emanating from the administration. The motives which had induced him to move the consideration of the bill to-morrow, were better expressed in the concluding portion of Mr. Sierra's letter than they could be by any thing he could say. He read the extract, shewing the condition of Yucatan, and expressed his wish that the question should at once be taken on his motion.

Mr. Niles followed. He was wholly unprepared to act now, upon a bill involving such great principles—principles entirely new—he desired time to examine the documents. It was not merely a bill involving the question of affording temporary relief, but one of far greater and more vital importance connected with the policy of the country. He was not disposed to act under the 'whip and spur'—they should not act without giving the subject all the consideration which its importance demands.

The question was then taken successively, on motion to postpone until Saturday, and until Monday, and rejected.—Mr. Hannegan's motion then prevailed, and this bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

One or two bills, not of public importance, were passed, several petitions and memorials presented, a great number of bills from the House, read twice and referred, and a resolution, offered by Mr. Calhoun, adopted, calling on the President for all the correspondence between Mr. Sierra and the Secretary of State. Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer BRITANNIA, from Liverpool on the 22d ultimo, reached Boston on the 7th inst. Judging from the condensed and imperfect accounts transmitted through the Telegraph, her news appears to be important. We shall receive the particulars to day. In the mean time we place before our readers what has reached us:—*Nat. Int. of 9th inst.*

In England and Scotland the movements of the Chartists continued, and almost every town in the two countries had held meetings in favor of the Charter during the week ending on the 22d. Resolutions in favor of petitioning the Queen to remove her present Ministers had been adopted by the Convention with great enthusiasm, and large delegations appointed to visit the provinces, get signers, and see to the delivery of the petitions in London. The movement had seemingly lost none of its strength, and in Scotland a most effective organization had been formed in its favor.

The bill opposed in Parliament to give greater security to the Crown had been passed by very decided majorities. Parliament had adjourned over the Easter holydays.

In some districts in England, the middle classes, who had been counted on as decidedly opposed to the Chartis, have fraternized with them; and at Birmingam and Nottingham meetings had been held of merchants, favorable to some of the principal points in the Chartist petition.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of Government expenditures, and the advancement of reform principles throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard Caron, Charles Hazei, and suites, have arrived in London.

The run on the Saving's Banks of England is still on the increase.

In London money was at 3½ per cent. on best bills.

London remained comparatively quiet.

Ireland continues in great agitation, but the fear is less of an outbreak among the peasants.

The meetings in Conciliation Hall, in Dublin, had passed off quietly, and the speakers were very temperate; but the young Ireland party were as warlike as ever and as intemperate in their harangues.

Public meetings had been held in several parts of the country in support of the Government.

True bills had been found against Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meagers, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders.

The differences between the Repealers, headed by John O'Connell on the one side and Mitchell on the other, is becoming greater every day. The RENT has fallen to £25, and it is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people is in favor of violent measures.—In the mean time the people continue to supply themselves with arms.

Great and influential bodies sent in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the Government.

Mr. Ledre Rollin has at length made the formal attempt to destroy the Provisional Government in France, and troops were arriving every moment in Paris from all parts of the country. The greatest excitement and alarm had been created by these events, and scenes of the most momentous character were momentarily expected.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his colleagues is said to have been as follows:

A deputation came to Paris from Amiens for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by M. Rollin. M. Lamartine and other members of the Provisional Government are said to have admitted the misconduct of the commissary, and stated that he ought to be removed. M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over-zeal in the cause of the republic. Upon this a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the Provisional Government which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately it passed off without bloodshed.

A. M. Blanque having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter philipic against the Provisional Government, declared the documents published to be forgeries, and inveighed against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the Government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new Government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabet Blanqui, Albert, (operative,) Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspaiel, and Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Messrs. Lamartine and Marrast, having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards as well as the Guard Mobile were called out, as the critical state of things, which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life, and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of the National Guards of Paris.—No fewer than one hundred and two thousand men assembled at the quays and boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the Boulien of suburbs. To these were added twenty thousand of the Guards Mobile, and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

Lamartine has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance between the French and the Swiss Republics.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently subsiding, though business and trade were much depressed.

