

crime, exceeds four thousand, and of this number about one third are females. So that one person out of every 14 males, and one out of every 28 females, is arrested annually for criminal offences.—There may be some who are arraigned more than once a year, but on the other hand, there must be many who escape detection altogether.

In New York the proportion of crime is about the same, some eighteen thousand persons having been arrested there last year. Of these, it is said six thousand were committed to the toms for examination, of whom ten thousand were committed for trial. Of these, there were sentenced to the State prison 119 men and 17 women; to the penitentiary 700 men and 170 women; to the city prison 162 men and 67 women; total 981 men, 254 women; showing an amount of crime in a single city greater than in all the Southern States together. In the Kentucky penitentiary there is not a single woman—in the Virginia, I believe there is none.

The enormous amount of crime in the Eastern cities, which already rivals the depravity of those of Europe, has been ascribed to the multitude of European emigrants. But the returns do not sustain this plea. Of 7,000 persons in the jails and houses of correction in Massachusetts, in 1847, 1165 were natives of foreign countries. This is less than one fourth of the whole number, and cannot vary materially from the proportions of the foreign and native population in the State.

(To be Continued.)

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We learn by Telegraph that the British mail steamer which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th instant arrived at Halifax yesterday.—From a glimpse of her news, as expressed to St. John's and sent thence by Telegraph, we learn that the bill for the modification of the Navigation Laws has been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of ten votes—a result that will give new strength to the Whig Ministry. In the House of Commons the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities has been read a second time by a larger majority than before. Mr. Roebuck is about to bring before Parliament a plan for the better government of the British Colonies, and he has also moved for a committee to ascertain the amount of debt due from foreign Governments to British subjects.

In the matter of the writs of error, brought by Smith O'Brien and McManus before the House of Lords, it has been decided that they cannot be maintained. Therefore the judgment of the Queen's Court in Ireland stands affirmed, and the prisoners are to be transported on the 1st of June. Mr. Duffie's prosecution is abandoned.

The despatch also furnishes the following commercial intelligence from England:

The money market was easy; the grain trade still dull; Western canal flour 25s 6d; Baltimore 23s; Ohio 23s 6d; Indian corn 21s to 32s for white, and 33s to 35s for yellow; bacon slightly improved; beef unchanged. Cotton, fair upland is quoted at 47, fair Orleans 42; sales of the week 42,600 bales.

Since the above was in type we have received further despatches, giving a view of the exciting nature of the news from the Continent of Europe. We give it pretty much in the language of the Telegraph, without comprehending all its parts:

From Paris the report is still repeated that the rupture between the President of France and his cousin is complete; a fierce quarrel is going on between them. These quarrels increase the dangers of the Public Peace. Large bodies of the army, both privates and officers, seem to have been greatly wrought upon by the Socialists. A serious riot has taken place at the barracks of the 7th light infantry, stationed at the Hotel des Invalides. Sergeant Major Bouchet having had his name placed among the lists of Socialist candidates for the Assembly, he was arrested; the men insisted upon his release; and a riot of serious character ensued. The officers were disregarded and defied. At length Bouchet was sent off to Vincennes, but not without difficulty, and the regiment has been sent from Paris. The same manifestations prevailed in many regiments, and the Socialists by increasing efforts, continued to seduce the soldiers from duty.

The advance of the French expedition towards Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Roman Republicans. This moved all France to the centre, and touched the people upon a tender point—glory from France in Italy.

The French General was marching on the 27th ultimo from Civita Vecchia.

On the 25th, in the Roman Constitutional Assembly, it was stated that—had received a deputation of Gen. Oudinot's officers, who, being requested to assign a reason for occupying Civita Vecchia by an armed foreign force stated that the first reason was to preserve the Roman States from Austrian invasion; and the second to ascertain precisely what were the sentiments of the population in regard to the form of government which was most convenient, and to seek to effect a perfect reconciliation between Pius IX. and his people.

