The English papers all speak in terms of ad miration of the style and substance of Gen. Taylor's luangural address, which was convey. ed through the country by telegraph. The London Times of March 23, says :

"The Insugural Message of President Taylor will not fail to excite a certain sort of admiration. If it does not appeal to the warmest sympathies of an Englishman, if it does not possess that semi tragic interest with which regal Europe listens to the few and solemn declarations of her Princes, it is for reasons of which are immensely in favor of the American republic. In these elder countries the heir of a throne found in the obscure originals of history, addresses the assembled representatives of many classes, many races, many interests, and many traditions. He can seldom escape an explicit reference to the greatest calamities and difficulties that a nation can suffer in itself North : or by ils international relation. Perhaps we are menaced by the ambition of a neighbor, or entangled in the quarrels of allies; perhaps the soil of these Isles or a branch of employment is too crowded; perhaps effete institutions are to be renovated in the face of inveterate prepulice ; perhaps the knotted web of me. dieval law is to be unravelled; at one time pauperism cankers the soul of self-enslaved myriads, at amother time famine decimates a neglected and helpless race; factions lacerate and debt burdens the land. In the midst of festering sores ever ready to open, and surrounded by conflicting cries, the sovereign twice a year utters a few sentences, the chief merit of which is that they put a fair face on the sufferings of the nation, and the short comings of the legislature. Across the Atlantic we see every thing changed. There a youthful empire, with a rapidly increasing population and a whole world before it, is bounding on to new shores. Political ambition, mercantile rivalry, the jealousy of classes and of creeds, are subdued before the ardor of a race of which wealth in every form is the prize. The chosen leader of the people addresses a great company of adventurers, started afresh on such an enterprise as the world never yet saw. His topics are duty and hope. His tone, and the very raythm of his seatences, remind us of the deliverer leading his armies into a long promised land. "The most distinctive features in Gen. Tay

lor's address are his renunciation of all party ties, his reference to the traditions and the early Presidents of the Union, his pacific aims, and the impartiality he desires to maintain between the various branches of industry and wealth. Such professions are easily made; but never was a President more entitle to make, them either by the circumstances of his election or by his character. The exaggeration, or rather the burlesque of political controversy. which in the United States has afforded inexhaustible materials of satire to the European stranger, has gone a good way towards effect. ing its own cure. The late election was the result of an amicable and a wise compromise. The merits of the man, as proved in a difficult and protracted war, and as further illustrated in what we may call a most gentlemanly canvass, showed him to be a person in whom all parties could meet without loss of credit or standing. ' It is, in fact, the peculiar position of the American President to be the arbiter and empire of that unparalleled federation. The same policy which has placed the Capitol in a neutral district, belonging to no State, on the river which divides the Northern from the Southern States-the agricultural from the mercantile-suggests that the occupant of the "White House" should be a peculiarly neutral

"The language of the address is that which in the United States, has long been associated with the "Whig" policy. It expresses a cordial adherence to the existing practice of the Executive, and a value for those who have acmited themselves well in the service of the Union; but, particularly, a reliance on that method and guide by which alone the integrity and identity of constitutions is preserved. "In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, to protect, and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Go. vernment under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always refer with reverence, and especially to his example who was by so many titles the believe that both in politics and in laws there is a much less interval between the Union and the mother country than is generally assumed. no more than the necessities of an independent To this wise abstinance from gratuitous innomother state and the colony, with the strong, meddling with other people's affairs, est means and the most strenuous determinatrein. In that wise foundation of the Ameripledge of permanence and of abiding sympathirs with the parent State."

augural:

The Inaugural Address of Gen. Taylor, brought by the Europa, has excited a good deal of attenion, and has met with almost universal approbation. The decided manner in which the President has pronounced for maintaining parific relations with all foreign States is viewed with much satisfaction, and hears out the general views we expressed some months ago relative to the character of the policy he would likely pursue, in his discharge of the duties which have now devolved upon him. Not the least important part of the address is that which relates to the proper protection to native industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, and which General Taylor has intimated, shall rereive every encouragement and protection at his hands, that is necessary. How far this declaration corresponds with the " spirit of the the, we will leave those gentlemen to decide.'

