Mexico, Jan, 22, 1848.

The boys in the streets are selling an address to the Mexican people, signed by the notorious Jarapta. He calls upon the people to awake from their lethargy and rally around his standard in defence of just rights. He concludes that the God of Battles has for some unaccountable purpose of his own, favored the Yankees heretofore, but that " luck must turn some time" and as the tide of success is now at the flood, he conjures the greasers not to neglect the favora-

The following note from our Vera Cruz correspondent relieves us from all anxiety in regard to Mr. Peoples :

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 25th. The non-arrival of Mr. Peoples is accounted for, as he left with the escort that took the mail a week after Col. Miles left, and he was met on the road by several who came down.

We find in the papers from Mexico the following orders of Gen. Scott, one of which is strikingly illustrative of humanity and soldiery row limits.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, January 20, 1848. [General Orders-No. 26.]

For the information and convenience of merchants in the interitor, who are importers of foreign goods through the custom house at Vera Cruz, it is ordered that, in future, payments may be made in advance, on account of duties on such goods, to the Chief Paymaster, Maj. Kirby, at this place, and to the Paymas. ters at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, for the benefit of the military chest in this army.

Receipts, in triplicate, will be given in the case of each payment, and be attested and reg. istered by the commanding officers at Puebla and Jalapa, respectively, and at this place by the Superintendent (Major Gardner) of Assessments. Two of those receipts will be delivered to the payer, or his agent, to entitle him to a credit at the custom house for the amount expressed therein, and the other receipt, be transmitted, by the attester, to the proper accounting officer at Washington, to be charged against the receiver.

When it happens that the money may be nore needed, on account of the public service, by one of the other disbursing officers, (the Chief Quartermaster or Commissary) at the place of such payments, the commanding officer will direct the transfer of the money from the receiving paymaster accordingly.

By command of Major General Scott : H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, January 20, 1848. General Orders-No. 27.]

It is represented that some of our gallant mer who have recently died in general hospital, have not been buried with due solemnity. The General-in-Chief is certain that no blame can be attached either to the chaplains of the Army or to the Catholic Priests of the city. On due notice, they, no doubt, would promptly have performed the duties of their holy offices at the graves of the deceased.

It is ordered that the body of no soldier, no matter what his rank, if not executed as a telon, shall be buried in future, without the customary military honors, unless the presence of the enemy may render the ceremony impracticable, and also without giving notice to some elergyman, at hand, according to the religion of the deceased.

Patients who die in general hospital will be promptly reported, by the senior surgeon of the hospital, to Brig. Gen. Smith, if the deceased belongs to the regular army, or to the senior ed be a volunteer, who, respectively, will take care to make all proper arrangements for the

By order of Major General Scott: H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

Shot .- A letter from Duncan Johnston, of Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company, near Saltillo, gives an account of the shooting of Victor Galbraith, of the Arkansas Cavalry, and said to have been a native of Wilmington, North Car-

The letter states that his offence was the killing of a sentinel upon his post, and an attempt upon the life of his Captain. He was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be shot. He met death with all the heroism of romance. Two men were detailed from each company, who drew lots to decide which should undergo the unpleasant duty of firing. Reuben Jones and James Thames were detailed from Capt. Kirkpatrick's company. The lot fell upon the the latter. The distance was eight paces .-Galbraith stood upon his coffin, looked death full in the face, as the file of men stood ready with pieces cocked to pull trigger, and exclaimed to them "take steady aim boys."

SALUTARY THOUGHT

There was a man who was universally reported to be a very liberal man and uncommon liberal in his dealings. When he had any produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure, over good, rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends observing his frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, told him he gave too much, and stated it would not be to his own advantage. Now, my friends, mark the answer of this Presbyterian ;-" God Almighty has given me but one journey through the world, and when gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes. Think of this, friend; but one journey through the world.'

IRON WORKS STOPPED.