On the 27th the Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution opposing the entrance of the French. Cannon were placed in the road and gates and streets leading to Civita Vecchia; the long covered galleries created by Pope Borgia between the castle St. Angelo and the Vatican were blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the avenue to the city. A deputation of the central committee protested against the invasion, and informed Gen. Oudinot that Rome would resist his entrance by force and blow up the Quirinal, Vatican, and St. Peter's, which were already undermined. The General replied that his instructions were imperative, and that he would enter Rome by force if not quietly received.—The attempt was made and the French were repulsed.

In two encounters, they were driven back with great loss. Capt. Oudinot, a relation of the General, was taken prisoner. Gen. Oudinot, being unprepared for such a reception, had withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city

and there awaited reinforcements and further instructions from his Government. The French had 180 killed and 400 wounded.

On the receipt of the news of the French expedition having received a check at Rome, the President addressed the following letter to Gen. Oudinot:

"ELYSEE NATIONAL, May 8.
"My Dear General: The telegraphic news, announcing the strong resistance which you have met under the walls of Rome, has greatly pained me. I had hoped that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case. Our soldiers have been received as enemies, and our military honor is injured. I will not suffer it to be impugned; for reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery and take part in what they endure, and that they may always rely on my support and my gratitude. My dear General, receive the assurance of my sentiments and esteem.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The quarrel between the German Princes and People has reached the highest pitch. In Saxony a conflict has already taken place, which was decided in favor of the people, who fought with the troops for seven hours. There was great loss of life. The railways were displaced to prevent troops from Berlin arriving; but a sufficient Prussian force came opportunely, which produced momentary tranquility.—Next day, however, the fight was renewed, and a deadly warfare was going on in the streets at the last advices.

Intelligence from Dresden up to the 8th says that hostilities were raging between the Royalists and People, without any prospect of being terminated. The Provincial Government overthrown.

At Leipzig a disturbance had broken out between the military and people, but, after a short struggle, the people were subdued. Several killed.

The accounts from Berlin to the 8th state that an insurrection broke out at Breslau on the 6th. The troops and people were fighting in the streets. There was also a rumor of an insurrection at Coblenz.

While these convulsions are occurring the Austrian Government is in danger of dissolution by the continued success of the Hungarians.—Russia, in the mean time, is advancing large bodies against the victorious Hungarians.—The accounts represent the Hungarian excitement to be so great that it will take more than Russia and Austria combined to quell them.—Evidences are making to create a revolution in Galicia. In fact, from Posen to Pesh the whole country is either involved in or on the brink of hostilities.

London papers of the 11th state that a joint note of the Courts of Great Britain and France has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austrian and Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

The Danish war continued, but was conducted on both sides in a feeble and languishing manner. On the 7th instant an engagement took place, in which the Danes were defeated; the loss on either side unknown.

THE SMALL POX.

Since our last the small pox has appeared in one more family in the country, north of town, in which it is hoped that the care taken in vaccinating will mitigate its violence, and modify. The other cases in the country, north, are all reported as mild and rapidly recovering.

In the country south, the affliction has not yet spread beyond a single family, but we regret to say has proved fatal in two cases. Asenath McAdoo died on Sunday night, and her brother, Dr. Albert Y. McAdoo, died on Tuesday morning last. In both these cases the disease is said to have exhibited its most malignant characteristics. Five of the black family have since been attacked, but none of them are yet dangerously ill.

In town the disease is still confined within the two families noticed in our last. At Mr. C. N. McAdoo's all are recovering. At Mr. Underwood's, the case that first occurred has taken a favorable turn, but other members of the family probably cannot escape the affliction, modified, it is to be hoped, by vaccination.—The most rigorous measures to prevent the spread of the contagion continue to be enforced, and we trust will result effectually.

We learn that small pox prevails, or has very lately prevailed, at several places in the southern country—in Georgia, in Kentucky, at or near Murfreesboro' in this State, and perhaps other places. Is it not probable that some general cause exists favorable to an epidemical spread of the disease?

