BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first

[Public Act-No. 25.] AN ACT to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Congress resembled, That a branch of the mint of the United States be established in California, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the coinage of gold and

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That suitable wildings shall be procured or erected, for carrying on the pusiness of said branch mint; and the following officers shall be appointed so soon as the public interest may reduire their services, upon the nomination of the President, [by] and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to wit : one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one melter and refiner, and one coiner. And the said uperintendent shall engage and employ as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen and servants as shall be provided for by law; and until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the salaries of said officers and clerks shall be as follows: to the superintendent and to the treasurer, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars each; to the assayer, to the melter and refiner, and to the coiner, the sum of three thousand dollars each; to the clerks, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to the subordinate workmen, such wages and allowances as age customary and reasonable, ac-

SEC. 3. And be is further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appeared under this act shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or the supreme court of the State of California, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the director of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, or the district attorney of the United States for the State of California, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of their offices.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of said branch of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and, for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns periodically and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said branch: also, for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at said branch and at the mint itself; and also, for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness, in the coins stamped at said branch; and for that purpose, to require the transmission and delivery to him at the mint, from time to time, of such parcels of the coinage of said branch as tests as he shall direct.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the mint or coinage of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be in full force in relation to the branch of the mint by this act established, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no permanent location of said mint shall be made or buildings erected therefor until the State of California shall, by some law or other public act, pledge the faith of the State that no tax shall, at any time, be laid, assessed, or collected by the said State, or under the authority of the said State, on the said branch mint, or on the buildings which may be erected therefor, or on the fixtures and machinery which may be used therein, or on the lands on which the same may be placed; but nothing in this section contained shall be understood as implying an admission that any such power of taxation rightfully exists.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said branch mint shall be the place of deposit for the public moneys collected in the custom houses in the State of California, and for such other public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and the treasurer of said branch mint shall have the custody of the

visions contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August the sixth, one thou-sand eight hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, if required by the holder, gold in grain or lumps shall be refined, assayed, cast into bars or ingots, and stamped in said branch mint, or in the mint of the United States, or any

same, and shall perform the duties of an assistant trea-

surer, and for that purpose shall be subject to all the pro-

of its branches, in such manner as may indicate the value and fineness of the bar or ingot, which shall be paid for by the owner or holder of said bullion at such rates and charges, and under such regulations, as the sitions. Not having these documents at director of the mint under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time establish. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That so soon as fornia, and public notice shall be given thereof in the mode to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasu-

ry, then so much of the act making appropriations for for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and rest of mankind" by his military exploits. fifty-one, and for other purposes," as provides for the appointment of an United States assayer, and the contracting for the assaying and fixing the value of gold in grain or lumps, and for forming the same into bars, military achievements, or indeed about be, and the whole of the clause containing said provisions shall be hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. And he it further enacted, That before the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury shall procure or erect the buildings provided for in the second section of this act, or commence operations under any of the provisions of the same, at Sau Francisco, State of California, it shall be his duty to make a contract, or contracts, for the erection of said buildings, and procuring the machinery necessary for the operations of said mint, at a sum or sums which shall not in the whole exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which said contract or contracts shall be secured by good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United

Approved July 3, 1852.

[Public Act-No. 26.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia. Whereus, it has been represented that so much of the ment as provides a punishment for the ma ful, or fraudulent burning of stores, barns, or outhouses not adjoining a dwelling house, has been construed to apply to the cases of burning such houses only when they contain merchandise, tobacco, grain, or hay, whereoffenders have escaped punishment for burning buildings in which none of said articles were kept-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons shall maliciously, wilfully, or fraudulently, and with intent to injure or defraud any other person or persons, or body politic or corporate, burn or set on fire with intent to burn, or attempt to set on fire or burn, any house or outhouse in the District of Columbia, whether the same be finished or unfinished or in process of erection, though the said house or outhouse shall not at the time of such burning or setting on fire, or attempting to set on fire or burn, have any goods, tobaccor hay, or grain therein, nor be adjoining to any dwelling house, nor be occupied or used for any purpose whatever, he, she, or they, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to suffer the same punishment and labor as is provided in the said third section of the said act to which this is an amendment for the offences therein enu-

merated. Approved, July 3, 1852.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 12.1 JOINT RESOLUTION accepting from Guiseppe Fagnani a portrait of Henry Clay, and ordering it to be placed in the Library of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portrait of Henry Clay, presented to the nation by Guiseppe Fagnani, a resident of New York, be placed in the Library of Congress. Approved July 3, 1852.

