

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1847.

THE OLD FARMER, ONCE MORE.

AHAB AND NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

The attention of President Polk and his advisers is respectfully requested to the following occurrences in the ancient history of the Israelites:

"And it came to pass after these things that Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab, king of Samaria.

"And Ahab spake unto Naboth, saying, Give me thy vineyard that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house; and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or, if it seems good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

"And Naboth said to Ahab, The Lord forbid me that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee.

"And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken to him; for he had said, I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers. And he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread."

It is the misfortune of those possessed of despotic power generally to have some evil counselor ready to gratify their whims, however foolish, wicked, or unreasonable they may be. Accordingly measures were soon adopted to put Ahab in possession of Naboth's vineyard.

Letters were written "in Ahab's name, and sealed with his seal and sent unto the elders and to the nobles, that were in his city, dwelling with Naboth." And in the letters it was written, saying, "Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people.

"And set two men, sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him, saying, Thou didst blaspheme God and the king; and then carry him out, and stone him that he may die.

"And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezabel had sent unto them. . . . They carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died."

The conduct of Ahab is exhibited in the above extracts of history as that of unmingled depravity. Yet in how many points does it not coincide with that of the Executive of the United States towards Mexico. Ahab cast his greedy eyes upon Naboth's vineyard just as our President cast his upon the territories of Mexico. He said it was "near unto his house," just as the President and his advocates say that the Mexican territories are convenient to the United States. He offered the "worth of it in money," just as the President offers "fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for California and New Mexico." Naboth refused to sell the inheritance of his fathers, just as Mexico declines to sell her country and people to President Polk. "Two sons of Belial" were then set to accuse him, just as many reckless, unprincipled and designing men are now set to bring false accusations against Mexico, and excite the people of the United States "to stone her with stones that she may die."

The question now is, will the People of the United States permit themselves to be excited by these false charges until they "stone Mexico with stones that she may die?"

If they will, we beg leave to commend to their attention the following sequel to the above extract from the ancient history:

"And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying—

"Arise, go down to meet Ahab, king of Israel which is in Samaria; behold he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he is gone down to possess it.

"And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the Lord, Hast thou killed and also taken possession? And thou shalt speak unto him saying, Thus saith the Lord, in the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thee.

"And Ahab said to Elijah, Hast thou found me, oh mine enemy? And he answered, I have found thee because thou hast sold thyself to do evil in the sight of the Lord.

"Behold, I will bring evil upon thee, and will take away thy posterity. . . . for the provocation wherewith thou hast provoked me to anger and made Israel to sin.

"But there was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord."

Let no man sneer at the above as an ancient fable, or as inapplicable to the present case. It is recorded by the pen of Eternal Truth and Wisdom, and applies precisely to our relations with Mexico. But, though the ruling powers of the Union "neither fear God nor regard man," though, like Ahab, they had "sold themselves to do evil," still we might suppose that prudence—the merest prudence which is competent to conduct the ordinary affairs of human life—would deter them from taking a course which promises so little good and is beset with such unavoidable evils. If we "annex" Mexico, we must annex with it an unmeasurable degree of suspicion, disgust, hatred and a spirit of never-dying revenge. We must annex with it an inhuman civil war, the beginning of which is visible enough; but, the end of which none but the All-seeing eye can discover. Mexico, as a friend and neighbor, can be useful to us; but, as a vassal or an integral part of the Union, she must infallibly prove a curse.

AN OLD FARMER.

Washington Co. (Md.) Nov. 15, 1847.

It is reported that new peace propositions had been opened by Mr. Trist.

From the National Intelligencer.

REPUDIATION REPUDIATED!

MISSISSIPPI.—Though the election of Mr. Thompkins to Congress from this State is highly satisfactory, and a matter of great congratulation, the election—and that, too, by a very large majority—of Judge Sharkey as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is a matter of still greater rejoicing.

It is the triumph of principle—it is the defeat and rout of the repudiating party in that State—it is the return of a majority of the people of Mississippi to the paths of justice and rectitude; and the result reflects high honor upon the glorious band who have achieved this victory.