Vaccination is a wonderful safeguard, and ought to be thoroughly done throughout the country.—Greens. Patriot, June 2.

Proscription.—The following Resolution was passed at the Loco Foco State Convention held at Harrisburg, March 4, 1847:

Resolved, That the Removal from the various offices at Washington of EVERY OPPONENT OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, or of the Democratic principles and measures, has been long called for, and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed.

And this is the party that is now whining because a Whig Administration has thought proper to appoint a few of its friends to office.—Ral. Reg.

The Restoration of the Pope.—The Temps, a Paris paper, states that the instructions given by the Ministry to Gen. Oudinot, the commander of the military expedition to Italy, are, that he shall make his head quarters at Civita Vecchia, and receive the Pope there; that the Pope will thence issue a proclamation to the Romans, announcing an amnesty, and his determination to maintain the constitution granted by him to the people; that he will wait some days for a formal dissolution of the Roman Republic; and that if such dissolution does not take place, the Pope will at once re-enter Rome under the protection of the French troops.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

For the want of some other ground on which to attack the new Administration and its honored head, great clamor is kept up by the Opposition press, and especially by its venerable leader in this city, on the score of the recent removals from office. But one would think it was a somewhat hopeless task for the partisans of the late Administration to get up a clamor on that ground. Like his predecessors—Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson, the course pursued by the late President was purely of a partisan and proscriptive character. His political friends may be challenged to produce an instance of an appointment made on any other principle; and with respect to removals, thousands of meritorious and faithful officers in every branch of the public service were displaced on the simple ground of political opinion.

This is not denied by the opponents of the present Administration; but they assail it on a different and somewhat fanciful ground. Their argument, stripped of its phrases, is this: "It is true, Gen. Jackson and his Democratic successors pursued a proscriptive course; they professed to be party men; the country expected no better of them; but Gen. Taylor came into office on higher ground, as the President not of a party, but of the whole People."

The weakness and disingenuousness of this argument we have taken occasion heretofore to notice and sufficiently expose. But, as it continues to be put forth, as a sort of forlorn hope, by the Union and its coadjutors, we will say it the ill-deserved respect of a further brief consideration.

In the first place, then, let us ask, in what way were the generous sentiments avowed by General Taylor in the course of his candidacy met by the partisans of the late Administration? How did the Union treat them and treat him? From the moment that he became a formidable opponent of their Nominee, was there anything too unfriendly or too bitter to be said of him? Were not his personal, his political, and even his military character held up to reproach and ridicule by these writers; and the most unscrupulous attempts made, not merely to defeat his election, but to blast his good name? In this way, by the act of the opposition party and press, the canvass, of necessity, assumed a Whig character, and General Taylor was chosen by the united and strenuous efforts of the Whig party, against a most violent and remorseless party opposition. What, then, does the Union ask? Has it the face to demand—nay, is it so poor spirited as to wish—to have the officers of trust and confidence under this reviled candidate filled—still filled—by its friends and co-partisans, generally themselves among the noisiest of the revilers? Would it be possible to carry on the Government upon the principle which the Opposition press is now selfish and greedy enough to prescribe to the new Administration?

These Opposition gentlemen seem to forget that many of the removals of which they complain are required by the very principle on which they are affectively condemned. Many, we believe it may be said most, of the removals which have been made, are of warm, often violent party men. A pretty pass things are come to, if General Taylor, from a patriotic dislike of party policy, were compelled to keep in office not merely rank party men, but men who in the late elections exerted all their official influence, and often in the most unwarrantable manner, to prevent his election.

