GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following Bills were introduced and referred to their respective appropriate Committees.

Mr. Ellis, a Bill to improve the navigation of the Yadkin River, which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Wilder, a Bill to protect Real Estate; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washington, a Bill to provide suitable punishment for owners or occupants of Houses, who may destroy, wilfully, their Houses by fire; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. H. White, a Bill to alter the time for appointing Superintendants of Public Schools; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

The following Resolutions were read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on Claims:

By Mr. J. H. White, a Resolution in favor of Benj. Morris, late Sheriff of Lincoln County. Mr. Steele, one in favor of J. C. Knight, late Sheriff of Richmond, and Mr. Gamble, one in favor of Ezekiel Brown.

Mr. Brown, of Sampson, introduced a bill to incorporate Thaddeus Lodge, No. 3, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, located in the Town of Clinton, Sampson County; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gilliam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the Homestead Bill; which was, on motion, laid on the table.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements. This document not being full owing to the failure of some of the Chartered Companies to make their reports, it was ordered to be on the table.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the Merchant's Steamboat Company, which passed first reading.

The Bill to amend an Act of the last Session, entitled an Act in favor of Poor Debtors, passed second reading, and was, on motion of Mr. Halsey, ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, on the petition to emancipate Samuel Mackey, was taken up and read; when

Mr. Cameron stated that he could bear testimony to the good character of the person whose emancipation was desired; that he was of advanced age—being about 60 years old; that he had known him for the last 25 years; during which time he had uniformly sustained the reputation of an honest, orderly and upright man. It was true he did not present such an array of testimony as the petitioner from Wake, John Malone; but he could testify that he bore an equally high character.

Mr. Waddell remarked, that he felt no part cular interest in the person asking this favor. But there was a radical change in public sentiment in progress or already effected in this matter. It was not good policy to drive from the State persons of that class, of good, honorable, estimable character. In certain cases which might arise, the state could rely on *freemen* only of that character. He had not heard the report of the committee, and did not know the reasons they had given for the rejection of the petition. That report was made by his estimable friend from Chatham (Mr. Albright,) who was almost always right on all subjects, and he should be glad to hear it read.

The Clerk here read the report, which recommended the rejection, on the ground that the power to emancipate was vested in the Superior Court.

Mr. Cameron stated that in this case the court could not exercise the power, as said slave had paid for himself; and at his request, the clause in the law forbiding it, in such case, was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Waddell said it was clear, from this provision, that the applicant could not succeed before the court. He was not prepared to say what should be done; but he was opposed to the general, sweeping, denunciatory course which drove from the State all persons of this class, of good character, and retained among us such only as the most degraded vagabonds. For the purpose of allowing time for consideration, he moved that the report lie upon the table; which was agreed to.

The Resolution in favor of James Page, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Francis, in favor of Samuel J. Finch, was rejected.

Mr. Graves moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the words "*and the usual pay for mileage for his attendance on the Senate,*" which was also rejected.

Mr. Hogan called for the Yeas and Nays, which were as follows: Yeas 13, Nays 32. The Resolution then passed third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, and the amendments proposed thereto by the Committee on Internal Improvements. The said amendments were severally agreed to.

Mr. Patterson moved amendments to the 23d and 24th sections of the Bill; which were agreed to.

Mr. Francis also moved amendments to the 24th and 25th sections of the bill; which were severally agreed to.

After several verbal amendments proposed by Messrs. Patterson, Gilchrist, and other Senators, which were agreed to, Mr. Thompson moved to amend the Bill by adding an amendment to the 30th section of the Bill; which was adopted. He also moved to amend the Bill by adding the following after the 34th section, viz:

And be it further enacted, That in case of an insolvency of the Company hereby created, or ultimate inability on the part of this Company to pay, the individual Stockholders shall be liable to creditors in sums equal to the amount of Stock by them respectively held in said Corporation

During the consideration and discussion of said amendment, and before the question was taken thereon, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Montgomery County, against County Court Juries; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Brower, of Randolph, presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August election.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, introduced a Bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, a Bill in addition to an Act in the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning Mills, Millers, &c.

