on the 24th a truce was signed, and Mr. Trist met the four Mexican Commissioners, when negotiations were commenced.

During the first four days of the truce there were so many palpable violations of it, in stoning our teamsters, murdering our men, receiving reinforcements, laboring on their forts &c., that, finally, on the 6th September, Gen. Scott demanded explanation, anology, and redress, or the recpening of hostilities. Santa Anna having sent an undignitied and impertinent answer to Gen. Scott on the 7th, Gen. Worth. with 2.200 regulars, assaulted the mill of San Salvador, defended by the Mexican army, 16,000 men, commanded by Santa Anna in person, drove the whole of them from the field, blowing up the foundry at the mill, taking six guns, a good supply of ammunition, seven hundred prisoners, and killing and wounding two thousand five hundred Mexicans. Our loss was above seven bundred killed and wounded.

By the morning of the 12th September, our engineers had made a thorough reconnoissance of every position; and, while Twiggs's division was making a strong demonstration at the San Antonio gate, Gen. Scott had matured his plans to take the strong castle of Chapultepec by assault.

The 12th was occupied in bombarding this castle, and in the morning of the 13th five hundred picked men, supported by Quitman on our right, Pillow in the centre, and Worth on our left, carried Chapultepec at the point of the bayonet. At this place we killed some 3 or 400, and took above 300 prisoners and an immense quantity of ammunition. A Mexican was killed in the act of setting fire to three mines. with the Intention of blowing up the castle and killing every soul in it. General Smith's brigade joined Quitman's division in this fight. Riley's brigade was ordered up from the San Antonio gates.

Having secured our prizes, Quitman's division and Smith's brigade (Riley's subsequently joined) took the Tacubaya road, while Pillow's and Worth's divisions took the San Cosme road, and pursued the enemy to the gates of the city, which after some lighting were carried. At these places our loss was very great, but it is not yet ascertained. Worth's division dug their way half a mile through stone walls, took to the house tops, and carried every thing before them. Santa Anna, knowing that next morning we would drive him out, evacuated the city with all his army, and on the 14th we took possession of the

On the morning of the 14th September General Scott and staff entered the city. and after reviewing the troops were escorted to the palace.

As the troops were about to move to their quarters, a large body of leperos commenced firing on our men from the house tops, and a general street fight ensued, which was kept up for two days and nights, when the priests and authorities, finding the leperos worsted, called on Gen. Scott, who stopped the further effusion of blood by recalling the troops, and every thing is now as quiet as if no hostilities existed. We killed nearly one thousand about one hundred men.

History cannot point to more brilliant actions nor to a more successful campaign. Every effort of our arms has been crowned with success, and every officer and soldier has rendered himself worthy of his country's everlasting gratitude.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Cincinnati Chronicle thus fixes the errors of management in the conduct of the war upon the National Executive:

1. In May, 1846, the President received a general power to call out, when and

in the field at least one third.

new regiments in addition.

his command by Congress the following known as ferces, viz:

Regular army. Volunteers. 50,000 do. New regular regiments. 10,000 do.

70,000 men! This Is, in these times and in this counby an immense appropriation of money. These were the means. Now, what was his condition? The President and his Cabinet make war; Congress placed at their command seventy thousand men and sixty millions of dollars - a great- from the Tennessee line, are er army and greater means than those with which Alexander conquered half the romantic locality, with a very fine, spaworld. The President is Commander-in- clous and commodious Hotel, kept by Mr the heart of a hostile country.

its speedy termination."

A CARD.

DES. RICE & BOYDEN have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine at Gold-Hill, and hold themselves in rendiness for Professional calls. GOLD HILL, MAY 6th, 1847.

All kinds of Blanks for sale here.

KETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA. Correspondence of the Courier. Greenville (S. C.) Oct. 6, 1847.

I proceed to complete what I had to say about Buncombe county, which with its associate Districts. West of the Blue Ridge. has been long known and sought by travellers as the Switzerland of America.

Buncombe county originally included the whole Indian, or Cherokee country in North-Carolina, West of the Blue Ridge, but its dimensions have, of late years, been much narrowed, the counties of Haywood, Macon and Cherokee on the West, Yancey on the North East, and Henderson on the South, having been severed from it. Henderson, so named after Leonard Henderson, a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, was the last slice cut from Buncombe, and it was very nearly half a loaf. Buncombe proper is now bounded South by Henderson, the line running across from West to East, at the junction of Cane Creek with the French Broad, East by the Blue Ridge separating it from Burke, North East by Yancey, North West by the Unaka Mountains and the Bald Mountains, separating it from Tennessee, and West by Pisgah and other Mountains, separating it from Haywood. Yancey, Buncombe and Henderson form an irregular area, completely hemmed in by lofty mountains.

