SUNBURY AMERICAN.

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. **OFFICE, CORNER OF CENTRE ALLEY & MARKET STREET.**

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Philadelphia, November 13, 1847.—1y

AGENTS

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John H. Vincent, Chillisquaque.
Kase & Bergstresser, Elysburg.
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Philadelphia, April 1, 1848—y

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Philad April 1, 1848—

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PHILADELPHIA.

April 8, 1848 —

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THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELEBRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PIANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth of tone, and elegance of workmanship, are not surpassed by any in the United States

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For qualities of tone, touch and keeping in tone upon Concert pitch, they cannot be surpassed by either American or European Pianos.

Suffice it to say that Madame Castellan, W. V Wallace, Vieux Temps, and his sister, the celebrated Pianist, and many others of the most distinguished performers, have given these instruments preference over all others

They have also received the first notice of the three last Exhibitions, and the last Silver Medal by the Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded to them, which, with other premiums from the same source, may be seen at the Ware-room No. 52 south Fourth st.

☞ Another Silver Medal was awarded to C. Meyer, by the Franklin Institute, Oct 1845 for the best Piano in the exhibition.

Again—at the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Oct 1846, the first premium and medal was awarded to C. Meyer for his Pianos although it had been awarded at the exhibition of the year before, on the ground that he had made still greater improvements in his Instruments within the past 12 months.

Again—at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 1847, another Premium was awarded to C Meyer, for the best Piano in the exhibition

At Boston, at their last exhibition, Sept. 1847, C Meyer received the first silver Medal and Diploma, for the best square Piano in the exhibition

These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber. H. B. MASSER

Sunbury, April 8, 1848 —

HISTORICAL.

THE FALL OF KINGS.

CHARLES X.—LOUIS PHILIPPE.

A friend has furnished for the Baltimore American, the following interesting paper, translated from the N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis; setting forth the striking similitude of of the leading events prior and subsequent to the fall of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe:

1. The Duke of Berry, son of Charles X.	1. The Duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe.
2. Marries a foreign (Sicilian) Princess.	2. Marries a foreign (Meclenbergian) Princess.
3. From this marriage springs an heir male *to* the crown.	3. From this marriage springs an heir male to the crown.
4. Whose father, the Duke of Berry, dies, assassinated.	4 Whose father the Duke of Orleans, dies by accident.
5. On the thirteenth of February, 1820.	5. On the thirteenth of July, 1842.
6. During the year preceding the fall of Charles X. [1829.] bread rises to an exhorbitant price: 1 franc 50 centimes	6 During the year preceding the fall of Louis Philippe, bread rises to an exorbitant price 1st April, 1 franc, 21 centimes.
7. Retrograding course of the government, after the brilliant hopes which had been entertained, induces the friends of their country to address advice to it relative to the crisis about to ensue.	7. Retrograding course of the government, after the brilliant promises which had been made, induces enlightened men to address counsels to it relative to the crisis about to ensue.
8. These counsels are disdained by the Executive.	8. These counsels are disdained by the Executive.
9. Discourse of the crown containing bitter and offensive words against the Opposition, [session of 1828.]	9. Discourse of the crown containing bitter and offensive words against the Opposition, (session of 1848.)
10. Results in the protestation of 221 deputies.	10. Results in the protestation of a large number of Deputies.
11. Capture of the Dey of Algiers.	11. Capture of Abd-el-Kader.
12. Ordonnances of the 25th July, annulling the liberty of the press.	12. Ordonnance of the prefect of police, advertised on the 21st of February, annulling the liberty of the reunion.
13. These ordonnances give rise to riotous assemblages on Monday evening, in which the papers are loudly read and commented upon. These meetings are a species of preface to the revolution about to break forth on the morrow.	13. This ordonnance gives rise to riotous assemblages on Monday evening in which the papers are loudly read and commented upon. These assemblages are a species of preface to the Revolution about to break forth on the morrow.
14. The ordonnances are revolted against, and the power falls into the hands of the insurgents.	14. The ordonnance is revolted against, and the power falls into the hands of the insurgents.
15. The combat lasts 3 days—the 27th, 28th and 29th July 1830.	15. The combat lasts 3 days—the 22d, 23d, and 24th February, 1848.
16. Commencing Tuesday and ending on Thursday.	16. Commencing Tuesday and ending on Thursday.
17. The people gain the victory over the royal troops.	17. The people triumph over the troops.
18. The gen d'armie is the first to present itself at the combat, and succumbs.	18. The municipal guards is the first to present itself at the combat, and succumbs.
91. It is disbanded.	19. It is disbanded.
20. The royal inviolability, as proclaimed in the charter of 1814 becomes a laughing stock.	20. The royal inviolability, as proclaimed in the charter of 1830, becomes a laughing stock.
21. Charles X. is dethroned at the age of 74.	21. Louis Philippe is dethroned at the age of 74.
22. In July, the month of the Duke of Orleans' death.	22. In February, the month of the Duke of Berry's death.
23. He abdicates in favor of his grandson, the Duke of Bordeaux, ten years of age.	23. He abdicates in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, ten years of age.
24. The Duke of Bordeaux is presented as King.	24. The Count of Paris is presented as King
25. He is refused, with the reply that it is *too late.*	25. He is refused, with the reply that it is *too late.*
26 A Provisional Government is established.	26. A Provisional Government is established.
27. The royal family is obliged to fly from France.	27. The royal family is obliged to fly from France.
28. And adopts England as its place of exile.	28. And adopts England as its place of exile.
29. Two days after the Revolution, a fearful tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, breaks out.	29. On the day of the 28th of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a fearful whirlwind and tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, arose.
30. The Ministers of Charles X. are publicly accused.	30. The Ministers of Louis Philippe are publicly accused.
31. The chief of the family dies on a foreign soil.	31. —— ——

