

by my honor and I am called by my duty, to place myself at the head of the army, disgraced and almost annihilated, perhaps through want of skill in its chief. This day I repeat, I have the pleasure of directing a word to you—not as general, not as chief; but as an injured soldier—an outraged Mexican. My only desire is to take vengeance upon those men, who are ignorant of the rights of war and even of the most sacred institution.

Gen. Bustamante concludes by saying there are thirty thousand valiant men left, who will not remain passive during the occupation of the Republic, etc. This looks very well on paper but we apprehend will amount to no more than the manifestations of that illustrious Hero of Defeat, Santa Anna, who drove Bustamante from power seven years since, and to whom he alludes in the extract above given.

Gen. Cadwallader.—Accounts from Gen. Cadwallader at Toluca, have been received to the 8th and 11th insts. He had despatched the 11th Infantry to Lerma, some five leagues this side of Toluca.

The Circus Company.—Messrs. Kelly & Hamlin, with their company, leave the city this morning with the train for Vera Cruz. From that port they intend to make a professional tour.

The Rents.—A letter from Alizeo states that the citizens there—a meeting of the Council and others having been held, to take the matter into consideration, had agreed to obey the order of Gen. Scott in regard to the payment of the public rents, in addition to those required for the support of their own Government. A communication had been sent to Gov. Childs at Puebla, to make this representation to him.

VERA CRUZ, January 24, 1848.

Eda. Della.—The mail from Orizaba arrived here on Saturday last. All the news I could gather from that source you will find in the file of papers that I send you.

An express also arrived the same day from the city of Mexico, by which Gen. Twigg and Mr. Dinond, the Customhouse Collector, received letters.

In one of the letters received by Mr. D. from Gen. Worth, he says that there is no more prospect of peace at present than there was at the beginning of the war. This opinion, coming from such a source, cannot fail to be of great interest, as there are continually reports afloat does not make the least mention of the subject.

The slip Rajah arrived here on Friday last from New York, with troops. A soldier died on the passage, of small pox. Several others were sick of the same disease.

Yours, ULUA.

VERA CRUZ.

We make the following extracts from the Free American of the 24th ult.:

From the Interior.—The mail from Orizaba arrived here on Saturday last; papers up to the 11th from the city of Mexico have been received by merchants of this place, and dates from Queretaro up to the 8th inst.

A letter inserted in the Monitor Republicano of the 7th dated Queretaro, January 4th states that the members of Congress were coming to that place very slowly, and that at the last meeting of that body on the 28th of last month very few members were present.

A brigade of the American army left Guajimalpa for Lerma on the 7th, and took possession of that place without opposition.

A small sheet published in Puebla, called the Boletín, says that the portion of the State under the Mexican Government, was in a state of revolution; that some of the people were in favor of nominating Gen. Rea, Dictator, and wished to overthrow the present Mexican Governor.

The North American says that the Americans took possession of Toluca, without the least opposition, and that an American Governor was to be appointed.

The Monitor of the 11th, says that the train was to leave the city on the 18th, for this place. The train which was to leave yesterday for Jalapa, has been detained by order of Gen. Twigg. We have been informed that it would leave this morning.

The Acro Iris of yesterday states that all the newspapers received at that office, assert that the Mexican authorities are negotiating for peace.

This is a mistake, either of the Arco Iris or of the papers received by that journal. We have seen a letter of a later date than any newspaper received here, from an unquestionably good source, which states that there is no more prospect of peace at present than when the war commenced.

From the New Orleans Picayune Feb. 10.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the arrival of the U. S. schr. Belle, Capt. Morgan, which left Brazos Santiago on the 30th ultimo, we have dates from Matamoros to the 26th ult.

From the Flag of this date we learn, that Gen. Wool has issued an order, dated the 17th ult., at Monterey, requiring all disbursing officers of Government on that line, receiving monies from merchants and others for checks on the United States, to charge six per cent, on the amount of coin so received, that per centage to be credited to the United States. It also requires the Collector for the districts of upper and lower Rio Grande, to state on the invoices of goods going to the interior, that duties have been paid, mentioning the amount on each article. We also give below another order of Gen. Wool regulating trade with the interior.