Mr. Gwynn, a Bill for the relief of Securities; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Gilliam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the passage of the Bill to amend the 42d section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Slaves and Free Persons of color. The report was concurred in and the Bill rejected.

Mr. McKesson introduced a Resolution, providing that the Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, and all other Field Officers belonging to the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, about to be raised, shall be appointed by the Commissioned Officers of the respective Companies composing said Regiment, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TUESDAY, December 1.

SENATE.—John Walker, Esq., Senator elect from the 50th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg and Union, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for a Canal from the Cape Fear to Lumber River, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey, from the Committee on Finance, reported, that upon a minute and careful examination, said Committee found all the Accounts in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's Departments, correctly stated, and that they had burned the sum of twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, in Treasury notes, which were found on hand in the former Department.

Mr. Francis introduced the following Resolution, which passed its first reading:

Resolved, That Samuel J. Finch, Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons in 1840, and who attended and officiated as Doorkeeper for one day at the organization of the House of Commons in 1842, be allowed his mileage and pay for one day's attendance at that Session.

Mr. Francis also introduced the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and required to correspond with the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, and ascertain whether they will, at the Principal Banks and at their Branches and Offices of Deposit or Agencies, act as Agents for the State to receive on deposit from the several Sheriffs or Coroners the amount of Taxes, payable yearly, (subject to the check of the Public Treasurer) from each of said Sheriffs or Coroners, into the Public Treasury, and that said Banks, Branches or Offices of Deposit, will report to the Treasurer or Comptroller, as the case may be, any default in either of said Officers, under the law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, for the collection of the Revenue of the State.

Mr. Speight introduced a Bill to restrain pauper Free Negroes from removing from one County to another; which passed first reading, and was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of destroying all vouchers heretofore passed upon by them, now accumulating in the Comptroller's office, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Bill concerning the trial of causes in the Superior Court; which passed first reading and was ordered to be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Waddell introduced a Bill for declaring the true intent and meaning of an Act passed at the Session of 1840, entitled an Act to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act for preventing frauds and fraudulent conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Francis, then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, making the private property of the Stockholders liable for its debts. After a very lengthy discussion by Messrs. Francis, Patterson, Cameron, Thompson, Gilmer and Ashe, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and the amendment rejected—Yeas 19; Nays 29.

Mr. Ehringhaus moved an amendment to the Bill, which was adopted, and the Bill, as amended, passed second reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Williams of New Hanover, presented a memorial from the Wilmington Rail Road Company, praying an extension of credit on the debt due the Literary Fund; which was read and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, presented a Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Calloway, of Ashe, a Bill to regulate the price hereafter to be paid for vacant land, and other purposes; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances;

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, a Bill to incorporate Manteo Lodge number eight, in the City of Raleigh, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Hoover, of Davidson, presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws in regard to the Uniform of Commissioned Officers, and the number of Drill and Petty Musters in a year.

Mr. Gilliam, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Bill to protect Real Estate, reported the same with an amendment; which was adopted and the Bill passed second reading.

Mr. Gilliam, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Deeds and Conveyances; which passed second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Hicks, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washington, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill to amend to second section of the 59th chap. of the Revised Statutes; when the said Bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Claims, reported favorably on the Resolution in favor of John C. Knight, late Sheriff of Richmond; which passed second reading.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported to the House the petition of John Cameron and other persons, of the County of Cumberland, in relation to the emancipation of certain Slaves, heretofore referred to them, and prayed that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in and the committee discharged.

Mr. Person, of Moore, introduced a Bill to repeal an Act passed at the Session of 1844, entitled an Act more effectually to prevent imprisonment of houest Debtors; which passed first reading.

Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, called up the Bill to change the location of the Court House of the County of Lincoln, and for other purposes.

Mr. Austin, of Warren, moved that the Bill be postponed until the first day of March next. The question was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 60, Nays 49.

Mr. Hicks, of Macon, introduced a Bill to pay the Field Officers of the Militia for the time occupied in reviewing; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Ehringhaus, reported from the committee on Military affairs, a Bill to regulate the Distribution of the Public Arms; which passed first reading.

