And shall the question of dismion be agitated continually in Congress and elsewhere, with no baneful effect ? Shall men become familiar with the cry of disunion ? It is like vice-first seen, with abhorrence-but grown familiar we pity and embrace. The Union is now regard. ed as the great source of our prosperity-the tower of our strength; upheld by the united shoulders of 20,000,000. But let demagogues and party leaders; for nefarious purposes and selfish ends, raise the banner of nullification, secession, division, disunion, and who can tell the fragments into which we may fall? Let them magnify and debate upon some cause of offence: let factious men, full of pretended love of the people, (and hypocrites are always loudest in their professions) declaim upon it with vehemence, and convert a mole hill into a mountain; let them agitate, agitate, agitate, and keep minds always incapable of judging for themselves, in at state of feverish excitement, they are then ready for any purpose.

well, and wanted to be better, and took medicine for that end-died. How often do men by dissatisfaction with the best that can be provided for them, throw that away in the vain hope of better, and then lose all; and make themselves hopelessly wretched. Such are the restless spirits of our country. And it can do no harm to keep a watchful eye on those who would pursue a line of policy that tends to plunge us into a gulf of ruin, from which there is no return.-If men would only destroy themselves; if imitating the example, they should meet the fate of Cataline and Cettregus, it would matter little.

But great evil is the achievement of great powers. When satan fell, he drew off legions of the heavenly hosts in his revolt. Men will court notoriety if it be in villainy; the man who burnt the temple of Diana the great of the Ephe. sians, did it to be known. But for that he would have been forgotten with the millions of his generation. So, he who, in league with the worst enemies of the race, applies the torch of discord to the temple of our liberties, will consult well for a name to be remembered. But tempt throughout the universe; the object of execration, consigned to an infamous immortality. There are causes of alienation, jealousy and dis. cord, both civil and religious. And wo to the man or the party that fans these into a flame.

But over all, God rules in the kingdoms of earth. He works out his great purposes and wise designs, either by those who do what they ought, or what they will in spite of what they ought. He that holds the waves of the sea in the hollow of his hand, is our shield and our trust. Be not high minded but fear. If we become possessed of the idea so common that God is so well pleased with our form of government in itself considered, that he will spare us, do what we may, that feeling of itself is a most certain precursor of ruin.

Let us resolve not only that if freedom must fall, we will be innocent, but that so fearful a catastrophe shall happen in opposition to our most strenuous efforts to prevent it. Says Jay, "This country, and this people seem to have been made for each other. And it appears as if it were the design of Providence that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties."

Let it be then, the united voice of the people that now live, and of the 400,000,000 that are to fill this broad land within a short period .-The Union, it must, it shall be preserved!

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Buren to the Convention is entirely too long for inscition in our paper. It is an argument against the extension of slavery in the territories. And this argument he shows to be perfeetly consistent with his declaration in 1840. that Congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. though he thought it inexpedient to exercise that power. This declaration of his was then defended by the Lucoloco party-the same party which now abuses him for a doctrine identical with it. If Congress had the power so to legislate for the District, it undoubtedly has a similar power as to the Territories. Indeed, it may be said that the Territories stands upon stronger ground, inasmuch as it would be a

to make it a free territory in their midst. The Locofosos are most bitter in their abuse of Van Buren. Besides the Union's anathamas, which are continued from day to day, their tone in private conversation is even more bitter. The following eshibits their feering ;

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, under slate of June 24th, says Mr. Van Buren, just now, should have had an ear trumpet extending from the Capital to Kinderhook. Never before was a man so heartily or bitterly cursed. The first Democrat I heard speak of him, this morning, pronounced him a "treacherous old sascal," "one who had got all true son of Aaron Burr," a fellow who ought to be put to the whipping post. This is the pretty general sentiment of the Hunker Democraty at Washington, and this is the prevailing Democracy here."

The Pennsylvanian, a leading Locofoco paper, (copied into the Union,) thus scolds him. not for the attempt to get up a sectional party,

Walter Van Buren .- It will be seen that this personage, long the recipient of the honors and the confidence of the democratic party, has written to the Utica Convention, declaring that he cannot support General Cass, the regular democratic candidate of the democracy of the Un-What a deed this is to sully the sunset of

a life, the morning and the meridian of which were so full of true greatness! He will fall from the high place in the democratic affections once, and will sink so low as to be beyond all hope of political resurrection. The great democratic party will shake him off as the dew drep from the lion's mane. We have no regrets for his apostacy to those who have served him so long; but we mourn to see how coldly he has returned the ardent support of his coun-

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT Announcing to Congress the end of the War with Mexico.

