff, for at least a quarter of a century, as will afford all the protection that the most strenuous advocates of protection regard as desirable. A National Bank is not now an issue before the people, for the Whigs, although their opinions are unchanged as

to the ultimate necessity of such an institution, are resolved to make no movement in favor of it, as long as the State institutions continue their present prosperous career—to make no movement in favor of it until another financial convulsion chall impress the fact of its necessity upon the minds of the whole people of the United States. Thus most of the issues that divided the parties in 1832, in 1836, in 1840, and in 1844, are now either obsolete or are adjourned to a future and perhaps a distant day; the awkward and misera-ble Sub Treasury, with one hand full of gold and silver for the Government, and the other full of rage for the people, being almost the only one of the old questions that still remains for discussion and for action,

But let no one suppose for a moment, that, because most of the old questions between the Locofocus and Whigs are questions no longer, having been suspended by the appalling condition to which the Administration has recklessly bro't our country, the great distinctive lines between rated. Those lines were never broader or more palpable than they are at present. The nature and character of the Whig party and the nature and character of the Loco Foco party are unchanged. The Whigs stand where they have always stood, the guardians of conservatism, the champions of the Constitution and the laws, the friends of popular rights and popular interests, the opposers of that wild spirit of destructiveness and innovation and lawlessness and rapacity, under the influence of which the Locofoco party has stricken down some of the greatest interests of the country, produced throughout the nation a general distrust of the stability of our institutions. and involved the Republic in perils and difficulties, from which it can scarcely be extricated by a quarter of a century of good government. The Whigs, now as ever, are opposed to that spirit which punishes the free citizen by proscription for his independent exercise of the right of suffrage. They are opposed to the spirit which has ordained that the offices of the country shall be regarded as legitimate plunder to be seized on and appropriated, like the money and goods of a prize ship, by a conquering party. They are opposed to the spirit which ruthlessly struck down

a great and valuable financial institution for its refusal to become a tool in the hands of the leaders of the party in power. They are opposed to the spirit which aims at concentrating in the Executive the constitutional powers and functions of the other departments of the Government, and which by turns threatened the Senate of the Un ted States and the Supreme Court of the Republic, with annihilation, for d. ring to interfere Letween the Executive and the objects of his malice or his ambition. They are opposed to the spirit which sought to destroy the greatest and mest important functions of the Judiciary and to render the Courts of each State supreme, by the repeal of that section of the Judiciary Act which authorizes appeals from the State Courts to the Supreme Court. They are opposed to the spirit will he has upheld and countenanced the South Carolina Nullifiers in the almost open tebellion against the Constitution and laws. They are opposed to the spirit, which in the State of Rhode Island, set at naught all the forms of law and attempted to overthrow existing institutions; and they are opposed to the spirit, which, throughout the United States, has undertaken to fuelify that treasonable outrage apon law and order. tisan purposes excluded from Congress the whole New Jersey delegation in defiance of the broad seal of the Governor of the State, and they are

opposed to the spirit, which subsequently, for simflar purposes, admitted men to Congress who were elected, if they can be said to have been elected at all, in open disregard of the District law which was and is the supreme law of the land. They are opposed to the spirit which prompted and which has sustained the Executive veto in making war upon the finances, in arresting the land bill, passed by an overwhelming majority, of the people's representatives, and in causing the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of property, by putting a stop to those great internal improvements which are necessary to the domestic trade and commerce of the country. They are opposed to the spirit which sought to embroil us in a war with Great Britain by seizing and occupying the whole of Oregon without the forms of negotiation, and hey are opposed to the spirit, which, without awaiting the action of Congress, precipitated us into a war with Mexico, and which is now alming to annex the whole of that Republic, with its eight millions of population, to the United States, thereby either adding a dozen States to our Union and making their millions of Mexiwith powers and privileges equal to our own in the government of our own country, or rendering it necessary that, in opposition to the whole genies of our institutions, they shall be held in political thraldom by our armies, for an indefinite peried, at an annual expense of millions of money and of the inevitable expense of our national downfall.

down[a]].

