out that evergy on my parts it is highly probable that no American citizen would ever have cited the battles of the Niagara without a sigh for his word had been received from the Department, and, indeed, before it could have any knowledge of the question, I had decided to take with me the frank and gallant colonel, and hope soon to learn that he, and very many other officers, have been rewarded with brevets for their highly distinguish services in the campaign that followed.

It was in reference to the same rebuke that, in acknowledging your communication, I said, from Vera Cruz, April &

"I might very well controyert the military principies so confidently laid down by the Department [in the letter of the 22d F-bruary:] but believing that the practice of the United States army, in the two wars with Great Britain, would have no weight, in the particular case-I waive further reply-having, at the moment, no leisure and no schmation for controversy."

Alluding to the heavy disappointments, in respect to transports, seige train and ordnance stores, then niready experienced. I wrote to the Department, from Lobos, Feb. 28:

"Perhaps no expedition was ever so unaccountably delayed-by no want of foresight, arrangement or energy on my part, as I dare affirm-and under circumstances the most critical to this enthe first, as well as I knew, it would be fatal to us to attempt military operations on this coast after, probably, the first week in April, and here we are at the end of February! Nevertheless, this army is in heart, and crippled as I am in the means required and promised, I shall go forward, and expect to take Vera Cruz and its castle in time to escape, by pursuing the enemy, the pestilence of the coast.

The city and castle were captured March 29; and with about one-fourth of the necessary means for a road-train (no fault of mine,) the retreat in pursuit of the enemy was vigorously commenced, April 8. The battle of Cerro Gordo soon followed, and we occupied Jalapa and Perote, where we were obliged to wait for supplies from Vera Cruz. In those positions I was made to writhe under another cruel disappointment.

In my four memorials to the Department, on the farther prosecution of the war against Mexico. written at Washington, and dated respectively October 27. November 12, 16, and 21-lit was only intimated to me the night of November 18 that I might prepare myself for the field)-papers in which I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true base of operations, and that the enemy's capstal could not, probably, be reached from the Rio Grande, I estimated that, after taking that great seaport, "about 20,000 men," or "an army of more than 20,000 ment, may be needed:

"1. To beat, in the field and in passes, any ac cumulated force in the way. 2. To garrison many important points in the rear, to secure a free com munication with Vera Cruz, and 3. To make dis tant detachments in order to gather in, without long halts, necessary subsistence.

And that force I supposed, including volunteers and sided by land and money bounties, might be raised, in time, by adding ten or twelve new regiments of regulars and falling up the ranks of the

A bill was introduced for raising ten additional regular regiments; and I, certainly, do not mean to charge the Department with the whole delay in passing the bill through Congress. But it was passed, February 11, 1847, and under it, by early in April, some few thousand men had been already raised and organized. My distress can be conceived, by any soldier, on learning, at Jalapa, April 27, that the whole of that force had been sent, under Brigadier General Cadwalader, to the

In my letter to the Department, written the day after, I said: - I had expected that

"Detachments of the new regiment would, as you had promised me begin to arrive in this month and continue to follow perhaps into June."-How many "[volunteers] will re-engage under the net approved March 3, (only received two days ago) I know not; probably but few. Hence the greater my disappointment caused by sending the new troops to the Rio Grande; for besides their keeping the road, in our present rear, open for many weeks, by marches in successive detachments, I had in tended, as I had advanced, to leave strong garrisons in this place [Jalapa] in Perote and Puebla. and to keep, at the head of the movement a force equal to any probable opposition. It may now depend on the number of old volunteers who may re engage, and the number of new troops that may arrive from the Bazos in time, as also, in some degree, upon the advance of Major General Tay lor, whether I shall find this army in strength to leave the garrisons and to occupy the capital."

I may add that only about fifty individuals, of the old volunteers, re-engaged under the provisions of the act of Warch 3; that the remainder were discharged May 4; that Major General Taylor made no movement in advance on Saltillo, and that the new regulars, including Cadwalader's brigade, only began to come up with me, at Puebla, in July; but not in sufficient numbers till August 6. The next day the army commenced its advance upon the capital with a little more than 10,000 effective men.