Mr. Albright reported from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, against the Bill to restrain Pauper Free Negroes from moving from one County to another; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Albright, from the same committee, reported to the Senate a Bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Gaston, with sundry amendments thereto. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Melchor introduced a Bill to enable the People of Stanly County to restore their records and papers, which were lost in the burning of the Court House and Clerk's office in Montgomery County; which passed first reading.

The Engrossed Bill to repeal an Act entitled an Act to repeal the 3d section of an Act passed in the year 1825, chap. 1271, entitled an Act to direct the manner in which licenses shall hereafter be issued to Retailers of Spiritous Liquors, so far as regards the Counties of New Hanover and Richmond; was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Bill to amend an Act, entitled an Act for a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Waddell moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to postpone the election of Attorney General until Tuesday next. The Yeas and Nays being called for, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 22, Nays 24.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the following Bills, viz: a Bill to regulate arrest on mesne process in North Carolina, and recommended its rejection; also, a Bill supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to secure the State against liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same; and a Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the Revised Statutes entitled an Act concerning last Wills and Testaments, and recommended their passage. The said Bills and reports were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western part of the State, passed second reading.

Mr. Daniel moved to amend by striking out Anson and Montgomery, and substituting Union & Cabarrus, which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to execute the Joint order of the two Houses, by going into an election for Attorney General. Mr. Whitaker received 24 votes, Mr. Moore 10, Mr. Stanly 9, Mr. Kerr 2, Mr. Waddell 1, Mr. Elliott 1, Mr. Miller 1, and Mr. Gilmer 1. No gentleman having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, there was no election.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, relative to a claim of John Neiball, Agent for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Francis, transmitted to the House of Commons, with a proposition to refer the same to a Joint committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Bill to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Richmond Academy; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Adams, of Guilford, a Bill to alter the mode of electing the Warden Court for Guilford County, and for other purposes; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ogburne, of Guilford, a Bill in reference to Mortgages and Deeds of Trust; which was read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, a Bill authorizing the Governor to establish a Depot of Arms at Newbern; which passed first reading was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gilliam, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the Bill in addition to the Revised Statues, entitled an Act concerning Mills and Millers; the amendment was adopted and the Bill passed second reading.

Mr. Gilliam, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill to repeal the 88th Section of the 102nd chapter of the Revised Statutes; when the said Bill was read and on his motion laid on the table.

The hour having arrived for the execution of the joint order, messages were exchanged and the House proceeded to vote for Comptroller of State. There being no opposition, William F. Collins was declared duly elected.

The hour having arrived, the House, according to joint order went into the election for Attorney General, Mr. Gilliam in the Chair. Mr. Whitaker received 54 votes, Mr. Stanly 49, and Mr. Moore 9. Neither of the gentlemen having a majority, there was no election.

The House also went into an election for State Treasurer. Mr. Hinton, having no opposition, was declared duly elected.

The House then adjourned, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, in the House of Commons, to lay off the State into new Congressional Districts, proposes the following arrangement of them, which will be found, on an examination of the Map, to be of as nearly equal population as can be, and to be, in all respects, convenient and proper—with no unnatural association of diverse interests for the sake of gaining political strength—no disregard of contiguity, similarity of pursuits, or harmony of interests. Indeed, there is a degree of liberality about the Plan, which a *minority*, who had appropriated to themselves, under the provisions of an unjust law, rights that belonged to *a majority*, had no reason to calculate on. It is almost impossible to arrange a scheme for re-districting the State, which would fully represent the feelings and wishes of the People, without giving the Whigs *seven* Members to the Locos *two:* and yet, with a liberality that ought forever to silence the complaints of the latter party, the Whigs, with a majority in the popular vote, ranging from five to eight thousand, as evidenced by repeated tests, have taken only *five* Districts, leaving the Democrats *three* certain, with the Ninth District, which, if they can carry again, as they did in 1845, will give them *four* Members of Congress to the Whigs *five*. The party must be unreasonable indeed, if this will not satisfy them. But to the Districts:

The *First* District to be composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancy, Cleaveland and Caldwell.