Whig National Convention

TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR THE

PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY,

Held at the Upper Saloon of the Chinese Museum,

Philadelphia June 9, 1848.

GENERAL TAYLOR NOMINATED On Fourth Ballot.

Great Confusion in the Convention.

NOMINATION OF MR. FILMORE AS VICE PRESIDENT.

The first day of the Convention was occupied in organizing, which was done by selecting Gov. Morehead of North Carolina for President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Various preliminary matters were then discused, and committees &c., appointed, when the Convention adjourned.

In the evening, of the second day, after great warmth and excitement between the Clay and Taylor men, in regard to the vote of delegates for Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina, the nominations were made and the balloting commenced:

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Lewis H. Campbell, of Ohio, nominated, on behalf of the Whigs of his State, General Winfield Scott.

Mr. Huntingdon, of Mass.—I nominate as a candidate for President, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

Gov. Kent, of Maine—On behalf of the *people* of the Union, I nominate General Zachary Taylor.

Here the most enthusiastic applause broke out from the floor of the Convention and the galleries, which lasted many minutes. When it had somewhat subsided, Mr. Blunt, of New York, said—

Mr. President, on behalf of the Whigs of the Union, I nominate Henry Clay.

Here the applause again broke out from floors and galleries, which lasted as long as the previous Taylor demonstration, and was equally as loud.

Mr. Wales, of Delaware, nominated John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

Mr. Reese, of Ohio, said he had a letter from Judge McLean, authorizing him to withdraw his name if it was presented.

THE FIRST BALLOT—TAYLOR AHEAD.

The Convention then proceeded to the ballot amidst great excitement in the galleries, at first applauding almost every vote.

The States were allowed no more votes than there were district delegates present. Thus, South Carolina having but two delegates present, was allowed but two votes—its full complement was nine: where there were more than the full complement, the electoral vote only was given.

The Delegates of Louisiana gave the whole vote of Texas, for Taylor. The second district of Missouri, the district which Col. Russell was named for in the morning, but which proposition was not passed gave no vote, being equally divided.

Mr. Newton, of Arkansas, being especially empowered by the State Convention, gave the three votes of the State for Zachary Taylor; 279 votes were given, 140 were necessary to a choice.