The Boonsborough Odd Fellow says. that the Antietam Iron works has again been stopped, not, however, by the chilling of the furnace this time, but by the more precious metal becoming scarce. The present owner of the works, Mr. Gilmore, of Baltimore, finding affairs badly managed, and not yielding a sufficient amount to justify operations, sent an in-

DECISIONS BY THE COURT MAR. TIAL AND BY THE PRESIDENT IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. COLO. NEL FREMONT.

The National Intelligencer of Monday morning, publishes the General Order, issued from the War Department, under date of February 17, 1848, including the judgment of the Court Martial, and the decision of the President of the United States, in the case of Lieut. Col. Fremont.

The court find him guilty severally of all the charges and of each of the specifications of the different charges, and sentence him as follows:

" And the Court does therefore sentence the said Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont. of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, United States Army, 'to be dismissed the ser-

"The Court deem it proper, in view of the mass of evidence on the record, to remark that the Court has been unwilling to confine the accused to a strict legal defence, which appeared to lie within nar-

"Considering the gravity of the charges, the Court has allowed the defence the fullest scope in its power to develop the instruction of the Government, and all circumstances relating to the alleged misconduct, as well as to impeach the leading witnesses for the prosecution,-The Court has even indulged the acccused in a course unusual, and without its approbation, in the final defence, of using indiscriminately matter which had been rejected or admitted in evidence.

"With all this latitude of evidence, and the broader latitude of defence the Court has found nothing conflicting in the orders and instructions of the Government; nothing impeaching the testimony on the part of the prosecution; nothing in fine to qualify, in a legal sense the resistance to authority of which the accused is con-

"The attempt to assail the leading witnesses for the prosecution has involved points not in issue, and to which the prosecution has brought no evidence. In the judgment of the Court his honor and character are unimpeached."

The whole proceedings of the General Court Martial in the foregoing case have been laid before the President of the United States.

The President's Decision and Order in the case Washington, February 16, 1848.

I have carefully considered the record of proceedings of the General Court Mar- of peace, and not amidst the din of arms tial in the case of Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, which convened at the Washington Arsenal, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of November, 1847, and of which Brevet Brigadier General George M. Brooke was President.

The Court find Lieut. Col. Fremont the scene of their august labors, what guilty of the following charges, viz: 1st. "Mutiny; 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline"—and sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Four members of the court, Messrs. George M. Brooke, Thomas F. Hunt, J. P. Taylor and R. L. Baker, append to the record of their proceedings the following,

officer of the volunteers present, if the deceas. Col. Fremont was placed, between two republican councils and convocations ?officers of superior rank, each claiming The conclusion would be irresistible that to command in-chief in California. circum- we had become oblivious of the real sourstances in their nature calculated to em- ces of our power and the true conditions barrass the mind and excite the doubts of our greatness. Interpreting fairly, then, of officers of greater experience than the the language employed in recent Congresaccused, and in consideration of the im | sional Debates, we stand justified in sayportant professional services rendered by ing that we seem about to cast behind us him previous to the occurrence of those the important truths that the foundations acts for which he had been tried, the mem- of our Government were laid in princibers of the court respectfully recommend ples of peace; that our organic law is, in Lieut. Col. Fremont to the lenient considitself, a bond of peace; that its checks eration of the President of the United and balances have been so framed and The proceedings were truly spirit-stirring, and

> Messrs. S. H. Long, Richard Delafield, that the constitution went into operation and E. W. Morgan, append to the record

of their proceedings the following, viz: "Under all the circumstances of this case, and in consideration of the distinguished professional services of the accused previous to the transactions for which he has now been tried, the undersigned beg leave to recommend him to the clem-

ency of the President of the U. States." Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of " mutiny." I am of opinion that the second charges warrant the sentence of the court. we find, even by implication, the authority The sentence of the court is, therefore, ap- or warrant for achieving the ends of Ameproved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case; of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut, Col. Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

Lieut. Col. Fremont will resume his sword and report for duty.