The *Second*, of Catawba, Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan and Davie.

The *Third*, of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond and Moore.

The *Fourth*, of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph and Davidson.

The *Fifth*, of Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange and Chatham.

The *Sixth*, of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecomb, Nash and Johnston.

The *Seventh*, of Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow.

The *Eighth*, of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell.

The *Ninth*, of Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.—*Raleigh Register.*

Election of Officers.—On Wednesday last, Charles L. Hinton, Esq. was re-elected, without opposition, Public Treasurer of North Carolina for the ensuing two years. And,

On the same day, William F. Collins, Esq. was re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the same period, also without opposition.

The re-election of these two gentlemen, so favorably known to the people of our State, will, we doubt not, be hailed with general satisfaction.—*Raleigh Register.*

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

We have forgotten, if we ever knew, who has the credit of having first given currency to this sage aphorism. We believe it is not found in *totidem verbis*, in Solomon's Proverbs, but it was known, probably, before his day. It is certainly known as a truth in ours, and is properly appreciated, by this time, in our own Senate. An exemplification of its force occurred in that body, last Saturday.

A Resolution was on its second reading, allowing to *James Page*, the Democratic Doorkeeper of the Senate last Session regular pay for one day's service at the beginning of this Session, and also his mileage in coming from home to Raleigh, to wait at the door, until the Senate was duly organized. True, he was a candidate for re-election, and came for that purpose; but it was maintained by his friends, that *that* made no difference. He was an officer of the Senate until another was appointed, and as such, was entitled to his pay for services performed until his successor was chosen. It was getting on swimmingly, when Mr. Francis called for the *Yeas* and *Nays*. This meant something—nobody knew what. The Democratic Senators rubbed their eyes and looked at Mr. Francis, and then they looked at each other, as much as to say—what does all this mean?

Mr. Wilson at last rose, and evidently expecting to *catch something*, begged to know of the Senator from Haywood what was in the wind now? Was not this a proper Resolution? Was not Mr. *Page* entitled to his pay? Was he not Doorkeeper of the Senate, and obliged to perform his duties until his successor regularly took the keys? Had he not come from home, and performed his duty as Doorkeeper at least for one day, and ought he not, therefore, to be paid? He frankly confessed that he was committed in this matter. Mr. *Page* had counselled with him, and had been advised of the justice of his claim. He would say the same thing, if he had come from *Haywood*. He desired to vote understandingly. If it was not right, and according to law and custom, he would not vote for it. He appealed to the Senator, to declare his object in asking for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Francis smiled, looked steadfastly at the stucco work over the Speaker's Chair, but said nothing.

Mr. Speight said that he had just been informed, by the Principal Doorkeeper, that *he* had received such pay heretofore, and he knew no reason why it should not be granted in this case. Mr. F. was again interrogated as to his intention.

The Senator from over the Mountains still did not choose to answer, but he looked things unutterable. The Democrats were still more distressingly bewildered. The Yeas and Nays were taken—Mr Albright (Whig) led the dance by voting *Yea*—the next on the list did the same, and all, both Whigs and Democrats, recorded their votes in favor of the Resolution, until the name of Mr. Francis was called, and he voted a sonorous "*Aye.*" A smile played over the faces of both sides. There was some joke in it. It was sure to burst out somehow and somewhere, but no one knew where or when—at least, we so judged, from the queer and doubting looks of Senators. The Senate voted unanimously for the Resolution. When the vote was announced, Mr. F. moved a suspension of the Rules of the Senate, and that it be put upon its third reading; which was done. And thereupon Mr. F. moved an amendment, so as to include the *per diem* payment and mileage of *S. J. Finch*, one of his constituents, who happened to be a Whig, for similar services in 1842; and he read a Resolution similar to this, which he then, in the day of Democratic rule, had the honor to offer, and which was rejected, not obtaining in its favor one Democratic vote! Our friends on the other side were taken aback. One of them moved that the Resolution, with its amendment, should lie upon the table for a day or two, until they could catch breath; and to give them a fair opportunity of pondering cooly over the question—"whether sauce for the goose, ought not to be sauce for the gander!"