We regret to learn from the Flag the particulars of a recent fatal duel. We copy the Flag's paragraph:

We understand that a duel was fought at Camargo, a few days past, between Capt. Joshua Collet and Capt. Alexander Wilkins, both of the 10th Infantry, now stationed at that place, in which the former was killed. We have not learned the particular causes of difficulty, but have been told the meeting arose out of a dispute between Captain Wilkins and Captain Postley of the same regiment, in which Capt. Collet acted as the friend of the latter.

Dates to the 17th ult. have been received from Monterey by the Flag. All was tranquil. The Union Gazette of the 15th, speaking of Col. Hamtramck, commanding at Buena Vista, says that by his energy and prompt action the guerrilla bands in the neighborhood of Saltillo have been completely broken up and dispersed. Refugio Gonzales, a celebrated guerrilla chief, and his brother, have fled the State.

The Vice Governor of Saltillo, has likewise fled, fearing lest he might be roughly dealt by, as papers had been captured from the robbers which implicated him in their schemes.

From the Flag we also copy an article touching the "spreading" of our army over Mexico.

Col. Davenport has ordered Capt. Dunlap, with his company of Illinois mounted men, to take permanent post at Santa Teresa, a considerable town sixty miles distant from here on the route to Victoria. The object in sending troops to Santa Teresa is to break up the Mexican custom house established there, and to prevent the collection of duties from traders coming to this place or going to the interior, and to give them protection as far as circumstances will admit. This is a good beginning, and an augury of what is to follow. Next, San Fernando, and then Victoria must be occupied, and so on until our troops are spread over all the country between us and the mountains, giving protection to the people and security to trade in every quarter. Our troops scattered over the country, the trade of Matamoros will be quadrupled, and the increased duties collected will be more than adequate to defray all expenses incident to the maintenance of troops at posts thus widely separated. Besides, the inhabitants of the country will be brought immediately in connection with our people, and being freed from the conniving spirits who are ever inciting them against us, a spirit of friendship will grow out of our intercourse with them, the same as witnessed in this city, and in nearly every city now occupied by our troops. The good to result from this wide-spread friendship is incalculable.

From the N. O. Picayune Feb. 11.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

News from Chihuahua.—Prospect of Another Engagement.—Capture of a Party of Americans.—Military Executions at Buena Vista and Saltillo.

By the last arrival from the Brazos we have received several private letters, from which we glean a number of items of interest that have reached us from no other source, and which we have not seen elsewhere. Information had been received across the country at Saltillo, which would indicate some little work ahead for the American troops sent from Santa Fe to take possession of Chihuahua. On the 15th of December they were encamped at El Paso, from whence it was understood they would march about the latter part of January. The Mexicans in that part of the country, are making every effort to oppose their march with a strong force. At first they did not intend making any resistance whatever; but, emboldened by the long delay of our troops at El Paso, they set to work in good earnest, and have now a considerable numerical force and twelve pieces of cannon.—Should our troops continue on their march, they will probably have a second edition of the battle of Sacramento.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that some months since, our correspondent, J. E. D., with Gen. Wool's column, mentioned that Mr. James Collins, commonly known as "Squire Collins," who was interpreter to Col. Doniphan's command, and behaved with the greatest gallantry at Sacramento and Brazita, had started across the country in company with Col. Ward and a small party of less than a dozen, for Santa Fe. The expedition was regarded as extremely hazardous, both on account of the Indians and Mexicans; but the old squire and his veteran companion, who is eighty-four years of age, were undaunted and determined. The party were heard from a short time since; and we regret to say they were taken prisoners at Presidio-del Norte by the treacherous conduct of a Mexican padre. When near a place called San Carlos, on the Rio-del-Norte they encountered four Mexicans, out on an expedition after Comanche horses, and inquired of them the distance to San Carlos, where they wished to purchase provisions. The Mexicans represented the distance as short, and offered to guide them thither. On arriving at San Carlos, they were unable to satisfy their wants, and were advised to proceed to the Presidio-del-Norte—the Mexicans telling them that there was no garrison there, and that they had nothing to fear. The squire and party determined to follow their advice, and set out; but in the meantime, as afterwards appeared, the Mexicans had sent off a courier to Presidio, with the information that a party of Americans were on their way to that place. Ignorant of this circumstance they in due time arrived at the Presidio—were kindly received by the old padre, and considered themselves perfectly safe. Dinner was prepared for them, and a table spread at one end of a large "sala," their arms being deposited at the other. While quietly appeasing their hunger, a party of Mexicans rushed in, seized their arms, and took the whole party prisoners. The old priest appeared to be quite delighted with the success of his ruse, but received anything but blessings from the party, who regarded him as a second Judas Iscariot. The squire and companions were all conveyed to Chihuahua, and incarcerated in prison, where they still remained at last accounts. Old Col. Ward was very ill, and some of the foreigners in the place offered to become his security; but the Mexican authorities inhumanly refused to release him.

