

for the Volunteer Regt. of the State, does not seem to be the case. We hear many complaints. The principal ground is, that the appointed, namely, Major, and John A. Major, are volunteers. The Governor ought to have selected from among the volunteers those who were best qualified to command. It is a pity that some, who are (Major) fit for the place. We are told on all hands that a gentleman of good courage;—and we were man two days ago. Fagg as being ever in the State to which he Stakes these morning object, he being a Major. In whatever light he is regarded by those disapproving appointments, all the more will be apt to be Governor has done in the who enrolled themselves under the late organization of appointing a Regiment was an error. The Legislature would on it at its then session that body would make. Various modes for these officers were suggested. The power of the last given to the Governor. The Governor proceeded of his duty, no doubt the importance of the State and the safety of the State and the safety of the State.

We do not believe that the patriotic feelings have a voice of complaint for the manner in which his duty. They are not with no conditions the mode of appointing officers; and as a matter of fact, the conditions have been violated. The Governor is not to blame themselves. Field Officers be a matter of importance to the volunteers. He has considered the entered into a contract were no conditions both as to the mode of appointment. This is all the men. If, however, position of the subject go forward and enter they should not allow unlooked for their friends looked.

With this view of the most heartily regretted of the Mecklenburg W. Caldwell at its meeting and passing they will not serve whom the Governor has not satisfied with that money which was applied for an outgoing message to the Legislature is highly censured to those guilty of it, a good exemplification and overturning principles school to which these

They have tendered the President of the United States a contract between the which binds them as one of the Volunteer Regt. matter will be finally unable to say, but we appointed ambition on the er of this company, and condemnation which it

R. M. T. Hunter has been in Congress, for six years next, by the Legislature of Mr. Archer, Whig. Mr. Speaker of the House of He is now elected by the Whigs, in opposition to the Gov. Smith, John W. Jones, ell. Several Locofocos preference for a Whig

risk or break the Union—at all calculated to suppress emotions in the bosom of the South. This was precisely the tone of the British statesmen to the Colonies, in our Revolution. It inspired then neither respect nor fear in our Fathers, nor will it now meet with any higher consideration. Not only the hostility, but the deep contempt and scorn for the South, such imputations imply, will hardly produce the same acquiescence they anticipate."—*Rich. Whig.*

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The information disclosed in the extraordinary mode developed in the following articles, if worthy of confidence, as it apparently is, must be acknowledged to be of very high importance:

From the Washington Fountain.

*The War—New Plan of Operations—Extraordinary Revelations.*—We read in the La Patria of the 31st ult., a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, by Aleman & Gomez, the following extraordinary revelation of the new plan of operations in the war with Mexico:

"The government appears to confide much in General Scott, who has just gone to the field of operations, and from whose diplomatic and military tactics, it hopes to gain great advantages. The plan of operations, we learn, is as follows: "General Taylor, instead of moving upon San Luis Potosi, will repair to Saltillo, where he will remain for a short period. Gen. Scott, after having made some arrangements on the Rio Grande, will hasten to Tampico, where he will assume the command of the 7,000 volunteers recently called out and ordered to assemble at that point. From Tampico, Gen. Scott will march towards Vera Cruz, and Gen. Taylor will make a simultaneous movement towards Tampico with all the troops he can muster, after leaving sufficient force to garrison Saltillo, Monterey, Victoria, &c., and in union with Gen. Worth's division, will join Gen. Scott, who will have at his command the new military arm of rocketeers and howitzers.

"At the proper moment, fifteen or sixteen vessels of the American squadron, with a force of from 230 to 300 guns of all sizes and calibres, will appear off San Juan de Ulloa, and begin the attack upon the castle. According to the new plan of operations the land forces will rendezvous at the mouth of the river Antigua, which empties into the Gulf a short distance to the North of Vera Cruz, and ascend the same to where the main road to Jalapa crosses it.—If this plan be speedily put into execution, there can be no doubt but that Vera Cruz and the Castle will be speedily fall into the power of the American forces, but if any faith be put in Santa Anna's declaration, it is plain he will be able to cut off the advance of Gen. Taylor from Saltillo."

Mr. Gomez, the editor of La Patria; and the author of the above, is the same person who was appointed by Gen. Scott, while tarrying in New Orleans, to be one of his staff, and whose commission was afterwards revoked by the General on the ground that he was not a friend to the American cause. Did Gomez obtain the above information while he was General Scott's aid?