Raleigh Register.

An examination of the Pupils under charge of Mr. Cook, Principal of the State Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place in the Commons Hall, on Monday night, before the Members of the Legislature and a large concourse of Citizens. The exercises were highly interesting, and demonstrated the qualifications of the Instructor, and the advancement of the Scholars, in a manner highly creditable to both, and encouraging to the friends of humanity. We have no space for particulars, but we cannot forbear to state the astonishing fact, which elicited the admiration and applause of the whole audience, that a little girl, Lucy B. Morris, from Wilmington, wrote down on the Slate, the Story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas, told in the sign language by one of the Teachers, with a rapidity and accuracy that would have been creditable to one of fifteen, possessing the use of all the senses; and yet, our readers will be surprised to learn, she is between nine and ten years old; and has been under instruction but seven months! Thanks to the munificent public spirit which bestows such incalculable benefits upon the unfortunate, and has struck out this diamond from the rich mine of intellect in the Old North State.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

LATER FROM BRAZOS.

More Troops for Tampico.—The brig Mary Jane, arrived last evening, from Brazos Santiago on the 21st inst., reports that the steamer Neptune was to leave Brazos on the 21st for Tampico, with seven companies of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Col. Belden When the Mary Jane sailed the Neptune was getting up steam; five companies of artillery were then on board, and the other two companies were all ready to go on board. The steamer Sea was also taking in a field battery, consisting of two 18-pounders and sixteen 6-pounders.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Mary Jane is direct from Camargo. He informs us that there is no news from the army of any interest.

Picayune, Nov. 26.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 28.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

MONCLOVA AND CHIHUAHUA TAKEN.

Expedition against Victoria—March of the American Forces upon Saltillo.

The steamship McKim, arrived last evening from the Brazos, which place she left on the 24th inst. The McKim brought the mail and a large number of passengers. Amongst the latter are Majs. McLean and Graham bearers of despatches from Gen. Taylor, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis, bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool.

In a gale, Charles Muller of Baltimore, Texas Ranger, and one of Col. May's U. S. Dragoons, named Churchill, were lost overboard. Two vessels lost their deck loads of government Mules in the gale.

We have been furnished with the following narrative of the proceedings of Gen. Wool. Our last advices informed us that Gen. Taylor had sent a message to Gen. Wool requesting him to despatch a portion of the forces under him to Monclova, and that before the message reached the General, he had determined to march upon that point with his whole command:

"Capt. G. T. M. Davis (aid to Gen. Shields,) reports that Gen. Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th Oct. The Governor and a number of the principal citizens formed an escort and met Gen. Wool about four miles from the city and welcomed him as a friend. Gen. Wool's army, numbering 2600 men, was in excellent health and spirits. The country through which it passed is described as abounding in wheat, corn, beef, mutton and every necessary means of subsistance, which could be had at reasonable prices. General Wool marched from the Presidio del Rio Grande to Monclova, a distance of 204 miles, in eleven marching days. He took along with him forty days provisions for his columns, and another train with an equal amount, was a few days in his rear. These were the last supplies he expected to receive from Port Lavacca, as he designed opening communications with Gen. Taylor for receiving future supplies."

News was received at Monclova on the 2d inst., that Col. Doniphan, of the Missouri volunteers, who had been detached by Gen. Kearny, at Santa Fe, for that duty, had taken the city of Chihuahua, with 700 men. He entered the place without impediment—the town having surrendered without a gun being fired.

Col. Riley, of the 3d Infantry, has been ordered to march with the whole of his regiment upon Victoria de Tamaulipas. He had left upon that service when our informant left Camargo.

