name of *General Zachary Taylor* ought to be, presented, at this time, by the Whig party to the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. I trust Mr. Clay may never have occasion to feel that those, however honest they may be in their convictions, who advise a different course, are not his truest friends, or safest counsellors. I am in favor of General Taylor to the Presidency, because I believe he can and will be elected; and because, if elected, I believe his administration will be cordially sustained by the American people; that, in it, he will carry out the true principles of our party, to which I believe him sincerely attached; and that he will establish at home a policy liberal, beneficent, wise, and patriotic, and in "strict accordance with the Constitution;" and that he will so manage our foreign relations as soon to restore to us the rich blessings of peace; fix her foundations on a solid, just, and honorable basis, and rescue us from the perils of the mad career of "conquest," and unchastened national ambition, to which many in high places are now seeking pretexts to plunge our common and beloved country.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to present the accompanying sentiment, and believe me, truly, with sincere respect, your obedient servant,

D. M. BARRINGER.

The success of the Whig Party—Ensured by the selection of General Taylor as the Whig candidate by the National Whig Convention.

From the Baltimore Sun of the 29th ultimo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the French Revolution—Establishment of a Republic—Complete Triumph of the Parisians Over the Army—Establishment of a Government—Overthrow of the House of Peers & Titled Distinctions—Flight of the Royal Family—Recognition of the Republic of France by Great Britain.

The steamer Caledonia was announced on Monday night, at half past 10 o'clock, as having arrived at Boston, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning the following dispatch came through from our Telegragh correspondent at New York.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst., and has been over fifteen days on her passage, bringing thirteen days later intelligence from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 28—1 A. M.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston at half-past 9 o'clock last night, and the following summary of the important news received by her has just reached this city:

Riots in London, Glasgow, and Edinburg, have taken place.

It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France. All the Departments have joined the Republic. Louis Phillippe and the Royal family, with Guizot, have arrived in England.

The European Times, dated Liverpool, Sunday, March 12, says:

The revolution in France is now *au fuit accompli*. The abdication of Louis Phillippe, the appointment and rejection of a regency, the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army, the establishment of a Provisional Government, the proclaim of a Republic, the overthrow of the House of Peers and titled distinctions, the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores or other places of exile, the immediate recognition of the new Republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the U. States, have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the doctrines of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations, respecting the causes, incidents and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

The facts stand out in historical boldness of outline, depicted in such indelible characters that they must endure until the last syllable of recorded time. A provisional government has been organised by our neighbors, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science. Some of them are of almost romantic integrity. Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets, which in the first fury of their new-born zeal for liberty they had taken up against the popular leader, and by their unanimous shouts invested the provisional Government with full authority. As the Revolution of July was the work of the Bourgeoise, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is "*will it last?*" Every man in England and, we believe, elsewhere, hopes so.—Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers—"We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it." Sincerely do we re-echo these words, applying them emphatically even in a more enlarged sense than M. Lamartine. We hope that peace may be observed both without the Republic and within the sphere of its domestic dominion.—Our sympathies, nay, our interests, are all interwoven with the maintenance of peace, but the great social problem which these men, who are aiming to govern millions by a stroke of the pen, is of too intricate and complex a character at once to be solved.

The difficult question of human labor, the real and only source of wealth, and its more equal distribution is the great argument to the height of which they propose to direct all their efforts. They may cut their gordeon knot, but the sure process of the developed industry founded upon peace and security far exceeds the ephemeral power of any provisional government. "However absolute or well disposed to make a government," said Mr. Burke, more than half a century ago, upon a similar occasion, "requires no great prudence to settle the seat of power—teach obedience and the work is done. But the formation of a free government is to temper together the opponents of liberty and oppression, which requires much thought and deep reflection—a sagacious, powerful and combining mind."

The French are but in the first state of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble into dust, and perish.