It is not extravagant to say that, if Brigadier General Cadwalader's forces had not been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, where he was made to lose, without any benefit to Major General Taylor, much precious time, I might easily have taken this city in the month of June, and at one fifth of the loss sustained in August and September. The enemy availed himself of my forced delay, at Puebla, to collect, to treble, to organize and decipline his forces, us, also, to erect numerous and powerful defences with batteries. Nearly all those extraordinary preparations, for our reception, were made after the middle of June .-And it is known that the news of the victory of Buena Vista reached Washington in time to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the Rio Grande before his departure from New Orleans. Two rifle companies, with him, received the countermand there, and joined me early.

I know that I had the misfortune to give offence to the Department by expressing myself, to the same effect, from Jalapa, May 6. In a report of that date I said-

"The subject of that order (No. 135-old volunteers) has given me long and deep solicitude. To part with so large and so respectable a portion of this army, in the middle of a country which, though broken in its power, is not yet disposed to sue for peace; to provide for the return home of seven regiments, from this interior position, at a time when I find it quite difficult to provide trans- subject of puffing letters, for the newspapers at portation and supplies for the operating forces which remain-and all this without any prospect of succor or reinforcements in, perhaps, the next seven months, beyond some 300 army recruitspresent novelties unknown to any invading army before. With the addition of ten or twelve thousand new levies in April or May-asked for, and and treatises, and of course to all mere soldiers, until very recently expected-or even with the addition of two or three thousand new truops, destined for this army, but suddenly, by the orders of the War Department, diverted to the Rio Grande trine in question. According to the Department, frontier-Limight, notwithstanding the unavoida- any factious junior may, at his pleasure, in the ble discharge of the old volunteers -seven regiments and two independent companies-advance with confidence upon the enemy's capital. I shall, nevertheless, advance; but whether beyond Puebla will depend on intervening information and | duct of the most critical operation; and that comreflection. The general panic given to the enemy | mander may not arrest the incipient mutineer un at Cerro Gordo still remaining, I think it probable that we shall go to Mexico; or, if the enemy re- and submitted himself to a trial, or wait at least cover from that, we must renew the consternation

Thus, like Cortez, finding myself isolated and abandoned, and again, like him, always afraid that the next ship or messenger might recall or farther cripple me, I resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home, but to render my little army "a self-austaining machine"-as I informed every body, including the head of the War Department, and advanced to Puebla.

It was in reference to the foregoing serious cause of complaint, and others to be found in my reports at large-purticularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner-that I concluded my report

"Considering the many eruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel, since I seft Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army, the moment it may be safe its merits—considering it came from an erratic for any person to embark at Vera Cruz-which, I brother-a deserter from the other extreme-who,

Cacueral Taylor and others estimated that 50,-000 would be necessary.

o doubt, in the end, been deemed more unparonable by the Department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I con-

"Since about the 26th ultimo (June) our intercourse has been frequent and cordial, and I have found him (Mr. T.) able, discreet, courteons and amiable. At home, it so chanced that we had but he slightest possible acquaintance with each other. Hence more or less of reciprocal prejudice; and of the existence of his feelings toward me I knew (by private letters) before we met, that at least a part of the Cabinet had a full intimation.

"Still, the pronounced misunderstanding be tween Mr. Trist and inveelf could not have occurred, but for other circumstances: 1. heing obliged to send forward your letter of April 14, instead of delivering it in person, with the explanatory papers which he desired to communicate; 2. His bad health in May and June, which, I am happy to say, has now become good, and 3. The extreme invatification into which your letter -and particularly an interlineation - unavoidably

threw me. "So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that all I have heretofore written to the Department, about Mr. Trist, should be suppressed. make this declaration as due to my present esteem for that gentleman, but ask no favor, and desire none, at the hands of the Department. Justire army; for everybody relied upon knew, from tice to myself, however tardy, I shall take care to

"I do not acknowledge the justice of either of your rebukes contained in the letter of May 31, (in relation to Mr. Trist and the prisoners at Cerro Gorde) -and that I do not here triumphantly vindicate myself, is not from the want of will, means or ability, but time.

