

FROM THE ARMY.

We have accounts from the Rio Grande to the 10th instant, brought to New Orleans by the steamship New York. Gen. Taylor left Matamoros for Camargo on the morning of the 5th instant, accompanied by about one-half the Texas regiment of infantry, and a few regulars. The American flag says his departure was deeply regretted by all ranks of the people, as he had much endeared himself to them by his frankness and urbanity. Previous to his departure from Matamoros Gen. Taylor had found it necessary, in order to put a stop to the outrages committed at that place by persons under the influence of drunkenness, to issue an order prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the city, and forbidding the vending of them altogether after the 15th instant. In case liquors are seized, they are to be sent to New Orleans and confiscated. Wines, cordials, ale, &c. are not prohibited. A skirmish had taken place near Camargo between a large party of Indians and some seventy-five or eighty rangers, on account of depredations committed by the former, in which the Indians lost some seventy men, and the rangers two. Speaking of Gen. Taylor's movements the Matamoros correspondent of the Picayune says: Gen. Taylor and staff leave here to-day for Camargo, and all the troops are to leave about the 10th instant. General Twigg is left to superintend the movement of the troops now here and those that are to arrive, for a while at least. He is in excellent health, and was never looking better. Col. Clark, of the 8th infantry, will be left at this place in command, after all the troops have been forwarded, and will have two companies of artillery and one regiment of volunteers under him. Gen. Twigg, with Captain May's four companies of dragoons, and Capt. Ridgely's battery of artillery, will bring up the rear as the army moves forward. Col. Johnson's regiment of foot-Texas—are to march to-morrow. All the regular troops now remaining here, except Captain May's and Ridgely's commands, are also ordered to march to-morrow. It is expected that the army will not move from Camargo before the 25th instant. I do not choose to express an opinion on the probability of another fight with the Mexicans, but I know it is thought by many who will have a great deal to do in the matter if one occurs, that a fight, and a hard one at that, is before them. From the New Orleans Papers. Governor Henderson is received in the army as Major General. His staff consists of General Lamar, Colonel Kinney, General Edward Barleson, and Edward Clark. Captain Walker is lying dangerously ill at Matamoros. Sickness among the volunteers is increasing. The schooner Delaware, loaded with coal for the navy, on the 6th instant, parted both chains and went ashore on Padre Island—vessel and cargo a total loss. In conversation with a friend, Colonel Twigg lately remarked that the last shot in the Mexican war had been fired. This is more evidence, indirect, it is true, that a peace has already been conquered. Be that as it may, Gen. Taylor has more volunteers under his command now than he well knows the disposition he should make of them. According to recent private advices from Mexican citizens living at Monterey to their friends at Matamoros, there are in that vicinity about four thousand soldiers, who can be concentrated on very short notice at Monterey. This comprises all the Mexican forces this side of the Sierra Madre. Gen. Taylor's advices, which are not, however, of quite so recent a date, state that there are only about two hundred *sapadores* working on the fortifications at the city in question. From the Galveston News of August 11. Verbally, we learn that General Taylor has sent forward to Camargo all the troops intended for the campaign to Monterey, and has himself followed the last. When Gen. Worth will take the lead from Camargo we cannot certainly learn, but presume the march will not much longer be postponed. We can get no very satisfactory information in regard to the Mexican operations in the interior. They are, however, represented to be in small force at Monterey, engaged in fortifying that and other places, which they will abandon the moment the American army approaches. We hear nothing from Paredes. Very few of the inhabitants left the town of Camargo on the approach of the United States troops, and between them and the inhabitants a much better feeling exists than was evinced in Matamoros. The population of Camargo have always been friendly disposed towards Americans, and have permitted them to reside in the town and to travel to and from Corpus Christi at their pleasure, before and since the commencement of hostilities. From the papers it would appear that the camp at Matamoros continues very healthy, but otherwise we learn that much sickness prevails at the Brasos Island, on account of bad water, where the hospitals are crowded with inmates. We learn from some of the officers of the St. Louis Legion that the Texas infantry regiment is about being disbanded, and that the men composing it are organizing themselves into mounted companies, whose services as such will be accepted, together with the mounted regiments already at Camargo. These troops are believed to be absolutely necessary to Gen. Taylor, in order to move forward to Monterey. From the Matamoros "American Flag." Departure of Gen. Taylor.—Yesterday morning early "Old Rough and Ready" left Matamoros for Camargo in the steam-

