

# THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1847.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN BAXTER, as a candidate for Major General of the 5th Division, North Carolina Militia, in place of A. F. Gaston, resigned.

## THE WHIG MEETING.

We trust our Whig friends in the County will remember that a meeting is proposed to be held here on next Tuesday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Whig Convention to be held at Statesville on the 19th of next month, (May.) As before stated, and as understood, we presume, by all, the object of this District Convention is to nominate a suitable candidate to represent us in the next Congress. We have not heard from all the Western Counties of the District, but suppose that they have, or will, concur on the subject of the Convention, and will be duly represented therein.

A report has reached us, in a form entitled to credit, that JOSEPH M. BOGLE, Esq., of Alexander, is a candidate for Congress, in this District. We have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with Mr. Bogle, and believe him to be a gentleman. He is a good Whig, and sustains a fair reputation at home; and so far as we know, is worthy of all confidence. But with our knowledge of the gentleman, we are inclined to doubt this report, inasmuch as we would have first to believe that Mr. Bogle is disposed to force himself on the Whigs, or embarrass them, and that in the face of an open proposition to select a candidate by Convention. We are unprepared for this, and must therefore conclude that it is an idle rumor; and more readily from the fact that we have had no confirmation of the report within the last few days.

"Father Ritchie," the organist of James K. Polk's administration, who was removed from his seat, as a Reporter, on the floor of the Senate, for a libel on that body, has collected the remarks of the Democratic press on the subject, to the number of 153, and proposes to publish them all together some time the ensuing Summer, "Dedicated to the Freedom of the Press." What an interesting work it will be! We suppose every Democrat in the Country will subscribe to it, and thus reward the first martyr of Freedom—with dimes, instead of the Presidency. His expulsion from the floor of the Senate turned out to be a profitable day's work for him, as his subscription list was beyond doubt vastly increased. The faithful in this section, we learn, sent him up a very handsome comfort on the occasion—as a testimonial of their appreciation of his veracity, and of their sympathy, in his hour of affliction for opinion's sake! The party would have made him President! but the old gentleman positively declines the high honor, and decides to receive the rewards of his martyrdom in dollars.

At a meeting of the Charleston Bar, on the 21st instant, in anticipation of Mr. Webster's visit, several fine compliments were paid to the Honorable Senator; and a Committee of six was appointed to wait upon him, and tender him the respects and salutations of the Bar, and invite him to a Dinner to be given on a day to suit his convenience.

The Cotton Crop in Alabama.—A gentleman, arrived from Mobile to day, informs us (says N. O. Mercury) that such have been the ravages of the worms in Alabama that all the young cotton has been completely destroyed by them on all the plantations between Mobile and Demopolis; and that the work of destruction is so complete that the planters have countermanded their orders for rope and bagging.

MR. WEBSTER.—This distinguished gentleman, who has been expected to pass through this State on his contemplated Southern tour, has been detained in Washington city, by an important law case, which had been entrusted to his care, together with other eminent counsel. He will not, probably, leave Washington until this case is decided.

JAMES GALIMORE, who was convicted of negro stealing, in the Superior Court of Iredell, and sentenced to be hung, was duly executed at Statesville, on Friday the 16th instant. We understand that a confession was read under the gallows in which he acknowledged that he sold, but denied stealing, the negro.

OUR MERCHANTS, who may be visiting the East, or sending on their orders, this Spring, will do well to notice the advertisement of Grigg, Elliott, & Co. They are an old firm, and cannot be beat as regards the qualities and prices of their goods. Most of their publications are now for sale at Michael Brown's of our town, and by the Merchants generally in the up country.

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

For Congress. There is now no doubt that Mr. Pendleton will have more Whig society from Virginia than was vouchsafed to him in the last Congress. He will be the "Lone Star" no longer, but shine as one of a constellation, as there is no doubt of the election of Bots and Goggin, and scarcely a doubt that Bolling has beaten Dromgoole in this District. According to the returns received from the rest of the District, Bolling went to Amelia 55 votes ahead of Dromgoole, and a gentleman who voted in Amelia on Thursday, reports that Dromgoole's majority in the county was 47. If this be true, Bolling has a majority of eight votes in the District. This is a close squeeze, but when we reflect that the District gave Polk 800 majority, it must be conceded that Mr. Bolling has achieved one of the most signal triumphs on record, and has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the Whig party. We shall not crow loud until we have every thing "ship-shape and Bristol-fashion." Then, if Bolling is elected we shall go it with a forty cock power. At any rate, whether he is elected or not, the Whigs will have good reason to congratulate themselves on the run he has made.—*Pat. Int.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION—CHANGES. In the Legislature, we have gained—in Louisa 1, Dinwiddie 1, Gloucester 1, Elizabeth City & Warwick 1, Mathews & Middlesex (reported) 1, Franklin 2, Fauquier 1, and Buckingham 1.—Total 9.