The provisional government became constituted by an usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel D'Ville Royalty and the peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt hunger, and one hundred thousand mouths yawning around the seat of government, and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived and immediately executed. Formidable legions of National Guards were then formed at stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated.—Accordingly, the stamp duty was removed, but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hunger, nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a National Guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end, the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Already the decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the Provisional Government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage, and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new Assembly—leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the meantime, and commerce is at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

Our latest advices from Paris, are to March 9, and represent the city as tranquil, but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties, but no further failures have been announced. The funds have fallen considerably. On the 8th the Three per cent funds opened at 50 francs, and after having been done at 46 francs closed at 47 francs, whilst the Five per cents opened at 85 francs, done at 74f. and closed at 75f. There was no tumult or agitation. All was sad and gloomy. Men came and offered their securities for money only, at whatever price they could get, but scarcely a buyer could be found.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch from Folkstone stating that the French Government had stopped the payment of the Treasury Bonds, which they have hitherto been in the habit of discounting. It is understood that the Provisional Government has abandoned the idea of removing Cavignac from the Governorship of Algiers in order to place the War Department under his care. It is now fixed that General Lamorciere is to be the Minister of War.

The Arch Bishop of Paris, accompanied by two vicars general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous Diplomatic appointments are announced, among which are M. Cidevant, to Constantinople; M. de Facas, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cidevant Moskena to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention. The Government aware of the serious importance of this matter, were preparing for the crisis. Eight hundred mercantile firms, connected with the Paris Bourse, waited on the Provisional Government to ask further delay of a month on bills due on the 29th ult., which by the desire of Government had already been extended to the 10th inst. It not being accorded them, they were said to have threatened to dismiss their clerks and workmen, and commenced their determination not to satisfy their engagements. Three per cents closed in the Paris Bourse on the 9th at 52f.—five per cents at 73f.

On the 10th the papers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorised to place a vessel at the disposal of the Prince to carry them wherever they pleased.

French Miscellaneous News.

M. Arago, the Republican Minister of Marine, sent for the French Admirals in Paris.—They all attended. He then addressed them if there were any of them willing to serve the Republic. They replied all. He then said he requested men of courage and steadiness,—that he knew them all to be so,—and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the Republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Boudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Nueville has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

Austria.

The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims. There was a grand council of all of the ministers. The news of the events was despatched in all directions. The French Ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy without delay. At Munich a rising has taken place, and a constitution extorted from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

Italy.

The Jesuits, alarmed by the demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the City of Turin. The Journal of Turin fully appreciates the tendency of the French Revolution, encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the national forces to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the King has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the City of Messine, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops. The Punto Franco is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of Francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

Prussia.

A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhineish States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government. They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 28—6 P. M.

The Liverpool European Times, of the 12th instant, concludes its article on the events in France, as follows:

England waits with her arms folded, in deep and anxious alarm, for the next scene of this "strange, eventful history."

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plundered the shops and have evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester, some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observable.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of certain portions of the press, which surpasses anything within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven.

BRIGHTON, March 3d.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue-coat, borrowed of of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The Ex-King and Queen have, for some days, been moving from farm-house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Trefort. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue; and, on his arrival, the King stated that, a night or two back, he had thought of giving himself up.

Louis Phillippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant, who had during the week, constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Trefort, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the Ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand by Louis Phillippe. Her Majesty's first act was to dispatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family. Louis Phillippe and Marie Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children. The Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon, and the Duc and Duchess de Montpensier, are with the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace. The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Reims on the 24. The Prince and Duchess de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city, and Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

PARIS, Feb. 29th.—Mr. Rush, Ambassador of the U. S., accompanied by Mr. Martin and Major Pineson, also waited on the members of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview are taken from the National of to-day:

At 2 o'clock, the representative minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville, in formal recognition of the Provisional Government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. It was appropriate in the representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome our infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the minister of the United States has made existing circumstances of serious importance. Although fully expected, it has touched acutely all the members of the Provisional Government; and, after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest sentiments, they in a body accompanied this representative of a great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republics.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced, M. Hircourt goes to London; M. Dalton goes to Turin; M. Duc de Bossy to Rome; Gen. Fabor to Constantinople; M. de Faacs to the United States; M. de Beaumont Bassay to Denmark; M. de Mokena to Spain.

The whole of the Colonels of the 108th and 78th were nearly all massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a hospital, under the name of Le Hotel d'Invalids.

The Rowen railroad is stopped. The populace have burned the bridge of Amies. The statue of the Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the Court of the Louvre, has been tahen down.