The following was the vote:

	Taylor.	Webster.	Clay.	Scott.	Clayton.	McLane.
Maine,	5	3	1			
New Hampshire,		6				
Massachusetts,		12				
Vermont,	1		5			
Rhode Island,			4			
Connecticut,			6			
New York,		1	29	5	1	
New Jersey,	3		4			
Pennsylvania,	8		12	6		
Deleware,					1	
Maryland,			8			
Virginia,	15		2			
North Carolina,	6		5			
South Carolina,	1		1			
Georgia,	10					
Alabama,	6		1			
Mississippi,	6					
Louisiana,	5		1			
Texas,	4					
Tennesee,	13					
Kentucky,	7		5			
Ohio,	1		1	20		1
Indiana,	1		2	9		
Illinois,	4		3	1		
Missouri,	6	1				
Wisconsin,	1		3			
Iowa,	2		1			1
Arkansas,	3					
Michigan,			3	2		
Florida,	3					
Total,	111	22	97	43	4	2

A motion was then made to adjourn until nine o'clock this morning, which was negatived.

THE SECOND BALLOT—TAYLOR GAINING.

On this vote the chances were watched with silence and anxiety. The friends of the candidates were too excited to cheer, and could only mutely listen to the vote, and mentally calculate the changes.

The votes of the States as follows:

	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Clayton.
Maine,	5		1	3	
New Hampshire,				6	
Massachusetts,				12	
Vermont,	1	5			
Rhode Island,	1	3			
Connecticut,		6			
New York,	1	28	5	1	1
New Jersey,	3	4			
Pennsylvania,	9	7	10		
Delaware,					3
Maryland,		8			
Virginia,	15	2			
North Carolina,	6	5			
South Carolina,	1	1			
Georgia,	10				
Alabama,	6	1			
Mississippi,	6				
Louisiana,	6				
Texas,	4				
Tennessee,	13				
Kentucky,	7	5			
Ohio,	1	1	21		
Indiana,	3	1	8		
Illinois,	4	3	1		
Missouri,	6 one vacancy by a tie vote				
Wisconsin,	1	3			
Iowa,	3	1			
Arkansas,	3				
Michigan,		2	3		
Florida,	3				
Total,	118	86	49	22	4

McLean received no vote on this ballot.

On the announcement of this vote the excitement was intense. Over fifty gentlemen sprung to their feet and moved to adjourn until nine o'clock this morning.

Cries of "No! No! Go on"—"another ballot"—"adjourn! adjourn!"—"put the question"—"vote it down"—"let's go"—were heard from all parts of the room.

The President—"The motion to adjourn is in order—I shall put it." The vote was then put—a great number voted "aye"; the negative being called, a large number, and, in the opinion of the reporter, the largest number, voted "no!"

The President, "the ayes have it."

On this announcement over a hundred Delegates sprung to floor, and demanded a division. Cries of "it's decided," "the Convention is adjourned," "it is not," "take the division," "Mr. President, the meeting is not adjourned," "the nays have the majority," "question," "question," "division," "division," "yeas and nays," "it has been decided."

The yeas and nays were called for—

Mr. Sherman—"The question has been taken. It is too late for the yeas and nays can be taken at anytime."

The President—"It is impossible to maintain any motion during the noise and unless members are seated."

Notwithstanding this announcement, the confusion and noise lasted over five minutes, during which time the President sat down, not being able to make himself heard. At the first lull in the storm, he said, "owing to the confusion, I declare the meeting adjourned." Louding huzzing greeted this announcement from a portion of the members, and each one putting on his hat prepared to go off, and the premises were soon evacuated.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Lansing Burrowes, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then red, after which the balloting recommenced, with the following result

THIRD BALLOT.