"The first letter (dated Feb. 22) received from you, at Vera Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable-nay wise, if it had not been avoidable - release, on parole, of the prisoners taken ut Cerro Gordo-even before one word of commendation from Government has reached this army on account of its gallaut conduct in the capture of those prisoners. [No such commendation has yet been received, F. h. 1848.] So, in regular progression, I may-should the same army gallantly hear me into the city of Mexico, in the next six or seven weeks-which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce-look to be dismissed from the service of my country. You will perceive that I am aware (as I have long been) of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I too am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed, under all circumstances, by an enlightened pa-

"In respect to money, I beg again to report that the chief commissary (Captain Grayson) of this army has not received a dollar from the United States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more than \$200,000, and is obliged to purchase on credit at great disadvantages. The chief quartermaster (Captain Irwin) has received perhaps \$60,000, and labors under like incumbrances. Both have sold drafts to small amounts. and borrowed largely of the pay department. which has received about half the money esti mated for. Consequently the troops have some four mouths' pay due them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the disbursing departments at home, has been made known, to our shame, in the papers of the capital here, through a letter of Lieut Col. Hunt, that was found on the person of the

special messenger from Washington. The army is also suffering greatly from the want of necessary clothing-including blankets To the Senate and House of have last arrived) as destitute as the others, were first told that they would find abundant supplies at New Orleans; next, at Vera Cruz, and finally, hands engaged in making shoes, and (out of had materials and at high cost) pantaloons. These articles, about 3000 pairs of each, are absolutely secresary to cover the nakedness of the troops. February 28, off Lobos, I wrote to Brigadier Seneral Brooke to direct the quartermaster at March 16-26-General Brooke replied that the quartermaster at New Orleans had member cloth-

they had been sent out to you direct, you will be nuch desappointed.' "Some small quantity of clothing-perhaps one quarter and followed us to Jalapa and this place." I must here specially remark that this report,

July 25.) seems to have miscarried. Perceiving, bout November 27, that it was not acknowledged by the Department, I caused a duplicate to be made, signed it and sent it off by the same conveyance with my dispatch, No. 36, and the charges against Brevet Major General Worth, Major General Pillow, and Brevet Lieut, Colonel Duncan, together with the appeal against me of the former. All these papers are acknowledged by the Department in the same letter-January 13-that recalls me.

It was that budget of papers which caused the blow of power, so long suspended, to fall on a devoted head. The three arrested officers, and he appealer is to be tried at all, which seems doubtful two are restored to their corps - one of them with his brevet rank-and I am deprived of my command! There can be but one step more in the same direction; throw the rules and articles of free to engage in denunciations and a general

factions juniors, is most triumphant. My recall-under the circumstances, a severe trial here, that may run into the Autumn, and on Department and my accusers -is, very ingeniously, placed on two grounds: I. My own request, the matter of the general order No 349, on the

On that second point, the letter from the Department, of January 11, is more than ingenious; it is elaborate, subile and profound—a professional dissertation, with the rare merit of teaching princopies until now wholly unknown to military codes however great their experience in the field.

til he shall have first laid down his own authority until a distant period of leisure for a judicial examination of the appeal! And this is precisely the case under consideration. The Department, in its eagerness to condemn me, could not take time to learn of the experienced that the generaln-chief who once submits to an outrage, from a from all the vicious under him-at least, down to

cipline and efficiency of no value in the field? But it was not my request of June 4, nor report No. 30 (of July 25) so largely quoted from above, nor yet the appeal of one pronunciado, that has, at length, brought down upon me this visitation, suppose, will be early in November. Probably all having just made his peace with the true faith,

> ! In the specifications against Gen. Worth, it is said that the outrage against Gen. S. was committed "under the protext and form of an append."

But my next report (July 25) from Puebla has, | was bound to signalize apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one from whom, up to Vera Cruzhe had professed (and not without cause) the highest obligations. (It was there he learned. from me, that I was doomed at Washington; and straightway the apostate begin to seek, through a quarrel, the means of turning that knowledge to his own benefit.) No. There was (recently) still another element associated in the work-kept, as far as practicable, out of the letter of recall; an influence proceeding from the other arrested general-who is quite willing that it should generally be understood (and who shall guinesy his significant acquiercence?) that all rewards and punishments, in this army, were, from the first, to follow his recommendations. This, the more powerful of the prenunciades against No. 349, well knew at the time, as I soon knew, that he was justly obnoxious not only to the animadversions of that order, but to other censures of a much graver cha-