The Duke and Dutchess of Montpensier have been banished from Spain.

The Rothschilds had declined to take the new Prussian loan.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The Prussian troops had passed into Denmark, and in a skirmish, the Danes were defeated.

An incendiary insurrection had taken place in the kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been put down.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

There is very distressing news from the village of Cassel, in Germany. The Croats (a body of the Austrian soldiers) had, it is said, formed a cordon round the village and set fire to it, and two thousand of the inhabitants perished amid the flames. The shrieks of the immolated inhabitants were heard for miles around.

The accounts from Italy represent the Austrians to have suffered in several late conflicts with the troops of Sardinia and Piedmont.

The basis of the new Austrian Constitution has just been published. It is as follows: All the provinces are constituted into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Sclavonia, Sievenberger, and, for the present, the Italian provinces. The division of the Empire shall remain as it exists at this time. The person of the Emperor is declared to be inviolable. The Emperor is to have full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace. Treaties of every description with foreign Powers can only be made with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament. The attribute of mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong to the Emperor, but they cannot be extended to the Ministers without the sanction of the Parliament. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts, by oral proceedings, and trials to be by jury. The judges are to be appointed for life. All projects of loans are to be proposed, as well as sanctioned, by the Emperor. The Emperor will assemble the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them. The freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press are secured, and the right of petition and of holding public meetings is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws.

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Lintz. This step has given considerable satisfaction even to the Roman Catholic population.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Vienna in consequence of a meeting of operatives which was to have been held on Sunday, 16th April.

The English Markets.—The general tone of the corn trade is firmer on account of the limited supply. At Mark Lane, London, U. States wheat is quoted at 43s to 48s per quarter; corn sells at 24s to 27s per quarter of 480 lbs. The demand for American flour is moderate; on the 27th it sold at 26s to 27s. At Liverpool Canadian wheat was selling at 6s to 8s 1d per 70 lbs; flour 27s to 28s for Western Canal. Carolina new rice 26s 6d to 28s 6d. Cotton is material change in price, while the stock on hand is considerably reduced, being 200,000 bales less than at this time last year.

Extracts from the Newspapers.

ENGLAND.

The more ample accounts of the News from England which reached us yesterday by the Mail are in direct conflict with the reports received through the Telepraph on the previous day. Writing under date of the 20th ult. the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"With reference to the internal state of England, nothing can be more complete than the peace which generally prevails. The physical force section of the Chartists has evidently been almost wholly extinguished by its abortive attempt on the 10th April and with regard to the moral force reformers, who are far more numerous than the Ministry or the upper classes believe, it is probable that the time for efficient action has scarcely yet arrived. In any case there is nothing to be apprehended in the way of violent change. Reforms will come, and these to an extent at present undreamed of, but they will all take place in the usual way, namely, with the concurrence of the House of Commons for the time being, aided, by the necessary amount of pressure from without."

FRANCE.

On Sunday, the 16th of April, there was a "demonstration" at Paris excited by the more violent of the clubs, the object of which was to overhtrow the Provisional Government, or at least secure the expulsion therefrom of its more moderate members. It was put down by the National Guards, who mustered in sufficient numbers to overawe the disturbers. Considerable excitement, however, continued for two or three days.

The desire of the leaders in this movement was to form a new Government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabet, Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre Le Roux. Accordingly, on Sunday morning, the organ of the clubs, the "Commune de Paris," summoned all *revolutionaires* to meet in the Champs de Mars. The effect was that the boulevards and streets were crowded with processions making their way towards the Champ de Mars: but it was not till towards two o'clock that the alarm was taken by the Government. At that hour the *rappel* began to beat, the shops were closed, and a universal panic seized upon the public. The assembly of ouvriers in the Champs de Mars amounted to upwards of 100.000 men, and they directed their steps towards the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the cries were, "A bas Lamartine" and "A bas le Gouvernement Provisionaire." The national guard and the garde mobile were called out, and, the critical state of things threatening a reign of terror, furnished the Government with a reason for calling in the troops of the line. A couple of regiments were brought into Paris; cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville. Of the national guards of Paris no fewer than 120.000 assembled on the quays and boulevards, joined by 40,000 of the *banlieu* or suburbs; to these were added 20,000 of *gardes mobiles;* and this body, between which and the national guards some jealousy had previously existed, *fraternized* as they passed each other, and their common differences were buried in oblivion. The peace of Paris was thus secured.