We have, however, the satisfaction to believe that the absurd clamor will be as powerless towards those at whom it is aimed as it is ridiculous on the part of its authors. The editor of the Union may rest assured that his hollow phrases produce not the slightest effect either on the friends of the Administration or the country at large. The people will be gratified to see unscrupulous partisans removed from offices of trust and political influence. When this work is done, they will sustain the President in giving effect to his generous and patriotic disposition. But they do not wish him to show his dislike of party by keeping violent and proscriptive party men in office; and as we really feel not a little lurking kindness for our venerable neighbor, we would whisper to him on this topic, that the American people have a little common sense, and that if he wishes the Administration to break down the division walls of party, he had better set the example himself. Let him abstain from wholesale abuse; let him retract his unmannerly charges against the President, of "imbecility" and "want of capacity;" let him give fair play to the measures of the Administration; and we will then (as far as depends on our humble selves) see what we can do for himself and his friends now in office.

The country is fully satisfied with the course pursued by President Taylor, and will sustain him in it. There is a prevailing impression that many unfit men are in the employment of the Government and the people desire their removal. It is notorious that the officeholders, as a body, resisted Gen. Taylor's election. The people see no particular reason why they should be retained in office to the exclusion of as good and better men who have brought about a change in the Administration. We admit, however, or rather we maintain, that more partisan service is not a sufficient ground for appointment and we are happy to believe that this is a fixed principle with Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet. If this will satisfy the Union we shall not quarrel. We believe it is the firm purpose of the President to appoint the best qualified men. Due regard to geographical distribution will necessarily impose some limitations to this principle; but in practice no great difficulty will be found in giving to every part of the country its due share of appointments without encroaching on the principle of

superior fitness. Let this principle be adhered to—let the best man who can be had be preferred—and, though the Union may melt into tears, the country will be satisfied. What the people want is to see the public work well done; to see confidence reposed in trustworthy men. Very little sympathy is felt by the public with professed office seekers. A few personal friends are gratified with their success, especially if it gives a convenient support to some deserving but unfortunate man; but this feeling does not go far.—For all high office the right-thinking mass of the public wish to see high qualification. We rejoice to believe that these are the views of the Administration. The President especially has seen service. He will never knowingly commit important trusts to any but the men most likely to perform them faithfully and ably.

In a work, let the President, in his new sphere, as in every other which he has filled through life, firmly act up to the principle of what is best for the country and the public service, and the brilliant hopes of his Administration will be more than realized. With respect to measures, he has but to ask "What, upon the whole is required to bring about the greatest attainable amount of public good;" with respect to men, "who of the candidates is best qualified for the trust." By resolutely following the answer which his own long-tried discernment and the advice of trusty counsellors may give to these questions, he will be carried easily and pleasantly through the most embarrassing duties of a Chief Magistrate, and will be sustained by an approving country.—Nat. Intelligencer.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It will be seen by the advertisement of Mr. Cooke, the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this City, that the next session will commence on the 16th of July next. At the recent session of the management and control of this Institution was confided to a Board consisting of the following gentlemen: John H. Bryan, Thomas J. Lemay, Perrin Busbee Linn B. Saunders, Charles E. Johnson, James F. Jordan, and William W. Holden. For the last two or three months the Board have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the Institution; and it is now in a condition to go forward with increased usefulness, it is hoped, in the discharge of the duties devolved upon it by the State.

The new building, to which the school has been removed, is well adapted to the purposes for which it was constructed; and in the course of a very few years, when the grounds shall have been improved, as is designed, elegance and beauty will be joined to convenience and utility.

It is gratifying to perceive the interest which is felt in this noble Institution by the people in all sections. The members of the Board, we know, (though they receive and ask no compensation, and their duties require much of their time and attention,) are happy to be in a position of service in such a work; while the Principal, Mr. Cooke, is as unwearied in his labors as he is successful in imparting instruction to the unfortunate pupils committed to his charge.—Ral. Standard.

Episcopal Convention.—Wednesday the 23d ult., was the day appointed for the meeting in St. Luke's Church Salisbury of the 33d annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina; but we learn that the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese, being detained on the way by indisposition, did not reach there in time to organize the convention on that day. On Thursday, the 24th, the Bishop appeared, took his seat, and opened the convention with prayer; after which the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire was elected Secretary.