To the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States : I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States and the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city of Qureetaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May,

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved in the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor has been thus terminated, and I congratulate Congress and our common constituents upon the restoration of an honorable

· The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and are respectseries of years.

I communicate for the information of the subject at the present session. Congress the accompanying documents tiating and ratification of the treaty.

tion will be required.

millions of dollars were oppropriated by tablished and cemented by kindred blood, only to be remembered, to be covered with con- ter the exchange of ratifications of the has been the ever augmenting source of dred and nineteen thousand six hundred and four treaty.

The fifth article of the treaty provides sings. that, "in order to designate the boundary line with the precision upon authoritative the warning so impressively given to his maps, and to establish upon the ground countrymen by Washington to guard landmarks which shall show the limits against geographical divisions and secof both republics, as described in the pre- tional parties, which appeals with greater sent article, the two Governments shall force than the present to the patriotic, each appoint a commissioner and a sur- sober minded, and reflecting of all parties veyor, who, before the expiration of one and of all sections of our country. Who can year from the date of the exchange of rat- calculate the value of our glorious Union? ifications of this treaty, shall meet at the It is a model and example of free governport of San Diego, and proceed to run ment to all the world, and is the star of and mark the said boundary in its whole hope and the haven of rest to the oppresscourse to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del ed of every clime. By its preservation

should be made by law for the appoint. happiness without a parallel in the histoment of a commissioner and a survey- ry of the world. As we extend its blessor on the part of the United States, to ings over new regions shall we be so unact in conjunction with a commission. wise as to endanger its existence by geoer apppointed by Mexico in executing graphical divisions and dissensions? the stipulations of this article.

last for the appointment of a "board commend that liberal grants of the pubagainst the Mexican Government which riod setttle, within their limits. by the treaty have been assumed by the In execution of the provisions of the must itself be ultimately paid. United States.

We find that the letter written by Mr. Van ted States, and now constitute a part of ties, towns, and fortified places in our miliour country. Embracing nearly ten de- tary occupation, and which are not emgrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the braced in the territories ceded to the Un-Oregon territory, and extending from the ited States. The army is already on its would be difficult to estimate the value engaged to serve during the war with they embrace the most important ports on these territories. breach of faith towards Maryland and Virginia, which coded the District to the United States, repose to our commercial marine, and was before the war. his fame and money from the Democracy," "a American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship building and repair, who live under forms of government less

ty days of Canton and other ports of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce, and with it new and profiitable demands for mechanical labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.

While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearnce, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands the territories now ceded had remained, and it is believed would have continued to remain, almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation, whilst as a part of our Union they will be productive of vast benefits to the United States, to the commercial world, and the general interests of mankind.

The immediate establishment of territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensible to preserve order and the duc administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to estab. lish or to continue temporary civil governments over these territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered provinces in our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them, and until Congress shall act the inhabitants will be without any organized likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable ed throughout the world, and we shall amount is now carried on in the ports of probably be saved from the necessity of Upper California, which will require to engaging in another foreign war for a long be regulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over this It is a subject of congratulation that commerce, a revenue of considerable we have passed through a war of more amount will be at once collected, and it than two years duration with the business is not doubted that it will be annually inof the country uninterrupted, with resour- creased. For these and other obvious reaces unexhausted, and the public credit sons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on

In organizing governments over these and correspondence relating to the nego- territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I in-Before the treaty can be fully executed voke that spirit of concession, conciliation on the part of the United States legisla- and compromise in your deliberations in which the constitution was framed; in It will be proper to make the necessary which it should be administered; and appropriations for the payment of the which is so indispensible to preserve and twelve millions of dollars stipulated by perpetuate the harmony and union of the the twelfth article to be paid to Mexico States. We should never forget that in four equal annual installments. Three this union of confederated States was esthe act of Mach 3, 1847, and that sum and by the common toils, sufferings, danwas paid to the Mexican Government af- gers, and triumphs of all its parts, and our national greatness and of all our bles-

There has perhaps been no period, since we have been rapidly advanced as a na-It will be necessary that provision tion to a height of strength, power, and