The usual exhibition and speeches took place before the Hotel de Ville, and the cause of the communists sank apparently into insignificance. A counter-demonstration is of course threatened. In the course of the tumult at the Hotel de Ville, Cabet stigmatized Lamartine as a traitor to the republic. Lamartine withdrew, and, having consulted with his colleagues, orders to arrest Cabet were issued in the course of the evening. There can be no doubt that the whole affair tended to strengthen materially the moderate party in the Provisional Government.

On the Saturday evening previous to the Sunday's demonstration high words took place between M. Marrast and M. Ledru Rollin in the council. M. Ledru Rollin applied the opprobrious term *lache*, or coward, to M. Marrast, whom he accused of betraying his principals; M. Marrast followed this up by a blow; he struck M. Ledru Rollin, and the other members interfered and prevented further violence. Indeed, it is openly asserted that the plot of Blanqui and Cabet, on the Sunday, which so signally failed, was favored if not concerted by the extreme party in the Provisional Government, which, if it be true, must lead to its speedy reconstruction.

In the *Assemblee Nationale* is an article declaring that a "committee of public safety" has been established in Paris. A proclamation by the Provisional Government against clubs meeting in arms gives some countenance to the rumor.

The following circular, published in Paris on Saturday, in the name of M. Ledru Rollin, contributed very greatly to indispose the Parisians to countenance the Communists. Its violent tendency rendered the name of M. Ledru Rollin so unpopular that he was compelled to disavow its authenticity, and declared that it had been issued from his department without his knowledge and sanction:

Bulletin de la Republique, No 16.

PARIS, APRIL 15, 1848.—Citizens, we have not been able to pass from the rule of corruption to that of right in a day, in an hour. An hour of inspiration and heroism has sufficed for the people to establish the principle of truth; but eighteen years of lies oppose to the rule of truth obstacles which a breath of wind does not overturn. The elections, if they do not produce the triumph of social truth, if they are not the expression of the interest of a caste, the elections, which ought to be the safety of the republic, will be beyond a doubt its destruction. In that case there would be but one way of safety for the people who made the barricades: to manifest a second time its will, and to adjourn the decision of a false national representation. Can it be that France could wish to force Paris to have recourse to this extreme, this deplorable remedy? God forbid! But no; France has confided to Paris a great mission, and the French people will not consent to render that mission incompatible with the order and calm necessary for the deliberations of the constituent body.

Paris regards itself, with just reason, as the representative of all the population of the national territory! Paris is the advanced post of the army which combats for republican ideas: Paris is the rendezvous for all the generous determination—all the moral forces of France; Paris will not separate its cause from that of the people, which suffers, waits, and raises its voice from one extremity of the country to the other. If anarchy works afar off, if social influences pervert the judgment or betray the will of the masses dispersed or misled by distance, the people of Paris believes itself, and declares itself to be conjointly responsible for the interests of the whole nation. On some points wealth claims its privileges, and menaces us with the affliction of being obliged to conquer, when we should have wished only to persuade. In every part let the people of the country districts join with those of the towns, and let the people of the towns join that which, in the name of all, and for the common glory, has achieved the principle of a happy and noble future.—Every where the cause of the people is the same, every where the interests of the poor and the oppressed are conjointly responsible.