Upon the arrival of despatches from the United States Government ordering an end to be put to the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Maj. Graham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp and inform them that each party was at liberty to act as it might think fit. Not an officer nor a soldier was to be seen at Saltillo. Maj. Graham had an interview with the Governor and informed him that the armistice was at an end, and requested him to despatch the intelligence to the Mexican commander-in-chief at San Luis Potosi. The Governor desired Major Graham to proceed to San Louis and deliver his message; but that officer's instructions being peremptory, he returned to Monterey. When Major Graham left Monterey on the 16th inst., Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. He was to have left the next day. Gen. Taylor intended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment Dragoons, but would return again to Monterey, leaving General Worth there. No resistance was anticipated from the enemy.

Our letters continue to speak of Santa Anna's preparations at San Luis Potosi. It was reported that he had collected 30,000 men; but this was considered by many an exaggeration.

Gen. Taylor has been compelled to throw into prison a priest detected in preaching desertion to the American troops.

A letter from Camargo says—

A rumor (which I do not vouch for, but which is not only possible but probable) says that another revolution has broken out in Mexico. The Santa Anna party declared him Dictator—anti Santa Anna (headed by Valencia) demurred, turned their arms against the Dictator, and drove him and his party from San Luis Potosi; and that the Dictator was falling back in the direction of the city of Mexico.

Things have changed since we came here, or else at that time were but little understood. The People are not ready to fly into the arms of our Government at the fire of the first gun, but the reverse. The military aspirants are prevented by their people from making a peace with the United States. I do not believe there is a single pulsation of their hearts, unless from interest or fear, which is with us; nor can any man whose views or opinions are favorable to us rise to power or retain it long without a revolution.

The Picayune says that the Government has purchased the light draught Steamer Fashion for $45,000, and the Steamship Alabama for $75,000.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 1st inst. says—

Maj. Gen. Scott, accompanied by his Aids, Lts. Scott and Williams, and by Major Smith of the corps of Engineers, proceeded this morning by the packet ship Union, to New Orleans, there to assume the command of the army and its ulterior operations.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

"We have good authority for stating that Gen. Scott expressed the opinion, before leaving here to take charge of the operations in Mexico, that if the supplies and other means ordered by the Government should reach their points of destination in due time, the country ought to expect a peace with Mexico by the middle or last of July—certainly within the coming year."

THE WAR—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The administration are, according to all the signs, going to attempt something very decisive in the war on Mexico. Gen. Scott has sailed from New York for New Orleans. The Washington Union is silent upon his being despatched to Mexico, but it tells us, that the new volunteers called into the service are organizing with great rapidity. The Pennsylvania regiment is said to be ready; North Carolina will have hers in the field to march on the 1st of January; Virginia has nearly filled up hers; New York has hers organized, and the command has been given to Col. W. B. Burnett, a graduate of West Point; S. Carolina has hers also organized, under the command of Col. Pierce Butler; Massachusetts is making preparation to furnish her regiment; and the remaining regiments from Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will no doubt be early in the field. But it can hardly be hoped that these new troops will reach Mexico before the 1st of February, and perhaps not be in a situation to commence hostile operations before that month is far advanced.

There is, no doubt, from all these preparations, some decisive attempt to be made on Mexico; but where, or how, is very properly kept, so far, concealed. The Union says: "Time will develope the plans which are formed."

RUMOURS FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says that the correspondence recently published, purporting to have passed between Mr Buchanan and a Mexican Agent, is acknowledged to be authentic. He also states that we shall soon have the official account of the affair of Santa Anna being passed through our squadron—that we shall "probably" soon have peace with Mexico—or if not, an attack will be made on the castle at Vera Cruz, by a naval force under Com. Stewart.

The writer of this letter has good means of knowing the truth of what he writes; but how far he is correct in these statements and opinions remains to be seen.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON TABASCO.

The N. O. Picayune has received the following additional particulars of the attack on Tabasco:

"The gallantry of Lieut. Parker, of Pittsburg, is very warmly commended. Lt. Parker, it will be recollected, commanded the prize vessel which got ashore and was attacked by an overpowering force of Mexicans, whom he gallantly repulsed. We have been assured by an eye witness that his party of twenty-three men killed 50 lancers in defending themselves. Letters have been received making an apology for the Mexican troops who attacked Parker, alleging that they were not aware of the truce, or terms, upon which Com. Perry had desisted from firing upon the town. On the same authority, it is said, that the loss of life and property during the first part of the bombardment was absolutely frightful. Nothing is said of the final bombardment, when a hundred more shot were fired."