> In respect to this general, the letter of recal observes, parenthetically, but with an acumen worthy of more than "a hasty" notice, that some of my specifications of his misconduct are hardly consistent with "your [my] official reports and

commendations." Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke. But vaiting for the trials, I will here briefly state that, unfortunately, I followed that general's own reports, written and oral; that my confidence, lent him in advance, had been but very slightly sha ken as early as the first week in October; that up to that time, from our entrance into this city. had been at the desk, shut out from personal intercourse with my brother officers, and that it was not till after that confinement that facts, conduct

and motives began to pour in upon me. A word as to the 5th article of war. I can tru ly say that, in this. and other communications, have not designed the slightest disrespect to the compander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. No doubt he, like myself and all others, may full into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been behind the curtain, admit the legal fiction that all acts of a Secretary are the acts of the President. Yet, in my defensive statements, I have offered no wanton discourtesy to the head of the War Department, although that functionary is not in the enumeration of the above mentioned article. Closing my correspondence with the Depart-

ment until after the approaching trial. I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

Your most ob't serv'i. WINFIELD SCOTT. The Ilon. Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C. YUCATAN.

More Annexation Brewing!-By the folowing Message from the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Saturday, it will be seen that that functionary, after bestowing on the important subject due consideration, has come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the United States to take under its protection the Mexican province of Yucatan-not with a view to its "immediate" annexation-oh no-but not without a very significant, if not a very distinct intimation that annexation may one day or other be the inevitable consequences of our interference!

Representatives of the United States: I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of catan and also a communication from the governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indiana within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States. The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which exanot fail to excite New Orleans to send me large supplies of clothing. the sympathies of all civilized nations. From

these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of ing nor shoes, and that he was 'fearful that unless externmention against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage purmers towards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem No. 30, though forwarded the night of its date, to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "do minion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protretion have been made to "the Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the ac- amble and resolutions: quisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucutan, yet, secording to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "domin who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discip- ion and sovereigty," either to Spain, Great Britain, me against them, are all to be placed together or any other European power. In the language before the same court; the innocent and the guilty, of President Monroe, in his message of December. the accuser and the accused, the judge and his 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial part to extend their system to any portion of this part to extend their system to any portion of this But there is a discrimination with a vengeence! While the parties are on trial-if the In my annual message of December, 1845. I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the 'American continents, by the free and inwar into the fire, and leave all ranks in the army and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any scramble for precedence, authority and Executive European power." "This principle will apply favor. The pronunciamento, on the part of my with greatly increased force, should European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances punishment before trial, but to be followed by a of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle amatters I am but partially permitted to know by the vowed by Mr. Mourne, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference meaning that of June 4th, (quoted above, and to North America, is at this day but the promulthere was no other before the Department) which gution of a policy which no European power had been previously (July 12) acknowledged and should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rebukingly declined; 2. The arrest of Brevet Ma- rights of every European power should be respecjor General Worth, for writing to the Department, ted; but it is due alike to our safety and our interunder the pretext and form of an appeal"! an ests, that the efficient protection of our laws should open letter, to be sent through me, in which I was be extended over our whole territorial limits, and grossly and falsely accused of "malice and "con- that it should be distinctly assounced to the duct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," in world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent be planted on any part of the American conti-

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct. and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico. on the North American continent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to our whole southwestern I have not, in this place, time to do more than | coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and sehint at the fatal consequences of the novel doc- curity if it should become a colony of any Euro-

pean nation. We have now authentic information that, if the midst of the enemy-using "the pretext and form | aid asked from the United States be not granted, of an appeal" against his commander-insult and such aid will probably be obtained from some outrage him to the gromest extent, though he be the general-in-chief, and charged with the cou-

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner. dated on the 24th of December last; a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yuontan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have, to unior, must lay his account to suffer the like a considerable extent, recognised her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering a rank that may be supposed without influence, in Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops high quarters, beyond the army. But this would to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper. not be the whole mischief to the public service .- during the continuance of the war with Mexico, Even the great mass of the spirited, intelligent and to occupy and hold military possession of her ter-well affected, among his brothers in arms, would ritory, and to defend the white inhabitants against soon reduce such commander to utter imbecility the meuraions of the Indians, in the same way by holding him in just scorn and contempt for his that we have employed our troops in other States pelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot at the present, without serious danger withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus he afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of n-cessity, be confined to the

I have considered it proper to communicate the nformation contained in the accompanying corre spondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from coming a colony of any European power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to restue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1848. As soon as the Message was read in the