If the republic were to succumb at Paris it would succumb not only in France, but in the whole universe, which, with its eyes fixed on us, is heroically in movement for its deliverance. Citizens, it most not be that you should arrive at the point of being forced to violate yourselves the principles of your sovereignty. Between the danger of losing the conquest by the fault of an incapable assembly, and that of a movement of popular indignation, the Provisional Government can only warn you, and point out the peril which menaces you. It has not the right to do violence to men's opinions, and to make an attack on the principles of public right. Elected by you, it can neither prevent the evil that would be produced by the ill-understood exercise of a sacred duty, nor stop your movement, the day on which, perceiving yourselves your mistakes, you would feel inclined to change in its form the exercise of that right. But what can it do, what it ought to do, is to enlighten you as to the consequences of your acts. Long since the representatives of the people saved the country by proclaiming the danger of the country. In a nation like France the idea of danger can demoralize only those who have not a French heart.

The true Frenchman loves the idea of danger, which conveys to him the idea of victory. Well, then, if the country is no longer in danger, as in the days of our first republic—if the enemy is no longer at our gates—if the physical struggle no longer exists in our ranks—there is an intellectual struggle, a moral danger, which a great moral courage and a great faith in ideas can alone conjure away.

Citizens, let us have that courage. Let us free ourselves from an ill-understood physical idea, from all narrow local passions. Let us preserve ourselves from the enemies who flatter us by caressing us, in order the better to destroy liberty, which serves as an ægis. Let us save the republic at every cost; it still depends on us to save it without convulsion and without disruption.

The above circular was received with so much disapprobation, and rendered the name of M. LEDRU ROLLIN so unpopular, that he was compelled to disavow its authenticity and declare that it had been issued from his department without his knowledge and sanction.

The following is the reply of M. Lamartine to the deputation of workmen who came to offer their services and their blood to the Provisional Government:

"The only cry which is permitted to the generous citizens whom you represent, the only cry which the Government can accept, is that of 'Vive la Republique!' You regard it, citizen workmen, in the same sense as ourselves; you, whose lot we would improve by labor and by institutions which will admit you regularly into the enjoyment of property and of instructions into all the conditions of ease, morality, enlightenment, and consolidation of democratic society, but of a society definite and practical.

"You are not among those who wish for the expropriation of one by another; but you are like all honest workmen—real patriots, real democrats in the good sense of the word; you are of that class which would, if necessary, die to defend what you do not already possess; you are, I see it in your words, of that admirable people devoted to melioration, and not to the destruction of social order.

"Never will posterity forget the sublime proofs of good sense, the devotedness of disinterestedness which you give at this glorious epoch to France and to the world. It has been said that you were not yet ripe for a republic. It has been said that the workmen would be the cause of danger to the republic. Those who have said so calumniated you; they did not know you; you are, on the contrary, its strength, its virtue, and its safety.

"Rally, then, at our call round society; for under the republic society and the regular government are the property of all. Once again, let no cry be heard but that of 'Vive la Republique,' and in uttering that cry you may add, 'Vive la travail, vive la propriete; vive l'ordre qui grandit tout.' You have a greater right than any one to utter that cry, for the republic belongs to you. You have conquered it from royalty, and will defend it from anarchy. It will really be the republic of the people and of the workmen of Paris."

The deputation withdrew amid cries of "Vive la Republique." The workmen demanded of the delegates that the reply of M. Lamartine should be printed and distributed on the great meeting of Thursday.

Pursuant to a decree of the Provisional Government, the 20th of April was observed as a national holyday. The public offices remained closed, and business was suspended.

This grand national festivity, to celebrate the fraternization of the army and the national guard, was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which has never before perhaps been witnessed. The whole of the forces under arms, consisting of three hundred and thirty thousand National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, and five thousand troops of the line, fell into rank and marched round the Boulevards and through the city in the military order, with drums beating and colors flying. The procession took eight hours in passing any given spot in the line of march. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the most kindly dispositions were manifested towards the troops, the National Guards, and the Provisional Government.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the annexed extract from a private letter, which it vouches to be from a highly respectable source, dated Paris, April 19:

"The elections will commence on Sunday next, and people are very busy in preparing for them. The opinion of the best informed seems to be that the National Assembly will be well composed, and that a good constitution and wholesome laws will be adopted, and a stable Government be the result of the immense change that has taken place since the 23d of February."

SCHOOL.