The Liverpool Times speaks very commend- the present Administration." story of the whole message, though it thinks he is not sufficiently explicit on the Tariti.-We extract only the following remark :

"With regard to foreign nations, the course swhich General Taylor recommends, is one of family for the gold regions of California.

other or amongst themselves | and of doncilia. tion and peace (wherever peace is possible,) even if difficulties should arise with the United States, (which, however, he does not antecipate.) Nothing can be more honorable to General Taylor than the sentiments which he expresses on this subject; and we are sure that these sentiments will be reciprocated by the Government and people of England. On the occasion of the last difference between this country and the United States, the English Government offered, but in vain, to refer the question in dispute to the decision of an impartial umpire,"

THE TRUE SOUTHERN REMEDY.

We entirely concur in the sensible remarks of the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, which we insert below. If the South will abandon her everlasting resolutions, her never-ending quattle bummeries, and her incessant bravadoes, and take the advice of the Alabama Editor, the officers; fixed their salaries, &c. she will effectually protect herself against the

"The South has a remedy, which, if proporly used would work a powerful change in Northern aggressive sentiment. Let the South learn to live at home! At present, the North fattens and grows rich upon the South. purchase all our luxuries and necessaries from he North. We do not depend upon ourselves. We do not encourage enterprise, skill and industry at home; but give preference to that of the North. With us every branch and pursuit in life, every trade, profession and occupation s dependent upon the North. For instance, the Northerners abuse and denounce slavery and slaveholders, yet our slaves are clothed with Northern manufactured goods, have Northern hats and shoes, work with Northern hoes, ploughs, and other implements, are chastised with a Northern made instrument, are working for Northern more than Southern profit. The meeting adjourned again without conclusion. slaveholder dresses in Northern goods, rides a Northern saddle with all the other accourrements, sports his Northern carriage, patronizes Northern newspapers, drinks Northern liquors, Northern watering places, crowds Northern as follows: fashionable resorts; in short, his person, his slaves, his farm, his necessaries, his luxuriesas he walks, rides, sleeps, loafs, lounges, or works, he is surrounded with articles of North-

"The aggressive acts upon his rights and his property arouse his resentment-and on Northern made paper, a Northern pen, and ink he resolves and resolves, in regard to his rights! In Northern vessels his products are carried to market: his cotton is ginned with Northern gins; his sugar is crushed and preserved by Northern machinery; his rivers are navigated by Northern steamboats; his mails are carried n Northern stages; his negroes are fed with Northern bacon, beef, flour and corn; his land is cleared with a Northern axe, and a yankee clock sits upon his mantle piece; his floor is swept by a Northern broom, is covered with a Northern carpet, and his wife dresses before a Northern looking glass; his child cries for Northern toy, crows over a Northern shoe, and is perfectly happy in baying a Northern knife; his son is educated at a Northern college, his daugher receives the finishing uates at a Northern medical college; his ers in Washington, by republishing the proschools are supplied with Northern teachers, and he is furnished with Northern inventions

"The South is thus dependent upon the North. The fault lies with itself. It has the remedy in its own hands. Heretofore, it has only grown the raw materials, the North has doubt make those gentlemen feel queer !! manufactured them and reaped all the profits. It has grown rich and prosperous beyond measire; the South has become poor. There should be a change. Necessity and duty alike, demand it. Self-respect and self preservation require it. The South should manufacture first, all its necessaries—its heavy articles. I has the raw material, water power, and al proper facilities in abundance. When it does this, the North will have learnt a lesson, and we shall be independent and prosperous."