With a view to encourage the early It will be proper also to provide by settlement of these distant possesions I reof commissioners" to adjudicate and de- lic lands be secured to all our citizens cide upon all claims of our citizens who have settled, or may in a limited pe-

treaty, orders have been issued to our Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean way to the United States. That portion distance of nearly a thousand miles, it of it, as well regulars as volunteers, who of these possessions to the United States. Mexico, will be discharged as soon as They constitute of themselves a country they can be transported or marched to their acquisition is second only in impor- homes. A part of the regular army will tance to that of Louisiana in 1803. be employed in New Mexico and Upper before it will fall due. Rich in mineral and agricultural resour- California, to afford protection to the in-

the whole Pacific coast of the continent The old army, as it existed before the lie debt should be a cardinal principle of action. of North America. The possession of the commencement of the war with Mexico, ports of San Diego, Monterey, and the especially if authority be given to fill up Bay of San Francisco will enable the the rank and file of the several corps to United States to command the already the maximum number authorized during valuable and rapidly increasing commerce the war, it is believed will be a sufficient of the Pacific. The number of our whale- force to be retained in service during a ships alone now employed in that sea ex- period of peace. A few additional officeeds seven hundred, requiring more than cers in the line and staff of the army have twenty thousand seamen to navigate them, been authorized, and these, it is believed. instances unnecessary and extravagant, expenwhile the capital invested in this particu- will be necessary in the peace establishlar branch of commerce is estimated at ment, and should be retained in the ser- consequence was, that the payment of the debt not less than forty millions of dollars, vice. The number of the general officers was postponed for more than twenty years, and The excellent harbors of Upper Califor- may be reduced, as vacancies occur by even then it was only accomplished by the stern

While the people of other countries, which are now so much wanted in that free than our own, have been for ages opressed by taxation to support large some of them of more than doubtful constitu-By the acquisition of these possessions standing armies in periods of peace, our tional authority and expediency. we are brought into immediate proximity experience has shown that such establishwith the west coast of America, from ments are unnecessary in a republic.

an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms physical power, and in wealth and resources, the opinion that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizen soldiers are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces and thereby subject the Treasury to an annual increased charge. Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the treaty, and the establishment of territorial government in the ceded country, we have upon the restoration of peace other important duties to perform. Among these I regard none as more important than the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the Treasury will enable the Government to pay it off. We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

At the commencement of the present Administration the public debt amounted to seventeen millions seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents. In consequence of the war with Mexico it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to sixty-five millions seven government. Should they be left in this hundred and seventy-eight thousand four huncondition, confusion and anarchy will be dred and fifty dollars and forty-one cents, including the stock and Treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recently negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulates that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico, in four equal annual instalments of three millions each, the first of which will fall due on the 30th day of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume and pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government," "to an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the U. States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of Commissioners, under the convention between the United States and Mexico of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to two millions and twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirtynine dollars and sixty-eight cents. This sum was payable in twenty equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the claimants by the Mexican Government, and two by the United States, leaving to be paid of the principal of the "liquidated" amount assumed by the United States, the sum of one million five hundollars and seventy-six cents, together with the interest thereon. These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated claims assumed by the United States, it is believed may be paid as they fall due, out of the accruing revenue, without the issue of stock or the creation of any additional public debt.

I cannot too strongly recommend to Congress the importance of husbanding all our national resources; of limiting the public expenditures to necessary objects; and of applying all the demption of the debt. I recommend that authority be vested in the Executive, by law, to anticipate the period of reimbursement of such portion of the debt as may not be now redeem. able, and to purchase it at par, or at the premium which it may command in the market, in all cases in which that authority has not already been granted. A premium has been obtained by the Government on much the larger portion of the loans, and if, when the Govern. ment becomes a purchaser of its own stock, it shall command a premium in the market, it will be sound policy to pay it rather than to pay the semi-annual interest upon it. The interest up. on the debt, if the outstanding Treasury notes shall be funded, from the end of the last fiscal year until it shall fall due and be redeemable, will be very nearly equal to the principal, which

Without changing or modifying the present New Mexico and Upper California military and naval forces to evacuate tariff of duties, so great has been the increase have been ceded by Mexico to the Uni- without delay the Mexican provinces, ci- of our commerce under its benign operation, that the revenue derived from that source and from the sales of the public lands will, it is confidently believed, enable the Government to discharge annually several millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the means of meet- phrey Jones, John Kestler, John Leazan, Miss Clemening necessary appropriations for all other proper objects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased expenditures for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt large enough for a great empire, and convenient points in the vicinity of their ted during its continuance, may be paid off without any increase of taxation on the people long

Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt ces, with a climate of great salubrity, habitants and to guard our interests in a policy suited to a state of peace. In doing this the earliest practicable payment of the pub-

Profiting by the experience of the past, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a few years after that period a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the Federal Govern. ment unfortunately received but too much countenance. Though the country was burdened nia will under our flag afford security and the casualties of the service, to what it will and unbending policy of President Jack. son, who made its payment a leading measure fourth Monday in September, next, then and there to anof his Administration. He resisted the attempts swer the petition of the said Nancy Carrall, for divorce, which were made to divert the public money from that great object, and apply it in wasteful

If the Government of the United States shall Cape Horn to the Russian possessions Our standing army is to be found in the and be confined in its action to the conduct of which may lead to a dissolution of the Union, north of Oregon; with the islands of the bosom of society. It is composed of free our foreign relations, and to the few general ob-Pagific Ocean; and by a direct voyage citizens, who are ever ready to take up jects of its care enumerated in the constitution, July 6, 1848

in steamers, we will be in less than thir- arms in the sevice of their country when leaving all municipal and local legislation to the States, our greatness as a nation, in moral and cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures, operating unequally and unjustly upon sections and classes, will be avoided, and the people, having no cause of complaint, will pursue their own interests, under the blessings of equal laws and the protection of a just and paternal Government. By abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly conferred, the cement of our glorious Union, now numbering thirty States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in population, and our future destiny only expensive and unnecessary, but may will be without a parallel or example in the history of nations.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, JULY 6, 1848.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.



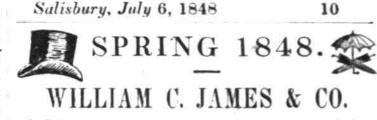
Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs and Perfumery.

THE subscribers are now receiving at their Drug Store, corner of the Mansion Hotel, the largest and best selected assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs, ever brought to this market. We particularly invite

the attention of Physicians, Druggists, and Merchants to our stock, which we pledge to sell at lower rates than any other establishment in Western North Carolina .-With the assurance again that our prices and terms shall please all, we return our sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage beretofore extended to us. Below we present a list of a few of the articles comprising our stock: Pulverised Ipecac, Rhei, Jalap, Columbo, Scilla, Gamboge, Opium, Arrow Root, Pearl Barley, Cort Cinch, Hyd. Chlo. Mit., Suph. Quinine, Sulph. Morphine, Acit do., Piperine, Salacine, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Black do., Linseed and Train Oil, Logwood, Copperas, Indigo, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Shop Furniture. Prescriptions furnished at all hours. Orders from distance punctually attended to BROWN & JAMES.



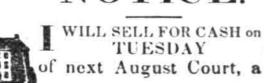
RE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a splendid assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,-Single and double

barrel GUNS, &c. The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been the U. S. Mint at purchased since the late decline at very reduced prices, day. and many styles of goods at enormous sacrifices, at auction and otherwise, will be sold for Cash, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A call from their old friends, and the public general ly, respectfully solicited. WM. C. JAMES & Co.

NOTICE.



Fayetteville, March 25, 1848.-49if

TRACT OF LAND, about two miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands

James Dougherty, John B. Lord and others, and con-

surplus at any time in the Treasury to the re. Any person wishing to purchase the above tract can do

so privately before the day of sale. I also have another TRACT OF LAND, which I will offer for sale on the same day, if not dis posed of privately, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES. which is about three miles and a half from Salisbury, on the Mocksville road, adjoining the lands of Moses

TURNER R. PINKSTON. Salisbury, June 27, 1848

LIST OF LETTERS

EMAINING in the Post Office, at Salisbury, on the 1st day of July, 1848.