The French Broad is the great river of Buncombe, and a very remarkable curiosity. It rises on the northern side of the Blue Ridge, and for the greater, or at least a considerable part of its course runs, with rapid current, over a rocky bed, between lofty and precipitous mountains on either hand, through which it has forced or worn a passage, forming numerous beautiful cascades on its way. It enters Tennessee directly through the Unaka Mountains, and falls into the Holston, a tributary of the Tennessee River. Directly along its margin, and on its right or North Eastern bank, runs an excellent turn-pike road, overhung by precipitous rocks, and sometimes built in the river: In this road the State of North-Carolina has an interest, and Capt Wm. Garrett, of Edgefield District South Carolina, and Wm. Davis, of Georgia, are large stockholders and it is said to pay a dividend of 10 per cent annually. Beyond the Warm Springs and near the Tennessee line, are passed two remarkable curiosities.

The Paint Rock, and the Chimneys .-The Paint Rock is a rocky precipice of considerable height, on the face of which, following Resolution : fronting the river, are certain mysterious hieroglyphics or marks, whether artificial or natural, whether Indian or civilized, no one can say, from which the rock takes its name. The Chimney's are rocks, or mountains, of immense altitude, rising perpendicularly from the river, which washes their very base, or would do so but for the road constructed in the water. The scenery here possesses a grandeur and sublimity, rarely surpassed, making lordly man feel his littleness and insignificance, while lost in admiration of the magnificence of nature. Along the road here referred to pass those immense droves of horses, mules, cattle and hogs, from Tenleperos, and lost in killed and wounded nessee and Kentucky, which supply and victual the South and South West. Horses and mules, and especially the latter, have come, this year, in greater numbers, than for several years—and are uncommonly fine. While passing through the ing from Augusta, who told me that they able to the Bishop, both being rejected.

seasop, and the price quite uncertain. Broad, on Pigeon, the Tuckaseegee, and station. 4. Congress placed at his disposal ten the Chatuga, (the last a tributary of the Savannah. or rather of the Tugaloo River,) Thus the President has had placed at all head in a corner of the Blue Ridge,

> damanthur presides, or any lawyers prac- Bishop can be appointed. tice there, I know not.

When I visited Buncombe, 9 or 10 years ago, the Indian name of the French Broad was believed to be

Saliko; but Judge King. of our city, try, an immense force, and it was accom- has found an old map, on which it is de-The Agiqua. Judge K. has established

that the Indian name of Mud Creek is The Ocklewhaha. Situate on the left bank of the French Broad, a few miles The Warm Springs, a beautiful and

Chief of the Army, and responsible for its John E. Patton, a courteous and worthy employment. He calls it out by piece- host. It has long been and still is renownmeal. It is divided into four different ex- ed for its abundant and excellent farepeditions; it is called out at four differ- and the bath is one of the most delicious ent times; and now the main body of the and luxurious in the world; and highly army is struggling, after heavy losses, in medicinal, too, in rheumatic and other affections. The scenery is enriched with all the charms of river, valley and moun-The New York and New Jersey Syn. tain-and the annual gathering of both od of the New School Presbyterian Church the invalid and the fashionable throng, in while in session a few days since, adopted search of health or pleasure, is very large. a preamble and resolutions expressive of Just in front of the Springs, on the oppotheir belief of the "wickedness" of the site side of the river, rises Boyles' Mounpresent war with Mexico. They also tain, a lofty eminence, traversed by an exurge their ministers to " impress the minds cellent turnpike road, and covered with of men with a sense of the sinfullness and fertility to the very summit-from which evils of the war, and the desirableness of is enjoyed a most commanding and extensive view of varied grandeur, sublimity

and beauty, while, not far from its base. Foutter's Cave invites the exploration of the inquisitive and adventurous. I regretted much that my limited time did not

Buncombe and Henderson are said to over the advertisements.

contain no Indian relics or traces. It was never settled or inhabited by the Indians. but only used by them as a hunting ground. Their settlements commenced beyond the Tuckaseegee, the old Western boundary of Buncombe.