From the New Orleans Picayune, February 12.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

The U. S. steamer Fashion and steamship Fanny arrived last evening from the Brazos, which point they left on the 19th inst. The Fanny brings over a large mail, but we have not yet received our correspondence.

The American Flag of the 6th inst. says the collection of internal taxes at this place goes on swimmingly. We understand that nearly ten thousand dollars have been received by

Capt. Chapman within the last month, without including the tax formerly collected by the Central Government of Mexico. Assessment rolls are being made out for the latter, which, when added to the State, city, and other taxes collected here, will swell the receipts to a handsome sum.

The same paper says: It is reported by Mexicans recently arrived from the interior, that Vital Fernandez, Governor of this State, Gen. Canales and Col. Carrasco, have concocted a scheme, having for its object the independence of the Northern States of Mexico, and that they are now endeavoring to obtain converts to their views. Canales, we believe, has been outlawed by his Government, and the colonel is in rather bad odor with all parties. The Governor has pronounced against the authority of Gen. Urrea, and we hardly know how he is looked upon by the Mexican Government.

The Flag states that the last arrivals from Monterey bring no news of importance.

MOBILE, FEB. 12.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The Iris arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 7th inst. She brought over an officer named Frayer (we are not certain that the name is spelled properly) as bearer of despatches from Gen. Scott. He was in great haste, and seemed to be full of important matter. Attempts were made to "pump" him, but they failed. He left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., and started last evening for Montgomery. It is supposed that he carries important despatches with him.

We endeavored to find some news, but were unsuccessful. We suppose the despatches were sent by special express from Scott, and that they have as little news of their import at Vera Cruz as we have here.

SUSPENSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The New Orleans Picayune thus speaks of this outrage of the Administration:

The Suspension of Gen. Scott.—The blow has been struck. After long and timid hesitation, the President has summoned courage for the act, and Gen. Scott has been suspended in his command of the army in Mexico. Upon referring to the Senate's proceedings on Tuesday, the 25th, our readers will see the announcement made by Mr. Cass in reply to a question of Mr. Crittenden. For a month past the country has known that the blow was meditated; we have had rumors that the thing was done, but the country would not believe it. Now that the deed has been perpetrated, we feel that the people of the country will pronounce it an outrage.

We have no partialities for Gen. Scott, but it is an affliction to deny that he has proved himself one of the great captains of the age. From the commencement of his active operations in the field—from the landing at Vera Cruz to the crowning glories of Chapultepec and the gates of Belen and San Cosme, his deeds have stamped him a consummate general. He had led the little army in which the country glories from triumph to triumph; he has surmounted difficulties of the most numerous, vexatious and formidable character, and given to his countrymen the consummation of their boast, to plant the stars and stripes on the palace of the Montezumas. The whole world is filled with the fame of his late exploits, and every new arrival from Europe brings us fresh tributes to his great genius for the art of war. That he should be suspended from his command at the very moment of the completion of his labors, when engaged in organizing and carrying into effect extensive combinations to reduce Mexico to military subjection, and bring her to feel that we have an iron grasp upon her which she cannot relax and which will crush unless she yield—that at such a moment Gen. Scott should be suspended, we feel to be an outrage. Every generous heart, we think, must sympathize with this feeling. We care not what the military offences which may be charged against him, he should not, at this moment, have been suspended to wait upon a Court of Inquiry at Perote. If he be guilty of gross insubordination and disobedience to orders, the President knows it and should recall him peremptorily. But to suspend him on the very field of his fame, to order him from the Palace which he won, and from which he is now dictating the commands of his country to Mexico, and drag him to Perote—an appropriate locality for such a humiliation—to attend upon a Court which is to inquire into squabbles and jealousies among his subordinate officers—this is an indignity unworthy of our Republic. That it will injure Gen. Scott, no one supposes—it will make him a thousand friends where he had ten before; but thus to wound the pride of a veteran, in the very presence of the wily foes who now tremble at his aspect and his name, this is an outrage.