A Washington letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser thus refers to the above publication: Col. Totten, chief of the engineer department, has gone to Mexico, secretly and with despatch. If you wish to know the whole plan of the new campaign against Mexico, you will find it in the Spanish paper, published in New Orleans, by Senor Gomez called La Patria. Senor Gomez obtained it probably from a good authority. He was, I believe, the aid-de-camp of Gen. Scott, for a short time.

I repeat that the plan is correctly given, and that through it you will know as much as the Secretary of War knows. Those whose official relations entitle them to know, tell me that it is the plan.

MERCHANTS BANK OF NEWBERN.

Six Shares of the Stock of this Bank, sold at public auction in this town on Thursday last at \$112 per share for Cash. If Capitalists want any better evidence of the soundness of this Bank, than this fact affords, we are not prepared to furnish it. By the way, in speaking of our Banks, we are satisfied that there are no institutions of the kind in this country, better conducted or in a healthier state than the Banks of this State. Why the New York brokers should keep our money at a larger discount than Virginia and South Carolina, we are at some loss to determine. The balance of trade so far as the Eastern part of our State is concerned, is certainly against New York, as the large amounts which our Banks hold in New York funds will show.—*Newbernian.*

There are two measures which we could wish had been adopted, instead of rejected, as they have been, by the late Legislature, viz: the proposed Geological, Mineralogical, and Agricultural Survey; and the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools.

Of course nothing but the embarrassed state of the Finances prevented a liberal and enlightened Whig Legislature from adopting these desirable measures. We rather think that that reason will be a sufficient justification with a large majority of the people, who would rejoice if circumstances had been more propitious. *Fayetteville Observer.*

*General Pomposo.*—A letter from Washington to a New York paper, speaking of the appointment of a Lieut. General says: "The object is to place a diplomatic commission at the head of the army, consisting, let us suppose, of Colonel Benton as *Diplomatista-Generalissimo*, with Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Crittenden as attaches."

Would they consent to become the tail of such a kite? *Nous Ferrons.* [*Balt. Patriot.*]

INTERESTING HISTORY.

The following letters from Mr. J. D. Marks, who was when they were written, the American Consul at Matamoros, are published by the Charleston Mercury, and render positively certain, what was too plainly evinced in documents already public, to be disbelieved, that the march of Gen. Taylor's army to the left bank of the Rio Grande was the real origin of our present war with Mexico, and that but for that measure, the war would not have broken out. It appears from this testimony, the truth of which cannot be questioned, that by an explicit agreement between the Mexican commanding general and a person whom he deemed a secret agent of our government, that no resistance would have been made by the Mexicans to Gen. Taylor had he remained at Corpus Christi; and that as long as he remained there, they intended to confine their forces, and in such numbers only as were necessary to prevent Indian depredations to the region South of the Arroyo Colorado. The despatches of Gen. Taylor, communicated to Congress by the President on the 11th of May, 1846, in which he describes his advance to the Rio Grande, prove that the Mexicans were acting upon the faith of this informal agreement; for, having previously met no opposition to his march, when he reached the Arroyo Colorado on the 19th of March, he first encountered a party of Mexican horse, who informed him, as he states, that "it would be considered an act of hostility if we attempted to pass the river [the Colorado], and that we should, in that case, be treated as enemies!" In an interview also reported in Gen. Taylor's despatches, between Gen. Worth and Gen. Vega, at Matamoros, on the 28th of March, the latter repeatedly said that the march of our troops to the Rio Grande was considered an act of war. Again, General Taylor received, on the 12th of April, from General Ampudia, who had arrived the day before at Matamoros and taken the command in chief of the Mexican forces, to despatch, requiring him to retire to the other bank of the Neuces while their Governments were regulating the pending question of Texas; declaring also that if he insisted on remaining on the soil of the Department to Tamaulipas, it would clearly result that arms alone must decide the issue; and in that case advising him that they (the Mexicans) accepted the war to which, with so much injustice, he provoked them.

These facts, taken in connection with those related in the letter of Mr. Marks, furnish unanswerable proof that the advance to the Rio Grande was the sole cause of actual hostilities, and that the President, who ordered the movement, has brought upon the country an unnecessary and grievously burdensome war:—*Richmond Times.*

[COPY.]

Village of China on the River San Juan, Sept. 23d, 1845. To Gen. Z. TAYLOR, Commanding the U. States troops, at Corpus Christi, (Texas.)