It is the same spirit, a spirit one and indivisi-ble, the spirit of Locefoccism, of radicalism, of destructiveness, of innovation, of violence, of destructiveness; of innovation, of violence, of usurpation, of rapacity, of reckless disregard of law and right, that has prompted and sustained all these and a hundred other similar outrages; show that spirit the Whigs are opposed—opposed to it now and opposed to it forever. Between the spirit of Locolocoism and the broad, liberal and conservative spirit of Whigism, there is no more relationship than between darkness and light. Questions of national policy may arise and pass away—the necessity or the available. and pass away ... the necessity or the expediency of great public measures may and often does depend upon the changing condition of the coun-per but the spirit of Locofocoism and the spirit of Whigism are ever unchanged; the one dark. selfish, reckless, and destructive, and the other open, honest generous, expansive, and devoted to the interests of the country.

Considering that there are principles involved the question whether the existing slave popula represents the principles we are almost daily ir- tion of the United States ought to be confined culcating, that we copy it, the better to enforce within this or that degree of latitude, we have thoughts and sentiments that should be deeply never introduced to our readers the question of the Wilmot Proviso (so called) as one of any present consequence in the discussion of the WHIGISM AND LOCOPOCOISM-THE OLD ISSUES | merits of that war. It will be time enough to -THE Existing Distinctions .- There is no deal with that question when there is any ground doubt but that the war with Mexico, so wantonly, within the limits of the United States for it to brought on by the Administration, has wrought a stand upon. There are more important questions

first to be adjusted. It is because the writer of the gul joined article substantially concurs in this opinion of ours, that we admit the subject of "the Wilmot Proviso" into our columns, at the time present, on any other ground than its having entered into the Debates and Proceedings of the last Congress, and so reported for this paper.

The writer of the following Letter is a gentle man of great political sagacity and experience in public affairs, and withal a truly patriotic Whig

TO THE EDITORS.

The Wilmot Proviso-the Whig Party-and the next Presidential Election. I desire to submit to the Whigs a few remarks on hese three subjects, as connected with each other. select your paper as having the most extensive circulation, and with the hope that they will be copied into the leading Whig papers throughout the Union I regret extremely the course taken by some of the most respectable Whig papers at the North, in making the Wilmot Proviso the test question at the next Presidential election. Do they not see that if this issue be made by the North it must of necessity be made by the South? Are they not already authoritively advised that it is the issue now most desired by our opponents of the South? I refer them to Mr. Calboun's letter of the 27th June last. He looks to this issue, and justly, as one that will absorb all other political considerations-as one that will unite the people of the slaveholding States as one man. And such, most unquestionably, will be the effect. With this issue there will be neither Whig nor Tory there. Such, however, will not be its effect at the North. Though both the parties should adopt the issue, yet it will not effect their whion. Its effect on the election I will notice in a subse-

To the Whigs of the North I unhesitatingly say that the Wilmot proviso is per se of no practical value. It will not prevent any State from establishing slavery after its admission into the Union. The egislature of Maine has proposed that the antislavery provision of the ordinance of 1787 should be extended to all territory hereafter acquired. This will give the Wilmot proviso its most effective form. Now, admitting for the moment the justness of the analogy, I put the question, If the State of Ohio should to-morrow establish slavery, what power in the United States mould nullify the act? The argument of Ohio would be, that the basis of popuar government is that the sovereign power rests in the people of the State-the living people-to be exercised by a majority; and that an inherent prerogative of that sovereignty is to determine the political condition of its people; and that, to every extent, that sovereignty, where not restricted by the Constitution of the United States, now remains, in perfect equality, in the people of each State in the of Virginia and the Continental Congress, before there was an inhabitant in that State, to determine for all time the political condition of its future population? She might put a question of peculiar pungency to the North: Had that ordinance, instead of prohibiting slavery, established it, must it have endured forever in Ohio?

The South, questioning the justness of the analogy, may put the still more stringent questions:-From what clause in the Constitution does Congress derive the power to limit the sovereignty of a State, when in the Union, to determine the political condition of its people forever? In the Territories of the United States Congress may prohibit slavery-up to the moment of admission into the Union. They may even refuse to admit a State under a Constitution that establishes slavery. But, when a State is admuted into the Union, the question recurs, What power has Congress over the sovereignty of that State to determine or restrict the political condition of its people?