Mrs. A. A. BARKER

WOULD return thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage which she has received, and having located herself permanently here, hopes to merit a continuance of the same. She would also inform them that the summer term of her school will commence on Monday the 22d of May.

She will teach Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Botany, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Needle Work, and all other branches usually taught in elementary schools. She would also say to parents wishing their daughters taught music on the Piano, that she can employ a very excellent teacher for their benefit. Her terms will be moderate.

N. B. Pupils charged from the time of entrance, and no deduction made for occasional absence, except in case of protracted illness or family affliction.

Salisbury, May 4, 1848. tf 1

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new *Lutheran Church* in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., will be received by the subscriber until the last of May next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder. The contract will only embrace the building of the wall, which is to be of brick—size 50 by 30.

Address J. H. Coffman, Salisbury, N. C.

J. H. COFFMAN.

April 19, 1848. tf 52

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE supply of very superior Saleratus, Soaps, Perfumery, Paints, Truses, Oils, Candles, Garden and Flower Seed of all kinds, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of all sizes.

BROWN & JAMES.

Salisbury, March 23, 1848 tf 47

From the N. O. Picayune, May 5.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

We have but little to add to the letters of our correspondent, which we published yesterday, touching occurrences in Mexico. They gave a very complete *resume* of the state of affairs there. From the papers before us we cull a few items that may possess interest for some of our readers:

From the American Star of April 20.

Queretaro.—The Monitor of yesterday says preparations are making at the seat of government for the reception of the American commissioners. It supposes they have the power to extend the time of the ratification of the treaty, it would be impossible to have it ratified here and forwarded to Washington by the 2nd of June. The best reception the Government could give the commissioners would be to see that Congress is in session to act upon what they have to submit to it. We do not hear of any increase of the members in attendance.

[From the same.]

From the Interior.—We received by the last mail a number of papers from the most important points in the interior. We find but little in them in relation to the treaty. Indeed the editors seem unwilling to touch upon the subject. El Progresso, Queretaro, the organ of the revolutionists and anti-peace party, is violently opposed to the treaty. We find nothing, however, either in that paper or in Los Debates, the ministerial organ, in confirmation of the rumor that a *pronunciamento* had been got up against the Supreme Government:

El Progresso says Ocampo, Governor of Mihoacan, has resigned his place because opposed to recognising the treaty of peace while the Americans hold military possession of the country.

Adame, the late Governor of San Luis, has been released from prison, and sent with a competent escort to Zacatecas.—He made this request of Supreme Government, arguing the state of his health and condition of his family as a reason. The Progresso concludes an article on this subject in these words: "The alliance with the enemy is complete. Senor Adame, for being a friend to the war, is confined by order of the Government of his country. Senor Trias, at Chihuahua, for the same reason, is at the disposition of the Government. What will the world say to this?"

El Porvenir, at Toluca, has an article on the subject of the assembling of Congress. It says the 15th day of April is that upon which the Congress of the Union should close its ordinary session according to the 71st article of the Constitution. If the Government had succeeded within a few last days in getting the members together, they could, by a motion made to that effect, or by a petition to the President under the same article, be prorogued for thirty days. But if the quorum should not be in attendance, the editor says Congress cannot be constitutionally convened. The Porvenir then remarks upon the culpable remissness of the members in not listening to the voice of their country, and attending to the discharge of their duties. He exclaims, "Heaven have compassion upon us!"

Chihuahua.—The Official Register of Durango has an official communication, from Munoz, the commanding general, addressed to the Governor of the State, which states that after a siege of eight days, the Villa de Rosales was taken by assault, and Gov. Trias taken prisoner by the American forces. We have stated this before unofficially. Munoz adds that in consequence he is obliged to assume the Executive power of the State, according to the constitution. He concludes by complimenting the "poor and abandoned State of Chihuahua" for fighting for the national honor, and defending itself from its perverse invaders.