Judge Sharkey has always been the open and fearless enemy of repudiation, which he has denounced in the severest terms, contending that the only honorable course for the State to pursue was to recognize her debt, and at once impose the needful taxes to meet the interest, and finally redeem the principal.

He has also been deadly hostile to all the legislative efforts to destroy the debts due to the banks, by compelling those institutions to sell out their claims at public auction, or by throwing legal obstructions in the way of their recovery.

The whole of the question was fully before the people—the election entirely hinging upon it; and we offer our sincere congratulations to the good people of Mississippi on the result.

It is well understood that the numerous decisions in the lower courts, in favor of just debts, will now all be confirmed in the High Court of Appeals, which the debtors fondly hoped they would evade had Judge Sharkey been defeated.—N. O. Bulletin.

On the same subject, we find in "the Southron," printed at Jackson, (the seat of government of the State of Mississippi,) the following article, fully sustaining the views taken by the "Bulletin" of the effect of the election of Judge Sharkey:

"The efforts on the part of the Destructives to dragoon the Democratic party into the support of a Party Judge have met with a most signal rebuke. The People have arisen in their majesty and proclaimed through the ballot box that the Judiciary shall be independent. Independent Democrats, uniting with that portion of the Whig party which regarded principle as superior to interest, have re-elected that pure, upright, and talented man, William L. Sharkey, by a glorious and triumphant majority. Henceforth the country is safe, because the Judiciary is free, and has been made so by the assistance and united action of the right-thinking, independent voters of both parties. Let no man henceforth say that the election of the Judiciary is not safe in the hands of the people of Mississippi!

"God forbid that, in congratulating the people, the whole people, upon this most important and glorious result, we should take from our Democratic brethren that need of praise which they so justly deserve. Without their aid it is well known the Whig party, if united to a man, could not have achieved this great thing. Let it be a warning to the clique who would have chained them to their car and gagged them, never again to meddle with the purity and independence of the Judiciary of this noble State.

"We cannot find words to express our gratification at this glorious result. Every intelligent well-wisher of the State will feel a pride swelling his own bosom which cannot be increased by any thing we can say."—Jackson Southron, Nov. 5.

Working Men should Study Politics.—I respectfully counsel those whom I address, (the working men of America,) I counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community—to make them your study instead of wasting your leisure in vague passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus establish them on those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will exercise not a nominal, but a real influence in the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time will forward their own growth in truth and virtue.

[DR. CHANNING.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Hartford.

PARKERSBURG, (Va.) Nov. 6, 1847.

What would you give to see such a philosophical experiment as I lately witnessed? A fame of carbureted hydrogen gas, six feet wide, three feet thick, and one hundred yards in length, burning night and day for months, without a moment's cessation! I visited lately the Kanawha Salines, a great manufactory, or rather a town of manufactories of salt, in Kanawha county, near Charleston, Virginia. There are numerous salt wells. The water is about six hundred feet in depth, and is usually forced up by forcing pumps worked by steam. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, and is used for working the pumps and evaporating the water. In a few instances they have bored to great depths from one thousand to seventeen hundred feet, and perforated a steam of gas of astonishing volume. The last perforation was made in May last. When the gas was struck, the augers, with over one thousand feet of rods attached,

were blown out of the well into the air, followed by a jet of salt water and hydrogen gas, which shot out to a magnificent height. After much labor strong tubes had been attached to the well, by which the salt water and gas are separated, and the water conveyed to immense caldrons for evaporation, and (mirabile!) the gas is conveyed into the furnace below the water, where it is burned in a magnificent flame by which the water is evaporated, and forty-five barrels of salt manufactured daily, not one fourth of what the flame is capable of boiling if the evaporating basins were large or numerous enough. The diameter of the bore of the well is three inches. Oh, what would you give to see such a sight!

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. SCOTT.