Against such arguments, however you or I may appreciate them, with what hope could an appeal be made to the Supreme Court—composed, as it is, of a majority of slaveholders—to nullify slavery established in the State of Buena Vista, or Matamoros, or Vera Cruz, &c., in violation of the Wilmot proviso? By what act could Congress nullify ir?-And if it could, is there any hope that it would nullify it? What can be hoped against an even vote in the Senate, or from a new growth of principles in the House of Representatives?

I repeat, then, that the Wilmot proviso is of no ry. I go further. It is not only useless but vicious. as it takes the place of an issue both effective and expedient-of an issue that will per se prevents the extension of slavery, and on which the Whigs in every State in the Union may unite; and on which, if presented as the grand issue, they will unite.

NO MEXICAN TERRITORY!

Let this be the issue. Let this be the motto incribed as the Wulg banner, and victory is certain. I now state what I deem will be the certain results of the next Presidential election under the two

The whole number of electoral votes will be 200-Under the Wilmot proviso issue, the Northern Whig candidate will be very certain not to have a single vote from a slaveholding State, and to get only 94 votes from other States and the Loco candidate 75, while the Southern candidate will obtain 121-the entire vote of the slaveholding States. The election will then devolve on the House of Representatives voting by States. Of the 30 States, the Southern candidate will start with 15, the Whig with 7, and the Loco with 8 States, (or 7 and one State divided.) In this probable state of things the

Under the No-Mexican-territory issue, the Whigh candidate, judging from the last State elections, would have 154 against 136, (probably, 173 to 117.) If such be the probable results, will the Whigs hesitate which issue to adopt? Let us, then, abandon that shadow of an issue, the Wilmot proviso, and take the substantial-the effective issue of "No

election of the Southern candidate is certain.

Mexican territory."

Convention on the 4th of July, 1848?

I have not brought into the consideration the action of the third party; but, if we may judge from cans, Indians, and half-breeds, our fellow-citizens, the past, it will probably enure to the defeat of either issue.

> SLANDERS .- Some of our brother Editors, having little to write about, are guilty of the following cuts

direct. One of them says-"That man has little cause to fear, Whose purse is lined with gold,

For ladies, hearts, like merchandize,

Are daily bought and sold."

Now hear another or is and a selled

"And don't you think that men can love as well women 2001

Sarah laughed outright

"What can you mean, Sarah ?" asked Margaret. his house in disorder, and wants somebody to put it to rights, he calls this love; when he is alone, too, and things don't go pleasantly, and wants somebody to complain to and find fault with, and lay blame upon, he calls this love. When no one cares for aim, and he gets put down in society, and wants to bind himself for life to some being who will flatter him, and admire his very faults, this too, he calls ove. Man's love, indeed !! But to the Ohio Editor:

"We hever loved a charming critter, But some one else was sure to git her

TAYLOR The following letter, originally published in the Baltimore Patriot," was written by Col. Perror

DEAR SIR:- Lar that owing to my want of ingive to your inquiries, will be much less satisfactory

As I understand your letter, you wish to be informed "as to the character, political opings, and probable action of Gen. Taylor, and his ferends," in elation to the next Presidential election; and his and their views of the proper manner of presenting his name (if it is to be presented) to the American people, together with his views and opinions on several of the great political questions which divide parties, &c., &c. To all which, I can only state in general terms, what I hope and trust and believe, will be his course, if elected President of the United States, without knowing or undertaking to state what are his opinions on the political questions men-

tioned in your letter. The truth is, that the old General's mind was so much engressed in his military affairs, while I was with him, first in providing, in fact creating transportation for his army, when he marched upon Monterey, from the Rio Grande secondly, in the march, and lastly, in storming that City, that he had little time or inclination to speak on any other subjects, except those which appertained to his military ope-