The Stars .- The unusual spectacle is now presented of all the visible planets being above the horizon early in the night; and they are so distributed as to mark the line of the Ecliptic, or the plane of their own and the Earth's orbits with distinctness.

GENERAL PIERCE'S BATTLES.

If General Pierce has earned any mili tary laurels in the service of his country, we are perfectly willing that he should wear them, and that his supporters should make the most of them in recommending him to the favor of the people. We do not rely on the military services of General Scott alone, or chiefly as a recommendation for filling the office of President .-He has other high qualifications that eminently fit him for the station. Without these he would not be qualified for fulfilling properly the duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, whatever military services he may have performed.

But we do expect to hold up these services as an additional reason why, if in other respects he is qualified, the people should give him their support. We are therefore perfectly willing that the Democrats should make the most out of any actual military services they can shew General Pierce has rendered to his country .-But they must not only boast of these services, but must shew from the record that they have actually been rendered by their so called military hero. They shall not be allowed to deck him in borrowed plumes. On the score of daring deeds, amid the roar of cannon, and showers of grape, and clash of the glittering bayonet, we come at them with "fuss and feathers" and we shew from the history of the last forty years, and appeal to every school boy who has read that history, for its being a true bill, that the old "tuss and feathers" aforesaid, is a genuine military he-It's a settled question, a fixed fact.

Now, gentlemen, come on with your vaunted military hero, and point to time and place, and to the record, where he has ever bled or fout even for his country. Now we do not yet say positively, that General Pierce neves has been in any battle, for we have not had time or opportunity to examine the record with sufficient care to ascertain with certainty .-We do say however, that his deeds in the he shall think proper, to be subjected to such assays brilliant enough to leave on the minds of selected another, Mr. Fillmore could retire upthose who read the wonderful details of our army's achievements in Mexico, any distinct recollection of what they were or where or when they were enacted. The names of men besides Scott and Taylor, and Worth, rise at once to the memory, and are associated with the bloody and brilliant scenes in those campaigns .-Who knows not that a May, a Ringgold, a Clay, a Hardy, a Wool, a Lane, and others less conspicuous, performed deeds that sent a thrill of pride and exultation through the hearts of their countrymen? General Pierce, General Pierce, what did he do, where did he perform any exploit that has made his name a household word among us in speaking of the Mexican war? You have to turn to the books, and go back to the records to find where he was, and what he did. This is so, but still we do not assert on our own knowledge of his history, that he was not in a single battle during the Mexican war .-Our belief however is, that this is so.

A controversy is going on between two writers in the Washington Republic. both of whom profess to have been with Gen. Scott at the time Gen. Pierce was in the army. One of them insists that ing: General Pierce did smell powder, the other that he was not in a single battle during the whole war. They both quote from official documents to prove their pohand we cannot determine which is right. The very fact however, that the point is the said branch mint is established in the State of Cali- disputed, and that the official documents render it doubtful, is conclusive evidence that General Pierce did not set the Gulf ful and brilliant transparency in front of the the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government on fire, or astonish the Mexicans or "the We suppose, such a controvesy could hard- which constitute the record of the old patriot's, ly be gotten up about Taylor's or Scott's the services of a hundred other officers in the Mexican campaign.-Newbernian.

From the Baltimore American. TOOMBS & CO.

These gentlemen, it would seem, like IAGO, nothing if not critical. There-must be agitation or they die. They have ascertained that the slavery question involves a sore point. irritable and sensitive, and they take delight in striking continually upon the taw. They may possibly suppose that some enhanced degree of consequence may be obtained by this exercise of a power wantonly to produce mischief; but whether any degree of notoriety thus procured would be worthy the ambition of patriotic men we leave it to themselves to consider, when third section of the act of which this act is an amend- calmer reflection shall have induced in their own minds some misgivings lest, instead of a high and independent course, they have been pursuthe comments of ridicule.