[From the N. O. Picayune March 29.]

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

9 DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Punctual to her day, the royal mail steam packet Great Western, Capt. Chapman, arrived at Ship Island at 11, A. M., on Wednesday last.

By this arrival we have letters and papers from our correspondents—our dates from the city of Mexico being nine days later than our last accounts. The news is interesting, and will be found below.

The Great Western left Vera Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, bringing letters and papers from the city to her day of sailing. Mr. Lane, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Linch and Mr. Bax came over on her to this city. The following passengers left this city by the Mexican Gulf Company's boat Bolivar, and embarked on board the Great Western.

Judge E. A. Cannon, lady and son; Ambassador from Peru; Mr. Osman lady and servants; William Muire, British Consul; August Fayet, Wm. Bradford, Baldwin Davis, F. Reynard, Antonia Soubar—Havana. Don Fran'o V. Requera, St. Thomas; C. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Chas. Richard, Southampton; M. M. de Sudusque France.

It is said that Gen. Twiggs expresses great anxiety to visit the United States he having been five years absent from his family.

The Free American of the 17th inst., announces the death of Lieut. Col. Allen, of the 2d Infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to join his regiment in the interior. He was attacked by billious fever, and died at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th.

Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twiggs, through Col. Huges, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz and out of the country. A special express from Jalapa reached Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst. with the application, and as the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed the Ex-President would arrive there in a day or two.

A report is current in the city that the steamer was detained at Vera Cruz from the 17th to the 18th, to receive Santa Anna on board, and that he is in truth a passenger on her. We mention the rumor, but without putting confidence in it. At all events, it was not known to the passengers with whom we have conversed.

A large train was on its way down from the city of Mexico when the Great Western left. It was at Jalapa the evening of the 16th inst., but a Private express was sent through the same night to Vera Cruz, by which we received our correspondence given below. A list of the officers accompanying the train will be found in the first letter. It will be seen that there have been many resignations in the army since the promulgation of the armistice.

It will also appear from one of our correspondent's letters that the officers detailed upon the great court of inquiry have arrived in the city of Mexico, and that they were to commence their proceedings on the 15th of this month. We must content ourselves with this general reference to the interesting letters of "D. S.," which abound in information.

We have seen a private letter from the city of Mexico dated the 14th inst. The Mexican and English couriers arrived there on the 12th from Vera Cruz. There was nothing talked of at the capitol but peace. It is said that foreign merchants are more displeased at it than any other class, dreading as they do the insecurity which will follow the reinstatement of Mexican rule.

A merchants' train which lately went up from Vera Cruz to Orizaby was stopped by the Guerrillas and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods.

We infer from an article in the Free American of the 17th inst. that Gov. De Soto (Governor of the State of Vera Cruz) was shortly expected on a visit to the city of that name or its vicinity.

A Mr. Hastings, the proprietor of the Orleans Exchange in Vera Cruz was robbed of a trunk on the night of the 15th, containing $500 and valuable papers.

El Ingenio, published at Morelia under date of the 9th inst, says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Gen. Santa Anna." This we find in the Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexico. A revolution in the powerful State of Jalisco has long been apprehended. That Department has long been a hot bed of revolutions. Should this news prove well founded, it bodes no good to the cause of peace, but we hope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 14th we find the following paragraph, which favors the idea that Santa Anna will leave the country:

Santa Anna and Paredes.—The Monitor states that there is a rumor afloat that Santa Anna and Paredes had made up their minds to issue a joint pronunciamento in San Luis, but this, he adds, cannot be so, as two cats could not live in the same bag, and that a person worthy of credit has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santa Anna to a friend desiring him to place money for him in the island of Jamaica.

The Star of the 9th says Senor Quijano one of the armistice commissioners, had gone to Cuernavaca, with instructions from the Government to make use of every means in his power to suppress the Indian rebellion in that vicinity, which we have before mentioned.

The North American of the 10th inst. has accounts of a revolution in Guatemala. If that paper be accurately informed, Gen. Carrera has been deposed from the presidential chair, and the Vice President is acting in his place, and endeavoring to put down the insurrection.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, March 9.