At length the official reports from the Commander of the Army, of the several engagements with the Mexican forces in the months of August and September, have reached the War Department. Of these the two earliest were published in the Government paper (the "Union") of Saturday night. These despatches are accompanied, in the government papers, by reports to the Commander-in-chief by Generals Pillow, Worth, Quitman, Twiggs, Smith, and Shields, and Col. Harney. They bring down the events of the war from the march of the army from Puebla to the Armistice.

Another despatch is mentioned by the government paper as having been received from Gen. Scott, but is not yet published, the date of which is the 18th of September. It relates to the actions before the city of Mexico subsequent to the Armistice, and the entrance into the city on the 14th.—Nat. Int. 14th inst.

Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, of New Haven, ex-Governor, has been appointed by the Governor of the State of Connecticut to be Senator of the United States from that State. He holds the appointment until the Legislature, yet to be chosen, shall fill the vacancy caused by the lamented death of Hon. J. W. Huntington.

Freedom of Speech.—In the matter of freedom of speech, that class of politicians among us, who stigmatize the opponents of the war as Mexicans, would do well to imitate the sentiments expressed in a late document from a Mexican Secretary, addressed to the Governors of States of that Republic. The Secretary says:

"His excellency the Provisional President desires earnestly to be made thoroughly acquainted with the true public opinion in relation to the very grave questions raised by the war of invasion. As the press is the principal organ of this opinion, his Excellency desires that the liberty of the press should have no other restrictions upon it than are demanded by morality and good order. For the present, he will only assure your excellency that no new restriction shall be placed upon the liberty of the press, and that those only shall continue in force which were established by the fundamental laws now actually existing; all those restrictions being henceforth abolished, in every case and under all circumstances, which the former Government imposed by virtue of its extraordinary faculties."

NORTH CAROLINA STEAM BOAT.

Messrs. DIBBLE & BROTHERS, of Newbern, have nearly completed at Hartford, Connecticut, a Steam Boat, intended to run either on the Neuses or Tar River, in this State. The "Courant," printed at Hartford, says that the model is a *fac simile* of the shoal water boats used on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. She has been built in the most thorough and substantial manner, and of the best materials.—The plank on her bottom and sides are of white oak, 2 1/2 inches thick; her timbers are also of white oak, and are only from 10 to 12 inches apart. And so thoroughly is she bolted, braced, and fastened, especially about her bows, that whatever she strikes, must give way. Her extreme length is 125 feet, extreme width 37 feet. She will be propelled by two independent Horizontal Engines of 30 horse power each, supplied by a tubular boiler, similar to those used on Railroads, and is expected, when completed, to cost about \$13,000.

Rights of Unmarried Females.—In the Senate of Georgia, Mr. Terrell of Hancock offered a resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to secure certain rights to unmarried females, &c., which was read and agreed to. Messrs. Terrell, Glenn and Williamson were appointed that committee.

The Solar Gas Lights, prepared by Mr. Crutchett for the Capitol, were exhibited last night, for the first time, in the presence of a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed the venerable Judge Cranch, Captain Wilkes, B. B. French, Esq., and other gentlemen. The blaze of light emitted from the numerous burners in the splendid chandeliers in the Senate and Representatives Halls astonished and gratified every beholder. We consider the experiment made by Mr. Crutchett last night as eminently successful. We could read the smallest print and ordinary letter writing with perfect ease by means of the gas lights in the halls of the Senate and the House of Representatives. After the exhibition in the interior of the Capitol, the burners in the great Lantern were also ignited, and appeared to yield a magnificent light. The Solar Gas Light in the great Lantern could not, however, appear

strong on such a bright moonlight night as we had last evening.—Nat. Int.

GEN. SCOTT'S DESPACHES.