	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Clayton.
Maine,	5		2	2	
New Hampshire,				6	
Massachusetts,	1		2	9	
Vermont,	1	5			
Rhode Island,	1	3			
Connecticut,	2	3			
New York,	2	28	6		
Pennsylvania,	12	4	10		
Delaware,	1			1	1
Virginia,	15	2			
North Carolina,	7	3	1		
South Carolina,	1	1			
Georgia,	10				
Alabama,	6	1			
Mississippi,	6				
Louisiana,	6				
Tennessee,	13				
Kentucky,	7	5			
Ohio,	1	1	21		
Indiana,	5	1	6		
Illinois,	4	3	1		
Missouri,	6				
Wisconsin,		4			
Iowa,	3	1			
Arkansas,	3				
Michigan,		1	4		
Florida,	3				
Texas,	4				
	133	74	54	17	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott	Webster.
Maine,	5		3	1
New Hampshire,	2			4
Massachusetts,	1		2	9
Vermont,	1	2	2	
Rhode Island,	4			
Connecticut,	3	3		
New York,	6	13	7	
New Jersey,	4	3		
Pennsylvania,	12	4	10	
Delaware,	2		1	
Maryland,	8			
Virginia,	16	1		
North Carolina,	10	1		
South Carolina,	1	1		
Georgia,	10			
Alabama,	6	1		
Mississippi,	6			
Louisiana,	6			
Texas,	4			
Tennessee,	13			
Kentucky,	11	1		
Ohio,	1	1	21	
Indiana,	7	1	4	
Illinois,	8			
Missouri,	7			
Wisconsin,	4			
Iowa,	3			
Arkansas,	3			
Michigan,	2		3	
Florida,	3			
	171	32	63	14

Motion made to adjourn.

Mr. King spoke on adjournment.

New York wanted to adjourn.

Mr. Colier, of New York, came to consult with his colleagues from other States. He had done his best to present the name of Taylor, but he desired to say that the wish and vote of the Convention would meet no objection from him.

For himself he thought New York would support the nomination. The Convention should now proceed at once to nominate the Vice President. He had warned his Whig brethren about his nomination and against it, but there shall be no rebellion against the nomination of the nominee of the Convention, as far as he is concerned. He nominated for Vice President, Milliard Fillmore, of New York.

The motion of adjournment here was with drawn.

A Delegate of South Carolina, gave his hearty approval to all that had been done—the candidate had been fairly nominated.

Mr. Allen from Mass. said that he could not give his consent on the part of *his* State. The discipline of the South again had prevailed. The North will spurn the bribe offered her of the Vice President, as a miserable boon. I say that the Whig party of the United States is here and henceforth dissolved. (Tremendous hisses and confusion.)

We've struggled to preserve it as long as we could do it with honor. By the blessing of God the dissolution may result to the advantage of the country—it is time that we should separate. We spurn the nominee of the Convention, and I tell you that Massachusetts will spurn the bribe that is attempted to be offered her, (alluding to the proposed nomination of Abbott Lawrence for Vice President.)

Great confusion and hissing, with some cheers, were here heard.

A delegate of Ohio asked that Taylor pledge himself to abide by the nomination of the Whig party! Let Taylor pledge himself to its principles—against "no extension of slavery"—(enthusiastic applause)—"protection of American industry"—(cries of "sit down, sit down!") The gentleman asked if he was to be gagged? (Cries of "no, no."—Motion to adjourn—lost. Mr. Johnson of Penn. said he had been the undeviating friend of Scott—(Chair called Mr. J. to order. It was moved again to support the order of the day—lost. A gentleman from Ohio appealed from the Chair's decision, with extreme vehemence, but finally desisted, amidst many cries of "sit down!"

Mr. Gentry thought an adjournment absolutely necessary.

A motion to suspend the rules for 3 hours was made, lost, made again, lost again.

Order of the day called.

Motion to adjourn till one o'clock was lost.

Motion for a recess for half an hour was lost.

The Secretary here called the roll.

Mr. Mitchell of Mississippi, nominated Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts, for Vice President.

The following named gentlemen were also nominated; J. M. Clayton of Delaware, George Evans of Maine, Thos. Ewing of Ohio, Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Wm. A. Seward of New York, John Young of New York. (A motion to adjourn for 1 hour was lost.)