This is now the dullest place imaginable and will continue so during the armistice. Several officers anticipating no farther active service, have resigned and returned home with the train which left here on the 6th inst., in charge of Col. Black, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers; and others have returned on leave which will not terminate until either peace is made or the armistice ended. Below you have a list of these officers:

Among them you will see the name of Gen. Lane, who found on his arrival from his last expedition, letters informing him that the great flood of the Ohio had made sad havoc with his plantation in Indiana, sweeping off all his stock. Before going he addressed the following to the troops who were with him on his last expedition:

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST. BRIGADE, 2D DIV. VOL., City of Mexico, March 5, 1848.

ORDERS.

The general commanding this brigade has had the good fortune to command Col. Hay's Texan Rangers and Major Polk's cavalry battallion in several expeditions, and he cannot suffer himself to be thought unmindful at his departure of their eminent services under him.

So far as it may be proper for him to express, he assures them all that no troops ever behaved better in a battle or upon the march than they have behaved. He is proud to have commanded them and to have shared their entire success and honor. For their courage, obedience and promptness he tenders them his sincere thanks.

The general can never forget the strong personal attachment evinced towards him by the officers and men upon all occasions. He parts from them with deep regret—compelled to absent himself for a time by the condition of his private affairs. That they may long wear their laurels, enjoy distinguished prosperity, and finally return in peace and honor to their homes, their families and their friends, in his ardent and parting wish. By order of Brig. Gen. LANE:

G. E. PUGH,
Capt. 4th O. V., Aid-de-Camp.

MEXICO, March 11, 1848.

Several days since a Mexican colonel named Duran, who was taken a prisoner at Chapultepec, fighting after his "fellow soldiers" had deserted their posts, was buried in this city under circumstances that must be galling to every Mexican of true pride and honor, but which afforded our troops an opportunity of displaying a magnanimity that has few parallels in history. Col. Duran, after the entrance of his army into the city was released on parole; in a short time, being attacked with a fever, and having neither friends nor money he was taken to the poor house. There he died. During his sickness neither friend or relative visited him, and when dead no one came to dress his remains for burial. The Governor hearing of his being thus uncared for, ordered the Third Regiment of Infantry out to bury him. The order was cheerfully obeyed.

The case of Col. Duran is one instance of the advancement of those who have fought for their country by their government and people. Let me relate to you another, in which the party had not handled sword or musket but was equally entitled to assistance as if she had. A few days since I was standing on Plateria street, the Broadway of Mexico, in the richness and splender of the shops, conversing with an officer of the army, when we observed a female of prepossessing appearance, in a plain but neat garb, and with a child in her arms, travelling from shop to shop, apparently solicity alms, but without success. She was passing us, with downcast eyes, when my companion, who speaks Spanish fluently, tapped her gently on the shoulder, and desired to know if he could assist her. Touched with the earnestness and delicacy of his manner, she candidly confessed her object in travelling the streets, and in a few words told her story. Her husband was a captain in the army, and received a wound at *Molino del Rey*, of which he had died a few weeks before. The little money left at his death was exhausted in a few days—her friends and relatives were all in Acapulco, three hundred miles distant, and after vainly searching for employment suited to her, she found she must beg, or that she and her child must starve, and she chose the former. My companion's purse was soon in her hands, and as she walked off I never saw a poor creature so embarrassed as she was in her endeavors to express her gratitude.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 13, 1848.

In a letter I wrote you on the 8th inst., I enclosed a copy of an armistice concluded at Guadulupe on the 2d. In My letter of the 8th I briefly adverted to the armistice, in terms of censure. More mature reflection has fixed me in the opinions I then expressed in relation to it, and the army, so far as I have been able to canvass its opinion, is unanimous in pronouncing this the most onesided "military convention" we have had during the war.

