

We are authorized to announce JAMES T. KERR as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

FOR CONGRESS. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.

Mr. Barringer, N. & T. Tuttle, No. 38 William Street, Merchants' Exchange, are our sole Agents in the City of New York, for receiving Subscriptions and Advertisements.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mecklenburg Monumental Association is requested at Charlotte, on Monday, the 26 inst.

DEATH OF Mr. CHERRY.

We are deeply pained to be under the necessity of announcing to our readers the death of W. W. CHERRY, Esq., of this State.

Mr. C. was taken with Pneumonia at Northampton Courthouse on Monday night the 29th ult., and expired on Thursday.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WICKED DIGGETH A PIT.

Ever since the time of the ingenious artificer who presented to the tyrant Phalaris a brazen bull to roast men in, and was himself the first victim of his own invention, it has been held that they who helped the bad to power were very sure to pay for it.

If we remember, the bull-maker, had so managed his machine that when the victim was put into it, and the fire kindled beneath, his cries, by a vocal mechanism in the throat of the image, were converted into howlings like those of the animal.

Speaking of the late removals from office, the Charleston Mercury says of the Collector of Boston.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Williams were college classmates and warm personal friends.

The Mercury also complains of the removal of Gen. Harila from the Collectorship of the port of Savannah; and intimates pretty strongly that it is because the General "was an old State-rights man," and particularly as his successor, General Bullock, was a warm Proclamationist.

The following paragraph from the Mercury, too, affords matter for reflection:

"There is a curious coincidence that deserves to be noted. There were three men in the Baltimore Convention who were conspicuous for fighting after the battle was lost, who would not give up and could not abide the nomination of Mr. Polk.

"There was another gentleman in the Baltimore Convention who, besides being Mr. Van Buren's spokesman there, was conspicuous for the threat which he hurled at that body, that they would get enough of Texas annexation before they were done with it.

"The Mercury does not consider, if Mr. Calhoun could not be kept in himself, how can it be expected that his friends and followers should be? Shall the Ensign be saved and the Lieutenant or Captain be condemned? What! Hasn't the President read Shakespeare?

"Casio. 'Well, Heaven's above all; and there he smote that must be saved, and there be souls that it must be saved.'

"Iago. 'It is true, good Lieutenant.'

"Cassio. 'Put mine own part—no offence to the general, Jackson, or any other man of quality—I hope to be saved.'

"Iago. 'And to do I, Lieutenant.'

"Cassio. 'Ay, but by your leave, not before me; the Lieutenant is to be saved before the Ancient.'

In a word the Mercury must not be presumptuous, nor attempt to look into the inscrutable councils of Cabinets. We tell that journal that it must have faith; words are nothing; all is now settled by an unseen and mysterious rule of political predetermination; 'there be souls that

must be saved, and there be souls that must not be saved.'

Prayer, they say, by means of certain philosophers, fall under the rule of a set of distinguished friends of freedom and of pure reason, called the Jacobin Club.

The Mercury thinks the President ought to love South Carolina. Bless us! and so he does: for "who loveth well, chasteneth well."

Neither love nor fear of the traitor should prevent the punishment of the traitor. We confess we cannot understand that sort of State policy which contravenes right and justice.

The Judge of the Criminal Court at N. Orleans has decided that free persons of color coming temporarily into the city from other States are, during their stay, to be confined in the parish prison, and not in the police jails.

War with Mexico.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter from the city of Mexico, dated 28th of March:—

"The Government has issued orders for the defence of the ports, fortresses, &c., and it is acknowledged that if Texas does not comply with their last request, the war will be openly declared."

Gov. Marcy.—Major Noah, in speaking of the new cabinet, makes the following naive remarks:

"New York has an able and honest man in William L. Marcy. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden law office in Troy, 8 by 10, with a few law books and a good French library.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The Baltimore Patriot of May 1st quotes an article from the New York Commercial, which says:

"It has been rumored in Wall street this (Wednesday) morning and yesterday, that the result of the President's deliberations with his Cabinet, on the Oregon question, was a determination to follow the example of the British Government on the Maine boundary affair, and send a special Minister to London.

Even the Minister has been named—Mr. Van Buren—and we have heard also, in this connection, the name of another distinguished leader in the Democratic party.

AMUSEMENTS OF CHANCELLOR BIBB. The Madisonian has the following notice of the amusements of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury:

Odd.—Almost every afternoon, when the weather is pleasant, an intelligent-looking, brisk-moving, singularly dressed old gentleman may be seen pulling for the long bridge, like Peter Schimmel, after his shadow, smiling to every greeter and gazing about him with an eye as insatiate as that of the Sea Eagle, on an ocean car.

It is quite certain that the Mexican Cabinet looks to the help of foreign powers in this controversy. Senor Cuevas asserted as much in terms, in his communication to Congress respecting the state of public affairs.