Mr. Choate, of Mass., having left the Convention in consequence of some unavoidable cause, Mr. Sprague, of that State, was unanimously substituted in his place.

Mr. Seward's name was withdrawn.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pa., was nominated.

Hamilton Fish, ditto.

T. Butler King withdrawn.

Ohio withdrew the name of Ewing, of Ohio.

Ohio wished no sugar plums from the Convention—so said a delegate who arose at this time.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., withdrew the name of Mr. Winthrop. So far as Mr. Ashman knew, the last gentleman had spoken without consultation.

Leave was given Mr. Wilson, of Mass., to say that he, for one, would not be bound by the proceedings.

[Cries of you cannot proceed, then; you are not a Whig.]

Chair—The gentleman will take his seat.

Delegate—You shall not make a loco-foco speech here.

Mr. Ashmun—He has a right to be heard.

Brown of Pennsylvania. Mr. President—Chair—order—rap.

Mr. Wilson arose, (he is from Massachusetts) and proceeded to say that he came as a Whig, and would go away a Whig, if the Convention acted *like* Whigs. We have now "a gentleman" who has said he will not be bound by any party nomination—(question of order here raised, that the Speaker had no right to condemn the doings of the Convention. Chair sustained the point of order.)—Mr. Wilson resumed, and said—when he went home, he should, so help him God, do all he could to defeat that man, Gen. Taylor—who was not a Whig as he understood the word. (Storm of hisses and considerable applause.)

An adjournment motion was lost here.

Mr. Blunt of Massachusetts intended to sustain the nomination. It was not true that the nomination will be received with disapprobation by Massachusetts. She will not stain her banner now nor she never had. (Cheers)

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, obtained leave to address the Convention—he said: I desire to speak as calmly and dispassionately as I can. I have always been a Whig and an ultra Whig. I have found myself in a strange position before this convention; I love my country and wish to aid in every measure which will contribute to its success. I come from the State of Ohio, though it is impossible for me to say what the people will do when they hear the nomination of this Convention; but I do say I will be prepared to do that which my free spirit will dictate when I meet the free citizens of Ohio. I came pledged to support any man who will oppose the extension of slavery. God has given me my nativity upon the free soil of Pennsylvania, I should, therefore, differ in opinion from gentlemen born in the sunny South. I stand by the compromises of the Constitution. I love the conduct of my fathers. Now, with the pledge I have given it, it is hard for me to say what I shall do. I will go home, I will say to them that if they believe in the principles of the nominee, I will say "amen," and stand by the nomination of the Convention. There are doubts in Ohio as to the whiggery of the nominee, doubts gathered from his letters and conversations. Let me say that these principles are the fundamental principles in the hearts and feelings of the people of Ohio. Mr. G. here became exceeding eloquent, concluding with a thrilling poetical quotation from John G. Whittier, which was received at its close with bursts of applause.

The roll was called for the first ballot for Vice President. The vote was as follows:

Abbott Lawrence, 109; M. Fillmore, 115; A. Stewart, 14; J. Sergeant, 6; McKennan, 13; Clayton, 3; G. Evans, 6; Scattering, 8.

The whole number of votes being 274, and 138 requisite to a choice, the President announced that no election had been had.

THE SECOND BALLOT—FILLMORE NOMINATED.

Before the vote was taken, a Delegate from New York said that if the vote for Vice President was given to Mr. Fillmore, he could carry the State of New York.

The names of Jno. Sergeant, Andrew Stewart and T. T. McKennan were withdrawn.

The ballot was as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

M. Fillmore, 173; Abbott Lawrence, 87; Jno. Sergeant, 1; G. Evans, 2; Clayton, 3.

After Mr. Fillmore had been nominated, on a question of unanimous nomination, a gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. McCullough, said in a very animated speech, that the free State of New Jersey had first nominated General Taylor on the battle field of Trenton.

Gov. Vance, of Ohio, was sure that they would now rescue this government and country from the hands of the spoilers—he even had hopes of carrying Ohio for Taylor.