The same paper says that private letters state that four hundred of the American forces in the capital of Chihuahua and Rosales, were advancing with four pieces of artillery to take up a position at Rio Florida, and that a battalion of five hundred Texans had left Saltillo, in the direction of Bolson de Mapimi, and nine hundred more towards the frontier of Zacatecas. On the 27th ult., an order was published by the American major general, stating that both Americans and Mexicans would be protected in their persons and property—that private houses would be taken for the general and quartermaster—that public and religious buildings would remain under the protection of the United States Government—that a Mexican police be established, and that the municipal and judicial authorities continue in the exercise of their functions until further orders. The Vice Governor of the State sent a note to Gen. Price on 24th ult., requesting him to withdraw his forces to the line which they occupied before the 1st of March last, according to the stipulation of the articles of the armistice. The editor adds: "We do not know the general's reply, but private letters state that he has said that he is not subject to Gen. Butler, but to his Government at home, from which alone he will receive orders." The *Progresso* has a similar statement, on the authority of a private letter, substituting the name of Gen. Scott instead of Gen. Butler.

The Alcalde of San Juan de Guadalupe, under date of the 12th ultimo, complains that he has heard that a party of one hundred Americans were at Caopas on their way to the mines of San Juan, (in Durango.) One of the military commanders writes to the Governor of the State, that he supposes these men to be a portion of those at Mazapil, who were moving from that place in consequence of the armistice.

The aggregate number of Banks in the United States is 753; capital $208,216,000; circulation $116,738,000; supposed specie in their vaults, $44,733,000.

Projected Occupation

By a glance at the Senate it will be seen Committee on Foreign gone beyond the President, in reporting tary possession of which, once taken, the grave to tell, if claimed by Yucatan suppose, is to pass aught we know, the tatives also.

We have seen argument, all ests of the Union, the Nation, the spirit of annexation directed, under gainst territories After what we past—of the to this departure and straightforward can policy—all those who desire tution of the United *protest* against the templated by this bill.

We are of opinion sident Polk, that "we *alliance*, offensive or or any of the American that, however strong sympathies in regard those Republics, "the and prosperity of paramount to every

In concurrence we have ourselves question, we are glad leading Democratic *Commerce*, which tion in an article per of Thursday. "The ing a land force our army in Mexico drawn," says that fected by the considera case to invade Yucatan most humane purposes stance of the Supreme Mexico, would be an Government might just might excite suspicion objects in view than habitants from massacre after acquiring Texas, Upper California, we ing, under the mask also the peninsula of if Mexico were at able, with the money receive from us, to send to the help of the Yucatan indeed come too late. On the whole, considering plications and complications we doubt the expediency land force to Yucatan."

What the Journal of Commerce ing that the Government which certainly seems able to the plan of either possession of Yucatan or force there, is "to send transports, or both, to take and children who may be to reach the coast, and defend any important stance Campeachy and be within reach of our

SCARCITY OF EXCHANGE FOR TRADING.

Great inconvenience is State for want of Northern is so little produce of of the State, that neither the uals can obtain their usual the North. The consequence cases the Notes of our Banks carried to New York, &c. debts and purchase of goods es collections in this State here rather than remit in

This state of things shows that our people are are buying more than they pay-day must come in due careful consideration whether not likely to be attended The inconvenience which are called on to which goes out of the State it will reach the Merchants ers,—all indeed of the goods on credit. Our their attention to the fact gree of caution on both customers.

In connection with this once more call attention to facts. In one of the last the list of imports contains Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Orleans, (whither these some of the Western States and Hay from New York this Hay, and perhaps some has found its way to this than $1 per 100 lbs. Is it an agricultural State like require, or tolerate, such ruinous and disgraceful. other things, to pay for the food, and forage, which be well enough. But ship out of the State, we should little *into* it, and *nothing home*. As to the Northern to this place, it is not us are lands capable of ply not only our own We understand that making profitable business, considering labor required, that is done from some unaccountable York, Connecticut, &c. are ply us with forage, on lands acre, and transported here than the value at the place

The farmers of the bring corn to this place, cents per bushel. Why not hay, of which they have could obtain readily from $1 lbs. And they will see that will sell for as much money And, by putting it in bales, it can be brought almost hope that some of them will suggestoin.—*Fayetteville*