From the tone of the papers received here from the United States, but little doubts exists that the so called treaty will be ratified at Washington, and we suppose the great question with you now is, "will it be ratified by the Government at Queretaro?" It is as difficult to answer this question now as it was a month ago, and, judging from the inactivity of the President, and allowing him to be sincerely desirous of peace, the presumption is that he is awaiting intelligence [illegible] tion of the *project* at Wa[illegible] an energetic effort to [illegible] Congress and to obtain [illegible] friends of the admini[illegible] activity in this manner, [illegible] gress were assembled [illegible] comes back from Washin[illegible] in the body to obtain a [illegible] be frittered away by the [illegible] rels of the members upon [illegible] nor importance, and it w[illegible] a row. This is plausible [illegible] not doubt the President's [illegible] uncertainty of ratification [illegible] his ability, first, to bring [illegible] rum, and next to exercise [illegible] ence to control the re[illegible] He has at Queretaro, in [illegible] ty, and scattered through [illegible] between sixty and seven[illegible] dy, it is said to meet w[illegible] is returned from Washin[illegible] proval of our Governm[illegible] ers it necessary to hold [illegible] members, in some if not [illegible] States occupied by our [illegible] secure a quorum, but to [illegible] bling of a much larger [illegible] that his opponents and [illegible] peace may not defeat his [illegible] non-attendance at Queretaro [illegible] withdrawing from Congress [illegible] question is put and brea[illegible] This last is a common [illegible] Congresses, and among the [illegible] avow their willingness to [illegible] ro, and who are there, [illegible] are reported to be either [illegible] or inimical to the admini[illegible]

CAROLINA WA[illegible]

Salisbury, N. [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible]

FOR PRESIDEN[illegible]
GENERAL ZACHARY [illegible]
OF LOUISIA[illegible]

FOR GOVERN[illegible]
CHARLES M[illegible]
OF WAKE COUN[illegible]

☞ We are authorized to anno[illegible] J. M. LEACH, of Davidson, as a [illegible] of Brigadier General, of this [illegible] Counties of Rowan, Davie and [illegible]

Manchester Rail Road—[illegible] of which but little has be[illegible] is still talked of as a thing [illegible] see a meeting was appoi[illegible] in Wilmington on Tuesday [illegible] the object of which appe[illegible] mote harmony upon some [illegible] having been some diver[illegible] hinder the progress of the [illegible] ardently desired by all.

Deliberate Murder.—We [illegible] most malicious and delibe[illegible] committed in Cabarrus co[illegible] day of last week, on the bo[illegible] named LINKER. The perso[illegible] lieved committed the murd[illegible] the name of DOVE, has be[illegible] jail to await his trial. L[illegible] laid and shot, the ball ent[illegible] ple and coming out of the [illegible] killed instantly. When fo[illegible] ing across a log, on his ba[illegible] difficulty was known to [illegible] Linker and Dove, and we [illegible] Dove had on one or two fo[illegible] shot at the decease, but w[illegible] The evidence, as we hear [illegible] against the accused, but it [illegible] that we should relate it at [illegible]

MR. WEBSTE[illegible]

We learn from the Natio[illegible] that Mr. Webster, on the 29[illegible] tentive audience in the Senat[illegible] the galleries, for more than tw[illegible] terly argument on the subject [illegible] Mexico—its origin, designs, [illegible] sequences; on the objectiona[illegible] Treaty just sanctioned in the [illegible] pecially, in a most emphatic [illegible] argument against the admissio[illegible] into the Union to be formed [illegible] tory. We have hardly ever [illegible] known Mr. Webster so deep[illegible] nest. It was, we believe, the [illegible] numerous auditory that the [illegible] of his highest fame, and cert[illegible] nessed from him a more maje[illegible] tellectual power and of all the [illegible] most elevated Senatorial [illegible]

How deep and solemn must [illegible] the convictions of public duty [illegible] and sustained such an effort, [illegible] ered that the Senator had re[illegible] or two before a summons, by [illegible] bedside of a beloved and dy[illegible] obedience to this sad summ[illegible] is now already on his way to [illegible]

The Augusta "Weekly [illegible] Sentinel."—This is one [illegible] papers which comes to our [illegible] and we beg leave to say to [illegible] wish to subscribe for a large [illegible] and spirited paper, to [illegible] Sentinel before they send [illegible] the North. It is more than [illegible] again as the National Intel[illegible] is, *two* Sentinels contain[illegible] matter than *three* Intelligen[illegible] ry neatly printed on exc[illegible] Whig all over, and con[illegible] employ a common reader [illegible] days in a week; and all at [illegible] ingly low price of *two* dol[illegible]