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that I have had several conferences at Monterey with Gen. Mariano Arista, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces on the frontier of the Rio Grande, in relation to the differences at present existing between the United States and Mexico, and I am pleased to state to you that from the opinions and views he made known to me, the Cabinet of Mexico is disposed to enter into an amicable arrangement with the United States in relation to the boundary and other momentous questions. Although I was not clothed with any official authority, I took upon myself as a citizen of the United States, desiring to see the two countries in harmony of friendship, to say that it has ever been, and is the policy and sincere wish of the government and people of the United States to cultivate the good will and friendship of the sister republics of the American continent, and most especially Mexico, and that I was confident the United States would make a liberal settlement with Mexico relative to the boundary question.

As General Arista was under the impression that I was a secret agent of the United States, though I declared to him quite contrary, and that I was only acting as a private individual, endeavoring to avoid a recourse to arms between the two countries, he nevertheless thought it advisable to send a minute of our conferences to his government, and assured me that there will be no declaration of war on the part of Mexico, until I can proceed on to Washington and lay before the President the views of Mexico, of which I am possessed.

General Arista pledged his honor to me that no large body of Mexican troops should cross the left bank of the Rio Grande; that only small parties not to exceed 200 men should be permitted to go as far as the Arroyo Colorado, (20 leagues from the Rio Grande) and that they would be strictly ordered only to prevent Indian depredations and illicit trade. I then had no hesitation in assuring him that you would not commit any aggressive act against Mexico or her citizens, and that you would solely maintain the position you at present occupy at or near the Neuces River. I trust in having made this assurance to him, though, I again repeat I did it as a private citizen of the United States, it will meet with your approbation and be adhered to, as in a great measure peace depends upon your prudent movements in this particular. General Arista spoke also of Indian incursions on the frontier of the Rio Grande, and is under the impression that they could be prevented by the troops under your command, as the Indians always come from the Neuces River. I expressed my profound regret at the frequent atrocious acts of the Indians, and said that you would no doubt in future use all endeavors to prevent them, as the United States was bound by the treaty of April, 1831, to prevent them as far as possible. He suggested that if you would station a body of cavalry at the pass of

- 43 In favor of Ralph Hughes: Directs a grant for 100 acres to issue to him.
- 49 Directing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to lend two thousand dollars to the President and Trustee of Floral College, upon good security.
- 50 In favor of William Morrison and Sam'l Bryson: Directs the issuing of grants for land to them.
- 51 In favor of Felix Azley: Pays him six dollars for public service.
- 52 In favor of Joseph H. Gooch: Refunding 8 dollars paid into the Treasury by mistake.
- 53 Granting a portion of Cherokee lands for a camp ground: Directs a grant for the purpose, of 50 acres in Dist No 2.
- 54 Relating to the Inlets on the coast of North Carolina: Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertion in procuring an appropriation for improving and rendering permanent the Inlets on our coast that have been recently opened.
- 55 Respecting the sale of swamp lands: Directs that sales be made by the Literary Board either privately or publicly.
- 56 In relation to the bonds given for the rent of Cherokee lands: Absolves the obligors from the payment of one half.
- 57 Relating to the claim of the devisees of Wm Cathcart, dec'd: Refers the investigation of the claim to the Attorney General, who shall report to next Legislature.
- 58 In relation to the accounts of the purchasers of the Cherokee Lands: Relates to the entries in the Treasury & Comptroller's offices.
- 59 To sell certain chattels about the capitol.
- 60 Relating to the State Capitol: Provides for elevating the chimneys, if deemed necessary, and forbids the use of beds in any of the rooms except the Superintendent's.
- 61 To pay contingent expenses of this Assembly, amounting to about 153 dollars.
- 62 Requesting the Governor to send a copy of the act for the apprehension of runaway in Dismal Swamp, to the Executive of Virginia, asking the co-operation of that State.
- 63 For enclosing the Capitol Square: Provides that it shall be enclosed with stone and iron, at a cost not exceeding \$12,000, to be put to the lowest bidder.
- 64 In favor of Spier Whitaker and James Idell: Allows to them \$500 each for professional services.
- 65 In favor of Reeder and Longee: In favor of David Gillispie.
- 66 Disposing of the compendium of the 6th Census.
- 67 Loaning arms to the Raleigh Military Academy.
- 68 Directing \$13,000 unappropriated scrip issued by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to be destroyed.
- 69 Enforcing the payment of the State Tax on stock in the Cape Fear Bank, out of the dividends of individuals.
- 69 In relation to the public Arsenal in the city of Raleigh: [To enlarge the door.
- 70 For paying 40 dollars to Zilpha Croker, a pensioner.
- 71 In favor of the door-keepers: Paying usual extra allowance.
- 72 In favor of the heirs of Hezekiah Rice.
- 73 In favor of Thos. N. Alexander.