The Cincinnati Atlas sharply reviews the course of the late Executive of the U. States n regard to its Diplomatic appointments, in an article containing a great deal more of truth than flattery. Take the following extracts for a sample of its general truthfulness:

"Two principles of foreign policy have been acted upon by the late Administration. The father of his country." For our own part, we first is the idea of meddling with the affairs of foreign nations. Take even the acts of Congress in this particular, and what have we got lash of their master, the glitter of his bayonets. Autocrat. by them? Our resolutions about the Pope and the baying of his bloodhounds, nor the bullying It was the rule of the first President to give up Germany, if read now, sound infinitely absurd. of his whispers in, can frighten or intimidate We congratulated the Pope upon his liberal and republican organization absolutely required. principles, and he is now struggling to reseat Abolitionism upon the Republic of Rome! We vation may be ascribed a stability which has congratulated Germany upon her liberties, and suprised the whole world, and which promises posterity will vainly ask, whom it was that we to last for ages still to come. Even in the congratulated? But we need pursue this chapmidst of revolution and civil war, when it was ter no further. We fancy that Congress and necessary to cut the natural fie between the the Executive have got pretty well tired of

"The second principle acted upon by the late tion-even then were found men, and they the President was to make a threign diplomatic of. leaders of the movement, who could proclaim fice, the mere reward of the most menial partithe oracular warning, Antiquam exquirite ma. san services. Any nation will be disgraced which acts upon that principle. There is no can policy we recognise at once the surest office which requires more tact, worth, and dig. nity than that of an ambassador : but what do we find! Men who had performed the mean-The London Standard thus speaks of the In. est political services shoved off into foreign courts because they, were not fit for anything

at home: Just look at some of them! " To put in men of this description Mr. Polk enforced one of the most remarkable proscriptions and overtures which has ever occurred in the annals of any Government. Of thirty-two ambassadors, charges d'affairs, commissioners, and secretaries of legation, he left only one remaining! He turned out the entire corps of foreign agents and replaced them with the most desperate and reckless of partisans. The consequence of this is the degredations of our political character abroad, and petty broils with foreign nations about matters with which we

never should have intermeddled, seldom noticed by the press, and because the late Administration vaunted itself about the acquisition of California, while its foreign diolomacy has really disgraced the nation. It has age," notions of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, & bequeathed the Protocol the most contempible of all diplomatic subterfuges-as a legacy to

The steamships Crescent City and Northerner brought back seventy persons who repented of the step they had taken in leaving bome and etrict pentrality in their differences with each may check the tide of emigration thither.

From the North Carolinian. THE PLANK ROAD.

According to published notice, the stockholders to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company met in Fayetteville on the 11th inst. A number of gentlemen from the differthe road were present.

The Hon. Robert Strange was elected Chairman; and we must say that his performance of that duty gave the highest satisfaction to the meeting the members of which were unanimous and free in expressing their high sense of his peculiar ability as presiding officer, a duto with which but few are familiar,

On the first day, the only business done, was to accertain the amount of stock-the amount present, &c. And as it was ascertained that a sufficient amount to transact business, people generally would be gratified to see was present, the meeting adopted by laws for the sphere of his political labors extended governing the Company; defined the duties of under the adminstration of that incorrupt-

The question as to whether the State is yet that the State is not yet a stockholder.

pungent character, was indulged in. The Honorable Chairman advocated, or rath. er spoke favorable of the southern route; but depend upon it for our entire supplies. We he did so, he said, upon information furnished him, and not from any feeling of his own in the

> The second day was entirely consumed in a struggle by one party to instruct the President and Directors (when they shall have been elected) to construct the road over a certain route. No one advocated any other route than the northern, except Col. Morrison of Moore, as to which route, but as to the time when said route should be fixed and adopted. So the

On the third day, Friday, a set of resolutions were introduced, which after various amendments by Col. Morrison and others, were passed with almost entire unanimity-one dissentreads Northern books, spends his money at ing voice. The two important resolutions are

> Resolved, That in the opinion of the Stock. holders, in general meeting assembled, the most eligible route for the contemplated Plank Road, is what is called the Upper Route crossing Little River at or near Murchison's Facto-Bridge, or by Carthage, and through the coun- honest, upright, polite and noble hearted. of Randolph and Davidson to its termina-

are hereby instructed to have both the upper and middle routes examined by a competent engineer; and soon as said examination is completed to or near the village of Ashboro or Franklinsville, in Randolph county, then the said President and Directors shall proceed with all convenient despatch to locate the said Plank Road on that route which, in the opinion of the engineer, with the concurrence of the President and Directors, will be the most advantageous to the interest of the Stockholders and

" Potomac" of the Baltimore Patriot has polish at a Northern seminary, his doctor grad. perpetrated a cruel joke upon some office holdceedings of a meeting held last fall, at which one was President and the others Vice Presidents and orators.

which sound funny at this time of day, and no

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of the country upon the brilliant victory now foreshadowing itself which is to crown their efforts in the present canvass-a victory over Federalism in its most dangerous formthat of concealment of principles and false pretences, and a victory over abolitionism, (the ally of Federalism,) which is now raising its fatricidal hand against our common country, the Constitution and our glorious Union.