JAMES K. PORK. Lieut. Col. Fremont, of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, is accordingly released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Mexico. The General Court Martial, of which Brevet Brig. Gen. Geo. M. Brooke is President, is hereby dissolved. By or-

R. Jones, Adj't Gen'l.

To the above information of an official character, we have to add that it is generally understood that Mr. Fremont at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the General Order of which the foregoing is the material part, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done we, as a republican people, have performdividual up a few days ago, who prompt- anything to merit the finding of the Court ed our lofty mission by agencies originat- ferred upon me. against him, and could not seem to ad- ing in violence; by un aggressive policy then discharged them. We learn that the mit its justice by accepting Executive and the spirit of aggrandizement? Im- Convention has assigned me, is I am fully aware,

From the National Intelligencer. THE GOVERNMENT OUT OF ITS

PROPER TRACK. No man, it seems to us, who has read sound mind, can doubt that the protrac- Ohio: tion of the existing war, as proposed in high quarters, by prosecution of it into "the vitals of the enemy's country," must still further divert the Government from its true ends, and, finally, bring about its dissolution and downfall as certainly as it will the subjugation of Mexico. The sober sense of the country is, we think, beginning to realize this terrible truth, and to recoil from the policy avowed by the Executive, and supported by those whose judgment is perverted by a party rage, or whose motives are in some way or other interested, of a further prosecution of a war which, the more it is successful, will but entail upon our own country the greater amount of moral and political evil. We can hardly persuade ourselves, indeed that those who frantically deal damnation upon all who do not yoke themselves to the car of conquest, do not all see in the same light as we do the falseness of the position in which the rash counsels of the Executive have placed the country. That all do not we are sure, however, because in other things many of them have shown themselves to be possessed of both judgment and patriotism; and we therefore only the more deplore their misdirected aims and their misguided zeal. It gives us proportionate gratification to find that not a few of those who assisted to place this Administration in power have discovered their error, and, if they refrain from openly denouncing it, have found it to be their duty, as patriot citizens, anxious for the salvation of the Republic, to do al that they now can, in the way of honest admonition and remonstrance, to induce the Government to turn from the error of

Out of several evidences which lie be fore us of this favorable change in public opinion, in the South and the West more particularly, we select for present publication the following, from a journal distinguished (among those which in general do not accord with this paper in its views) for depth of thought and soundness of

From the Charleston Evening News of Feb. 16.

War-The Constitution.—The debates in Congress and the war speeches in popular meetings render one doubtful whether he is a citizen of a republic whose institutions have been framed in the spirit and the conflicts of parties. The progress of armies, the history of campaigns, war budgets, territorial partition, rights of conquest, are now the great staples of rhetoric within and without the walls of Congress. Could the tranquil spirits who laid the foundations of our Government revisit would they conclude but that our states- GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR men had become bellicose, and our present race of orators had nourished their fires at sources which had kindled in their imaginations nothing but images of war: in short, that the republics of the new world and the monarchies of the old had changed positions-conquest, dismemberment, appropriation, being no longer canvassed there in diplomatic circles and congresses of crowned heads, but that these "Under the circumstances which Lieut. themes were entertained and discussed in adjusted as to work with due effect in Three other members of the court, none but peaceful periods; and, finally, tion on the part of our Whig brethren, to conunder the shadow of names borne by those who, in its formation and early administration, discarded all military associations and predilictions: by such men as Washington, Hamilton, and Knox. -

If such, then, is the spirit and character of that form of political organization called the Constitution of the United States, in what part of it can we look for the sources of military domination? Where is nothing to fear that our cause will be updoes it speak of conquest, of provincial rule, of dominion other than that founded on moral influences, on intellectual progress, rican improvement by the agency of brute force? If we cannot discover these things in the theory of the constitution, are we to look for them in the practice under it, from its establishment to the present time? During half a century our history records only three years of war before the Mexican contest. This exceptional period in our annals was not, either in its origin or progress, characterized by aggressive hostility. It was strictly a war of defence; a conflict for national right and honor .-From the organization of our Government we have quadrupled our population. Has our acquisition of numbers arisen from the invasion and subjugation? We have planted civilized communities where forests once stood, and naught was but the echo of the howl of the savage. Have we achieved these triumphs by physical force or by virtue of republican tendencies; by other arms than those which win the prizes of an honorable national ambition? Could

THE OHIO SENATE.