The Bishop being again attacked by severe illness was unable to attend the meetings of the convention, whereupon the Rev. Dr. R. S. Mason was unanimously chosen President, pro tem.

A large number of delegates, clerical and lay, and other persons from various parts of the State, were in attendance on the Convention, and we learn that the parochial and other reports made, gave evidence of the prosperity of the church, and that although some excitement prevailed at the opening of the convention, in regard to a rumor of unusual forms and practices in parts of the diocese, yet the difficulties were fully adjusted, and the convention adjourned on Monday in perfect harmony and good feeling, to meet in Christ church, Elizabeth City, on the 3d Wednesday in May, 1850.

N. B.—The health of the Bishop at the last advices was better; he was attacked with neuralgia.—Lincoln Courier.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Scribe of the Order in this State, has laid upon the table a copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Division, at its April session. We are glad to see that the Order is rapidly increasing and extending its borders in North Carolina, and promises fair to have a Division in every County and Town in the State. At the beginning of the present year, there were only 15 Divisions, with a membership of 618; the Grand Scribe reported to the April session, 30 Divisions, numbering 904 members. During the first three months of this year, the receipts of the Order were 1202 36; paid for benefits and contingencies \$741 55; cash on hand \$1573 07. Since the report of the Grand Scribe to the April session was made, we learn that Sixteen Charters have been issued making 46 Divisions now in North Carolina, with a membership, it is believed, of between 1500 and 1800.—Ral. Reg.

Some Pork.—A hog was recently butchered in Broom County, New York, which weighed 2000 pounds.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1849.

We are authorized and requested to announce Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell County, as a Candidate to represent the second District in the next Congress of the United States.

The Central Rail Road.

We have been authorized and requested to state, by Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, that so anxious is he to see the Central Rail Road constructed, that he will be one of one hundred men, to take the entire stock, one million of dollars, at ten thousand dollars each.—This is Dr. Watson's plan for ensuring the completion of this work; and it is his opinion (in which he is sustained by many others of respect and ample means); that in no other way probably, can it be effected.

The heavy resources which Dr. Watson has at his command, both in labor and in money, as well as his experience and knowledge as a man of business, furnish the strongest guarantee to responsible individuals who may be disposed to unite with him, that he has examined the proposition maturely, and will do his full share in carrying it out. Other gentlemen in this community, who are able to stand up to any amount to which they may pledge themselves, have also as we know, signified their willingness to adopt this proposition; and the matter is referred to the Salisbury Convention, which meets on the 14th of next month, then and there to be considered and matured.

The understanding as to this plan is, of course, that these one hundred stockholders will have (in connection with the State) all the work under their control; and will either do it themselves with their own hands or such as they may hire for the purpose, or farm it out on fair terms to others. Thus, as the State subscribes two-thirds, each stockholder becoming responsible for ten thousand dollars, will command twenty thousand from the State; and the contract for suitable amounts will be made out, on terms just alike to the State and to the members of the Company.

It is the opinion of many of the friends of the enterprise, with whom we have conversed, that every thing depends upon the action of the Salisbury Convention. It is of the first importance, therefore, that gentlemen who feel an interest in the work, and who are anxious to push it forward, should attend, at all hazards and whatever personal inconvenience.—Standard.

The above we find in the Raleigh Standard of the 30th ultimo, and heartily commend the spirit therein exhibited to every man in this part of the State. While we are rejoiced to see that there are men who have determined that this great enterprise shall succeed if they have to take the whole amount themselves, yet, we are desirous that every man should have a hand in the construction of the Road, and of redeeming the home of their fathers from its present devastated condition, for all are deeply interested; and would say subscribe, if it is but one hundred dollars. Let it not be said that we are indifferent to a work so important—a work, which when completed, will change the whole face of the Country by stimulating every man to improve his farm, so that he may be enabled to fill his pockets with cash by the sale of his surplus produce. Aside, from pecuniary considerations, the honor of having a hand in kindling afresh a spirit of improvement in keeping with the age, which has lain dormant for so long a time and to the great disadvantage of the State, should be sufficient to prompt every man to open his heart and subscribe to the amount of his means. Will not such considerations, in connection with the certainty of greater facilities for acquiring wealth have the desired effect?—If they do not, then must all who are too timid or too narrow-hearted be greatly mortified (if such be possible) to see a company of one hundred manifest such a praise-worthy and commendable zeal in behalf of the character of the State.