er Whiteville, accompanied by about one-half of the Texas regiment of infantry and a few regulars. There was no announcement of his departure, no firing of guns, nothing to indicate that so conspicuous a personage as the commander of the American forces was about to leave a place he had taken to assume the individual direction of his forces at another point. He left whilst half the city was wrapped in slumber, and ere the sluggard had quitted his couch, was many miles upon his journey. This is characteristic of the brave old veteran, for he would rather face an enemy double in numbers than hear the booming of the cannon and the shouts of men paying homage to his well-deserved fame. If we understand General Taylor rightly he is a man who would travel 20 miles out of his way rather than encounter a host of friends and admirers who had assembled to honor him by a public demonstration. General Taylor, since the occupation of this city by the Americans, has created many warm and ardent friends, and his departure will be much regretted. He has endeared himself to the people by his many acts of kindness, and first impressions are hard to be erased or superceded. From Camargo.—The steamer Big Hatchee arrived from above night before last, in a remarkably short time, bringing some further particulars of the depredations committed by the Indians, and an account of a skirmish between them and the rangers. There are a number of reports in circulation relative to the skirmish, from among which we will state that the Indians, after collecting a number of horses, and destroying several ranches, started off with their booty, taking some of the women with them as prisoners. A portion of McCullough's and Gillespie's companies united, started in pursuit, and overhauled the "spoils-incumbered" savages. A fight then ensued, in which the Indians lost some twenty men and the rangers two, the latter bringing off about 150 horses. The Indians numbered some 600, and the rangers 75 or 80. We have selected this as the most probable account, although it is doubted by many. Murder.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, Jack Haynes was instantly killed by a man named McCanan, a ranger belonging to Tom Greene's company, from Lafayette, Texas. THE MEXICAN WAR. The following article is from the New York Herald of Tuesday: Attack on San Juan D'Ulloa.—We stated some time ago that it was determined upon by the Cabinet that the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa should be bombarded by our squadron in the Gulf; and that the honor of taking that hitherto considered impregnable fortress, would ere long be part of the history of our navy, and compose one of its proudest laurels. We at the same time published a list of the vessels of war that were selected for that purpose, the number of guns, &c., and expressed our conviction that that force was amply sufficient for the purpose. The Washington Union took us to task for that statement, and undertook to correct what it considered an error in it, by saying that the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and North Carolina, were not then in commission, and could not be used for the purpose intended. We knew at the time we made the statement that those vessels were not in commission; but we were well informed that surveys of them had been ordered, and that they could be placed in a condition equal to any emergency in the course of a few weeks. We are now informed from authority which we consider beyond doubt in such matters, that the statement we have made was true in every material respect, and that the bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa is now set down by the administration as part of the measures that will be prosecuted against Mexico if overtures of peace are not soon received. Tampico, if not already taken, will soon be in possession of our forces; and the bombardment of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the capture of Vera Cruz, will be the next act in the drama. The time, too, is appointed for taking Vera Cruz, and we are informed that the beginning of October is set down as the time. For this purpose the administration is prosecuting its arrangements with all the vigor possible; and before that time we will probably see the whole naval force of the country, not otherwise required, in proper condition for the attack. Col. Thomas G. Howard, sent out to Santa Fe by our Government in May last, as is supposed, to notify the American traders there of the war between this country and Mexico, returned to this city last evening—making the trip over the prairies and back in something like four weeks less time than was ever made before. He left here we believe, the 16th of May last, and proceeded to Fort Independence. Thence his company consisted of seventeen mounted men. When on the Lower Arkansas the Camanches made demonstrations of a hostile nature, which caused him to take up his quarters on an island in the river and resolved to give fight. The Indians retreated and disappeared, and it was soon after found that a company of U. States Dragoons had arrived within a few miles of the place. On leaving Santa Fe an officer was sent out with a posse to arrest him, but he arrested the officer and sent him back to his superiors, as he had no authority to take prisoners. It is stated that when Col. Howard left here to go on this perilous expedition, the President had solemnly promised to make him Major of the new Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.—When the list of officers was making up, it is said the President offered to the friends of Col. Howard, in his behalf a Second Lieutenantcy, but they peremptorily declined it, and that he sanctions their conduct. General Sam. Houston left here this morning, all the way for Texas. He goes at this time on account of the delicate health of Messrs. Houston. "Old Sam" is a little more certain, in his own mind, than is Gen. Cass, just now that he will inevitably be President of the U.