We have lost—Accomac 2 Culpeper (reported) 1, Charlotte 1, and the Caroline Senator. Total 5—clear gain four.—*Richmond Times.*

## A GOVERNMENT MESSENGER TO MEXICO.

Finding in two different papers enjoying the confidence of the Administration, which came to hand by yesterday's Eastern Mail, information, in the form of letters from this city, of import precisely alike, we think it of sufficient consequence to lay it at large before our readers, as follows, leaving to them entire freedom of comment upon it:—*[Nat. Int.]*

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1847.

It is rumored that N. P. TRIST, Esq., chief clerk of the State Department, has gone with important despatches to Mexico. The precise character of the despatches is, of course, unknown to the public; but it may be presumed they contain the ultimate purposes and demands of our Government. The instructions to our military commanders are doubtless adapted to the various exigencies that may arise in Mexico, and it is said Mr. T. will remain with Gen. Scott's division until he witnesses the denouement. No more competent person for such a mission than Mr. Trist could have been chosen. He speaks and writes the Spanish language fluently, and from his position must be very familiar with the views of our Government.—The despatches, however, will regulate the conduct of our commanders.

From the Boston Post of Monday last.

From an occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1847.

Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., former consul at Havana, and for the last 18 months chief clerk in the Department of State, left in the Southern boat this evening for Vera Cruz, in the capacity of a special bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. The precise character of "the documents" is, of course, unknown, but it is rumored that Mr. Trist carries with him to our land and naval commanders in Mexico the definite and final purposes of our Government, both in regard to the further prosecution of the war and the prospective restoration of peace.

It is settled beyond all doubt or peradventure, that no new proposal to negotiate will be made by this Government, and it diplomatic relations are to be restored, the advance must be made by Mexico. She has once, twice, thrice rejected the propositions of our Government to cease the bloody arbitrament of the sword, and if a more pacific mode of adjustment of our differences is to supervene, the military step must be taken by her. Such, it is believed, is the settled policy of the Administration, which every patriotic American will most heartily approve.

Mexico would doubtless now be perfectly resigned to acknowledge the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and forever withdraw her presumptuous claim to the recovery of any portion of the Texan territory. The last hope that she can ever, by any possible combination of circumstances, regain Texas, or any portion of it, must now be forever banished from the minds of Santa Anna and his infatuated followers. They will hence not commit such stupendous folly as to refuse an unqualified surrender of all manner of claim or title to or in the State of Texas, including the disputed district between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. But will our Government be content with this? I THINK NOT. On the contrary, it will insist on a full and final reckoning—a settlement of all the old-standing accounts—a perfect squaring of balances. Uncle Sam will insist on reparation for the past, as well as the present, and will demand atonement for spoliation to our commerce—robbery and murder of our unoffending citizens—violation of treaty stipulations—invasion of our soil—together with a long catalogue of high crimes and misdemeanors too numerous to mention.

If Mexico won't offer to negotiate, but will still persist in an obstinate refusal to sue for peace, why then Taylor and Scott are instructed to push our victorious banners ahead until they have planted them on the very walls of her capital! That a junction of the forces of these two brave commanders must inevitably lead to this result, is now seen and acknowledged by the Mexican press. It is hardly within

the range of probability, therefore, that the enemy can hold out much longer.—"General Taylor never surrenders!"—but Mexico must be made to surrender, *noles volens*. Mr. Trist, it is presumed, will remain in Mexico until he witnesses the denouement, having documents suited to almost every emergency. X.