I can say in general terms, that he is a Whig, but no Federalist. He belongs to the Republican school of politics. And this is about all that I can state with certainty, on the subject of his political predilections. But little as I know of his views on particular questions, yet I am willing to trust him. He is my first choice, and it is my opinion that, if he can be induced to run, (which is by no means certain, for his modesty is equal to his merit,) he will be elected President by acclamation. I mean to do all in my power to overcome his reluctance to suffer his name to be presented; not so much on account of his being a Whig, but because I esteem him as a great and good man, possessing a clear, sound, vigorous mind, and an honest, elevated, and patriotic heart. I wish to see him elected President, not so much because he is a successful General, (and on the score of his services he is entitled to the first honors of the nation.) but because, from his brilliant exploits, and the hold he has upon the confidence of the people. I believe he is capable of rendering, and will render to the country more real and substantial service in the office of President, than any politician in the nation, however able and patriotic he might be. He will, if elected, go into power with a reputation as pure and spotless as the unstained snow, up which the breath of party malignity has never blow He will be unseiled by the dust of the political arena, uncontaminated by the strife, and toil, and biterness of party, which the best and the bravest, who have been long in the trade of politics, must see

and feel and suffer from, in a greater or less degree. A man situated as Gen. Taylor is, unchained to the car of party, who will go into office undertied, and free to act out the dictates of a strong mind, and modest heart, could leave a model administration behind him. He could carry out that purifying process in the correction of abuses, of which you and have heard so much, and seen the necessity. I believe he is the man to do it. If Gen. Taylor is to be a candidate, I agree with you, in the main, as to the propriety of having his name brought forward by What power, Ohio would ask, had the State | the people, in their primary assemblies. I wish to see him run upon his own merits and claims, and not upon the rules and articles of party, as might be dictated to him by a Convention.

I had much rather trust such a man, than such Convention. I wish to see every man in the United States have an opportunity of supporting him. wish to see him elected without opposition, by acclamation, as Washington was elected. And he more resembles Washington than any living mannot only as a successful General, but in the purity, simplicity, and greatness of his character-in his sound understanding, strong will, indomitable courage, united with a fund of common sense, and an intuitive knowledge of men, which constitute the truly great and practical man. He is plain frank, firm, brave, just, without a particle of arrogauce of selfishness. He is a man who does not know how o utter a faisel o d. He nev r, in word, deal, or look, deceived friend or foe. His word once passed, whether it be to a naked Indian in Florida, or to thieving Ranchero in Mexico, has ever been held sacred. And the promise of a favor, or a flogging, was sure to be redeemed.

Of one thing we have an assurance—that is, if he

s elected President, he will go in on the highest grounds-without bending one inch from his lofty position--no Kane letter, or demagogue pledges from him. The Presidency has no charms for the hero of so many fields, and it would be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of a reputation, to which he Presidency can add nothing, a reputation in which all have a share, and which we should cherish and defend, as we would our country's honor. If practical value in preventing the extension of slave- elected, he will go in like Washington, on his own merits, and the warm, gushing gratitude of millions of freemen. If he is not fit to be trusted by thepeowill be in the hands of no clique, or political quack, but will go in, if at all, as becomes a dignified gentleman, and administer the Government and true patriot should do. If Gen. Taylor is to be elected, t must, in my opinion, be without pledges, or committals to this party or to that, but upon the high ground that he is honest, patriotic, and capable, and therefore fit to be trusted by the American people. By any other course, he would descend from the proud monument which he carved for himself, with his own good sword, upon the immortal field of Buena Vista, and his acknowledged honor, ability and wisdom, as exemplified in his correspondence, He, I believe, is the man for the times, and I hope we will be found together under his banner.

Yours, &c.

battle of Sacramento, however, the company were not to be seen, but after the action was over. they were espied breaking out from the wagons and joining in the pursuit. That evening one of our officers attacked Jo about his company "Well, Jo. I hear your men were hid behind

the wagons, during the fight !"
"Lieutenant, I'se berry sorry to say it am de truf; I done ebergting-I call'd on de paterism ob de men--I enjoked dem by all dey hold most deah in die world an de nex, but it was no go: dey would get on de wrong side ob de wegons." "And what did you do there?"

"I stood dan gittin' cooler, and de firing kept gittin' hotter, and at last de cannon balls cum so ormighty fass, I thought de best ting dis nigga could do, war to git behind de wagons heseft".