> It was no matter of surprise that the fanatical school of abolitionists at the North should hold off from the support of the regular nominees for the Presidency-both of whom occupy ground in reference to the slavery question ut. terly abhorrent to abolition ideas and procliviies. But we were not altogether prepared to see Southern gentlemen of influence start forth in race of emulation with those rivals in the game of agitation. It is true there might be found in the antecedents of some of these South: ern champions of extreme doctrine certain symp. toms of flightiness, certain quixotic tendencies, a proneness to hallucination, that might indicate a large capacity for absurdities in general and an inherent congeniality with the impracticability and the preposterous. It must be admitted that this capacity for absurdities in general and an inherent congeniality does not lack the faculty of development, and progression is not confined exclusively to the democracy of manifest destiny or to the ardent school of Young Amer-

It is scarcely probable that this sectional revolt will take from Gen. Scott a single electoral vote which under any circumstances he would have obtained. Virginia and Georgia were not expected to vote him. Tennessee we may still count upon, notwithstanding the defection of Mr. Gentry. The thing to be chiefly regretted is that the movement is calculated to throw a disturbing element into the Free-Soil organization. John P. Hale canvass, which both parties and the country at

ready in distracting the public mind and in fomenting bitter feelings and sectional jealousies. It is quite time that there was a cessation of that unprofitable agitation-even although demagogues should be thereby made dumb, and many noisy politicians should find themselves of less importance than they had supposed.

THE FIRST GRAND RALLY AT VICKS BURG.

The ratification meeting of Whigs which assembled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 26th ultimo, was the largest that had been held for many a day in that city. Thomas A. Marshall, Esq., was chosen President; and the meeting was further organized by appointing fourteen vice presidents and three secretaries.

The Vicksburg Whig says: "The notice given was not sufficient for the time of meeting to be generally known throughout the county, but notwithstanding we were pleased to see a representation from various quarters, and all joined in manifesting the highest satisfaction with the result of the convention and the candidates presented."

Mr. Marshall stated the objects of the meeting in a briefaddress, showing the cause which should move the entire Whig vote in favor of Scott and Graham.

After the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's short but eloquent address, Hon. William A. Lake was called to the stand, who introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting do ratify and confirm the nomination of General Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for President, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, as the Whig candidate for Vice President, and do pledge to them a cordial and hearty support." The Whig further remarks that the speech of Mr. Lake in support of his resolution was a

ble, comprehensive, and courteous:

" He alluded in the most earnest and impassioned manner to the gloom which hung over the country at the period when, administrative duties devolved upon Mr. Fillmore—to his services during the period of excitement—to his patriotism and fidelity to the South in time of peril, and of the general course of his administration. He also avowed his preference for Mr. Fillmore, before the meeting of the convention, as the Whig candidate for the Presi-Mexican war, were not conspicuous or dency; but, as the great body of the Whigs on the lame he had acquired, and we could cheerfully support the nominee of the convention who would execute and maintain the principles which Mr. Fillmore had sanctioned .-Of Mr. Webster he spoke in terms of just and glowing eulogy; he reviewed his public career and his position, and said that the office of President was not necessary to link his name and fame with the future. The services, the character, the history, the principles, and the claims of Gen. Winfield Scott, next received his attention, and most brilliantly and nobly did he portray the qualities and capacity of the nominee of the Whig party-briefly sketching his career from his entrance into public life to the present time. We cannot give an outline even, of Mr. Lake's speech-it is sufficient to say that it was just such a speech as he always makes

> when he appears upon the Stand." W. C. Smedes, esq., and Mr. J. S. Byrne, also addressed the meeting, at a late hour of the night, in glowing and eloquent terms. During the address of Mr. Smedes he said :

"If we beat the Democrats at the ballot-box throughout the country in votes, as far as this Scott ratification meeting surpasses the Pierce ratification meeting in this city in numbers, the prospects of the New Hampshire general will indred be gloomy.'