## THE PLANS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

We copied in Thursday's paper extracts from the Washington correspondents of two leading Administration papers, giving reason to suppose that communications were about being opened by the President of the United States with Mexico, with a view to peace. The terms therein stated to have been proposed by our Executive, however, are such as, if accepted by Mexico, never could be ratified by the Senate of the United States, and never can become constitutionally binding on this people. We say constitutionally; for the intrigue for the annexation of Texas, constitutionally condemned by the treaty-making power, was yet carried out, in the face and teeth of the Constitution, by bare majorities of the two Houses of Congress. In the same manner for aught, we know, those who have for their own ends involved us in this war with the neighboring Republic, may contrive to saddle upon the United States the curse of annexation of one half of Mexico.

The following additional information more exact and probably more to be relied upon than the extracts which we have already published, is from the Washington Public Ledger, the unmistakable marks of which denote official authority for what is stated in it.

Besides the other interesting information it contains, it must be highly gratifying to the People of the United States to know that "the Order in Council," lately issued by the President, without any semblance of legal authority, is exceedingly gratifying to the Ministers of all the Foreign Powers. Whether they were called into "Council" on the occasion the correspondent of the Ledger does not state. We think it quite likely that they were consulted on the subject.—*Nat. Int.*

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1847.

The rumor which is in circulation here, to the effect that the Administration means to give up all the conquered territory south of the thirty-sixth degree of parallel, in order to get rid of the Wilmot proviso, and all its pernicious consequences, is without a shadow of foundation. Neither the President nor the Cabinet entertain such an absurd proposition. The frontiers of our country must be fixed according to strategic prudence, and in reference to military position against so excitable and peevish a neighbor as Mexico. The Administration understands this perfectly, and is not afraid, as it is charged, of meeting the proviso men in the Senate at the time of the ratification of the treaty.

The Wilmot proviso, moreover, was started in a technical point of view, by men who had to attain another more immediate object, and who would only lose that object by introducing the proviso in a treaty with Mexico. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the basis of our negotiations with Mexico will lie a few degrees south of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude in California, and that our Government means to hold the *Passo del Norte*.

As to the immediate object of peace, I believe there have been received indirect but no direct offers of peace thus far; that is to say, the proper Department, is probably from a reliable though not official source, informed that an offer of peace, on generous terms, would be acceptable to Mexico; but even the most reliable source in Mexico may mislead you, and the men who are willing to treat with you to-day may not be in power to-morrow. It is a Herculean task to watch the political tide in Mexico, in which the best man may commit many blunders. Similar causes, in Mexico, are not always followed by similar effects, and *bona fide* promises often broken from a want of ability to perform. While, therefore, no great reliance is placed on the apparent disposition to treat for peace, of the present Mexican rulers, an offer will no doubt be made by our Government; while, at the same time, neither army nor navy will for a moment relax in its endeavors to enforce peace by constraint. Gen. Scott will press forward on the route to Mexico, and the navy will be employed to seize upon every Mexican port in the Gulf, till the whole maritime coast is in our possession, so as to give effect to Mr. Walker's tariff for Mexico, and raise a revenue for the expenses of the war.

The Ministers of all the foreign Powers have expressed themselves exceedingly gratified with the opening of the Mexican ports; and the measure is, no doubt, calculated to go far in smoothing over certain asperities, to which all rigid blockades are liable to give rise with neutrals.

A son of Mr. Hamilton Mitchell, was wounded by a pistol shot in the bar room of P. Daily, in Fayetteville, recently, in the course of an affray between several youths, who, it is said were all drunk, at the time. Two of them have been committed to jail, on the strength of it.—Strong drink is a mischief-working agent in this world—a perfect Captain in the army of his Satanic Majesty.

## Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

Much interest is, of course, felt in the result of the renewed overtures of peace which were despatched to Mexico by this government on Saturday. By the twentieth of June, it is supposed, we shall have a definite reply from the Mexican government, and it will be determined whether the war shall go on, perhaps for years, or not. There is nothing in public advices or documents lately received from Mexico, that indicates any disposition on her part to accept of such terms as might be offered to her by the United States. It is not probable that the new overtures differ much from those sent last winter through Mr. Atocha. The precise terms now sent are, of course, unknown, but one of the Cabinet has stated, in conversation, that they were less stringent upon Mexico than the terms before proposed. It was hence conjectured, by some, that our government would consent to take as a boundary the Rio Grande to 36 deg. and thence across to the Pacific.