Nor as a mere measure of policy does it appear to us that this proceeding can be defended. At the very moment of putting in execution a complicated system of military measures of a stringent character, calculated beyond anything we have yet done to provoke our enemy and unite every element of resistance—certainly this would not seem to be the time for withdrawing our great commander. And equally impolitic does it appear to us to devolve upon another the execution of plans conceived at Washington in the general outline, but of which all the thousand details must have been entrusted to Gen. Scott, and upon which his mind must have been engaged for months. It would seem the dictate of bare prudence to allow him to superintend the execution of his plans. We mean no disrespect to Gen. Butler, upon whom this important task will now devolve. Of his courage, conduct and capacity, none think more highly than we do. But the substitution of any even an able soldier for Gen. Scott at this moment we should pronounce as rash and imprudent in the conduct of the war, as it is flagrantly unjust to Gen. Scott personally. The point we would make is, that this arrest is in every aspect most inopportune. We have not room to argue the matter, not even to insist as we would do upon the hideous moral effect Gen. Scott's suspension must have upon the discipline of the army and the tone of feeling among its officers; but one word as to the author of all this mischief.

We cannot believe that one of the distinguished Generals placed in arrest by Gen. Scott, and who has now been relieved therefrom, has counselled or remotely favored the present investigation of charges against his Commander.

On the contrary, we believe we have good reasons for saying that he foresaw the evil consequences which would ensue from pressing inquiry into alleged wrongs at this moment. We are assured that he demanded investigation at such time as would not interfere with the exigencies of the service. We look to an influence, a malign influence indeed, from another quarter, as the origin of this evil. We trace it to the insatiable vanity, the unappeased appetite for distinction of the same spirit which governed the pen of 'Leonidas' and 'Veritas.'—He avowed to Gen. Scott his purpose of communicating with the Secretary of War, not through the channel dictated by military rules and for that he was arrested. But he had a deeper wrong to avenge; the affair of the court martial upon the two appropriated howitzers had inflamed him with a deadly hate. This measure of the President indicates to us that this man has accomplished one of his purposes. The singular, the unaccountable control he exercises over the President, has been brought to bear. We were told weeks ago that the blow would be struck, and we were told whose influence would do it. The prediction has been fulfilled, and in this suspension of Gen. Scott we have renewed occasion to regret the most deplorable appointment which Mr. Polk has made since the commencement of the war. Once before has this man endeavored, through a contemptible correspondence, to flinch from the brows of his illustrious commander the thick clustering honors of the victories of the Valley of Mexico. He was foiled in the unworthy purpose. His own partisans were made to blush for him and to denounce his shamelessness. Again, in a mode equally indirect and unworthy, has he aimed a blow at his commander, and this time with a surer, deadly aim. But the justice of his countrymen will again interpose to shield the intended victim. The blow will recoil upon him who aimed it; and though suspended from his high command and stripped of his authority, General Scott will this day stand higher in the affections of his countrymen than if he were still dictating law to Mexico in all the bravery of a conqueror.

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAIL ROAD.

Fifteen Stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road have called a meeting to be held on the 14th inst. (Monday last.) They rely upon the following facts to sustain them in their course, which we find in the Columbia Carolinian:


"They expect to show to the people interested, that from the Engineer's report, the River route would not only be shorter than the one adopted, and have cost the company much less, independently of the junction of the two roads, than the other, but that the estimates of the Engineers of \$5,000 per mile, with the addition of \$2,000 per mile, for the graduation and bridging of the River route which was added to the estimates of the Engineers of the Greenville Road has been shown to be erroneous by the actual letting of the same, practically proving the cost per mile to be just one half that sum, namely, \$3,500. They will urge upon the consideration of the public the proposition of the Greenville Company to unite in one common trunk, upon fair and equitable terms, which from the opinion of the Engineers present, was rejected by the Charlotte Company. They will urge the second proposition of that Company, signifying their willingness for the Charlotte Company to become a Branch road—with permission to lay down a separate track, &c., provided the two roads could not get along well upon a single track. They will urge the converse of this proposition, which was also offered. The movers of this meeting and those who agree with them complain in detail, that the Engineer of the Charlotte Road has devoted more time to the survey of the route adopted than he bestowed on all the other routes, and charge that the River route was not only imperfectly, but hastily surveyed,—that the present location is not in accordance with the understanding and policy which should govern the enterprise—which is, that the road should be constructed on the cheapest and most practicable route. They further complain that the Chester Meeting was held at two early a day from the first publication of the notice, to ensure a full and legitimate representation of all the stockholders, at this most important of all meetings. Lastly, they rely upon the fact, that the votes controlling the location were cast by officers of the Company, in violation of the provisions of the eighth section of the charter of the Company. With all these things, they hope to bring a strong argument before the public in favor of altering the present location of the road, which location they contend will be in conflict with the best interests of the enterprise, &c.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