The peasantry, or white laboring class, of Buncombe and Henderson, are said to be a hardy, but slothful or idle and unthrifty people. Nothing but the pressure of some necessity-approaching starvation, or the sheriff's officer, will compel them to labor. The following illustrative anecdote is said to be a fact. A peasant and his family, some years since, were reduced to such extremity, that they came to the public house, at Flat Rock, to beg (a thing very rare, and at which the pride of the mountaineer usually revolts) for sustenance. The proprietors relieved the family and, being in want of an ostler, proposed to the peasant to accept the birth. He did so, and filled the station satisfactorily for some time. At length, however, having become sleek and well conditionand labor being irksome, he gave notice of quitting. The landlords enquired the reason, and the reply was—" blackberries are ripe, and I will work for no man, when I can get food in the fields and woods for nothing." [This must bean exaggertation.-Ed.] When the Sheriff is in pursuit of them for debt, they will do a job of work to keep out of jail, but will soon relax into their old habits. They live in ill-constructed log-cabins, neither air tight nor water-tight, with no partition between hall and chamber; the whole family often tumbling into one bed; and in their snowy and icy winters, sit shivering over miserable embers, sooner than take the trouble to procure an adequate supply of firewood from the adjacent forest. Scant fare, scant clothing and scant housing, with little or no work, seem to constitute the climax of their felicity.

On the 28th Sept., I left Asheville, and bade farewell to Buncombe. The weather was still fine and the road excellent. Between Ashville and Hendersonville are several beautiful situations, and pleasant sojourning places, on the road, such as Gineral Scott's letters, so I needn't say a great Lane's and Britton's. The garden in front deal about them. But it's been a hard up-hill of Lane's is enriched with almost the finest | work all the way from Vera Cruz here; and I profusion of china aster's I ever met with, and the prettiest. dahlias.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The Locofoco State Convention of Massachusetts, at its late session, passed the

"Resolved, That the existing tariff is further deserving of general support, because it is, more than any that have preceded it, in harmony with the soundest principles of the science of national wealth. with the grand movement of our age towards universal freedom of commercial intercourse, and with Democratic truth. which teaches that, while tariffs and every other form of indirect taxation encourage and conceal national extravagance, DIRECT TAXATION ALONE will at once constrain the public servants to observe a rigid economy, and enable the people to detect and punish the first breach of fidelity in the management of the public resources."

EPISCOPAL GEN. CONVENTION.

The voting was commended upon Mr. Ingersoll's new canons in this body on mountains, from \$100 to \$150 was asked Tuesday, not till an hour or so after the for mules, but I met two drovers, return- appointed time, however. It was favorhad sold at prices ranging from \$85 to The first one providing that a diocese \$100. Hogs, it is said, will be late, this whose Bishop is indefinitely suspended may proceed to elect another Bishop, was The French Broad receives in its course lost, by a majority of 10 of the clergy, and the following streams besides others of 4 of the laity. The second canon, provilesser note; viz: Cathey's Creek, Little ding for the restoration of the suspended River. Davidson's River. Mill's River. Bishop on testimonials and by a constituwhere he pleased, no less than 50,000 vol- Mud Creek, Cane Creek. Avery's Creek, tional vote of the diocese, was lost, by as Bent Creek, Homony Creek, the Swanna- large a vote. The house will next take 2. Volunteers have always stood ready noa, Dick's Creek, Rims' Creek, Sandy up, the Commercial supposes, the canons Mush Creek. Ivy River. Laurel Creek, reported by the joint committee. The 3. He has called volunteers out at five (at Fansworth's, a beautiful and favorite next annual meeting of the Episcopal different periods-always by piecemeal- locality.) Spring Creek, at the Warm Board of Missions will be held in Proviand caused, directly or indirectly, the Go- Springs, and Big Pigeon River and the dence, Rhode Island. San Francisco Calvernment paper to overrate the number Nolichucky, in Tennessee. The French ifornia) was recognized as a missionary

A New York letter in the Philadelphia American says-

I have just heard that the Episcopa Convention have, by vote, declared the The Devil's Court House; whether Rha- Diocese not vacant; therefore no new

> Independence of the Press.—It was Sheridan, then near the melancholy setting of his life, who, in 1810, uttered these memorable words in the English House of Commons; "Let there be a subservient House of Lords, let there be a venal House of Commons, but give me an unfettered press, and I defy you to trespass a hair's breadth upon the liberties of England."