The Whig thus closes relative to the meet-

"The court house hill was brilliantly lighted up; the speakers' stand large enough to accommodate speaker's and officers, with the national flag gracefully waiving from it-ihe seats. admirably arranged, (not enough, however, as not more than one third of the audience could be seated-but this could not be otherwise, as all the benches that could be procured were onthe ground, and the audience larger than was anticipated,) both to hear and see-the beauti stand, upon which were inscribed the princi pal events in the life of our candidate, and claim to distinction and the suffrages of a grate. ful people—the music, and last, but not least, the regular, clear and cheering tones from the deep mouthed cannon, under the charge of Ma. jor Hawken, as they sounded and reverberated | tion.) or reciprocal consent." the proclamation of victory.

"The opponents of General Scott may traduce and abuse, but we are better satisfied than ever that his hold upon the affections of the people not be removed by such means, the people testify to in a few short months. The large number of ladies in attendance upon the meeting goes far to show that hearts unbiassed of political rancor, or partisan malignity, are always ready to honor the patriot hero who has grown gray in the service of his country."

CATHOLIC SUPREMACY.

years, between two and three millions of Cath. Now mark what follows: "a very large major. olics have emigrated into the United States .- lity eighty-five votes of these three great Scott ing one of puerile fastidiousness, fit simply for The increase of the Catholic Churches, during States being recorded against its adoption." other stations, 735 clergymen, and a Catholic which its nationality is based." population estimated at 1,071,800 souls. At the We remark, it is not true that a very large commencement of the present year, the returns majority of the eighty five votes of New York, show the number of churches to be 1411; 681 Ohio and Pennsylvania, was recorded against other stations; 1421 clergymen, and a Roman the adoption of the admirable Whig Platform. Catholic population estimated at 1,980,000

fact has created, in some quarters, no little a-ty one for-six against. So that, if the reader larm. It has been prophesied that the Pope, at some future time will transfer his See from Rome to Cincinnati; and fears are frequently expressed that the Roman Church will, by and by, assume the direction of American politics.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE SOIL CON-VENTION.

Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem. was chosen President of this body at Worcester on Tuesday. He said that both Democrats and Whigs now stand on the same platform, and both had forfeited the support of the Free-Soil party. A committee was appointed to draw up resolves. Letters were read from Charles Sumner, Horace Mann, S. P. Chase, J. R. Giddings, fifty-six voted against the platform. So that the and Charles Allen, coinciding with the case stands thus : was present. Previous to the regular or-

made speeches, and after the forenoon adjournment speeches were made in the street by Mr. Palfrey and others. The resolutions claim that the Free Soilers constitute the true Democratic party of the Union, and approve of the call for a Convention at Pittsburgh to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Nat. Int.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT;

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Governor. JOHN KERR.

IT We are authorised to announce ABRAM LENTS. as a Whig candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

OF CASWELL COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce CALEB KLUTTS as a candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce Col. VANDER TEAGUE as a Whig candidate to represent Iredell county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

THE LOCO FOCO GAME.

Unable to say any thing in truth against the fair name and fame of Gen. Scottunable to make the smallest capital out of the deeds of the hero of Lundy's Laneunable to accomplish any thing by facts or argument-the Loco Foco leaders and wire pullers have, at last, like a drowning man catching at straws, resorted to caricature and ridicule! Yes, these are the weapons-the noble weapons with which this most noble party now seeks to influence the popular mind against General Scott-against the man whose whole life has been spent in the service of his country-who has led on our armies to crowning victory and glory upon every battle field, and who has given world-wide renown to American valor and American

Better evidence of the growing weakness and their want of faith in General Pierce's strength - better evidence of Gen. Scott's increasing favor with the people and of the strength of the Whig partywe presume no man wants.

GENERAL SCOTT'S RELIGION AND TOLERANCE.