But I have ascertained that this is far from being correct. The river is not to be the boundary, but the Sierra Madre and the great desert South of Saltillo. Thus the line will run from the Mouth of the Rio Grande to Victoria, and thence along the mountains to the Lakes near Parras—giving us Monterey and the battle ground of Buena Vista, and also Agua Nueva—invaluable for wood and water, to the troops there to be stationed. The line will thence run North to the Southern boundary of Upper California, and thence to the Pacific. The chief difference between this offer and that of the 26th parallel, heretofore made and rejected, is that it leaves to Mexico the whole of Sonora, and the greater part of Chihuahua, and all of Lower California and its Gulf. It is not known that this is the boundary proposed, but it is conjectured from various circumstances, and especially what is known to have been the views of some of the advisers of the administration.

No part of the territory thus proposed to be acquired will be very valuable to the South, for the employment of slave labor—none, at least, unless slaves can be employed in the copper and silver mines of New Mexico.

The Whig Central State Committee of Maryland, has recommended General Taylor as the whig candidate for the next Presidency. It gives much dissatisfaction to many of the whigs who are not prepared to exchange, blindfolded, both their men and their principles. It is supposed that it will destroy the whig organization in Maryland, and lead to the defeat of the whig party, at the next State election in that State.

The enthusiasm manifested in Virginia in behalf of Gen. Taylor, by the whig party, is not as I am informed, likely to give their ticket any additional strength. The Legislature will be democratic, and only two or three whig members of Congress can be carried, instead of the five expected.

Gen. Taylor's detailed report of the battle of Buena Vista, appears this morning in the *Union*, and is a very interesting document. It is the longest letter as the *Union* remarks, that has emanated from its author during the campaign, and is full of stirring and brilliant details.

By order of our City Councils, one hundred guns were fired yesterday, and all the Church bells rung, in honor of the success of the American arms in Mexico; and a public meeting to arrange further demonstrations will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Waddy Thompson has published another letter in the *Intelligencer* on the subject of the Mexican war. He expresses his disapproval of the expedition to Vera Cruz, and of the plan adopted for collecting duties; and recommends the adoption of a line of defence, so supported as to give us *actual peace*—whether with or without a treaty.

From the Charleston Courier.

Candidates for the Presidency.—It will perhaps be gratifying to the many aspirants for this high station to learn that some of those who have been heretofore looked on as prominent candidates, have withdrawn from the canvass.

The Washington *Union*, speaks, apparently authoritatively when it says that "Mr. Polk positively disclaims, as he has uniformly done, every idea of the succession."

MR. CALHOUN, unwilling to submit his pretensions to a convention, will, from present appearances, not be brought before the people. Indeed it would seem from his own language, when he says that he "would not accept the Presidency but from the people, and then from a sense of duty only," that he cares little for the robes of office. The distinguished position which this statesman will occupy in the national councils, while he remains in the Senate, and the influence he will undoubtedly have over the course of the Administration, will be calculated to lessen the desire of his friends to change his determination.

From expressions in several of the newspapers of the day, and, indeed, from the language used by Gen. TAYLOR himself, in his letter to Gen. BETLER, it is quite uncertain whether he will permit his name to be placed in nomination. Maj. Gen. BENTON, too, in the following letter to the editor of the *Booneville (Mo.) Bulletin*, positively declines running:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1847.

MR. QUESENBERRY—Sir: I see that you have put up my name for the Presidency at the head of your editorial column; and while I thank you for this mark of your good opinion, I must inform you that it is entirely contrary to my wishes and declared intentions, especially in my speech at Booneville in 1844; I must, therefore, request you to drop my name from the place you have given it; and, if necessary to give any reason, you can very truly say it was done at my request. Yours truly,

THOS. H. BENTON.

TAYLOR PAPERS.—It would be difficult to make up a correct list of the newspapers which have already put up the name of General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency; The number is increasing daily. We can specify the following at the moment. New Orleans Bulletin. St. Louis Mi. New Era; Louisville Ky. Courier; Nashville Tenn. Rough and Ready; Richmond Va. Republican; Norfolk Va. Herald; Milton N. C. Chronicle; Washington City American Whig; Philadelphia U.S. Gazette; Philadelphia Sun, New York Mirror; Newark N. J. Advertiser; Lancaster Pa. Union; Baltimore American Whig; West Jerseyman, Camden.