The rapid communication kept up between Vera Cruz and Galveston by British ships of war, is a provocation to the issue of battle, as indicating a serious interest in the fate of annexation on the part of England; and the portentous givings-out of Capt. Elliot and Mr. Dubois Saligny—or Dubois of the town of Saligny, or Mr. Dubois, or Mrs. Saligny, or whatever else may be the name of the French Charge to Texas—have been in all likelihood circulated in Mexico to keep the war party in countenance.

Business before Pleasure.—An apothecary of Boston a few years since who was very peculiar in his notions and remarkably attentive to business had the misfortune to lose his wife.

The N. York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, of April 30th, says—"Other departments of business besides that of the stock-brokers begin to feel the paralyzing effects of the warlike rumors and discussions with which our journals have teemed of late."

place—considering this connection with the external pressure that is brought to bear upon Congress in aid of the temper of the people, there is every reason to suppose that a declaration of war will be made.

THOMAS W. DORR.

Jackson, the Governor elect, of Rhode Island goes for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr, not because he thinks Dorr has done wrong, but as a matter of State policy.

"I do not come here to advocate the unconditional liberation of Mr. Dorr on the ground that he has done no wrong, or that he is entitled to claim his liberation as a matter of right, —far from it,—such is not my opinion, but in consideration of the circumstances of the State, and the peculiar character of the individual, and his extraordinary determination, patience and firmness, I deem it proper that the State should pass an act of unconditional liberation, for the purpose of disposing of this subject forever, and restoring harmony among the people of this State."

The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday contains an article apparently founded on authentic information, in contradiction of some of the statements that have recently been disseminated through the New Orleans press, concerning the movements of Texas on the subject of the pending proposition to incorporate that Republic with the United States.

The Journal then proceeds, on the authority of an intelligent gentleman just from Texas, who has taken a deep interest in the affairs of that country, and in every practicable way informed himself as to the present state of opinions and facts, to deny that Mr. SMITH'S mission is in pursuance of any plan of operations agreed on by the Texas Cabinet, in consultation with the British Minister in Texas, having for its object to put off all action on the Joint Resolution for Annexation until further advice can be had from England.

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"New York has an able and honest man in William L. Marcy. We have known him from the time he kept a little wooden law office in Troy, 8 by 10, with a few law books and a good French library. He edited the Budget; and we the National Advocate, and together we achieved in this State more political victories than Ney or Soult; but being a fast runner, he got into the governor's chair before I could come up to him.

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In regard to the mission to England of Mr. ASHBEL SMITH, the present Secretary of State for Texas, the Journal argues that it may have in view objects in every way proper and expedient, and entirely distinct from any design to embarrass the measure of annexation; because, even if the Texas Government sincerely desired annexation, and entertained the full expectation that such would be the issue of the overtures now pending, it would be no more than due to the courtesy heretofore manifested towards Texas by England and France, in the early acknowledgment of her independence, and in many subsequent acts of kindness, to explain to them, in the most respectful manner, the present posture of affairs, the general sentiment of the people, and the probable result; and the Journal maintains that such an explanation would be doubly due, if those Governments had in time past been solicited by Texas to endeavor to procure the acknowledgment of her independence by Mexico, and if they had generously and faithfully exerted themselves for that end.

The Journal then proceeds, on the authority of an intelligent gentleman just from Texas, who has taken a deep interest in the affairs of that country, and in every practicable way informed himself as to the present state of opinions and facts, to deny that Mr. SMITH'S mission is in pursuance of any plan of operations agreed on by the Texas Cabinet, in consultation with the British Minister in Texas, having for its object to put off all action on the Joint Resolution for Annexation until further advice can be had from England.

The Journal also says it is not true that President JONES has been tampered with by the English and French Ministers, or that he has promised them any delay in submitting the proposition of the United States Government to the Congress or People of Texas.

It is denied that Mr. DONELSON, our Charge, d'Affaires, was treated with discourtesy or neglect on his recent arrival at the seat of the Texan Government. He arrived on Sunday, and was courteously received by President Jones on the next day, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. D.

It is not true (the Journal continues) that Messrs. Elliott and Saligny, the British and French Ministers, left Texas for the purpose of visiting Washington, (this city.) Mr. Elliott had no special object in going to the United States, other than recreation.

It is not true that Messrs. Elliott and Saligny visited the Texan capital (Washington) immediately on the arrival of the British frigate Euridice with despatches from Vera Cruz.

In conclusion, the Journal expresses its belief that the Texas Government is pursuing an honest, patriotic, and judicious course; and adds on the authority before cited, that ten per cent. duty on imports is sufficient to raise all the revenue necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of Government, and that fifteen per cent. would leave a considerable surplus.

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the leading administrative journals of the city is justly firing the war-spirit, by denouncing the recent course of the British Ministry on the Oregon question as an attempt to "bully us" on the part of "John Bull," and by urging upon our Government the adoption of a course towards England which would inevitably embroil us in difficulties.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers contain intelligence from Texas to the 19th ultimo, from which we learn that President Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation.

The National Register informs us that the United States Minister has submitted to the Texas Government the bare proposition for annexation contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions, Mr. Polk as well as Mr. Tyler conceiving it "impracticable" to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan.