No American can read them without a throb of patriotic exultation. Whatever the cause, whatever the tendency of the war, it has at least proved that nothing is impossible to American valor, skill, and energy. All the past may be ransacked in vain for a parallel to these miracles of courage. The invasion of Cortez ceases to be romance in the comparison with this most extraordinary series of conquered impossibilities. There is nothing in modern warfare, not even the most wonderful results effected by Napoleon, that can be compared with the triumphs of Scott.—He opposed science, courage, and overwhelming numbers; and yet, in defiance of every previous rule of warfare, he overcame obstacles and opposition, fortified and apparently impregnable, from which valor the boldest would not have blushed to shrink. The story is one which our children will study with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, in the years that are to come; and many a future patriot will, in a better cause, borrow inspiration from the gallant example of our Mexican heroes. However we may deprecate the war, we glory in its manifestations of American energy; and look forward to the peaceful triumph of that energy in other and bloodless contests for the full development of the better objects of human ambition.—[North American.

A letter from Vera Cruz, of the 3d inst., to the N. O. Delta says:—Mr. Bankhead, the late British Minister to Mexico, came down, but he studiously avoided making any disclosures of any facts in his possession worth forwarding to you. His opinions as to the improbability of peace being soon established between the two countries negative the idea of an early termination of the war. He admits that there is a powerful party in Mexico in favor of peace but not enough to carry out our wishes.

COMMISSIONER FROM YUCATAN.—The Cincinnati Chronicle, of Saturday, says: "Yesterday a Commissioner and Secretary, (whose names we do not recollect) from the Mexican State of Yucatan, passed through Cincinnati on their way to Washington city. The commissioner states that the people of Yucatan are neutral in the present war; and their object, we believe, is to make a commercial treaty with the United States. The Commissioner proceeds to Pittsburg."

REPUBLIC IN AFRICA.

Recent advices from the West Coast of Africa, brought by the U. S. brig Dolphin at New York, announce the erection of the Colony of Monrovia into the republic of Liberia.

Well Said.—The following good-humored hit at the dissensions of the Whigs of the Tennessee Legislature, is from the LaGrange Reporter:

Elected at Last.—The Legislature of Tennessee have had seven ballottings for a United States Senator; and, according to accounts, has elected an office-seeking fellow, who has supplicated the public suffrage for the last—Gracious Goodness knows how long. At the last balloting, the vote stood thus:

Reese,	15	Trip	19
Netherland,	16	Scattering,	49

Mr. Reese is behind all, notwithstanding Mr. Netherland is evidently in the back ground. Mr. Tripp will be denied a trip to Washington, and Mr. Scattering will be well rewarded for his long and untiring perseverance. There were too many candidates, at first—and we are glad that the Legislature has made a Scattering among them.

THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, is the lion of the day with the "progressive" wing of the New York Democracy, and the talk is, that he is to be their candidate for the Presidency.—"We go," said a thorough-paced member of this order of democracy, "for freedom and free trade, and for freedom's champion. We go for the North, since the South has made the question. We go for the North against the South. We go for David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for President—the father of the Wilmot Proviso—the only supporter (in Congress) from Pennsylvania, of the Tariff of 1845—for David Wilmot, who is identified with the great and glorious Herkimer movement—David Wilmot the manly representative of the progressive and fearless Democracy of the North."

A SHARP REPLY.—Two physicians of considerable skill and eminence lived in a town in America. One of them used no spirituous liquor—the other drank freely; while one had acquired considerable property, the other remained poor. Meeting each other one day, as the former was returning from a distant town, with a richly painted and well made carriage, the latter accosted him.—"Doctor, how do you manage to ride in a carriage painted in so costly a manner? I have been in practice as long and as extensively as you, and charge as much, but I can hardly live and drive the old one." "The paint on my carriage," he replied, "did not cost half as much as the paint on your face."

SENATOR HANNEGAN. A Fable.

We regret to notice during last week at Crawfordville, Ia. a quarrel took place between Senator Hannegan and a Mr. McDonald, which had its origin in a past in what is said to have been a quarrel in which Mr. Hannegan was a party, when McDonald says, he got knocked into the canal, through the Senator's stramentality. McD. has ever since threatened vengeance, whenever he should meet the Senator, and this was the time the parties met. The Senator was attacked by McDonald—knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald but he had escaped. Such scenes are much to be regretted.