States! C. Edwards Lester has commenced writing "Old Sam's" life. What a romantic subject! What a romantic historian! The country doesn't need fencing!—[Ball. Patriot. The War Department, as we have already informed our readers, has dismissed from the service, on the Rio Grande, six full regiments from Louisiana, 800 to 1000 strong, each, and the St. Louis Legion, 1,500, besides the Alabama troops, with volunteers from Missouri, making, in all, about 8000 men. These men have been dismissed, "because they were mustered illegally into the service, by Gen. Gaines, and because they would not change the term of their original enlistment, and on which they had been accepted by the Government, which now requires them to enter for twelve months, or during the war,"—while the real reason was, that Whigs, like Col. Peyton, had been elected to the command of some regiments, and nearly all had been organized on the spur of the moment, without any political infusion from Washington. They were men rushing to the rescue of Gen. Taylor's army, when presumed to be in imminent peril, not politicians on a jaunt or tour to "the halls of Montezuma." The whole expense, it is said, attending the organization, equipping, sending, maintaining, and returning this body of men, including pay and allowances, must exceed two millions of dollars, without one particle of advantage being derived to the country or to the success of the campaign, but, on the contrary, much injury, both from the dissatisfaction and the irritation created among those that return, and the volunteers from other States who remain. When such a Loco Foco paper as the New Orleans Courier cannot justify the act, there must be something very wrong about it. That paper says: "Under whatever aspect we regard the execution of this order from the Government at Washington, it presents no circumstance whatever, to justify the disbanding of our volunteers. If this measure be not a violation of a solemn and inviolable contract, it does not the less reveal an absence of judgment on the part of the department, and a lack of consideration and courtesy towards a State which was the first to present itself upon the field of battle and to front the danger of an implacable war, for the protection and defence of the rights of the entire nation." It must be borne in mind, here, that nearly all these volunteers were desirous of staying and seeing service, but, after serving out one enlistment, they would not bind themselves to stay twelve months longer, although many represented that they then were willing to stay, if there should be any need of them. The retreat of 8000 men from the Rio Grande, a retreat the Mexicans will consider it, is most unfortunate, just at this time, when we want to show our ability "to conquer," as well as "to purchase," a peace,—but what aggravate the misfortune just now is, that while these men from the low country, accustomed to the climate, are coming home, volunteers, unaccustomed to the climate, from Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, are just going out. The very transports that bring home these regiments, took out men that have yet to be broken into war, and then to be decimated by disease. The incompetency of the existing Government to carry on a war will soon be as clearly demonstrated, as its incompetency to carry on the finances, or sustain the arts of peace. Gen. Taylor yet continues waiting, while the wagons are making in this State and in New Jersey, that are to carry on his provisions to "the halls of Montezuma." VERY SCRUPULOUS. The President affects to be very scrupulous about violating the Constitution, in his message relative to the River and Harbor Bill. He can make war for months without consulting Congress; he can turn competent and faithful men out of employment, grown gray in the service of the country, to make room for men who have the qualification of political opinions, of a yielding character as their only merit; he can take Mormonism under his special protection, notwithstanding the non-interference of the Federal Government in religious matters is forbidden by the Constitution—grant them the temporary use of the Indian lands—provided that five hundred of them shall enlist as soldiers, and agree to remain as colonists in California, to which we have not the shadow of a title. The outrages upon the Constitution in the movements on the Rio Grande, and other events attendant on the annexation of Texas, are all right in the opinion of the Autocrat of this Union—but to assist the operations of Commerce is a "doubtful" matter. A hundred millions a year can be expended with constant and palpable violation of the Constitution for purposes of party glorification, but one million cannot be afforded to facilitate trade and encourage the industry and enhance the prosperity of the country. Millions on millions may be lavished in doing the Devil's work of war and carnage, of conquest and wrong, but not a cent to cherish the arts of peace and the operations of labor. These things are all in obedience to the commands of the Baltimore Convention—and in this early stage of our experimental freedom, we find the country ruled by a Despot, following out the councils of the most unprincipled Assembly that ever disgraced the annals of civilization. The "one man power" is not only exhibited under the operations of Organic law, but under the influence of jacobinical dictation. Members of Congress dare not resist the Executive Mandate, however repugnant the effects of obedience may be to the interests of the people they represent—or else they will not resist the temptation office and emolument, nor refuse to batter the honors of the representative character for the golden fetters of power.—The Independent. Executive Generosity.—It is stated that Mr. Polk exhibited the great generosity of his feelings, by declaring to Mr. Dallas that he would give a year's salary (\$25,000) to be in that gentleman's place, so that he might have the privilege of giving his casting vote in favor of the new tariff. This had the effect, no doubt, of keeping Dallas to the "sticking place." The assertion of Mr. Polk of what he would do, is to be sure a sort of moonshine affair—it was one of those matters which it is impossible to dispense with, because it is not capable of a tangible attitude. If he will give the \$25,000 to the widows and orphans of the wounded and slain on the Rio Grande, to relieve whom his Congress so "generously" refused, we will believe that he might give a like sum for his own glorification, if opportunity offered.—Independent. Wisconsin.—The population is estimated at 150,000, being an increase of over 100,000 in five years.