The New Orleans Bee thinks there can be no doubt that the propositions of our Government will be accepted by Texas, if the state of public opinion there is correctly represented by the proceedings of a portion of the people at their public meetings.

The Houston Star of the 19th ultimo has the following paragraph:

"We learn that our Government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the New Government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Euridice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican Government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries.

The political triumph which has just been achieved in VIRGINIA by LOCO FOCOSISM, is, of course, a matter of great joy and congratulation with the dominant party every where, and especially in the Old Dominion itself, where, fresh from a victorious contest for President, and with an acknowledged and heavy majority in the State, they fought, nevertheless, as if every thing was at stake, and as if they felt fully conscious that they could only hope for and only deserved their success by unremitting and strenuous efforts to maintain the power they have acquired.

Whatever there may be to lament in the result of the recent election, it was, at least, not unexpected to us—and we were prepared, however, for the apathy in some particular quarters, and the malign influences in others, which have been exhibited, would be disingenuous.

But the triumphant exclamations of our political opponents, even in Virginia, where they have almost always triumphed, bring no depressing effects to our minds.

Courage, then! gallant Whigs!—You have never quailed—you will never quail! To you who have, from the first moment of political and party despotism, down to this hour, manfully contended for constitutional Republican Liberty, against the assaults of those who have ministered to the passions and prejudices of the people for mere aggrandisement—

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We published several days ago a detailed and authentic list of the war steamers of England, which, in contrast with our lack of such an armament, was fitted to attract attention.

We now annex another notice of the progress made by other European nations in adopting this new element of naval warfare. It appears that even the humblest of the Mediterranean Powers—decayed Venice, and Sardinia with its single support—go ahead, in war steamers, of the nation from which proceeded the first successful application of steam to purposes of navigation; and which counts itself third and almost second among the maritime Powers of the world.

It is no reproach, perhaps it is no disadvantage to the United States, that they have not kept pace with the Governments of the Old World in building and equipping vessels of this kind—for as yet the whole matter is more or less experimental, and, with one "fixed fact," that steam may be advantageously employed to propel vessels of war, there is the greatest uncertainty as to the mode in which this agent can be best employed.

It would therefore have been idle for us, while others were making experiments on a large scale, by the result of which we could profit, to go to the expense of building fleets of steamers which later improvements might render useless, or measurably inferior; but we were bound, and to that we meant to come, to have at least a show of steam force capable of protecting our own harbors and coast from insult. It is a reproach to Congress and the Executive that we are without such means of defence; and that even the very inadequate force of this sort which we have is not ready for service. Our finest steamship, a really efficient vessel, the Mississippi, is in dock we believe in Boston—at any rate, she is not in commission nor ready for service; and yet war is talked of on all hands—a war of which, come when it may and from whatever quarter, the event is to be decided by steam engines and Paixhan guns.

Our voice, as all know, is not for war; but it is always, as it always has been, for such an amount and disposition of our naval forces, as in any and every contingency would place us in a condition to vindicate our rights.

Here is the communication that has suggested this long preface:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

The Steam Navy of Great Britain.—The force of the steam Navy of Great Britain, as stated in your journal some days since, is so great, that we, who have literally none at all to oppose it, should consider well our situation before rushing headlong into a war.

This increase of steam-power does apply alone to England. The steam Navy of France is very powerful, and improving in all respects every moment. But we must not look alone to these great Powers; other nations, that we have usually looked upon with the greatest unconcern as naval opponents, are fast going ahead of us in steam, and should we be saucy in their waters we might find them ugly customers.

It is only a few years since that there was some delay on the part of Naples in paying an instalment, as per agreement, on its debt due this country—a slight disposition to repudiate. Our Commander on the Mediterranean station was ordered to repair immediately to the port of Naples with all his force, consisting of a line of battle ship, one or two frigates, and three or four smaller vessels, demand payment, and in case this was refused to threaten force to compel payment.

The gallant Commodore did his duty promptly and in handsome style, and the money was paid, if our gallant Commander now on that station were ordered to do the same thing with the force he has, or even with double or treble the force, we are inclined to think he might be told at least to be civil. The King of Naples has already seventeen large steamers-of-war in commission or nearly ready for sea, well manned, and well appointed in every respect.

Austria is becoming a power not to be despised for her steam navy, by us at all events; she has already ten large and powerful steamers-of-war in commission or nearly ready for sea, and more building. Even poor neglected Venice could show in September, 1843, a greater steam force in her dockyards, where lie the bones of Bucenaur, than all the dockyards of our great, big, bragging United States of America. The kingdom of Sardinia, with her one little port Genoa, beats us very considerably in efficient steam navy. It is in vain to say that this force, in the hands of these people, is nothing. It is very important, and will render us powerless in the Mediterranean in case of any emergency unless we have some force of a like character to oppose to it. There are plenty of skillful engineers, navigators, &c. to be obtained from all quarters, and they are employed in any number on board these vessels.

Alex. Gaz.