A-John S. Amos, John Area, Starling Adams, Mrs. A. P. Anderson, Wm. Allen. B-Miss Helly Brown, J. C. Benson, Mrs. Catharine Barringer, Mrs. Margaret Boger, Dr. F. Boyden, Nancy Blackweider, 2: Mrs. Jane Brown, Mrs. P. Brown, Eli Blackwelder, Miss Clarissa Burnet, Miss Elizabeth Blackwell. C-Thomas L. Carnes, Buckner Crowell, Esq., Mrs. Mary Clarke, G B. Carter, Dr. Samuel Caldwell. E-Miss Mary C. Ed-F-Tilman Foster, Noah A. Freeze, Erwin dent of the earl Freeman, Daniel Frick. G-Ann Gillian, John Garner, eremiah Graver, Miss Margaret J. Gibbins, T. S. Gennette, Esq. H-A. H. Herron, Nathan Hettinger, Ja- morality and sterlin cob J. Hacy, 2; John Henderson, Leonard Heilick, Geo. Hartman, Mrs. A. Hinton, Miss Francis Jones, Humtine Lookerbill, Noah F. Lewis, Thomas S. Little, Dr. George Lockwell, Richard Locke, E. E. Lynes, M. Lutick, Miss Rachael McCrary, John Monroe, Alexander Mowery, John C. Miller, Robert Morgan, Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Ann E. Michel, F. Mekerson, Wm. Nunnely, Stephen Owens, Hiram Partee, Jacob Pool, Jacob Philips, 2; Mrs. Lucy Pinkston, George Rendleman, Jacob Rusher, Reading Room, 2; William Rose, James C. Roseman, Miss. S. Simmons, Stanhope M. Shuman, Miss Delphia Litten, Martin Strong, Mrs. Ann Shaver, Miss Ann E. Swink, Josiah Swindle, C. B. Savage, Esq., J. F. Stiwalt, G. W. Smith, David R. Thomas, Frederick Warner, Cyrus W. West, R. Wyatt, 2; Edom Wood, R. J. West, Andrew Young, 3; James Young. B. JULIAN, P. M. Salisbury, July 1, 1848.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law-Spring Term, 1848. Nancy Carrall. Petition for Divorce. Benjamin Carrall.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Benjamin Carrall is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot and Carolina Watchman, for three months, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexingion, on the first Monday after the

or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and this case set for hearing exparte. Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at office, this 13th day of June, A. D., 1848. ANDREW HUNT, c. s. c.

JUST RECEIVED

VERY large assortment of Liquors and Wines of A all kinds, such as French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Sieily or White and Malaga Wines.

BROWN & JAMES.

Correspondence of the C

The corner stone sale ing to the published pros been fine-of the best the occasion, with a delig clouds, and pleasant breez

The procession, headed b man commanding the tre ument-site about half pu mense concourse were ass cious pavilions were filled w tlemen. Besides these, pavilion, for the accor heads of Departments, &c., was crowded to excess rection squads of spect standing, promenading, o &c., in such immense nu together with the proce area of more than 50 ac

Prayes by the Chap Mr. ROBERT C. WIN House of Representative er's chair, arranged on a which he had just been Bradley, and addressed t citizens around him in occupied about one hor eagerly devoured by all The speech was sin

pressive. A single sei -I will venture to cop -" Of this monument corner stone-here and this spot; in this presen epoch in the history of old world; we have co this crowning act of co in a place, before with the world's historymost felicitous appre This sentence contains dress. The address be ny long resounding

Mr. B. B. French about the same lengt ic Fraternity; and articles deposited in A silver plate le

Grand Lodge of the the names of the Co for this day. An impression fro

A copy of the Cor lished proceedings of List of the office State of Delaware; of the Temple L Lodge, No. 10; all

A copy of the re ericksburg, Va., iniatiation and ste gree of Master M TON in D, Lodge. A silver plate

officers and memb campment, No. 1 1 Several pieces

An old piece of tion, "U.S., W. ENCE, 1783." A silver plate an inscription, and the Washington M

A copy of the b Alexandria. A very large n sent in and de ties. The list w

dispensed with, be published in I monies proceeded certained that the and "level." After some pr secration (the "co posited and poured

ponding ceremoni ed, with three strok identical gavil that when he presided stone of the cri ner stone was rer The circle was

Honor" given, an formed and return The President's in the morning, a of fire-works in the

That ZACHARY well as a brave ferred from his

A friend has which puts in

General TAYLOR tucky in the disastr issue between the a debtor to discharifice of his prope The Stop-law

preventing exec property accom cess was to be Gen. TAYLOR .

pecuniary obligat or accommodation opposed the adop opposition and that in the State was disorganizing law Having opposed

TAYLOR, actuated avail himself of th to debtors; but, cal gagements, he went posed of his propert to Kentucky, and pal and interest, the

He who thus resi even under color of honesty, may well b and candidate of an est party .- Cour. an

TO ALL CO TOTICE is herely Hodges, for 875, as the has proven unsound, and Said note was given on t

Warrants for s

Davidson County, July