The Columbus Journal of the 16th inst. has the following article respecting a revhistory to any purpose, being himself of olutionary movement in the Senate of

A Revolutionary, broad, open, and unqualified, is in full blossom, here at the seat of Government in Ohio! The blow already struck-and unless there be strong recuperative energies in the constituted authorities, and unless those energies shall be successfully put forth, the State Government is at an end! Fifteen individuals, being Locofoco members of the Senate of Ohio, have entered into a conspiracy to produce this result. For three consecutive days they have by their factious, revolutionary, but preconcerted course, stricken to the ground the law making power.

They have formed a league, treasonable and revolutionary in its character, to prevent any Legislation unless it shall be such as meets their own approval! They have withdrawn from the Senate chamber and hold their seperate meetings, in a room of a hotel. From that room they send their written messages to the branch of the Legislature of which they are members, defying its authority, and demandng terms at once unprecedented, unnecessary and unjust, as conditions upon which they will consent to "PERMIT" the Legislature of Ohio to proceed in the discharge of its duties.

The sole apology for this high-handed course, is a pretext which they set upand it is a sheer pretext—that the Legislature was about to enact a law in violation of the Constitution. The alleged violation of the Constitution consists in the fact that the bill for apportioning the representation in the Legislature for four years, assigns to the county of Ham-Iton two Senators and five Representatives-and provides that of these, one Senator and two Representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the first eight Wards of the city of Cincinnati, and the remaining Senator and three Representatives, by the balance of the city and country of Hamilton. This is the sole reason assigned to justify the very extraordinary and revolutionary course of the fifteen revolting Senators. They pretend to re- Saturday according to appointment. John gard this proposition as subvorsive of the



WATCHMAN CAROLINA

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY.

THE WHIG CONVENTION. The Raleigh Register of the 26th says :-This body of gallant spirits, which met on Tuesday last, adjourned on Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, after a most harmonious session .-We publish in another part of this paper, the Of. ficial Proceedings of the Convention, to which we refer the reader with pride and pleasure.-It will be seen that notwithstanding the inclemof the great Whig cause, was most gratifying. showed a deep-seated and resolute determinatinue to fight under the same glorious banner as heretofore, and steadily to oppose the destructive measures of a reckless, Jacobin party of our forefathers shall rise again in the bosom of the Nation, to sway and direct the public judgment. If the spirit of the Convention can be made to animate our Whig friends throughout the State, (if, indeed, it be necessary,) there WARD and ONWARD.

In selecting a candidate for Governor, the and third charges are sustained by the on civilization effected by the arts of Convention, it seems to us, has been peculiar- before me, which I will publish, that the counproofs, and that the conviction upon these peace? In what clause or provision do ly fortunate. Perhaps, no man in North Caro. try may see what this monstrous tax upon tea lina, is more extensively and tavorably known than its nominee-CHARLES MANLY. We think it probable, that he will obtain the largest majority, ever received by a Gubernatorial candidate in this State; for, wherever he shows himself, he must leave an impression, which will be felt and acted on. We are al. ginning of the war testify. most afraid to trust our feelings of attachment to the man, to speak of him here; but we will say, that his dignity of character, his honesty, and his Republican manners, all eminently fit him for the high station which he is destined to occupy. A friend to the Whig cause, but more a friend to his country-a lover of his party, but more a lover of truth-in short, an honoratransfer of captured towns and villages? ble, independent, high-minded man worthy to We have extended our boundaries so as represent the Whig party of the Old North to include territory large enough to con- State. In this connection, we publish his restitute kingdoms. Have we done this by sponse to the Convention, on accepting the nomination.