Mr. Carroll, of New York, said that Gen. Taylor surrenders to his friends—to no one else—to no enemies—like the Whig party, Taylor surrenders to his friends, but never to his foes—New York will support the nomination.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, spoke a great deal about Whig principles, but did not mention in what any one of them consisted. He would have Gen. Taylor take hold of the Whig banner of principles, and say that he will live and die with that Whig banner—pledged to Whig principles—the principles of '44.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio hoped, implored that the Convention would not press a resolution for an unanimous nomination of the candidates presented. Press this resolution now, said he—you cannot pass it—and you will lose the State of Ohio. Let us, said he, go down to Independence Square, and there ratify the nomination.

Gov. Vance here withdrew the resolution.

A gentleman from Maryland was satisfied to go into the contest with Gen. Taylor, the patriot, Maryland would endorse the nomination.

A gentleman from Ohio offered a resolution relating to slavery, which brought out.

Mr. Brown, of Pa., who denominated the delegations on the right of the Chair, some of them, factionists.

[Mr. Brown raised such a storm about his ears that he had to sit down.]

A motion to lay the resolution on the table here prevailed.

A resolution from Mr. Hathaway, of N. Y. passed thanking the Committee of Arrangements for their efforts, &c., and also the citizens of Philadelphia for their courtesy.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman for his impartiality, &c.

A similar resolution relative to the officers was passed.

It was moved that the President of the Convention inform the nominees of the Convention of their nomination, and publish their replies, &c.

A vote of thanks was passed to the clergymen who had officiated.

Mr. Colyer, of Ohio, thought that Mr. Brown, of Pa., had done it up brown, when he called some other folks factionists. He had noticed that Pennsylvania always looked one way and pulled another. (Laughter and cheers.) We, in the great Whig State of Ohio, can give her vote for Taylor, and we will. She could elect Taylor for President, and his old white charger for Vice President.

A number of gentlemen from various States followed in short speeches, told funny anecdotes, exciting the laughter of the audience; said what they had done, and what they would have done for Mr. Clay; what they will do for Gen. Taylor, &c.

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana followed in a similar vein, but we could not catch his remarks. He was about to tell and anecdote of Gen. Taylor, which he said, he had heard from Col. Haskell, but the Colonel objected, as he had a patent right for his anecdotes.—(Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Ewing said if Col. Haskell would tell the story himself, he would yield the floor to him.

The Colonel was then loudly called for, and for, and got up on a settee.

I was remarking the other night, at a convival meeting, said he, that Gen. Cass, in November next, would be very much like a man of my acquaintance, who was struck over by a fellow by the name of Joe Larkins. They were at a military muster on Sugar Hill, when they got into a fight, and Joe, being rather excited, struck him a blow which knocked him about forty rods against a worm fence and sent down eleven of the panels, bars, supporters and all.

After he had laid there some time, he got up, rubbed his eyes, straightened himself up, and inquired of the crowd, "has that storm done much damage?" (shouts of laughter and applause,) "did that lightning strike anybody else but me?" (applause and laughter.)—So it will be with Gen. Cass. He will get up after the election in November next, and if he can straighten himself, will want to know whether that lightening of the Whig vote has hurt any body but him. (Great applause and laughter.)

A question was asked a Delegate of Louisiana by another Delegate from another State, whether General Taylor was not opposed to domestic industry, the questioner said he believed him not to be. Another question asked was, is Taylor opposed to the acquisition of further territory, questions not answered

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gentry, that the Convention approve of the Alison letter of Taylor, which resolution did not pass. The previous question was called.

The resolution was here withdrawn, and a motion to adjourn was made. An informal discussion here took place upon a point of order.