Resolved, That believing in the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we warn our Democratic friends to be vigilant and active, that the Federal party, abandoning all hope of success upon honest efforts, have resorted to the most monstrous system of fraud which has ever disgraced that party, blackened as are their records with infany.

The Washington Union continues to express great alarm lest the Adminstration should prove unsuccessful, and it bases its anprehension on the modest declaration of Gen. l'aylor, that he feared his abilities and experience were not equal to the high trust committed to him. We wish some friend could prevail upon the General to relieve the venerable editor of his fears, and induce him to write a note to the Union to the effect, that baving act. generally, in the exercise of all power nents. The Whigs have twelve or thir- our road which is not completed for wall and he was now satisfied, that he was the fitted man for the Presidency in the Union .- mend and defend; and it is from this each was upon three separate tickets. And farther to re-assure the venerable editor he might add, that he was not only the most capable now in being, but that he was very ar superior to any that ever did occupy that exalted position-the immortal Washington not

We have no doubt, but that if the matter were presented to Gen. Taylor in its true light, his goodnes of heart and sympathy for a suffering human being, would prompt him to indite such a note as indicated to the venerable editor!-Richmond Whig.

Flattering! Very .- Are our merchants aware of the system of espionage, kept up three, sir, and I will prove it." "We notice these things because they are by the Northern houses with which they deal, upon their transactions public and private, by means of a secret spy system?

We have before us now a letter directed to a gentleman of the Bar here, received by mail, making the fluttering proposition to him to undertake the dignified office of peering into the ledgers-watching the habits-prying into the kitchens. and giving a general history, at stated times, of the condition habits and prospects of the merchants here, for secretly and confidentially") to their northern cred. I will take the second: and John may have the itors !!! - Columbia Telegraph

"HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

We have seen no confirmation of the rumor that the Hon. D. M. Barringer has been appointed Ambassador to a foreign Court. We hope, however, it will turn out to be true. He is both capable and ent sections over which it is proposed to build worthy of the highest trust, and universal popularity would render his appointment acceptable to all parties. Tallented. honest, patriotic, moderate, firm and consistent, he served the State honorably and usefully in the Legislature for many years, and well and ably has she been represented by him in the national Legisla- Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County, ture. His influence contributed largely in securing the nomination and election of General Taylor to the Presidency, and the ible patriot and old fashioned republican."

The above richly merited compliment a stockholder, and entitled to a voice in the to one of our most distinguished repreproceedings, was raised; and it was decided sentatives in Congress, we clip from the Raleigh Star. We fully coincide with Considerable debate, some of it of a very our contemporary, and so, we believe, does the entire press of North Carolina.

Mr. Barringer occupies in the feelings of the people of North Carolina, a position second to no man in the State; and we know of none who deserves better of his fellow citizens and his country.

He has faithfully and honorably represented the 'Old North' in Congress for the four or six years, and never yet, that we wot of, have the poisoned shafts of calumny been directed against him. His position who very earnestly and zealously spoke about in the hearts of his countrymen is too elean hour in favor of the middle route by Car. vated he is too pure, too honest, too nothage. So that the whole discussion was, not ble; the slanderer sees naught at which to aim his envolopmed dart, and his envy changes to admiration.

He is honored and esteemed by his political opponents as well as by his friends, and we do not believe that he has an enemy in the round world.

His course in Congress has won for him a reputation which would be sufficient to satisfy more ambitious men, and which will yet receive additional lustre, as time rolls on.