## THE CAPTURE OF ALVARADO.

We find in the *Mobile Daily Advertiser* of the 15th instant the following particulars relating to the capture of Alvarado, as derived from officers of the navy:

"Late last evening we had the pleasure of an interview with Lieutenants Barton and Brasher, who had just arrived from Pensacola. From these gentlemen we learn that Com. Perry sailed for Alvarado to invest the place in conjunction with a detachment from the army under Gen. Quitman, about 2,000 strong. One day in advance, Lieut. Chas. G. Hunter, in command of the steamer *Scourge*, was ordered down to blockade the place, in conjunction with the *Albany*, Capt. BRUCE.—On arriving at Alvarado, which he did some time in advance of the *Albany*, Capt. HUNTER thought he might as well proceed at once to take the place. He accordingly fired two guns, and then summoned the city to surrender. The authorities asked time to consider. Lieut. H. in reply informed them that they might take their choice between an instant and unconditional surrender and an assault from the land forces then near at hand. They very wisely chose the former, and surrendered at discretion. Lieutenants Barton and Brasher, consisting of Midshipman Temple and five men, and proceeded up the river—took the town of Tlacotalpan, a Mexican brig loaded with cotton, and some smaller craft.

"We understand that after these gallant achievements Lieut. Hunter was placed under arrest by Com. Perry for a violation of orders—he having been directed only to blockade Alvarado. Such a course was doubtless necessary in order to preserve a due subordination, and yet it seems hard that a young and enterprising officer should be thus punished, whose only crime was an achievement of which any one might well be proud."

The surrender to Lieut. Hunter was made on the 2 instant. On the 3d Gen. Quitman arrived with the troops, and Com. Perry with all the small vessels of the squadron, but they found the place already under the American flag. About 800 Mexican soldiers, belonging to the posts, were made prisoners.

## THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

As our readers are probably desirous of knowing something about the city and castle which have just been surrendered to our gallant army, we have compiled the following sketch in the accuracy of which we have entire confidence:

The city of Vera Cruz is situated in lat. 19° 10', W. of Washington. The period of its foundation, although known to be in the 16th century, cannot be determined with exact accuracy. It is supposed to have been established about the year 1560, shortly previous to the abandonment of the "Ciudad de la Antigua Vera Cruz," situated on the river Antigua, by the Count Monterey, Viceroy of New Spain. It became the capital of the Department or Intendency of Vera Cruz, which now forms the State of the same name, in the year 1600, and was the sole commercial city of any importance while New Spain was a colony of Spain, and is the principal commercial city of the present Republic of Mexico. The population of the city, which contains about 1063 houses, amounted in 1804 to 16,000 souls, which, according to Don Ramon Garay, was reduced in 1831 to 6228, and which is now probably less than 5000. It is surrounded by a stone wall of considerable height and thickness, which measures in circumference 3124 Castilian varas, and which has nine bastions calculated to support 100 guns of different calibre. Of these bastions, that of St. Jago on the south, and of Concepcion on the north, both facing the castle of San Juan de Ulua, are the strongest, and protect the ingress to the harbor. The city has a cathedral, to which are attached two chapels called *la Pastora* and *del Horeto*, and four convents—for Franciscan, Dominican, Augustin, and Mendicant friars. There is likewise the convent of Betlem, founded by Don Gaspa Saenz Rico, for purposes of education, which is, however, in a most dilapidated condition. It has, moreover, three hospitals—one military, called San Carlos, one charity hospital for males, San Sebastian; and one for females, Loreto. The principal plaza, the south side of which exhibits the cathedral, while the east is occupied by the Government House, which the Mexicans dignify with the name of "palace," and is surrounded on the north and west by porticoes—*(portales)*.

The city is situated in an arid plain, in which the "nothers," which blow with great violence from the month of October to the month of April of each year, from the shifting sands into numerous hillocks, varying from fifteen to forty feet in height, and which contribute, by the scope they afford for the reflection of the sun, to render the climate intolerably hot during the summer months.