It must be as gratifying to Gov. Graham, as it is to the Whigs of the State generally, to see with what emphatic approbation his Administration of State affairs is approved by the great body of the people. At every Whig meeting which has been held, with a single exception, and that, doubtless, an unintentional omission, there has been an expression of entire satisfaction with the manner in which he has discharged all his Official duties; while, at the same time, he has been justly complimented for his ability, his integrity, dignity and patriotism. We feel particular gratification at this, because no Executive of the State, (Gov. Morehead, perhaps, excepted,) has ever been so calumniated and traduced by Loco Foco partisans, as he has been. Every effort that ingenuity could devise, or malice invent, has been put in requisition to excite factious opposition to his measures. But all in vain—The People sustain him and his acts, and we apprehend, with such an endorsement, he cares but little for the unjust aspersions of political zealots. He has friends, we know, among the Democratic party, who also approve of his conduct in the Executive Chair, and who will sustain it as heartily as his brother Whigs.

Ral. Reg.

The Baltimore Patriot says: "It is reported from Washington that the Loco Foco majority of the Senate held a caucus on Wednesday, and decided not to check the debate on the Ten Regiment Bill while there was a Senator left to speak on it. And yet the Union rebukes the Whigs of the Senate for the delay in passing the bill."



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1848.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

We are much gratified to learn from our Washington papers, that Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, who was confined in his room for several days by indisposition, has, so far recovered, as to be able to resume his seat in the House Representatives.

SOME PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The subjoined is taken from the New Orleans Picayune. We give it as we find it, trusting that the report is true—that at last there is something more to be relied on than in former reports. We know that nothing is more devoutly desired by the American People at this time, than peace with Mexico and all the World.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS.
Ten Days Later from Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The steamship New Orleans arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed the 8th inst. She brought over sixty officers of the army, most of them ordered on the recruiting service, and about 190 discharged soldiers and quartermaster's men.

Mr. Freaner arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday last, the 6th inst., bearing despatches from Gen. Scott for the Government at Washington. He was only four days from the city of Mexico. He sailed on Monday, the 7th instant, on board the U. S. steamer Iris for Mobile. The New Orleans was detained for two days to give the Iris time to get in ahead—why is scarcely known. The New Orleans, however, overtook the Iris and passed her before she reached the Balize. The despatches brought by Mr. Freaner are of the utmost importance. The nature of them was not generally known at Vera Cruz, but from a source in which we have abiding confidence we learn that the Mexican Congress has sent in terms of peace, which Gen. Scott has taken the responsibility of accepting. One of the articles of this arrangement is that twelve thousand United States troops shall remain in Mexico until certain obligations are fulfilled—the remainder of the troops to be withdrawn.

We learn further that the preliminaries of the treaty of peace were signed on the first day of February by the Mexican Government, and that no doubt was entertained that the Mexican Congress, which was to meet in a few days, would ratify the same by a large majority. By the terms of this treaty we understand that the United States obtain the boundary of the Rio Grande, New Mexico and Upper California. The pecuniary consideration for these concessions is a mere trifle compared with that proposed in the conferences at Tacubaya.

Our dates by this arrival are to the evening of the 2d inst. from the city of Mexico, and the information given above comes to us through so many channels and in such authentic form that we see no reason to question the fact.

We are almost overwhelmed by letters and papers by this arrival, but give below as many of our letters as we can possibly find room for.

Orizaba was captured on the 20th ult. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

Col. Perry returned on the 8th inst. to Vera Cruz, from an expedition to Tlacotalpan and other towns south.