A more modest, unassuming gentleman in his manners, we never knew, and we ry, thence to Deep River, at or near Watson's doubt whether there ever lived one more

That the appointment of Mr. Barringer as minister to Spain, or some other for-Resolved, That the President and Directors eign Court, would be hailed with general satisfaction throughout the whole Country and with peculiar gratification by North Carolinians everywhere, we feel well as sured; and we do humbly trust that the appointment may be tendered him.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

The ex-official organ of Executive prerogative, the Washington Union, since the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, plays two tunes only—the one entitled "Proscription," and the other "The King can do no wrong." As regards the first, the tunc-is While playing fulsome laudations to President Polk for his inexorable prescriptions. and indulging in hysterical jubilatums over the remorseless "head cuttings" of We copy two or three of the resolutions, the Whigs, proscription was a tune to which the Locofocos danced with frantic enjoyment. But now the organ has sadly changed the tune. "Proscription" is now a most solemn, mournful, monotonous, whining chant, a funeral dirge, instead of blithesome, dancing melody,

changed, although its pæans to the "oncman power" are less imperial, triumphant. and rapturous. President Taylor expresses a veneration for the decisions of the Whigs as the most sanguine of their the Supreme Court, a confidence in the representatives of the people, and says he They have elected their candidate for shall be governed in his Executive duties by judicial precedents and public opinion. as expressed by the people's representatives: whereas President Polk and his im- the Superior and two of the Marine Court, desired; but claimed indulgence given mediate predecessors regarded the Execu- and probably twenty-six out of thirty-six us the proceeds of the vacant Lands tive power as the "one man power," su-Resolved. That we treat with contempt and perior to all others and controlling all scorn the impotent and ridiculous threats of the others, the check of all branches of the mini as of Taylorism towards those officers of Government, and itself the sole judge of the government who chose to exercise their its own prerogatives: a doctrine as absorights as citizens, that neither the threatened lute as is the absolutism of the Imperial cil will be superseded by those elected

This is the doctrine of Locofocoism; adopted by a large majority. Mr. Woodand in practice it exhibits itself in the ar- hull, the Mayor elect, will hold his office already commenced a Cotton Factory medical and in practice it exhibits itself in the arbitrary exercise of the Veto power; in the until the 1st of January, 1851. exclusive monopoly of all Government of. Messrs. John Duer, Wm. W. Campbell. "Happy valley." fices: in controlling elections by the prodi- and J. L. Mason are chosen Justices of gal distribution of public patronage; in the Superior Court, and Edward E. ready cash, and Tennessee, with a capit commencing wars with foreign Powers Cowles and Jas. Lynch Justices of the of \$10,000, subscribed on two or the without asking the advice and consent of Marine Court. Congress; in legislating by Executive In Brooklyn the Whig victory is equally have kindly offered to co-operate with rescripts in conquered territories; in con- complete and brilliant. Edward Copeland by making roads to our State line, cluding treaties and withholding a part of (Whig) is elected Mayor by a very deci- we cannot co-operate with them yet the stipulations from the Senate; and, ded majority over the highest of his oppo- cause there is still more than one-third ed as President for a month, his opinion of his which grasping prerogative suggests and teen of the eighteen Aldermen, and have of funds from the State; and we

own merits had undergone an entire change, a crouching, pensioned press can palliate, elected Jesse C. Smith City Judge, and ablest, the wisest, and in every respect the best applauds, and the Locofoco press com- Police Justice, although the opponent of so small a cost. source that Gen. Taylor is rebuked for In Albany, also, the Whig ticket has declaring that the will of the People is been successful. Friend Humphrey is re- fully and promptly seconded by our State imperative, and by that will, as expressed elected Mayor over Dr. Thomas Hun, when adjoining States have proposed by Congress, he should be governed in the who was nominated and supported by discharge of his Executive duties .- Cin. both branches of the Democratic party .- (as a townsman of yours once said) she

John's Share .- " Dad," said a hopeful sprig. how many fowls are there on the table? . Why," said the old gentleman as he looked complacently on a pair of finely roasted chick-

" why, my son, there are two." "Two!" replied the smartness, "there are

one?" Laying his knife on the first.

" Yes, that's certain," said his dad. " Ain't that two?" pointing to the second,

"and don't one and two make three ?" "Really," said the father, turning to the old lady, who was in amazement at the immense learning of her son, "really, wife, this boy is a genius, and he deserves to be encouraged for it. Here, old lady, do you take one fowl, and third for his learning."



Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1849.

as a Candidate to represent the second District, in the next Congress of the United States.

JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, Esq.

The reader will find in to-day's paper, a handsome tribute to the worthy gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, from the good citizens, the Grand Jurors, of his County, Iredell, touching his qualifications and suitableness to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. It has been known, for sometime, that Mr. CALDWELL is a candidate for this place; the Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, having, at an early day. (much to the regret of ourselves and his friends generally,) declared his purpose to decline offering for re-election. So far, there is no opposition to Mr. CALDWELL, that we have heard of, from either party : and as we believe it would be difficult for the Whigs to find a more able or better qualified candidate, so we shall rejoice to see them heartily uniting in his

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

This gentleman passed through our Town on Monday morning last, on his way to Baltimore. He had designed spending a few weeks longer time in North Carolina, but the health of Mrs. BARRINGER, who is sojourning with her friends in Baltimore, becoming quite delicate, Mr. B. found it necessary to hasten thither.

The Greensborough Patriot, we observe, is out in an almost entire new dress. We are glad to see this evidence of the prosperity of our neighbor.

Snow Storm.-We were surprised, on last Sunday morning, by the visitation of a considerable snow storm, which lasted, with some intermission, five or six hours. The snow fell rapidly most of the time, but melting on touching the earth. The trees, almost in full leaf, and the shubbery and flowers of the gardens retained it, however; and these, and nature generally presented a most singularly unnatural appearance while it so continued, which was for several hours after the storm had ceased. The latter part of the day was fair and windy and the night very cold.

Killing Frost.-Monday morning arose, on a scene far more serious in its effects: A heavy white frost, equal to those of a December morning, covered the der our feet, or the Grandfather and Black ground; and almost every thing that could freeze Mountains, the Table Rock and Hawk was completely stiffened. The Fruit of every descrip- | bill, towering before us. Or if we turn tion has perished :- apples, peaches, cherries, plumbs, our eye, the Beach and Rich Mountain grapes, &c., all killed; and in the gardens, the beans, the Elk Knob, and the Peak Ridge wil squashes, potatos, early corn, cucumbers, &c., cut down; meet our gaze; and close by our side the and the leaves of many of the forest trees are now ratling in the breeze like so many bits of dry paper. The wheat crop generally, is not far enough advanced to have sustained mach damage, though in some few in-

New York City Election.

It is truly gratifying to the Whig party of the whole changed, while the name is unaltered .- Country to know that this election has resulted in a complete triumph in their favor. The plottings, caucus- know it will be restored to me to make ings, coalitions and bargainings of the Locofocos, Freesoilers and Aboltionists, all proved vain. The Washington Union, followed by the lesser loco journals of the country, were congratulating the party in advance, in reference to the re-establishment of Democratic rule in New York City. But they all deceived themselves with a vain hope, and have at last come to the knowledge of an overwhelming defeat.

Below will be found the particulars of our victory in this Election.

The municipal election in the city of New York has resulted as favorably to number could expect or even desire.-Mayor (Caleb S. Woodhull) by a majority of at least 4,000 votes, three Judges of members of the Common Council. The whole City Government is, therefore, in their hands until the 1st of January, 1850, when the members of the Common Coununder the new charter, which has been Virginia, and in consequence of this

Such are the acts which Locolocoism Truman Smith (a name of good augury)

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Clifford, United States Minister, ar- not go "by the force of circumstances rived at the city of Mexico on the 31st of or perhaps until " she feels it working January, and paid his official visits to the ens, that were smoking on the dinner-table, heads of department on the 1st of February, by whom he was most courteously greeted. The authorities have assured "Three," replied the old gentleman, who was Mr. Clifford that all Americans travelling to such work to complete it. However a plain matter-of-fact man, and understood things to California shall receive the protection as he saw them. "I'd like to see you prove that." of the Government. On the 20th of Feb. endeavor to carry it through somehous "Easily done, sir, easily done! Ain't that ruary the city contained some 300 Cali- especially as the citizens on the routh fornia-bound Americans.