THE WHIG PARTY. We believe, in all sincerity and truth, that the country owes whatever of prosperity it possesses to the influence and principles of the great Whigs party of the Union. Though betrayed by John Tyler, after an unprecedented triumph, and defeated in the late Presidential contest by the meanest deception and the grossest frauds, still, undismayed, erect and faithful to the country, it has infused its conservatism into the radical, experimental and destructive systems of our opponents, and blessed our people with comparative prosperity and good government. The recent action of Congress would seem to indicate that its powers of restraint and preservation have become less potent than heretofore. It is true that Democracy has rallied to its murky banner, and obtained a shameful conquest in favor of foreign interests and labor. But, remember the means by which it was accomplished! Men, high in station, eminent for abilities and in no small degree remarkable for firmness, have yielded station, talents and stability to the remorseless demob of party. They have denounced the new tariff measure as a system of fraud, injustice and oppression—as inadequate to afford revenue and insufficient to bestow suitable protection upon domestic labor—yet before the notes of denunciation were lost to hearing, they pronounced the word yea in its favor. There can be no doubt that the people have been deceived and betrayed in some instances by their representatives. We have not placed the words at the head of this article with a view to discuss the principles of the Whigs, or to expose the misrule and miserable errors of the Democrats. We have placed them there to urge our friends to a renewed devotion to the doctrines of '44. They were true and honest—just and conservative—and are now as much entitled to our heartfelt devotion as then. It is evident that our opponents are torn with divisions, and find among themselves radical differences to be healed, and blasting cankers to be removed. The Democratic President has not a corporal's guard to stand by his person and afford him a nucleus around which again to cluster the Democratic strength. "Fifty-four forties" and "forty-nines" have been outraged and disgusted with his double-dealing. Tariff democrats in Pennsylvania and other sections are singing very different songs from those which fell so graciously from their lips in the summer and fall of '44. To pass over the recent vetoes which have struck daggers to the hearts of expectant friends in different parts of the land, we have only to mention the Mexican war, so uselessly provoked, so bunglingly sustained, so heavily burdened with expense, to point to a cause fatal, damning, not only to this administration, but to the party which, in an evil hour for themselves and the country, placed it in power. But a great responsibility rests upon the Whigs. Will they forget their defeat, the tissues of falsehood and the sneaking frauds which produced it? We call upon the fathers of the Whig party, its young men, brave and true, to remember them now and to think of them till the great day of '48. Are they to be re-enacted? Are the Whigs again to be formed, if not to kiss the rod of corruption, at least to bow to its baleful authority? We are stronger now than in 1840. It is our duty as it will be our glorious privilege, if we are true to our country and ourselves, to put a stop to the fantastic tricks of Democracy, its whims and experiments, played and tried for evil only; and substitute for them, the principles and practices of Washington, Madison and Jefferson. We cannot be true to ourselves or country, if we permit divisions to beggar us with eternal strife. Nor should we vacillate in the practice of our great and glorious doctrines. Let us take high and holy ground, and illustrate our devotion by faithful, untiring exertions till victory is ours—a victory that will give purity to the public councils, economy in the national expenditures, abundant revenue with incidental protection to American labor, and general prosperity to every interest of the Republic.—Augusta Chronicle. GOVERNOR GRAHAM. Let the Whigs give honor to Gov. Graham for his gallant bearing in the recent canvass. The Raleigh Register, in bearing testimony to the efforts of this noble champion of Whig principles, says: "Personally, Gov. Graham had nothing to gain by success, and if he could have consulted his wishes, would, gladly, no doubt, have declined a re-election. But, selected by his party to be its standard bearer, he magnanimously discarded all personal considerations of ease and emolument, and threw himself in the breach. Abandoning the comforts of home, he has traversed every part of the State, to defend Whig principles, and furnish the friends of the cause with arguments to maintain their ground. He has his reward in the approval of a clear conscience, and the heartfelt verdict of his fellow-citizens in his favor." We say, honor to Gov. GRAHAM and the TRUE HEARTED WHIGS OF N. CAROLINA!—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel. Flattering for the Farmers.—The New York Morning News (Loecofoco) says:—"The farmers in Michigan have got in but light crops of wheat, which is not worth over 3 1/2 cents per bushel." Light crops and low prices! The N. Y. Express well asks, what has become of the good effects of the repeal of our tariff, and of the change in the Corn Laws of England, both of which we were told would put up the prices of our produce? When is the advance to commence?