A SMART MAN!—Mr. Wilhelmus Simmons, of Taghkinic, N. York, found a large horner mest an-der the eaves of his barn, on Tuesday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burned, together with a thousand bushels of oats, a large quantity of rye, hay, &c.—Loss from \$1200 to \$1500! no insurance.

OLD ZACK B "BOUBLE F. As Gen. Taylor is OLD ZACK B. "BOUBLE R."—As Gen. Taylor is from Virginia I suppose he belongs to the "double F's," remarked, a gentleman the other day half sneeringly. "Yes sir-ee," replied a volunteer standing by, "he belongs to the double F's' sure, for he "Oh, cor is of a f-ighting f-amily."

MELANCHOLY CASE. We are pained to record a case or poisoning, which occurred at a wedding in Greene County week before last. On Thursday, the 19th ult. we learn that a wedding took place at the residence of the late John W. Taylor, formerly Sheariff of that County. On that day several gentle. men met at the house without any knowledge of the wedding, to transact some business in relation to the estate of the deceased. Having finishal their business several of them upon the polite invitation of the family, consented to remain at the wedding, Among them Messrs. James G. Edwards, Henry Holmes, and we believe a Mr. Briggs. The company was small, and at an eary hour after supper they returned home. Boild custard was one of the delicacies partaken of by most of the company, as well as the negroes of the family. The next morning we understand Mr. Edwards, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Briggs, the bride and other whiles, besides sixteen of the family negroes, in fact every one who are of the custard. were taken voilently ill, with excessive puking and purging, and an insatiable thirst. Medical aid was immediately called in, and every effort was used by the physicians which happily proved necessful, except in two instances. Mr Holmes lingered for several days enduring great suffering. and in the early part of the following week sunk in the arms of death. A negro of the family al. so died. Several others we are told have narrowly escaped with their lives. The death of Mr. Holmes is deeply lamented by the citizens of that county, and indeed all his acquaintance He was a noble specimen of human nature .--Modest, sober, industrious, honest, full of the milk of human kindness, and withal a Christian. His last moments were full of comfort, and he

died in the hope of a blessed immortality. Occurrences of this kind are exceedingly rare in this section. We learn no investigation has been had, which is certainly blamable. No one pretends to account for it, or to charge any one with the foul deed; though it has been said that some of the physicians thought they had been poisoned by arsenic. We incline to the opinion that a thorough investigation would throw some light on the subject, and correct that suspicion. It may be that some poisonous substance was without the knowledge of the cook, in the vessel n which it was prepared, or that some ingredient while in the process of making. We trust the true state of the case will be soon developed. New Bernian.

IT Last week was Superior Court for the County of Montgomery-His Honor Judge CALD-

Thomas Nash had his trial, which occupied arly four days. The prisoner was charged with the murder of Martha Beasly, of Anson County, on the 3d day of August, 1844. He was first imprisoned, soon after the murder, in Anson county, but in consequence of a supposed prejudice existing there, had his triel moved to Stanly County-for a like reason it was afterwards removed from Stanly to Montgomery.

Hon. Robt. Strange and Mr. Ashe appeared for the State, and Judge Toomer and Mr. Geo. C. Mendenhall for the prisoner. After a full hearing of the evidence, and the Counsel on both sides, the Jury retired, and, in a short time, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner appealed to the Supreme Court, on what ground we know not. The evidence in this case was entirely circumstantial, but as strong as evidence of the kind could well be. We took copious notes of the evidence, and intended to lay the principal part of it before our readers, but have not yet had time to arrange it properly. Perhaps we may yet publish it when a proper time arrives .-The murder was, perhaps, the most savage and brutal on record.

The prisoner is about five feet eight inches high, well proportioned, and presents a figure very respectable. His eyes are large, very un-steady, seldoin dwelling long on one object, and give unmistakeable signs of more cuming than intelligence. He has a very large aquiline nose, long dark hair, and a bad phrenological head --His countenance, to say the least of it, is indicative of boldness and fearlessness. From long imprisonment his head and shoulders incline forward considerably. His countenance has not the least tinge of sadness or penitence, and wore, on his being, we would suppose, not more than 24 years | that coast. of age .- Randolph Herald.