This was a noble sentiment, and not less noble than true. At that period in England the press could scarcely be called free; for, though there was no censorship, fines and imprisonment frequently awaited those who dared to speak the truth. Then, every true patriot felt the value of an unfettered press. And it is one of the brightest gems in the fame of Sheridan that he devoted his last expiring efforts to assert the liberty of the press. Phil. Bulletin.

Good Advice.—An exchange paper, the editor of which has had some experience in the world, says.

Never neglect to read the Advertising Department of a newspaper, if you would know what it concerns every one to know, where to lay out your money to the best advantage. Competition is at its height, and those who have any thing worth buying, or good bargains, always advertise. They know it is the sure way to do a brisk and profitable business-and by selling quickly, they are enabled to sell cheaply. Keep the run of the advertisements. subscription is saved by looking closely all latitudes, clear down to Cape Horn.

DESPATCHES FROM MAJ. DOWNING.

CITY OF MEXICO, UNITED STATES, September 27, 1847.

MR. GALES & SEATON : My dear old friends, I'm alive yet, though I've been through show. of balls as thick as hailstones. I got your paper containing my letter that I wrote on the road to the war. The letters I wrote after. wards, the guerrillars and robbers are so thick, think it's ten chances to one if you got 'ein. Some of Gineral Scott's letters is missing just in the same way. Now we've got the city of Mexico annexed, I think the Post-master Gen. eral ought to have a more regular line of stages running here, so our letters may go safe. wish you would touch the President and Mr. Johnson up a little about this mail-stage business, so they may keep all the coachmakers at work, and see that the farmers raise horses as fast as they can, for don't think they have any idea how long the roads in this way, nor how fast we are gaining south. If we keep on annexin as fast as we have done a year or two past, it wouldn't take much more than half a dozen years to get clear down to t'other end of South America, clear to Cape Horn, which would be a very good stopping place; for then, if our Government got into bad sledding in N. America, and found themselves in a dilemma that hadn't no horn to suit 'em, they would have a horn in South America that they might hold I hope there aint no truth in the story that

was buzz'd about here in the army, a day or two ago, that Mr. Polk had an idea, when we get through annexin down this way, of trying his hand at it over in Europe and Africa, and round there. And, to prevent any quarrelling beforehand about it on this side of the water, he's agoing to agree to run the Missouri compromise line over thers, and cut Europe up into free States and Africa into slave States .-Now, I think he had better keep still about that till we get this South America business all done, and well tied up. It isn't well for a body to have too much business on his hands at once. There's no knowing what little flurries we may get into yet, and there's always danger if you have too much sail spread in a squall. How. ever, I haven't time to talk about this now.

You will get the accounts of the battles in don't think my old friend Gineral Jackson himself would have worked through all the difficulties and done the business up better than Gineral Scott has. But the killed and the wounded, the dead and the dying, scattered all along the way for three hundred miles, it's a heartaching thought. I don't love to think about it. It is too bad that we didn't have more men, so as to march straight through without fighting, instead of having jest enough to encourage the enemy to bring out their largest armies and fight their hardest battle.

One of the hardest brushes we had, after got here, was the attack on Chapultepec. I had been into the city trying to bring Santa Anna to terms; but, when I found it was no use, I come out and told Gineral Scott there was no THE way but to fight it out, and, although I was only the President's private embassador, I didn't like to stand and look on when he was so weakhanded, and if he would tell me where to take hold I would give him a lift. The General said he expected there would be a hard pull to take Chapulteper, and as Gineral Pillow was placed where he would be likely to have the heaviest brunt of it, I might be doing the country a great service if I would jine in with Gineral Pillow, as my experience under Gineral Jack. son and insight into military affairs would no doubt be very useful to that valiant officer. So I took hold for that day as one of Gineral Pil-

When we come to march up and see how strong the enemy's works was, says I, Gineral Pillow it is as much as all our lives is worth to go right straight up and storm that place in the face and eyes of all their guns; I think we ought to fortify a little. Suppose we dig a ditch round here in front of the enemy's works. At that the Gineral's eyes flashed, and he swore right out. Says he, "No, d-n the ditches, I've no opinion of 'em; they are nothing but a bother, and never ought to be used. The best way is to go right into the enemy pell mell." So, on we went, and Pillow fit like a tiger till he got wounded, and then the rest of us that wasn't shot down had to finish the work up the best way we could.