In front of the city, at the distance of about 1100 Castilian varas, extends a coral reef, which has gradually elevated itself above the level of the ocean, and which was visited by Don Juan de Grijalva as early as the year 1518, and called by him the island of Ulua. On this island the Spaniards afterwards erected, at an expense of \$10,000,000, the famous Castle of San Juan de Ulua, as a rampart against foreign curiosity. This celebrated fortress, whose batteries held at one time 177 guns, of various calibre, has now been captured for the fourth time since its first construction. It was captured for the first time by surprise on the 14th September, 1563, by the pirate Juan Aquinas Acle, who was, however, shortly expelled by Don Francisco de Lujan, with the aid of a fleet composed of twenty-three vessels. This happened when Don Martin Henriquez was viceroy of Mexico. The second capture, also made by a pirate named Lorencillo, occurred in the night between the 17th and 18th of May, 1693, and was far more disastrous in its consequences. Lorencillo, after he had mastered the citadel, sacked the city of Vera Cruz, and after having remained in peaceful possession of both for the space of nearly two weeks, departed with his plunder. The third capture was effected by Admiral Bodd and is too well known to require further mention.

The *Mississippi River*.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 18th inst., says:—"There are serious and well founded apprehensions that the Mississippi will overflow its banks, and if so immense injury will be done to the country above us and to the growing crops. The river here is rising very slowly, and is within five inches of high water mark. A few inches more, and the country will be flooded."

## ARRIVAL OF THE

Fifteen days later from

The steamer *Camilla* arrived instant, bringing dates from fifteen days later than previous arrivals. The grain market has recently declined, and declined in consequence of the effect of putting down the fluctuation, during the month per 70 pounds on wheat, at six pence per 60 lbs on barley, peas and beans; 3s 6d on linings per sack on flour; 3s 6d on 25 lbs per 450 pounds, and 10s for a few days past, trade has been firmness. Heavy transactions in linings for Western Canada; Flour to 36s 3d; Orleans; 34s; Wheat 10s 9d, per 70 lbs, 11s 6d.

## LIVERPOOL QUOTES.

There have been several arrivals since the sailing of the *Albany*, descriptions of breadstuffs, and the effect of putting down the fluctuation, during the month per 70 pounds on wheat, at six pence per 60 lbs on barley, peas and beans; 3s 6d on linings per sack on flour; 3s 6d on 25 lbs per 450 pounds, and 10s for a few days past, trade has been firmness. Heavy transactions in linings for Western Canada; Flour to 36s 3d; Orleans; 34s; Wheat 10s 9d, per 70 lbs, 11s 6d.

## AMERICAN

We have mentioned in our graph, says the Charleston, an instance of American heroism due to the honor of our record another of our during the bombardment. In the early part of the town was lighted, supposed by our engineers racks, which had been bomb shells. The view can entrenchments is awful; the spires of domes of the principal up by the burning houses and the commiserating and children moving in apparent consternation, brave fellows were feelings of humanity as soon as the conflagration from our mortar immediately ceased. Dams of this mighty scourge was stayed. When our batteries continued to pour in the morning.

Whipped without allowing anecdote, as the Mississippi Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista, New Orleans *Picayune* on what may be consistency, that Gen. Taylor's count of the battle to the of the Virginia regiment, had been only regular in a Vista he would probably, as the Mississippi tears was whipped the knowing it; that when overwhelming numbers just as if nothing occurred, and by dint of their alacrity in ripping to them, they retrieved field."

The Macon and to the number of 50, from Buncombe at the of 104 men shows Fagg is estimated at 100 tains.

It will be seen that has arrived at Matamoros ton Journal mentions the Hanover Company, on the passage out.

A letter writer in New are taking another step this Gotham. I noticed table of one of our first and gentleman, diligent company through a glass."

Charleston Market, con, 8 a 11; Coffee, ton, 10 a 12; Flour 60; Corn, N. C. 90 a; Molasses, Cuba, 21 a 23 83 75 a 84 50; Salt, 90 a 95 cts.; Tallow, 7 a 9.

The Rail Road Company held at Charlotte, last was merously attended, and prevailed among the men says that there seems to be success of the enterprise.

An important law case in biana county, Ohio, at the Dr. Wm. Robertson, for the geon, in which the jury two thousand and fifty dollars. The action was for recation of the knee joint, and reputation of the limb.

SANTA ANNA, it is Juan del Rio, about 1804, exiled Spanish nobleman.

The shell which ton did not explode, and to be sent to his wife.

The Agents of graph line from Washington, are contracting, of our State, for posts the line will be in full the expiration of this year. He that putteth a Bible child, gives him more than gives him a key to the kingdom.