> "It is with unaffected embarrassment, Mr. President, that I appear thus hastily before you. I come at your bidding, not with the vain design to make a display, nor in the feeble hope of saying any thing that will instruct or interest this intelligent assembly; but merely to return in a few plain words, my most cordial acknowledgements, of the unexpected honor con-

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN North Carolina campaign, the Fiag Staff of the Whig party, requires a zeal, and intrepidity and ability, which in view of the varied and distinguished attainments of my immediate predeces-

sors, might well dismay a much stronger man. "I profess no skill in the strategy of campaigns-can offer no trophies of illustrious service-can show no scars or wounds received in political warfare, and "bid them speak for me;" nor, among those pure and whole-souled Whigs whose names have been associated in connection with this station, can I set up any other claim, than being in some instances " an older," in none, "a better soldier." But catching inspiration from those around me, and cheered by your approbation; welcomed by the salutations of the loud Whig voice, and backed and nerved by their unconquered arm, unallied with defeat, and with Victory inscribed upon our Banner, the most timid and unaspiring can neither falter nor fail.

"Sir, the Executive Chair of North Caroli na, undecked though it be with power; neither enriched with emoluments, nor honored with patronage, is yet sufficiently ennobling, to allure the honest ambition of any true hearted son.

"With these sentiments, I accept the nomi-

"And while I shall endeavor to maintain and defend, to the best of my ability, those fundamental rules of Government, and principles of the Whig party, I here take occasion, once for all, to say, I shall at all times cherish the spirit of just concession and due regard, to the rights of that large and respectable class of our ties to increasing the fellow-citizens with whom we differ."

We had a good deal of fine speaking during the Convention, but we find it impossible now to gather the gems which were so profusely scattered :- Those who participated most large. ly in debate, were Messrs. Satterthwaite, Wynne, McLead, Banks, Mullins, Kerr, Miller, Waddell, Long, Gilliam, Phillips and Weller.

We were afraid at one time, that some difficulty would arise from the conflicting claims of gentlemen, whose names had been presented by their friends, for the Office of Governor .-But our fears were groundless. Rising above all local prejudices and personal partialities, and in a generous spirit of compromise and concession, the Delegates united heart and hand, in ratifying the decision of the Committee of nomination. And they have returned to their homes, strengthened for the conflict, which we teel assered, is to result in a glorious triumph in age and experience over the adherents of power.

The Democracy assembled on last

Fraley. Esq., was called to the Chair and C. F. Fisher and E. W. Brown acted as Secretaries. R. E. Love, introduced quite a number of resolutions, declaring the views of the Democracy upon the great questions of the day, to wit, the War, the Tariff, &c. After the reading was concluded, C. F. Fisher rose and offered four or five other resolutions, setting forth the the further organization manner in which the approaching cam- following gentlemen wer paign for Governor and Legislature in sidents, viz: this State is to be conducted by the Democracy. It seems that the doings of the last Legislature is to form a bill of indictment against the Whigs before the Pcople, both in regard to changing the Congressional Districts as well as the appointment of the Officers of the Regiment of Volunteers. Mr. C. F. Fisher asserted that the preamble declaring the War to have been begun by the President to be false, so did the Hon. Charles Fisher in a speech which he made on the occasion. We have no disposition to enter into a discussion of the truth of this assertion, at this time, but will, for the benefit of these Democratic gentlemen, let Mr. McKay, ency of the weather, and other causes to which also a good democratic member of the we have heretofore alluded, there were 120 House of Representatives from this State Delegates in attendance-many of them, from speak for himself on this point. We supextreme portions of the State. The spirit, enthu- pose none will question his orthodoxy .siasm and determination, manifested in behalf On a motion made by Mr. McKay, in the House on the 16th ult., to tax Tea and Coffee! (O, where was this democratic gentleman's feeling for the poor man) he made the subjoined remarks:

" Mr. McKAY said he regretted exceedingly that his friends on this side of the House had not brought themselves up to vote for the -to do so, until the genuine American spirit, proposition (contained in his first substitute) for a tax on tea and coffee. If they had not nerve enough to vote for it, they had no right to expect the other side of the House would. said he) are the persons who have brought on this war, and we are properly responsible for all its consequences, [roars of laughter.] and we ought to provide the means for carrying it on. What do you suppose the whole amount of this enormous tax will be, of which gentle. men are so afraid? I have a number of tables and coffee amounts to. It amounts to a charge of only thirteen cents upon each individual in the United States."