Mr. Peck, the late Locofoco postmaster bottom and meadow lands. at Lansing. Michigan, says that his feelings will not permit him to hold office un- ed, 23 miles, crossing the Blue Ridge der such a President as Zachary Taylor, spurs of the Rich Mountain, have be Tis a great pity that he has any feelings made at an average cost of \$150 per m which render it improper or hazardous -20 feet wide, clear of all obstruction for him to hold office under an honest except where there is side cutting

IREDELL COUNTY

Whereas, we the undersigned Grand Jurors, for the County aforesaid, have heard with pleasure, the worthy citizen, JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, E. candidate to represent the Second Congressional by trict in the next Congress of the United States in therefore, cheerfully recommend him to the goodsid of said District, as a gentleman whose honesty and all rity, may be relied on in the dis harge of the d a representative, as aforesaid, and that we believe to services in that station will reflect honor to him credit to the District.

MILTON CAMPBELL, Foreman THOMAS BROWN JOHN YOUNG. HIRAM SCROGGS LEVI N. ALEXANDER JOHN HOWARD. JOHN N. MORRISON ISAM GAITHER JOHN DAVIDSON DAVID BROWN. WILLIAM N. WARD SAMUEL KISTLER. MILAS-DOBBIN. JOHN M. STEEL NEEL McCAULY. SILAS McNEELY.

sha ing the it w

For the Carolina Watchman No. 3.

SUMMERVILLE, March 24, 1849 Dear Sirs :- I am now seated on a Rock at Summerville; a place on top of the Blue Ridge which neighbor Caldwell and myself have selected as being admirably suited for a great place of public

entertainment; and where we desire of these days" to tender our hospitalities to our friends from the lower country, pecially during the sickly season. It is true, we have made but little at vancement in the matter as yet, and our village exists principally in imaginative and design; and it is singular enough sirs, that all who visit this romantee spe the old and young, the grave and a date, are suddenly seized with a fit of m mance : and in truth sirs, it is almost in possible for any one seated upon this rock an b to write a cool sensible letter on any sub ject: for around this spot, and as far a

the eye can discern, spreads such a lovely and varied scene, that even the most such a lovely pid are affected by it. The attempt to cuni write on a clear day would be fruitless with the lovely, quiet little valleys of Caldwell, far below, and some almost in-Blowing Rock; or in the dim distance the Petol, the Shining Rock and Mount Pa gah. Yes, sirs! with all, or any of these objects in view, we should certainly bein danger of writing a little at random, Were it not for the counteracting influ ences which affect me when I look down upon that slice which was so rudely ser ered from my side, (notwithstanding) up my fair proportions) I should not b able to write at all from this enchaning spot. But, sirs, I hope some day, not w ry distant, to discuss the merits and beat ties of this place tete-a-tete with you and our other friends in Carolina, Virginia

and Tennessee. This Rock, sirs, on which I am seated is also on the side of the new thorough fare, which my friend Caldwell and my As regards the second, the tune is un- NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS. | self, undertook some two years ago, will small purses and stout hearts, (for w could only command a small part of a real capital:) and sirs, you may rely u on it, making a road through a mountain

> wilderness, is no "baby-work." Our State is an equal co-partner in the work, and will receive her proportion the tolls. But thinking herself too poor she did not advance us the money as w the two counties; from which source have only received about twelve hundre dollars. With this pittance, and about five thousand dollars of our funds, w have made, (it is said.) the best road cross ing the Blue Ridge any where Soulh vantage, some of Caldwell's citizens has its terminus, on the Yadkin River, in "

Virginia, with a capital of \$25.00 different routes-making-say \$50.00 lenge her to show where she has ever so much valuable work done for ber,

Now, is it not hard, Messrs, Editor that such an enterprise as this should not b meet us at the line. I suppose, however must be waiting, (as she did a long time upon the Rail Roads) to see if it will

A very strong force of circumstants indeed, has brought our road thus far in existence, but I fear it will require a lift more of the force which is better adapte we are hard to discourage, and we sha given to the State and to us the right way without cost, through much value

The part of the road already comple Chief Magistrate.—Louisville Journal. is 15 feet wide; and to this fact we inter