NEW COTTON.-During the week we have received two bales of new cotton. The first bale. and the first of the season, was received on Thursday last, the 19th inst. It was from Montgom. ery, consigned to Mr. James Walsh, of this city, ple, he will not wish to be trusted by them. He and was sold on Friday at the fancy price of thirteen cents. It classed as good middling to middling fair. The second bale was received on Monday, the 23d inst., was from the plantation of the late Major Jesse Beene, of Dallas county, and consigned to the commission house of Messrs | Republic of Paraguay, since the death of the Dicta-E. L. Andrews & Co. The quality is good middling. It is yet unsold. The first bale of new crop last season was received on the 18th inst.one day only earlier than this season. In 1845, the first bale was received on the 25th July .-At this date last year, the receipts of new cotton had been four bales; at same date in '45, there had been received one hundred and forty-four bales, and in '44 no less than seven hundred

bales - Mobile Price Current, 25th ull. THE GROWING CROP. - Our accounts of the THE NEGRO CAPTAIN WHO GOT BEHIND THE growing crop are of a character so conflicting and WAGON .- During Col. Doniphan's march from contradictory, that it is impossible to come to any El l'asso to Chihuahua, the black servants of the | correct conclusion in regard to the prospects | Lo different officers of the regiment formed them. some sections the crop is considered unusually selves into a company. There were twelve of promising, while in others our information is of a them, of which number eleven were officers and most unfavorable character. An intelligent gentleone high private. Jo _____, servant to Lieur, man of this city, who is entirely disconnected with D- was elected captain. He was the blackest the cotton trade, writes to his friend here, under of the crowd, and sported a large black feather date "Greensboro', Aug. 19," as follows: "I with a small black hat-also a large sable with have never known the planters so despondent at an intensely bright brass hilt-which same sabre the prospect of a crop as at present. I have towas eternally getting involved in the intricate day conversed with several of the largest planwindings of his bow legs .. With Jo for captain, ters in this section of the country, all of whom In the mean time, is it wise to precipitate nomithey were a formidable body, and to hear them concur in the opinion that the prospects were nations of candidates for the Presidency? Will it talk, they would work wonders to During the never more unfavorable at this season of the year. The worm is making its appearance in every direction, and all anticipate a repetition of the ray ages of last year. I assure you that the prospects are as bad as they possibly can be." From some other points we have more favorable representations, as will be seen by extracts in another column from all of which those most interested must draw their own conculsions .- Ibid.

AFFLICTING.

"Every thing is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins," said a father to his only son the other day; "I hope you will behave yourself like a man. Thomas."

The individual addressed was a young man seated on a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied by a flood of tears. The parent started. and in angry voice, demanded what objections he could have. Sucan is handsome and wealthy, and married

you must be some time or jother to Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare yourself for your nuptials."
"Yes," finally sobbed Thomas; 'that's a different case you married mother, but I am sent

out to marry a strange gal !" "Sammy," said a tender hearted mother to her little son, "what did you throw that kitten in the

"Oh, coz I was crazy !"

"Come to your ma, you little cherub."



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

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday, September 15.

of the ewille MURDER I shall real

It becomes our duty, for the first time in several years, to announce another dreadful case of Homicide, which occurred in one of the Streets of our City, on Monday afternoon last. The parties were HENRY WATSON, who killed, with a knife, LETHAN NORWOOD, both men of respectability and standing, with large and interesting families. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows: It seems that Watson and Norwood got into a quarrel in the Shop of Mr. WM. Urchurch, who, seeing that they were likely to come to blows, took Watson and carried him to the front door of the Shop, and Upchurch's Clerk carried Norwood into the back room. The difficulty was supposed to be at an end, when hearing the rattling of sticks outside, Mr. Upchurch turned, and discovered that the parties had met at the was improperly but innocently put in the article outlet of a passage, which proceeded from his back door. Knowing that Watson had his knife open when he left the Shop, and seeing him and Norwood striking with their sticks, Upcharch started to separate the parties, but before he could reach them, Watson stabbed Norwood in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing his death instantaneously, without uttering a single word. Watson then wiped his knife very deliberately, and after standing about for a minute or two, got upon his horse and rode off .-He is still at large, though he was seen in the City some two hours after the commission of the deed!