To remove the erroneous impressions in the minds of some relative to the opinions of Gen. Scott on the subject of religion, we took occasion to remark in our last that he has always been, and is now a Navy, in place of Mr. Graham, resigned. steady but moderate member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We now quote the following from a letter addressed by him in 1841 to George Washington Reed, and others, of Philadelphia:

"I am happy to see by the Philadelphia abundant corn-crop. North American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to he mingled up with either. It should always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches, and other occasions of voluntary attendance (after years of discre-

The following article, taken from the Norfolk Beacon, successfully defends the nomination of General Scott against the love him and confide in him, and this they will charge of the Loco focos that it was a sectional nomination. We commend it to the perusal of our readers :

The Washington Union, alluding to the late Whig Convention in an article having for its caption "THE SECTIONAL NOMINATION," thus remarks : " in the three great States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania where lay that city for one in honor of Mr. Clay. An article in a late number of the Christian the whole heart and bulk of the Scott strength Register states that, within the last twenty-five in the Convention, the platform was voted down. ARE YOU READY, FELLOW WHIGS the last six years, has been very great, amount. The article then concludes thus: "If, under 1846. At the beginning of that year, the sta. platform included, can be called in any sense tistics exhibited 740 Catholic churches, 437 national, we shall be glad to know the facts on

New York voted twelve for-twenty two against, one vote lost. Ohio voted eight for-This is certainly a large increase; and the fifteen against. And Pennsylvania voted twenwill take the trouble to sum up these votes, pro and con, on the platform, he will find that the very large majority of which the locofoco organ prates, amounts to the very large number of just two majority against, and not one more. And this is lugged in as affording evidence of sectionalism or want of nationality .-Why, of the the thirty one States of the Union, twenty two of them voted in the Whig Convention for the Platform, unanimously. One State was equally divided. There was but one State that voted unanimously against it. The remaining seven split their electoral votes. These seven were entitled to one hundred and twenty. one votes -of which, one declined and one was lost, leaving upon record one hundred and nineteen votes. Sixty three of these voted for and

Twenty-two States voted unanimously for platform. Only one voted unanimously alarge believe to have had influence enough al- ganization of the meeting Mr. Keyes, of gainst it. One was equally divided. And of

Dedham, and Hopkins, of Northampton, the remaining seven a majority of seven of their | IMMEDIATE, p. whole votes was polled for the platform. New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Vir. They have all ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia ed falsehoods Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Tex- new set of m as, Iowa, and California voted unanimously for

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, prepare with a and Wisconsin voted for it : thus making twenty-seven States of the Union in favor of the plat-

The only State that voted against it, unaninously was Michigan.

Those that voted against it by majorities in the respective States, were New York and O-

The State of Maine voted four for and four against, being equally divided. So that the table will stand thus: States for the Whig Platform States against the Platform

States divided

Total We now poke the above at some of our cap tious locofoco brethren and tell them that it is the sense in which Gen. Scott's nomination, platform included, can be called National and that the above unanimity of action in the Whig party embraces some of the facts upon which we base the nationality both of the nomination and the platform. When the vote was taken on the Whig platform, there was no "noise and confusion" and no coterie outside of which the reading of the platform could not be heard. was discussed in open Convention and was voted upon by each State. In the locofoco Convention, it has been said that hardly any one outside the coterie knew what was enacting .-We have now set this matter right and mean to keep it so hereafter.

"Observer," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the speech of Mr. Toombs, deliv. ered in the House of Representatives on the 3d instant, says:

"Some of the Whigs, after he sat downcried, sotto voce, 'good-by Toombs,' taking leave of him on his entering the Democratic ranks. This episode showed that Governor Howell Cobb knew what he was about when he used every exertion in his power to have Mr. Toombs elected to the United States Senate, in the place of Senator Berrien."

FIRE AT MONTREAL.

On the 8th instant, a fire broke out in Montreal, which lasted two days. Twelve hundred buildings were consumed. The light of the flames, during the progress of the conflagration, was distinctly visible at Burlington, Vermont, a distance of 100 miles. It is thought that this is one of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred on this continent.

On the 1st instant, Capt. Swartwoot, of the United States Army, in command of Fort Meade, Florida, died at that post.

The Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Maryland, it is said, has been tendered and has accepted the office of Secretary of the

THE CROPS .- In this region the crops are still improving. We have had during the present week rain for several days, and the farmers are looking forward to an

GOING NORTH.

As it will soon be the season of the year for our Western merchants to go North. we would state to all interested that we have been informed by a gentleman, who lately passed over the Raleigh and Gaston Road, that it is now, for the most part, in an excellent condition. The rail has and \$500,000 been laid down all the way from Gaston to Henderson, and a number of miles beyond, and that they travel at the rate of 20 to 30 miles per hour.

A STATUE IN HONOR OF HENRY CLAY .- A correspondent of the National Intelligencer proposes that a statue should be erected in the city of Washington, where he spent a great portion of his life. The equestrian Statue in honor of Gen. Jackson, will cost about \$12,000, and no doubt an equal amount can easily be raised in

The Election for Governor and Members of the Legislature will take place on Thursday, the fifth of August. Our Whig friends see that ing to seventy six per cent of the number in these circumstances, Gen. Scott's nomination, they have but about Twenty days to work before the election will be upon us. Is it neces. sary that we should again appeal to them to put forth their whole energies in the cause, during this short period? They were defeated in 1850 by the lukewarmness and dissentions which existed in the Whig ranks. We all know the mortification which all-true Whigs felt when the news of defeat reached them, and we do not believe there was a Whig in any part of the State who did not resolve to exert himself, with redoubled vigor and zeal, rather than this should again occur. We have repeatedly appealed to our friends to ORGANIZE in each and every County in the State. The process is easy and simple-requiring nothing but promptness and been adopted to energy, and information as to the names and residences of the leading Whigs of each County. Let arrangements be made by which every Whig voter may attend the polls. If there be any sick and infirm, let their brother Whigs of the neighborhood furnish them such means constant "cant as they may need, to attend the polls and exer. cise the privilege of voting. The Locofoco wind blew fu Party know well that they cannot defeat us if our full strength is polled. They rely upon our lukewarmness and want of efficient organiza-

in all sections week and part Forwarned le ion are looking WHIGS !- Rale

AGRICUL

Believing are conducive of the farming organize one in be called the CIETY."

The citizens of adjoining Coun come members to meet in Salis day of August, A. M. D. F. Caldwell Thomas L. Cow John W. Ellis. Maxwell Cham Michael Brown George W. Broy Alexander Long.

Samuel Kerr, W. P. Graham, Dr. A.M. Hender Chas. F. Fisher. Dr. A. T. Powe. D. A. Davis. Robert Ellis. M. C. Pendleton. Obadiah Woodsor James E. Kerr. Moses L. Brown.

A NEW ARCTIC E. A. Ingfield, a co ish navy, has addre a communication, in

"The Isabel scre one hundred and s horse power, has b with provisions for Franklin and the su expedition. I acce standing that she all risk, expense, and me. I purpose saili first of July, proceed as far as Smith's practicable, and ret coast of Baffins Ba ining thoroughly th complete the vo should I be oblig pense of keeping an artic winter. municate with Edward Belcher beg, through the to announce to to send letters chance of my n be most happy I

"I may add, most valuable rangements a ously allowed n of course at my of departments with each othe cause; and I valuable assista

The U.S. n arrived at I gers, and \$1.6 She brings the of the 18th ult A large nun ing at San Jur

voyage. I am,

to take them ! The Panan pleted to the na, which was The news fr ry, and every cate prosperit

There is a Col. Craigh, tl has been murde It is also said rencontre occu Sacramento, b McKinney and Wilson, it is whereupon Ca Mr. McDonald,

The others will That the next I States Senator REMEMBER. have to remode State for twenty REMEMBER.

have the Congr REMEMBER. tant measures affecting the in REMEMBER. ant champion ! been nobly perf the infamous p

DO HIS DUTY STORM .- We day night.

earth itself-t ning struck, s javelin on a tion. There is full time to remedy any difficulty over a wagon on this score, and we urge upon our friends forbidden by the