An adjournment having been moved, the President made some remarks of a general nature, and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor which had been conferred on him. (Adjourned *sine die.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Much has been said and written respecting this remarkable pair, *Chang* and *Eng.*—Of late the public have sight of their movements. The following extracts from an article in the *Southerner*, a Richmond (Va.) paper, is full of curious matter:

"But I must hasten my description of the 'Siamese Twins.' I rode from Wilkes county to their new residence in Surrey, some 40 miles, and arrived at their house the evening of the second day, after leaving 'Trap Hill.' On riding up to the yard I observed the 'Twins' busily engaged in shingling a house; and on seeing me, they promptly approached and requested me to 'walk in,' adding that they would attend to my horse, and in the meantime I walked into the house and introduced myself to Mrs. 'Chang,' pronounced 'Chun,' and found her to be quite a handsome young woman, just 22. Her maiden name was 'Adelaide Lates,' (sister of Sarah;) and her dress and general appearance all indicating a degree of tidiness which Mrs. 'Eng' lacks; indeed, the people about here all say she is 'mighty townified.' Mrs. 'Chang' was married on the same night of her sister, and now has three children, viz: 'Josephine Virginia,' 6 days younger than Mr. Eng's first, 'Christopher Wren,' 8 days younger than Mrs. E.'s second, and 'Nancy,' aged only six months. They are all very healthy and forward children, but have their father's features clearly stamped upon them. You could readily single them out of a crowd of ten thousand children.

"After having passed some time with Mrs. 'Chang,' the 'Twins' came in, and gathering up their pipes, commenced puffing away at a great rate. I found them exceedingly social and soon had them fairly engaged in conversation.

"My first question was: 'How do you like farming?' They both replied: 'We like him much; good business for us.' 'Do you raise much corn and potatoes, hay, etc?' 'We make enough to eat and feed two horses, cattle and sheep and hogs.' 'This is a new place, what did you pay it?' 'We pay three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and have no good house to live in.'—'How many acres of land do you plant?' 'We plant last year 200 acres.' 'Have you many sheep, hogs, cows, turkeys, geese?' 'We got 200 sheep, great many cows and hogs, have 55 turkies, 50 geese, some ducks.' 'How many plows do you run?' 'Four plow,'—'Does your land produce well?' 'Some place make tirty bushel corn on one acre.' 'How many negroes have you?' 'We got tirteen (13) big and little.' 'How long have you lived in N. C?' 'We lib here nine year.'—'What made you settle at Trap Hill?' 'Mighty party place, high mountain, big rock, 'nough deer, squirrels, foxes, and all kind of game.' 'You love to hunt?' 'Mighty well; love shoot mark, too.' 'Do you vote at elections?' 'Oh, yes, never miss any time.' 'Who did you vote for President in 1840?' 'We vote for Gen. Harrison, and in 1844 we vote for Mr. Clay, and now we ready to vote for Mr. Clay again, if he is willing.' 'Then you are both Whigs?' 'Well, we an't nothin' else.' 'How do you like our Republican form of government?' 'We like him much, very much; much better than where we come from.' 'Do you ever expect to return to your own country?' 'We never going back, have wife and children here, all 'Merican, and we 'Mericans now too.' 'Have you any relatives living in Siam?' 'We have mudder, her very old. We can't write Siam, and mudder can't write 'Merican. We only hear from home two time since we been in this country. Can't get nobody to write Siam to we mudder, and she can't write 'Merican.' 'Would you not like to see your mother?' 'We like to much.' 'Have you much money?' 'We have some in New York.' 'Who has charge of it?' 'We leave him with Mr. Bunker.' It may be proper here to state that their money, $40,000 is invested in a wine importing company at 6 per cent., secured by mortgage on real estate, in the city of New York, and that Mr. Bunker, whose name they bear, is their agent. They draw on him for the interest, but never touch the principal. Their investments in N. C. have been made with the interest of the money.

"'Do you ever expect to travel again?' 'We wish to try it again next fall, about October.' 'What direction are you going?' 'We going to the west, we no go north.'—'What are you notions about the Christian religion? Do you believe in our religion?' 'We no like your religion, you quarrel 'bout him too much: too much different church, all say him right and t'other wrong, we never quarrel about our religion.' 'What do you think will become of you when you die?' 'We go in hog first, and stay till we repent for de bad in dis world, den we go in horse or deer, or some good animal, and stay always.' 'Do you believe that if you are in a

[*Continued on fourth page.*]