A Jury of Inquest was held over the body of Norwood, who gave in their verdict, that he came to his death by a stab with a knife, inflicted by Henry Watson. As in nine-tenths perhaps of all the murders committed, we learn that Alcohol was the prime agent in this lamentable and tragic affair.

RUMOR.

WILLIAM S. RANSOM, of Warren County, claims the title of "Rough and Ready," for a political paper, which he proposes to commence the publication of in this City, by the first of January next .-We do not know, certainly, that the paper will appear, but as Racers sometimes claim names for Colts, while in embryo, we see no reason why a Politician should not claim, also, a name for a Newspaper, in advance of its publication.

ARRIVAL.

The U. S. Ship, Satannah, arrrived at New York, on the 7th instant. Among the Officers, we see the name of Philemon Hawkins Haywood, of this City. The Savannah has been absent from the United States three years and eleven months. She sailed from N. Y. on the 19th day of October, 1843. She was the flag ship of Com. Sloat, at the taking of Monterey, trial, even an air of levity. He is quite young, and has taken an active part in the operations on

> The "American Review," for September, omes to us with a Portrait of Mr. Senator Conwin, accompanied by an appropriate sketch of the public career of that distinguished man. The following is a list of the remaining articles: The Physiognomy of Cities, a very readable and ingenious paper, by Mr. Peck, of the "Monitor," and late of the "Courier;" The President and the Army; Vision of the Martyrs; Opinions of the Councils of Three. The tor Francia, by Mr. Edward A. Hopkins; A Morto at Rome; The Hermit of Aroostook, by Charles Danman, (a very curious and interesting sketch, ;) History and Influence of Mathematical science, a translation of an ode of Horace; John Rutledge, (part second ;) Philip Yorick (chapter 18:) The Bread Scholar; Shakspeare's Sonnets; The Mariner; More Gossip from a new Contributor; Miscellany of the Month, and Critical Notices.

WAR ENTHUSIASM -- TAXING STILLS. The excessive patriotism of some violent wan gentlemen in this country, who talk a great deal, but never volunteer, is illustrated by an anecdote told in the Whig, of a man, who was a great advocate of the war of 1812, until a proposition was made to raise the "sinews" by taxing stills. This was too severe a trial of his patriotism, for he made Apple Brandy on a large scale; so when he learned the project was ed in these graceless scumps, and the on foot, he exclaimed, " What tax stills! Oh! if must have increased the number ten has come to that, I think we had better ax pardon

A TREASURE IN A TEA KETTLE. The Clerk of a Hardware Store in Cincinnati, put a hundred and fifty dollars in a Tea-kettle for safe keeping, and while he was out of the way, the master of the shop sold the kettle for 75 cents, not suspecting the treasure it contained. The customer was so well satisfied with his bargain that he had not been seen at the same store since.

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Maine voted on the Oth. Verification than ? WILLIAM B. AVERETT, late Teller of the Virginia Bank, at Lynchburg, who is charged with embezzling the funds of said Bank, has been arrested in Tennessee, near the Virginia line, and lodged in Jail, to await the requisition of the Civil authorities of Virginia. GREEN, who is charged with being an accomplice is now confined in Jail at Lynchburg, awaiting his trial.

PLOUGHEN WITH PLEPHANTS Speaking of the recent call by the Government for another supply of Volunteers, the Louisville Journal of the 2d instant says.

"Only a very few weeks ago, the Secretary of War wrote to a gentleman in this State that no more troops were wanted from Kentucky, and that there was no probability that any more would be wanted. What great and unlooked-for event in Mexico or in the United States has wrought such a sudden change in the views of the Administration?"