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. Salisbury, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1846. LADIES FAIR. We invite the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Ladies' Fair to be held here on the 15th of September.—We understand this is to be a splendid affair, of our Fair. The Ladies have been preparing for it for several months past, and have doubtless a handsome stock of useful and pretty things on hand, which they purpose to exhibit and offer for sale on this occasion. Various refreshments, suitable for the time and place, we learn, will grace their tables and stands; and every arrangement made to render the visit of attendants, pleasant and agreeable. The object of the Fair is to raise funds to repair the Presbyterian Church. TREATING AT ELECTIONS. The shameful excesses to which the practice of treating at elections have, of late years, been carried in Salisbury and Rowan, begin to excite the disgust and condemnation of all honest men of every party in politics, and every sect in religion.—Instead of its growing better, the vice is every year growing worse. We condemn alike the Whigs and Democrats for this illegal and degrading practice;—but we must say, the Democrats at the late election were far less guilty than the Whig leaders in Salisbury. What treating that was done by the Democrats, was done by their candidates, had enough truly,—but the Whigs have introduced a new feature into the practice. Not satisfied with what their candidates could do in the work of treating and debauching the people, the leaders in Salisbury held a night meeting a short time before the day of election, and determined to raise money by subscription among the party, to purchase spirits for the occasion. They accordingly raised the money, purchased barrels of whiskey, and sweet wine, which they not only dealt out in profusion at several places in Salisbury, but hired men and errands to take quantities of it to all the separate election grounds in the County, except perhaps one,—all with the view of influencing votes by drenching the people. This to the best of our recollection, never before has been witnessed in Rowan County—and it was left for the Whigs of Salisbury to make this improvement on a practice that is not only forbidden by the laws of the country, but which all must admit is immoral and corrupting. What is more, it is said and we believe it is true, that several "ruling elders" of churches, and leading members of the Temperance Society, engaged in this work and contributed money to purchase the ardent spirits to bestow and make the people drunk! What should be thought of such christians, and such temperance men! We again say, we do not exempt the Democrats from a just portion of censure for indulging in the practice;—but we can say a word in palliation of their conduct. What they did, they had to do in self defence, and moreover, when the campaign was about to commence they made efforts to discontinue the practice, and failed by the leaders of the Whigs refusing to agree to it. So that the Democrats, though to blame, are certainly less to blame than the Whigs. But the disgraceful scenes of the late election have passed away, and now while they are fresh in the memory of the people, is the time for all honest men of all parties, to unite in efforts to put a stop to the practice in all future time to come—a practice forbidden by the laws of the State, by the laws of morality and religion, and debasing to that boast of freedom—the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—Farmers Journal. We are pleased with the foregoing article so far as it condemns the practice of treating at elections. But not so well with the manifest disposition to exonerate the Locos of blame, for treating at the late election. "The Democrats at the late election were far less guilty," &c. How so? Why, "what treating that was done by them, was done by their candidates;" whereas, "the Whigs introduced a new feature into the practice," and "raised money by subscription," &c. What is the difference, Captain, as to the moral or legal effect? It is all the same. But the Whigs sent barrels to the different election grounds! Suppose they did. If the Democrats did not do the same, it is evidently not because of conscientious scruples, or else they would not have treated at all. It does not matter, therefore, whether the Whigs, treated on a larger or smaller scale than their political opponents. Both treated, and as to this, both