The long and the short of it is, we fit our way into the city of Mexico and annexed it-Santa Anna cleared out the night afore with what troops we had left, and is scouring about the country to get some more places ready for us to annex. When he gets another place all ready for the ceremony, and gets it well fortified, and has an army of twenty or thirty thousand men in the forts and behind the breastworks, we shall march down upon 'em with five or six thousand men and go through the flurry. After they have shot down about half breed. ef us, the rest will climb in, over the mouths of their cannons, and annex that place; and so

but that is the only way it can be done. It FIRST OFFICE WITHIN THE GIFT OF THE PEOwill be necessary for the President to keep hurrying on his men this way to keep our ranks full, for we've got a great deal of ground to go over yet. What we've annexed in Mexico, so far, is'nt but a mere circumstance to what we've the lustre of his genius. Time does not, can-

Some think the business is'nt profitable; but it's only because they have'nt ciphered into it fur enough to undestand it. Upon an average we get at least ten to one for our outlay, any way you can figure it up-I mean in the matannex it, after we got into the neighborhood of it; and we get at least a hundred and fifty thousand people in that city, and some put it down as high as two hundred thousand. Some find fault with the quality of the people we get in this country, jest as if they that had any thing to do with the merits of the case. They ought to remember that in a Government like ours, where the people is used for voting, and where every nose counts one, it is the number that we are to stan about in annexin, and not the quality, by no means. So that in the matter of people we are doing a grand business. And as to the money, it is no matter what it costs us, for money grows in the ground in Mexico, and can Esq., for publishing in Augusta, Ga., a average one, and always be had for digging.

There's a thousand things in this country that I should like to tell you about if I had time; but things is so unsettled here yet, that I have rather a confused chance to write. So permit me to revisit this attractive place Sometimes the price of a whole year's the President; but remain your old friend, in

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

To James K. Polk, President of the U. States,

and all Annexed Countries. DEAR SIR: I've done my hest, according to your directions, to get round Santa Anna, but it is all no uses. He's as slippery as an eel, and has as many lives as a cat. Trist and I together can'thold him, and Scott and Taylor can't kill him off. We get fast hold of him with our diplomatics, but he slips through our fingers; and Scott and Taylor cuts his head off in every town where they can catch him, but he always comes to life in the next town, and shows as many heads as it he had never lost one. I had a long talk with him in the city, and pinned him right down to the bargain he made with you when you let him into Vera Cruz, and asked him why he didn't stick to it. He said he did stick to it as far as circumstances rendered it

"But," says I, "Gineral Santa Anna, that aint the thing; a bargain's a bargain, and if a man has any honor he will stick to it. Now." says I, "did'nt you agree, if the president would give orders to our Commodore to let you into Vera Cruz, did'nt you agree to put your shoulder to the wheel and help on this annexin business, so as to make easy work of it? And now I ask you, as a man of honor, have you done

"Circumstances alters cases, Major," says Santa Anna. "When Mr. Polk and I had that understanding, he thought the needed a few more votes that he could muster in his own country to bring him into the Presidency another term. So we agreed, if I would turn over the votes of Mexico to bring him in another term, he would afterwards turn over his part of the votes in N. America to me, so as to bring me in next time. But I soon found it would be throwing our labor away, for Mr. Polk's part of the votes in his country was getting to be so small that they wouldn't do much good to either of us. So I concluded to hold on to what I had got, and stick to the presidency of Mexico."

"Then," says I, "you ain't a going to stick to your bargain are you?"

"No," says he, "circumstances alters ca-

Then I tried to scare him out of it. I told him our folks would whip the Mexicans all into shoestrings in a little while. And it made no odds whether he fit for annexin or against it, we should go on jest the same, and before another year was out Mr. Polk would be President of every foot of Mexico; for we should get through annexin the whole of it.

"Very well," says he, "go on; the Mexicans like the business; they can stand it longer than Mr. Polk can; for Mr. Polk will have all the work to do over again every year as he lives, for there isn't a place in Mexico that will stay annexed any longer than jest while you are

So you see there's no doin any thing with Santa Anna. What course it is best to take now seems rather a puzzler. I haven't time to give you my views about it in this despatch, but will try to soon. Give my love to Mr. Ritchie. I meant to write him too, but I shall have to wait till next time.