Vew Orleans for twenty-four house dred and thirty-nine deaths in all, of from yellow fever. Awful mortality City which is almost entirely desert residents. Private letters represent still on the increase. We take the the " Delta:"

"The signs of sickness and death at eye as we pass along our streets, give mournful aspect, though the atmosph pleasant, balmy, and is cooled by the

We were yesterday, particularly appearance of one of our thoroughlooking up towards the river, for a dis squares, not a dray, nor a wheel carrie was visible, and but a solitary indiin ordinary times, we have seen thean

ness and the throng of population. "The Levee is deserted by ships animal life, and the noon-day sun burning rays, upon lifeless tranquility, and business strangers, whose means a would allow them to do so, have left a large portion of our own citizens their example, either in the annual cre the North, or the neighboring watering latter is almost overflowing, leaving the a desert. As to business in the way chases, negotiations, or collections, it needed. "No hing is doing, and no

THERE ARE SOME CHOICE The sentiment which Sherida mouth of Sir Peter Teazle, "This is and the fewer we praise in it the hert. misanthropic, but too sweeping. W. much of the ingratitude of our fellow. are some choice spirits still in the made these remarks by way of intra lowing extract of a letter from Wal Baltimore Sun:

"You must record in the Sun shine abroad, another generous deed of a well known banker in the heart is in the right place, and while some great public functionaries when the City, leave it behind. A few days a check for \$2000 to the widow of Renev. saying that while he was in want ful," some years long gone by, he obs loan of a few hundred dollars from which was never called for, and the sum was the amount, with interest m cruing, and though there was no legal return it, he felt it his conscientions happy to send it to her and beg her an shines a good deed in a naugh

MR. CLAY.

The Episcopal Recorder, in giving ale account of the late Episcopal visitat Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, say of Confirmation was administered by on Sunday, July 18th, in the chang College, Lexington, to seven persons candidates on the last occasion was the Clay, of whose baptism an interesting recently been published.

THE MEXICAN NEW We have no later intelligence from that contained in our last, which gave news, that Gen. Scorr was at the gate can Capital-had defeated, in two tile forces and that propositions were Mexican Congress, for negotiating al hope these statements are all true le will, naturally, be felt, until they are The latest "Picayune," in reference to state of affairs, remarks as follows:

"The desire to learn the result of the details of the engagements which have in the vicinity of Mexico. The opinion the result will be speedily received here of the friends of peace in Mexico embassy and of Mr. Trist, would be un ly and energetically. Any delay in the negotiations would be fatal. If Cours into sanctioning peace measures, it as terror of our arms. When "the trend will relapse into its wonted stubbon confess that we feel by no means so coult the h as did the writer of the letter from 0 ins. con Dimond, published yesterday. It is balthy while to speculate upon the subject; for them, to Mexico which will settle the matter. The A. I long to remain in suspense, as the English would leave on the 29th ult., and should ret 1 a treaty be agreed upon at an earlier Pt Da traordinary courier would doubtless by

But if we have not much confidence full can Congress will assent to such terms at the may be authorized to grant, we have such a peace as may be patched up will one. Should the present Government accept our proposals, the very act will the prove its ruin. We shall then have to be proved of the coalition between five great State ledged to the continuance of the war shall have he influence of Paredes reads to protract the controversy. Should sign a treaty, unrelenting war would watchword of Paredes and his partisans be the most obvious course for him attain the ultimate aims of his ambition design be to establish a monarchy in Me summate any other scheme of persons

There must be a large class of ma

ready to flock around the standard of M venturous spirit, which shall declare for sides the army proper, the guerrilla have infected thousands of vagabonds tite for blood and plunder. Mexico has the whole this class of Mexicans profitable trade during the war. The been adequately chasused, and theme have strong attractions for men unser desperate fortunes. We do not men! the elements which are at work in Mil vent a permanent peace, but it is obride must be no relaxation of effort on our military energies must be yet further en to "conquer a peace," at least to enfort ment of such a treaty as Mr. Trist may ity effect! We hope there may be as it possible in calling out the additional which it has been intimated the Gover send into the field. Mexico should be " and comprehend that we have but be with her as we can, if she insists upon All classes of them should see the ful and not be allowed to misunderstand honorable motives which have moved us offer peace. None of her people should to suppose that we have made our pro a spirit of magnanimity, prompted by ness of our strength and of their west easily whipped, she will not readily "stay and this not from a noble pride which s mission, but from the vicious elements tional character and organization. The of the war will be a watchword to arous her discontented spirits, and her produced worthless military.

"Why don't you volunteer, and go to said a Whig to a fault-finding Loco Foo Oh, I have to stay and defend Mr. Poll

was the philosophical and satisfactory re