LIFE AND DEATH.—When we rise, fresh and vigorous in the morning, the world seems fresh, too, and we think we shall never be tired of business or pleasure. By the time the evening has come, we are ourselves heartily so; we quit all our joys readily and gladly; we resign ourselves willingly into a little cell; we lie down in darkness, and resign ourselves to the arms of sleep, with perfect satisfaction and complacency. Apply this to youth and old age—life and death.

Reveling in the Halls of the Montezumas.

An officer of the South Carolina volunteers writes from the National Palace of Mexico, under date of October 16, as follows: "Much has been said about reveling in the Halls of the Montezumas, but we have seen but little of it. If sleeping on two blankets on a table and covering with one can be called reveling, then I can say I do revel. When one comes to try it the romance of 'thing vanishes.'"

CRUEL.—A lady called at one of our stores a day or two since, and inquired of a young clerk for 'cruel.'

"Not willing to appear ignorant nor exactly comprehending her, he handed her a regular twisted cowskin. 'Why,' said the lady, 'that is not what I want.' 'Well,' replied the boy, 'that is the cruellest thing I know of.'"

PORK—HOGS.

We have made considerable inquiry into the number of hogs in the country, and what would be the probable price of Pork at the opening of the approaching season. The result of our inquiries is not entirely satisfactory. We learn, however, that there is a much greater number of hogs being fattened this year, than there was last year; that they will be equally as large as those of last year, and ready for market earlier. The number fattened this year in the Western States will exceed that of last year perhaps one-fifth.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among those who design dealing in Pork this season, as to what price it will open at. No engagements have been made in the vicinity, that we are apprised of, and it is but speculation to say what the price will be at this point. We opine, however, that the market will open at \$3. per barrel for the best Pork, and we shall be very much deceived in our views if it varies materially from these figures.—Cambridge O. Revue.

East Tennessee Volunteers.—It is with pride and pleasure (says the Knoxville Tribune) that we announce to the world that East Tennessee—ever foremost in patriotic deeds—has already complied with the last call of the President upon her for a regiment of infantry to accompany during the present war with Mexico. The original ten companies, which were before reported, over and above the number wanted, and which, with becoming patriotic devotion, offered their services to the Government, have all been reported again and received by Gen. Gillespie. The following are the companies that have been accepted to constitute the regiment:

Captain Newman, of Knox county; Capt. Bounds, of Hawkins county; Capt. Thomson, of Grainger county; Captain Reese, of Jefferson county; Captain D. of McKinn county; Captain Vaughn, of Monroe county; Captain McKenna, of Meigs county; Captain Stuart, of Blount county; Captain Fagg, of Blount county; and Capt. McClelland, of Sullivan county.

A Two-sided Compliment.—A man who had never before tasted ice cream was helped by a lady at an evening party to a plate of "unsucculent frigid milk under its usual designation of 'cream.' "Your cream is very sweet," said he, "but it is not so sweet as the milk." It was a compliment over the left, but it must have caused considerable laugh at the time.

Thrilling Spectacle.—The numerous audience attending the exhibition of animals belonging to Messrs. Raymond and Waring as well as the animals themselves were yesterday startled with seeing a young lady, of great beauty, rashly enter a den of ferocious lions and tigers, and sojourn for a time in their midst. Such a sight it has never been our pleasure to witness before, and it was indeed a treat, both as novel as it was perilous. Mr. Moore, nothing loth, moved among them as their Empress, and they soon submitted to her authority.—N. Y. Tribune.

Giving Mr. Ritchie a hard hit.—In one of his official despatches General Scott gives the official editor at Washington a hit that he must feel pretty sensibly. "This army has been more disgraced than surprised (says General Scott) by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its conduct has been, generally almost treacherous in public papers—beginning at Washington—(with the Union newspaper he means)

Terms of the Watchman.
For Subscription per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be postpaid.

LETTER FROM MR. RAYNER.