Your faithful friend and private embassador, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

"What will the Whigs do?"-Under of the party exerts this head the editor of the Wilmington Journal spins out nearly a column of pro- Constitution and phecies! as to what the Whigs will do, has no sympathy now that they have a majority in the low- administers the er House of the next Congress. Take one principles adopted b of his predictions: "They will hunt and as he says he w harrass the Departments for obsolete facts, Chief Magistracy and defunct documents, on the plea of certain the Locofo public enlightenment, with the apparent thing to do with his vigilance and impatience of Scotch ter- points there is riers." The editor is true to his tribe: great is it that the He don't like to have this Mexican affair as a party, withou probed to the bottom, for he knows there fallacious doctrine is rottenness there. Any concealed facts These remarks have or documents that are calculated to throw a view to discoura light on the cause of its commencement, mocracy from sup or its objects, are considered "obsolete," but to show them " defunct," &c. Truth is a pretty thing, be without expect old or new, so let the editor prepare him- the farther destruc self to have it exhibited when the Whigs carrying out their shall commence their labors at Washing- either upon the Tr ton. Honesty, also, is a generally receive our Territorial lin ed virtue, by the Whig natives of our weak and distract Country, and we trust it will govern the is not worth one-for Councils of the Nation. The Whigs, we ready expended ween, will do their duty, and that without co-to say nothing heeding the yelps of small dogs, whether which have been of Scotch, Irish, Mexican or Domestic every respect, Gen

"WHILE THE CANVASS IS GOING ON, OF THE It is pretty hard work annexin in this way; CLAIMS OF DISTINGUISHED WHIGS FOR THE PLE, THE REPUBLIC WILL SUSTAIN THOSE OF THE GREATEST STATESMAN OF THE AGE. HENRY CLAY. Age has not yet dimmed not darken the moral grandeur and beauty of his fame, for that is founded upon UNDVING DE-VOTION TO HIS COUNTRY, and PUBLIC SERVICES, WHICH HAVE GIVEN HIM A HOME IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, AND THE NATION A LOFter of people. Take for instance, the city of TY CHARACTER ABROAD. His genius and prac-Mexico. It cost us only two or three men to tical wisdom have ILLUMINED OUR COUNCILS, and BLESSED THE REPUBLIC, while even sages have been fascinated by his eloquence IN DE-PENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND IN EFFORTS interesting subje TO PRESERVE THE UNION. LIKE A STAR OF to every body e Hope, he yet shines in the West, and patriots " Pumpkin vine still look to his radiant influence to RE-ILLU-MINE THE CLOUDED PROSPECTS OF THE RE. PUBLIC."

The above beautiful tribute to the two pumpkins. great STATESMAN of the West, we clip from a near neighb a Prospectus issued by James M. Smythe, number, which new paper, to be called the "Republic." 18 lbs. The ag We are confident the sentiments therein weight, was expressed, will find a ready and hearty nearly all of a response in the bosom of every true lover of his Country-of exalted intellect and met with the true patriotism. Of all the noble spirits lotte Jefferson who have been named for the highest of- nearer matching

fice within the pi not one who w place-who wou dous influence a He is emphatica cess to the " I efforts which wi CLAY to the Pres

The subi article in the lar of which seems cofocos of the consenting to go tion with their Locofoco party. Jeffersonian as pledges given in

"If we are or tional Convention be asked, would we racy proceed? We through State Com themselves, in the ting aside the sel political leaders. ments. And, in that would be for G prepared now to s he is, however, said desire, on the Tar and, as we before si sues in which the Unless we are mist Gen. T.'s views utterly refuses to re the candidate of the as little doubt that over all opposition. subject again."

How this step of will be received in this State and generally, we are whether it will be on the part of that at a loss to sav. at one thing we do ! looks a little like a As to Gen. TAY

" Tariff" and "Sla

so think there can l

ther he is as " son

which appear to considerable portion the South, we opin deed; and from a General's principle Dr. Bronson, of Ch R. Ingersoll, of P they are not of the the HENRY CLAY he has no feeling party. But must. who loves his coun the pernicious influ an advocate for a been solicitous for CLAY to the Preside ment of Whig prin

> A Pumpkin Vine is a subject for th gine we can see th who may happen dling up with ples tion of pumpkins: a matter of course land, and fondly of other days as a pies, pumpkin eu ses, and various o (to use a Western region of their na

Wm. H. Will raised in his ga kin vine from v Since the a