Two large trains left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.—one for Orizaba, under Col. Bankhead, consisting of over 1500 men, and the other for the city of Mexico, under the command of Maj. Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. against the guerrillas does not appear to have effected much. They had two or three brushes with the enemy, but no great harm was done on either side.

REPUTATION REPUTATED.

At a meeting of the members of the Legislature of Mississippi, of both parties, on the 29th ult., says the Richmond Whig, resolutions were adopted, declaring that the State is bound, by every consideration of good faith, honor and justice, to pay the bonds issued for the purpose of taking stock in the Planters' Bank, and pledging themselves to use all lawful and honorable means, as representatives and as citizens, for the accomplishment of this object; and farther, to make immediate provision for this purpose. These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 89 to 5.

We are gratified at this exhibition of a sense of returning justice. "Honor pricks them on," and we hope they will not pause until all the repudiated bonds of Mississippi shall be honestly paid. Even Mexico, though she failed to pay, never repudiated her obligations.

The Children of Lafayette.—"The spirit of the father is beaming in the son." George Washington Lafayette is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and at the last election, Oscar, the grandson of the old Republican hero and patriot, was elected to a seat beside his virtuous and noble father who inherits the name of the immortal Washington. Thus the children of the mighty dead are nobly sustaining by their virtue and patriotism, the fame of their fathers. They both sit among the liberal members.

GENERAL TAYLOR A PRESIDENT.

The letter from General Taylor, which we published last week, is so characteristic, so honest, upright old soldier, so admirably with the course, which the country was pursuing secretly, that it must have its effect, and long delay in publishing, excuse set up for not doing so, is amply answered. It will be remembered that the fearful document never reached the awful scathings of the House of Representatives like this. The best point of the allusion to Escobedo, of the Wolf and the Lamb, on a journey together, came to a stream, and the wolf (the wolf above) and the water, and made the wolf accuse the lamb of devouring her. But the man missed his prey, and is overwhelmed in turn by the General Taylor. Nothing consummate folly in his vent him from rising to the naclé of his ambition.

"The union of the Whigs of the Union."

It is sometimes the case, that sentiments delivered at public meetings in themselves all the elements of success, and assume their place among the things of the land. Of this nature, no more toasts which serve as a model of the aim of the great cause of this Union, that it could not be upon the mind of every Whig, posterity along with the present. As long as the Whigs, as long as the fact of its preservation shall be preserved—so long will the Whigs for the sake of the watchword of any party which self between Power and the describes the object of the party, incidentally, the danger to be of the triumph of its adversary, out, with unerring precision, that danger is to be avoided, that beautiful model of the more comprehensive than most, and reflecting more credit upon of the author than any studies the hundreds he has delivered.

It is not among the least of the day, that the author of this complete with genius and patriotism, bitterly opposing those very men he thought, eight years ago, the continuance of the Union. We cause, and we are not called upon a change so unaccountable, same party threatens the Union, nanced it then, and that which rendered the union of the essential to public prosperity, their creed even to the present.

We mean not, however, to more than barely allude to the cause him, from the bottom of desertion of the Whig party, to the world of light he has shed, upon the principles of justice. The Destructive spirit, seeking, like the "ransom" New Testament, whom he Conservative, on the contrary, attitude of a preserver, seeking, situation and the laws from the structure.

And what is more true than Mr. Wood? From the very Gen. Jackson's error, for a tide of corruption began to flow, which threatens every moment, state beneath its noisome billows, come a fixed principle to apply to all offices, because they assumed to be the most suitable, is scarcely a public institution, been attacked—while the very self has come to be regarded, framed in such a manner as to cics or degree of knavery, enormous—while all regard for the Destructive party—while opened with regard to public an ancholy fact—so palpable that the notice of the least observers, morals have been corrupted, tion to the increase of public

There is but one way to and that is by the election of date, whoever he may be. effected is pointed out in the ner. It is by an union of the Whigs—of all who detest al incubus, which has so long try on the high road to destruction will be such an union we hope, and we firmly believe. Let the wavering cast his eye on the over his head, and animate his consciousness that he is one in that glorious sentiment, adopted as our party motto, member that an UNION among the first object at which they

THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

The above we extract from the Richmond Whig. The sentiments are so good, and are so well