Below will be found a copy of a letter addressed by Hon. K. Rayner to Col. Moore, who presided over the public meeting held in this town some weeks ago. It is with sincere regret we learn that it will be impossible for Mr. Rayner to hear aloft the banner of his party in the approaching canvass, for there is not a doubt that his eminent talents would have secured him the nomination, had he permitted his name to be used.—Highland Messenger.

MAURY CO., TENNESSEE,
November 15, 1847.

CHARLES MOORE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—I have seen in the Raleigh Register of the 30th of October, the proceedings of a Whig meeting lately held in Buncombe county, which you presided, in which my name is prominently mentioned in connexion with the nomination of a candidate to be run by the Whigs for Governor of the State, at the next election. This suggestion of my name, coming as it does from a distant part of the State, where I have never been, and where I have so few acquaintances even, is a compliment of which I may well feel truly proud. You will therefore, please allow me, in the first place, to offer my thanks through you to those who composed the meeting, my most grateful and unaffected acknowledgements, for the honor you have done me, and to express my regrets that I have done more to deserve it.

Although it may by some be considered premature that I should anticipate the action of the Convention, yet I feel it to be due to the Whigs of the State, as well as to myself, to respond promptly to your suggestion of my name. Altho' I have no right to calculate beforehand, on the chance of a nomination being tendered to me by the Convention, yet I am aware that I have many friends in the State who will cordially second your movement, and I consider it due to them as well as to my friends in Buncombe, who have taken the lead in the matter, that my views and feelings should not be concealed for any day. I have no vain desire to receive a nomination by the Convention, if such a thing were desirable, merely for the purpose of declining it, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding or misdirection of public feeling among the Whigs of the State, I deem it proper to speak plainly, and without reserve. For these reasons, I feel myself compelled to say to you, that I must decline allowing my name to be presented to the Convention, whenever it assembles, and request that in the various interchanges of opinion on this subject, among our friends in the State, attention may not be directed to me, but be concentrated upon some other person.

I assure you, that in pursuing this course I am not influenced by any undue estimate of the value and importance of the office of Governor. It is the Chief Magistrate of one of the Sovereign States of this Union, is an honor which would satisfy the ambition of any one; and to be elected as the candidate of the Whig party in North Carolina for that station, is the high testimonial any one of her sons could receive, that he has done his duty to his country. Among the various considerations, that have brought me to my present conclusion, it will be sufficient to mention the following of a personal character. In the first place, my principal professional interest is in the South West. Until interest (but lately located) becomes more fully established and secured, I shall be necessarily compelled to be absent from the State some time during every year; so much so, that I can render a due attention to my business incompatible with a discharge of the duties of the Executive office of the State. Were this the only objection however, I might be induced to accept it, if called on by the Whigs of the State to make the sacrifice. But in the second place, I do not and conscientiously believe, that in a canvass of the State—which established usage seems to have prescribed as a duty—should jeopardize my life. I have for years been subject to violent attacks of illness, caused by some derangement of my nervous system, and these attacks are invariably consequent upon unusual excitement and fatigue. By subjecting myself to the constant labor and exposure of an energetic canvass for months, I should be doing great injustice to myself and my family in hazarding my health, and as I believe my life also; and I should be doing great injustice to the Whig party of the State, by undertaking a duty which I could not satisfactorily discharge.

Those who know me will hardly charge me with any flagging of zeal in behalf of the great and generous principles of the Whig party.—My many days' experience convinces me more and more of their truth and importance. Who may be the nominee of the Whig Convention to assemble, will, if my life and health can be spared, receive my most cordial and hearty support.

I tender to my friends in Buncombe and elsewhere my most grateful thanks for the kind and complimentary terms in which they have spoken of me, and accept for yourself the high regards of

Respectful and obedient servant,
K. RAYNER.

The Fayetteville Observer states, that the Child, civil engineer, having rendered a very favorable report of the route proposed for the Metropolitan Railroad, has been engaged to make a preliminary survey without delay.