Additional Acts and Resolutions

Authorizing the Literary Board to transfer to the Public Treasury certain notes, bonds and judgments &c. [Unexpended funds for draining swamp land. To impose taxes on transient merchants in incorporated towns in this State. Supplemental to an act to incorporate the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company. [Increases the capital to two hundred thousand dollars. Concerning Common Schools. To improve the State road from Wilkesboro' to Peyton Colvard's. To charter a turnpike road from Morganton to the forks on the road to Yorkville. Res. For additional \$10,000 to volunteers if necessary.—For publishing documents illustrative of the history of the State—Relative to the manner of printing the Journals.—For contingent expenses.—Documents to Harvard University.—In favor of Lumsden.

The Anti-Slavery movements in the House of Representatives, in connection with the Mexican War, are virtually admitted, by the N. Y. Evening Post, an organ of Northern Democracy, to have special reverence to the next Presidential election, and are designed to aid Silas Wright, whose immediate representative, Preston King, threw the firebrand into the House. What think the Southern Locos of their "natural allies"?

*Patching up Matters.*—It is said that Santa Anna, in a late proclamation, assured the Mexicans that all the fortifications which the American Army has destroyed would be repaired by the American Government. His assurances were based upon the publicly declared principles of Mr. Secretary Marcy, that "all repairs of breaches should be paid for by the Government."

*Promotions from the Ranks.*—A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Argus, states that the President "has appointed two soldiers Lieutenants in the army, for their gallant conduct on the three fields, over which our flag has waved in triumph during the past year; and I believe it to be his intention to reward gallantry in whatever Department of the army it may be found."

*An Excellent and Cheap Pudding.*—One pint of rice; twelve apples of good size, and sour; pare, core, and slice them; mix the rice and sliced apples, and put all in a bag and boil for half an hour. The bag must be large enough to allow the rice to swell, and yet no larger than the rice, when swelled, will fill. Eat with any sauce that suits the taste; and butter and sugar are excellent.

*Another United States Vessel Lost.*—A letter from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, brings news from the Pacific announcing the wreck of the schooner Shark, on the 10th of September, at the mouth of the Columbia river—the same place where the sloop-of-war Peacock was cast away. The Shark was an old vessel of 10 guns, under the command of Lieut. Commandant Howison. The officers and crew were all safely landed in boats. At 9 o'clock of the 11th only the bowsprit and quarter of the wreck were to be seen among the breakers.

- 108. Concerning Chapel Hill.
- 109. To allow Thomas F. Jones to build a bridge across Skinner's or Raccoon creek.
- 110. To repeal an act of 1821, to prevent fire hunting of fowl in carteret.
- 111. Regulating the height of fences in Pasquotank, &c.
- 112 For the better regulation of the hiring, renting and sales of wards' property in Pasquotank.
- 113 In favor of a uniform company in Yancy
- 114 To authorise William T. Sutton to build a draw bridge across Salmon creek
- 115 Extending the corporate limits of Morganton.
- 116 To restore the third section of an act of 1825, to direct manner in which licenses shall be hereafter issued to retailers of spirituous liquors, so far as Wilmington is concerned.

RESOLUTIONS.