are equally guilty. The "new feature" amounts to nothing. By the way, we think the locos are clearly chargeable of "introducing a new feature into the practice." It was a boast with them, at the time, that they had the best liquor! MINT JULIPS! gentlemen,—positively, MINT JULIPS were prepared, by the vast tub full. Yes, and a fiddler was also employed, to make music for those to dance, who felt like it, after taking their Julips. And you may know how it operated. We saw only a small share of the dancing, and that was conducted by two negroes and one old grey headed white man. This was at the threshold—the principal part of the dancers were within, or behind the building. Again, "ruling elders of Churches, and leading members of the Temperance Society, engaged in the work." This has gone forth to the world, and the public is asked "what should be thought of such christians and such temperance men?" It is a sorrowful truth that no good will be thought of them. It is a matter of regret and shame that christian, and temperance men of BOTH PARTIES, in Salisbury, so far yielded to the influence of party spirit as to participate in this abomination. Both parties! Is it not so, Captain?—But this is no excuse for any. We do not offer it as such. But it may be fairly inferred from your article that such is not the case. If those of the Loco party did not give money, they gave the use of a house for a public treat, and led suckers to the tubs. But enough of this: They are all sorry for it, and we believe will never do it again. The effort which was made by some of the democrats, at the commencement of the campaign, to discontinue the practice, is also pleaded. What was that "effort"? It was a paper requesting the candidates not to treat. This paper was circulated for a day or two, and received the signatures of a goodly number of persons of both parties.—But suddenly and unexpectedly, it fell to the ground. The cause avowed for its failure, was that a Whig leader

—or leaders—had refused to make an apology for the same. We believe they were worthy the "effort," and that they submit the question whether of whom had signed the paper who put it forth, and energy and perseverance it is good time to take measures of this practice of treating comes good men of all parties subject. We feel confident exist: It has pretty nearly an. Public opinion is so Let the voice of the people shall have no more treat-

"THE WHOLE OF" We have on one or two engaged in conversational democracy on the subject of Oregon or none, as triably told by those who as being well informed that Mr. Polk did not message itself, we find to that degree, but the following extract from the by order of the Senate, the Loocofoco politicians they make assertions these things hereafter as candid and honorable Polk, has, according to done the "just" and "rights," the "self respectational honor" by accepting all as the line between and the United States tract alluded to: "Oregon is a part of the to which, it is confidently States is the best now on which that title rests, the of the late and present British plenipotentiary British proposition of the Columbia line south of a trifling addition of States, north of that river, and ish side two-thirds of the the free navigation of the harbors on the Pacific, entertained by the United States of their just and clear self-respect, and the nation.

If "the title of the best in existence," we has Mr. Polk shown his thy of the trust confided not falsified his own the rights and "national United States. Surely reference of the present will not and cannot scum imputation. Every who is disposed to view proper light, must conclude this, let not the understand any longer to give to share in the settlement. He is not entitled to, alongs the credit ex had been left to Mr. Polk all probability, be of Britain just as we are men butchered, our ships blockaded by an impen and our Commerce in This, we say, would be this intricate question wisdom of the President were fast approaching the subject was referred to United States; and what Let us view the course what light we may, it but gross inconsistency from the time he wear the present moment, utter inability to manage nation, to such an extent, mand the support of the own party. If his own prove of the course, he concerning our foreign affairs of the party take umbrage for denouncing and exp of ridicule of a sensible The truth is, the President no Mexican affair—he creep out at, and to us, gravely refers the matter for its consideration. Why was he not so "sincero"? Why did he not to the Senate and ask he sent the army into tory? The reason is Mexico are very different North Carolina. Every ble work is still published at Raleigh; and instead in value, as many increases in that respect. North Carolina ought to this paper. They should other work of the kind, it is published in our therefore better calculate peculiar interest of the Farmer.

The Presidency of Cal day meeting at Franklin County the 25th of September