A letter from an officer of the Navy says,—

"At Tabasco, they bombarded the town and nearly demolished it with shells, carrying death and destruction with them. The inhuman soldiery in the place, in order to protect themselves, would not allow the women and children to leave their houses, but *put them to the sword as they attempted to escape!* The consequence was, that after a great part of the town was demolished, and many women and children killed, the citizens begged for the sake of their wives and children to spare the town, which was done.

"I heard to-day of one or two of the most lamentable instances of the above. A man had his only daughter, about 18 years of age, cut in two by a 24 pound shot; after putting the mutilated remains of her body on the bed, he rushed down to the beach covered with blood, begging our men to stop firing. In another instance, a whole family were sitting at table, when a shell fell among them, killing the ladies at the table and three female servants in the room. These are only a few of the many—many instances, of the slaughter which was thus waged by the Mexicans themselves against their women, in order to make the citizens capitulate."

A sad Story.—Mr. Williams, of the Georgia Regiment, in a letter to his father, dated Monterey, October 11, says:

The ranks of our regiment have been terribly thinned. We marched across the Chatahoochee river with nine hundred and ten officers and men, and to-day the regiment, all told, barely numbers six hundred, and hardly that. Though we have discharged many from sickness and disability—still we have deposited nearly seventy beneath the chapparal, all in the short space of four months."

A Soldier's Gratitude.—The following paragraph is extracted from a Washington letter in the True Sun:—

Yesterday the last will of Capt McKavet, of the 8th Infantry, killed in Worth's division, at the storming of Monterey, arrived in the city. It was found in his trunk after the battle, and appeared to have been written the night previous. He wills to the Orphan Asylum, in New York city, where he was nurtured in his childhood, nearly all his effects, including a farm in the state of New York, and some money due him as pay.

A Monument to the gallant Tennesseans who fell at Monterey is about to be erected by the people of Nashville. Mr. Strickland, the architect, has furnished a design which will cost $8,500. The whole height will be fifty feet. The names of the slain are to be inscribed upon the shaft, as well as upon the panels of the pedestal.

Funeral of a Volunteer.—Lt. Hamman, an officer of Col. Davis's regiment of Louisiana volunteers, who has been in ill health since his return from Mexico, died at his residence in this city, on Sunday night. His remains were followed to the grave by two companies of the Orleans Fusileers, the German Yagers and a number of the friends of the deceased soldier.—*Picayune.*

The Letters of Marque.—The Washington Union says:

"We understand, from indisputable authority, that a correspondence has recently taken place between the Spanish minister in Washington, and the Secretary of State, which renews the pledges of the two governments to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of 1799. We, on our part, have instructed our squadron to respect the rights of Spanish vessels, who are destined to any Mexican port, which may not happen to be blockaded, and without any contraband of war on board. Spain, on her part, pledges herself to observe the obligations of her treaty, and to prohibit Mexican privateers from using the privileges of the Spanish ports."

Robbery of Government Stores.—We learn from the St. Louis New Era that one of the United States trains, consisting of 30 wagons and 160 mules, *en route* for Santa Fe, filled with clothing, provisions, &c. was recently attacked on the plains, when about ten days' journey from Fort Leavenworth, by a body of Pawnee Indians, who robbed them of every thing they possessed. The mules and wagons were taken, and such articles as they did not want were destroyed. The Government train seems to have been but poorly provided with arms, there being but five guns in the company. The principal portion of the company proceeded on their journey on foot, in order to overtake a company that preceded them. Two of the men returned to Fort Leavenworth, from whom the above facts were obtained.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—A pleasing scene took place in front of Hartwell's Washington House, yesterday, in which Mr. Webster participated. The company of Light Guards, under the command of Captain Bennet, having volunteered to serve during the war with Mexico, and being equipped in undress uniform, marched to the Washington House, for the purpose of paying their respects to our great statesman. Mr. Webster appeared upon the balcony, and in a few brief and impressive words, thanked them for the call made upon him. They had volunteered to go to a strange land, to bear up the stars of our country, and maintain its honor. There might be difference of opinion relative to the cause of the war, but it being commenced, all must agree that it must be maintained. He charged them, wherever they went, to remember they were Americans—the countrymen of Washington—and he could not suggest to them a better rallying cry, than "Washington, our country, and our homes!" Repeating his acknowledgment of thanks, Mr. Webster bowed and retired, amid the cheers of the volunteers and of the crowd, which had gathered almost in a moment.