- 1 Providing for the equipping and paying expenses of the volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte.
- Whereas by the action of the Executive and the subsequent sanction of Congress, this republic is involved in a foreign war, and our State is called on for volunteers; whereas it is the duty of this State to give all the aid she conveniently can to the operations of the General Government, to bring this war to a speedy and honorable termination; and whereas it is desirable to secure the immediate comfort and support of the soldiers who may volunteer in this State: Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated "to, for the purposes mentioned in the title of this resolution.
- 2 Respecting the sons of North Carolina engaged in the battle of Monterey. [Expresses the thanks of the Legislature for the bravery, skill and courage displayed by them in that battle; and its deep sorrow at the death of Lieut Charles Hoskins, who fell at Monterey, nobly fighting his country's battles.
- 3 In relation to borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer. [Authorising the borrowing of \$100,000 from the Internal Improvement or Literary Fund, or either of our Banks, at 6 per cent interest, to meet demands against the Treasury—to be refunded as soon as the Treasury is in a condition to do the same.
- 4 Relating to the roof of the State capitol. [Provides for the protection of the plastering from ruin immediately under the flag staff.
- 5 In favor of the clerk of the county court of Duplin—to remit a certain fine.
- 6 In relation to the Adjutant General's Office—appropriates a room in the capitol for said office.
- 7 In favor of the Public Treasurer. Allowing him 53 dollars, amount paid Jacob Siler for travelling expenses to Raleigh on public business.
- 8 For the relief of Thomas and Wm. Day; releasing them from a certain penalty.
- 9 Resolution in favor of Joseph Allison: [Remits fine, and dismisses suit, upon his paying cost.
- 10 In favor of Robert B. Davis; to refund to him five dollars and thirty-six cents, amount of check drawn by J. H. Wheeler, late Public Treasurer, refused by the Bank and new Treasurer.
- 11 In favor of Benjamin Morris: [Allows him 29 dollars 16 cents, for making return of Presidential election.
- 12 In favor of John C. Knight: [Refunding 13 dollars 75 cents, double tax paid by him on land.
- 13 In favor of Clinton Moore, directing the Public Treasurer to pay him five dollars.
- 14 In favor of James H. Wiggins and Alex. Nicholls; to accept deeds of release and cancel certain bonds.
- 15 In favor of William Alexander: Directs a grant to him for land in Cherokee.
- 16 In favor of Ute Sherrill: Directing a grant for land to issue to him.
- 17 In favor of Perin Busbee—allowing his costs as clerk in certain equity cases.
- 18 To pay Perin Busbee, six dollars for one day's service as clerk of the Senate.
- 19 Allowing E S Moore, Sheriff of Caldwell, 46 80.
- 20 To pay James W. Doak, former Sheriff of Guilford, 38 dollars.
- 21 For the relief of Thomas M. Angel: Directing the Secretary of State to issue grants to certain lands.
- 22 To pay Benj. Ivey \$3 50.
- 23 In favor of the representatives of the late A K Van Bokkelen, directing them the payment of \$150 for services rendered by the said deceased to the State.
- 24 In favor of Alsey Beyers, paying him 22 dollars for carrying writ of election to Beaufort county.
- 25 In favor of Duncan McFarland: Directs a grant for 300 acres of land paid for him to be issued.
- 26 In favor of John H. Wheeler: Refunding to him 30 dollars an amount overpaid by him as Pub. Treasurer on dividends due from Bank Cape Fear.
- 27 In favor of Charles L. Hinton: Allowing him 22 dollars, 75 for Treasury notes counted and burnt by committee.
- 28 In favor of Owen Sizemore, gives him a grant for 75 acres of land heretofore paid for by him.
- 29 Allowing Jacob Siler ninety and Joseph Cathey sixty dollars, for certain services.
- 30 In favor of E. S. Moore.
- 31 For the relief of Jacob Siler: Directing grants for land to issue to him.
- 32 In favor of R S McDonald: Remitting fines.
- 33 In favor of Leslie Gilliam: Refunding 20 50 for insolvents.
- 34 In favor of the widow of Gen J I Pastour: Directs the Public Treasurer to pay her 100 dollars.
- 35 In favor of Nathan McBee—for grant of land.
- 36 In favor of W H Hill—pays him 14 dollars for carrying a writ of election to Caswell.
- 37 In favor of John H Patterson—to refund him 13 dollars, the amount over paid by him as sheriff.
- 38 In favor of Morgan B Ownsly, for receiving release deed, and cancelling bonds.
- 39 In favor of Mary D Moore, To sell her a tract of land.
- 40 In favor of Eakiel Dowdle and West Truitt: For accepting release deed and cancelling bond.
- 41 In favor of Benjamin Ivey.
- 42 In favor of the representatives of A. H. Van Bokkelen.
- 43 In favor of Thomas M. Angel.
- 44 In favor of James W. Doak.
- 45 In favor of John H. Brooks, sheriff of Caswell Paying him 28 dollars, 80 cents for investments.
- 46 In favor of John B. Allison: Refunding to him \$56 40 paid into the Treasury by mistake.
- 47 In favor of Richard D. Spaight, Philip Pipkin and John M. Bryan: Authorising them to collect arrears of Taxes due the late Sheriff Dawson.