We would then, invite all interested in this great undertaking, to visit Salisbury on the 14th instant, whether delegates or not, and hear what can be said in favor of the measure. Friends and foes are alike welcome, for we are satisfied, that after a calm and deliberate view of the subject, no man can go away feeling it his duty to withhold his aid and countenance from the work.

Orange District.—We are pleased to see that the Whigs of this district are arousing themselves, and that a Convention will be held to nominate a Whig candidate in opposition to A. W. Venable,—notorious for nothing but wind and South Carolina Nullification. As has been remarked, the people of the district owe it to themselves and the State, to disavow such disunion doctrines as Mr. Venable has been preaching since the last session of Congress. Ex-Governor GRAHAM, we observe, has been warmly recommended by several meetings to the Whigs, and we trust that he will be the nominee, and that he will feel himself bound to accept the nomination. No man would reflect higher honor upon the State and District, and no man is more ardently attached to the Union of the States. Such men we want in the councils of the Nation, and if the people desire the enjoyment of our present excellent institutions, they must be sent to Congress.

Snake Bite.—Mr. Wm. Millican, late of North Carolina, but now of Florida, in a letter which we see in the Fayetteville Carolinian, gives an account of a Mr. Stewart, who was bitten by a rattle-snake on the calf of the leg, and to whom was administered as a remedy copious draughts of "liquor." The man was soundly cured in two or three days. Mr. M. does not state whether whiskey, brandy, or rum was used. It may not be material, yet it would be more satisfactory to know whether any particular kind of "liquor" is better than another.

Snake Bite.—Mr. Wm. Millican, late of North Carolina, but now of Florida, in a letter which we see in the Fayetteville Carolinian, gives an account of a Mr. Stewart, who was bitten by a rattle-snake on the calf of the leg, and to whom was administered as a remedy copious draughts of "liquor." The man was soundly cured in two or three days. Mr. M. does not state whether whiskey, brandy, or rum was used. It may not be material, yet it would be more satisfactory to know whether any particular kind of "liquor" is better than another.

Snake Bite.—Mr. Wm. Millican, late of North Carolina, but now of Florida, in a letter which we see in the Fayetteville Carolinian, gives an account of a Mr. Stewart, who was bitten by a rattle-snake on the calf of the leg, and to whom was administered as a remedy copious draughts of "liquor." The man was soundly cured in two or three days. Mr. M. does not state whether whiskey, brandy, or rum was used. It may not be material, yet it would be more satisfactory to know whether any particular kind of "liquor" is better than another.

Snake Bite.—Mr. Wm. Millican, late of North Carolina, but now of Florida, in a letter which we see in the Fayetteville Carolinian, gives an account of a Mr. Stewart, who was bitten by a rattle-snake on the calf of the leg, and to whom was administered as a remedy copious draughts of "liquor." The man was soundly cured in two or three days. Mr. M. does not state whether whiskey, brandy, or rum was used. It may not be material, yet it would be more satisfactory to know whether any particular kind of "liquor" is better than another.

Snake Bite.—Mr. Wm. Millican, late of North Carolina, but now of Florida, in a letter which we see in the Fayetteville Carolinian, gives an account of a Mr. Stewart, who was bitten by a rattle-snake on the calf of the leg, and to whom was administered as a remedy copious draughts of "liquor." The man was soundly cured in two or three days. Mr. M. does not state whether whiskey, brandy, or rum was used. It may not be material, yet it would be more satisfactory to know whether any particular kind of "liquor" is better than another.