We learn that Lieut. Fremont, of the U. S. Army, has arrived in town for the purpose of mustering the North Carolina Volunteers into service. We are also informed that Gov. Graham has intimated that they (the Volunteers) will not be ready for service before the 1st of January.

Wilmington Journal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Dear Sir: That portion of Gov. Graham's Message referring to the conduct of the Legislature of Virginia, will of course attract the attention of every true North Carolinian. But those who have traded in Virginia and South Carolina, and have become familiar with the arrogance and tricks in trade practised upon our citizens in those States, will see the State now insulted only after the manner her citizens have frequently been individually. Those of our citizens who trade in Virginia never expect to receive for their produce as much as a citizen of Virginia will get in the same market for an article of same quality. I could mention many circumstances to prove this assertion, but one will probably illustrate it: It is well known that North Carolina tobacco does not sell as well in Virginia as that raised in that State. They say it is not so good. But a citizen of Virginia, who has a plantation on the Yadkin River and also several in Virginia, is in the habit of sending his N. Carolina tobacco, not directly to market, but unloads at his plantation in Virginia, and then sends all off together without letting it be known which was raised in North Carolina. I have often heard he invariably gets more for his Yadkin crops than for that raised on either of his Virginia farms; when his Yadkin neighbors may be in market at the same time, with an article equal to his best, but for which they are obliged to take far less. Many other instances might be given of the unfair dealings towards our citizens in the markets of Virginia, but let us inquire into some of the tricks of chivalry practised by the South Carolina free trade men upon our wagoners. If two planters, one from this State and the other a citizen of South Carolina, go to one of their markets at the same time, with an equal amount of cotton, say 30 bales each, of same quality, and get 10 cents per lb. each, the North Carolinian will receive $9 less than his neighbor, for in weighing they will deduct 3 lbs., or 30 cents, for each North Carolina bale. When asked why they do this, the reply is—you live in North Carolina, and such is our law or custom. It is true that 3 lbs. cotton from a bale, or 3 lbs. flour from a barrel, are small matters; and so would 3 lbs. bacon from 100 lbs. be a trifle to lose; but where several thousand bales or barrels are considered, 3 lbs. for each will make a large amount, and it is extortion, unjust, dishonest. The farmers in the Western part of our State feel these burdens most, but it is a stigma upon the whole State,—a disgrace that should not be longer tolerated. I for one heartily respond to the right conclusion of our excellent Governor:—"It also suggests the necessity of improvements of our own, which shall break any such dependence (where it may exist,) as far as practicable, and place the State in a posture at all times to vindicate the public justice, as must needs be done at any sacrifice."

What is it that causes our citizens to return to those markets after such treatment? *Necessity.* The formidable barriers presented to transportation by the Uwharie mountains, and the sand hills between that river and the Cape Fear, render an outlet from the Yadkin and Catawba to the Atlantic coast of North Carolina very difficult. Many attempts have been made to obviate these difficulties, but heretofore without success. Public attention has recently been called to this subject again by an article published in the Salisbury Watchman; could that plan be accomplished, the citizens of North Carolina would at once be freed from that state of dependence they now feel in other markets, and three distinct portions of North Carolina, each in itself the wealthiest of its kind in the Union, from almost a state of commercial oblivion, would at once feel all the benefits of trade and commerce. The three interests above alluded to are, the Catawba and Yadkin lands for agriculture, the Uwharie country