As to the truth of the allegation that the Locofocos having brought on the war, let every fact in connexion with the be-

"A CALL."

Our friends have become somewhat accustomed of late, to see this head paraded in our columns, we guess. They doubtless noticed an advertisement thus headed and signed "many voters." That was a Democratic call. We are pleased to render our Democratic friends such service, when they wish it, but would much prefer they would select of their number some one of unquestionable veracity, to communicate with us, hereafter.

Passage of the Loan Bill .- The bill auhorizing a new loan of sixteen millions passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, slightly amended.

WHAT keys did Uncle Sam use in opening the Halls of the Montezumas? Do no sinecure. To bear with success through a you give it up? Answer-The Yan-kees. of their deliberations to the

ANOTHER

We have a call to We trust they underst call means. We 1 your account for subshould be sent to the other person, in your lection, it is, to us, will doubtless be you it as soon as you can sent the account of to us within the next either personally, or b Our friends in the ac meet us at their Supe trust that each one m subscriber to the 'W above their own com of dimes.

PLANK I

We see by the Ra vocate of the 19th Ja increase in the pre Walworth and Roc increase of the comm gan, have put the cit porting their product have adopted Plank suitable structure for PHILO WHITE, made ject as Chairman of adjourned meeting 14th January. His and five hundred con ordered to be printed of interest seems to l of improvements by sians, and we should r she soon in the advan na in those things cal the wealth and great although we have the

WHIG STATE C

RALEIGH, 2 At 12 o'clock, the Co order by Mr. GILLIAM. ed that the Hon. Richa appointed President of was carried unanimous

The President being by Messrs. Gilliam and knowledgements in a ne On motion of Mr. V

Wm. Albright, of

N. T. Green, of N. L. Williams, John Blackwell, On motion of Mr. G ganization of the Conv

lin, were appointed Sec The roll being cal following Counties wer Delegates named, to wi Beaufort-Fred. Grist, 1 Grist, Thomas D. Smaw, Bertie-Stark B. Smith Bladen-A. J. Jones. Brunswick-S. D. Eve

of Granville, and Ch. H

Caswell-John Kerr, Th. Chatham-N. A. Si um, Turner Bynum, J. C. Taylor, A. M. Bridges, Lassater, J. N. Clegg, J. Craven-John Blackwel Cabarrus-Rufus Barri Cumberland-W.

on, Dr. McKay. Franklin-J. H. Brod Sims, J. H. Davis, Rich'd Person, Sam'l Patterson, C D. S. Hill, Joshua Perry. Granville-C. H. Wile Lassiter, R. H. Kingsbury, Clement Wilkins. Guilford-L. D. Sp Halifax-W. L. Long

Hertford-K. Rayner. Hude-R. J. Wynne, J David Carter. Johnston-John McLeo Sanders, W. H. McCuller Sanders, J. T. Leach, Henry

Lenoir-Walter Dunn. New Hanover-T. Lo Northampton-J. S. C. Orange-Abner Parker, E. Z. Mangum, L. B. We

Person-John Barnett Richmond-J. W. Ca Rockingham-Dr. N. J Surry-N. L. Williams Wake-Richard Hines, T. M. Oliver, A. Jones, Utley, W. J. Fuller, James R. W. Haywood, S Bir nam, Ransom Poole, K. P. Warren-N. T. Green,

On motion of Mr. Jo dison, of Washington, Carteret, were invited vention, as honorary m

The President present Hon. J. H. Bryan, who represent Haywood and gretting his unavoidald

Read and laid on the Mr. Waddell, of Om ing Resolution:

Resolved, That a Cot each Congressional Dis tion, be appointed by the Districts, whose duty it the Convention in regard the Whig Candidate for men from each District, jority of the members of trict, in the choice of a their report, the members