The Fayetteville Carolinian tells a story of General Taylor about turning out of office a man who served under him in the war, and argues therefrom that General Taylor is ungrateful to the men who contributed so largely to the achievement of his great fame. The Carolinian has failed to give us in this statement, two very important items in order to form any idea as to whether General Taylor did right or wrong in the act for which he is denounced. It fails to give the name of the soldier that was turned out of office, and also what were the causes of his removal. It does not fail to tell, however, that Mr. Polk was in the habit of rewarding with office, those who had served in the war. Nor does he fail to argue thereupon, that Mr. Polk was a very just man, while President Taylor "has violated solemn pledges," &c. Go it, ye "outs."

James W. Bryan, Esq., of Newbern, has been nominated as a Candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, by the Whig Convention which assembled at Washington on the 24th ultimo. Mr. Donnell, the former able and efficient member, having declined being a candidate for reelection.

Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne, is the candidate of the Loco Focos, and if the Whigs do their duty, will be handsomely beaten.

In the third District, there is, as yet, no better prospect of a reconciliation of the difficulties which exist there. Gen. Dockery has published a letter in the Fayetteville Observer, in which he declines to submit his claims to a Convention, unless the Convention be composed of such numbers as to leave no doubt as to the feelings and wishes of the District.—Should Gen. Dockery persist in this course, and Mr. Little also continue a candidate, the people of that large Whig district, must be misrepresented for two years at least. The Whigs ought to concentrate their votes upon one of the Whigs; we trust such may be the result, whether agreeable or not to those who are striving for the "loaves and fishes."

Opposition.—We see in the "Lincoln Courier" the proceedings of a public meeting, held in Dallas, Gaston County, which denounced the action of the late Session of the State Legislature for the passage of bills for "sectional and visionary schemes of Internal Improvement." They are opposed to saddling the people with a debt for such purposes, and recommend to the citizens of other Counties to co-operate with them in carrying out their scheme of opposition.

We regret to see this, though we must confess it is very natural. It is just like "Old Rip," who was naturally a little lazy—who would rather enjoy present ease and blissful obscurity than be either rich or famous. Rather than arise and shake up his bed even, he would lay upon it until it was worn through to the boards. Rather than go to market by steam, in one day, he would sit on the rail of his cart and creep along after a team of lazy oxen at the rate of an hundred miles a week. Gaston should be waked up, and shake off those habits which have become unfashionable and almost unpardonable.

Few persons, (says the Alexandria Gazette) who are not compelled to read the party presses of the country, can have any idea of the virulence with which General Taylor and the Administration, are now assailed by many of the opposition journals. The tone and temper of these assaults, are every way unjustifiable. Especially are the rude and coarse attacks upon the venerable patriot, who has just been elected by the people, the Presidents of the United States, to be deprecated and condemned. He is denounced, ridiculed, charged with treachery, political dishonesty; sneered at as incompetent and unworthy; and stigmatized in such a way, as if possible, to degrade and disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen at home, and the world abroad. We say, if possible, because his enemies will find it impossible to effect their object. To their assaults he opposes the glorious actions of his past life—the rectitude of his intentions—the patriotism of his heart—and the firm determination to do his duty, as he has ever done it—nobly, bravely, honorably. The envenomed arrows of political malice strike against the shield of his integrity, and fall harmless at his feet. But will not the American people, again come to the rescue, and, in view of the course pursued, towards him, rally around him more firmly than ever? We believe so. The event will show that we are right in our prediction.

Richard Smith, Richard Hines, Alfred Jones, and G. W. Mordecai, Esq., have been appointed by the Chairman of the Wake County meeting. Delegates from this County to the Salisbury Improvement Convention, in the place of the gentlemen heretofore appointed, but who find it inconvenient to attend.—Ral. Register.

The flood in New Orleans has reached the rear of the St. Charles Hotel. The cholera is abating there.