Mr CALHOUN rose to express his regret that he President should have taken other than the higher grounds of humanity. It was on such a base, in his opinion, that the message should alone have rested; and had it been so, Mr. C. would have been disposed to go far, very far in aid of failure. such anggestions; but, if his ear had not deceived him, the message had reaffirmed the ground asmined by Mr. Monroe in his message of 1823, in relation to the non-interference of European Powers, in the affairs of this continent. It was, in short, assuming the broad principle that we should be bound to interference in all cases, no matter at what expense of money or sacrifice of human life when such interference occurred. Now, where was all this to end, and were the people of this country prepared for any such crusade? He conceived the suggestion at this time unnecessary, and calculated to lead to dangerous results. In the rescut condition of Europe nothing was to be aprehended from interference on her part. She ould no more seize Yucatan and hold it than we could. Who could say at that moment what the condition of England would be, or indeed was at the moment he was speaking? He thought, after the experience of the past, they should be more guarded. Already had the country been involved n a cost of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, to say nothing of the thousands of lives sacrificed. He asked why was Europe reeling to and fro at this very hour, if it were not from wasteful and reckless extravagance? He glanced briefat the enormous increase of expenditure since he administration of Mr. Monroe, when the Gorerument was administered, exclusive of the pubic debt, at a cost not much exceeding ten millions of dollars. While he admitted his willingness to respond to feelings of humanity, exposed as the citizens of Yucatan were to extermination by the acts of hordes of lawless and ignorant savages, he could but inment that the President had seen fit to indulge in any remarks concerning foreign interference. He expressed the opinion that the Yocatanese had been partially instrumental in bringing about the evils they were suffering under. They had extended to these ignorant and illiterate hordes a free participation in all the privileges enjoved by themselves, treating them as equals; and what had been the result! Why, they had wheeled round and become the murderers of their ben-

efactors; and so it would be again in all like cases. Mr. HANNEGAN expressed his deep regre hat any remarks should have fallen from the Senator from South Carolina on this subject, as it was evident to his mind that he had entirely misunderstood the purport of the message. Had he seen the correspondence on the subject, he would

rave come to very different conclusions. Mr. FOOTE said it was evident that the Senator from South Carolina had misunderstood, totally misunderstood the message; and for his remarks to go to the world, as they would do, unanswered, might produce an improper impression on

WHIG MEETING IN STANLY COUNTY Previous notice having been given, a

portion of the Whigs of Stanly county as-State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yu- sembled at the Court House in Albemarle, Col. John F. Stone was called to the chair. and Davidson Hearne and Preston W. Wooley were appointed Secretaries.

With a few appropriate remarks, the Chair explained that the object of the meeting was to appoint Delegates, to meet Delegates from the other counties composing the Third Congressional District, at Albemarle, on the 9th day of May. proximo; the object of the proposed District Convention being, to select a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Whig Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of

On motion of E. W. Davis, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the views of this meeting; who, thereupon, appointed Edward W. Davis, James M. McCorkle, and P. W. Wooley; who, after retiring a short time, submitted the following pre-

Whereas, the Whigs of Stanly county are entirely devoted to the principles of the great Whig party of the United States; and knowing that more than one of our fellow citizens have been spoken of in connection with the Presidency; and believing that the united action of the Whips can be secured only by the decision of a National Convention, in which the Whigs of all the States day have a voice; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a District Convention, for the Third Congressiona District, at Albemarie, on Tuesday the 9th May, proximo, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 7th June next, it is therefore

1. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meet ing appoint twenfy Delegates to represent Stauly county in the proposed District Convention. 2. Resolved, That, notwithstanding we are wil ling to sacrifice our personal preferences to the interests of the Whig party; and, that we will cheerfully support the nominee of the Whig Nationa t onvention; yet, in view of the critical situation o' nearly all the nations of Europe, which are, apparently, about to be overwhelmed with revolution and war, in which we may be involved; and ourselves scarcely hoping to witness shortly the termination of a fruitiess and unnecessary war, begun and prosecuted against a weak sister Republic, by the President of the United States: we recommend HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as the man, above all others, qualified to fill the Executive chair of the United States.

3. Resolved. That for his statesmanship, his disinterested patriotism, his skill and ability, his long experience in the councils of his country, we will support Herry Clay in preference to any other individual; and we request the District Convention to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention favorable to his nomination.

4. Resolved, That the Whigs of Stanly county, having every confidence in the sound political inciples, integrity and fidelity of CHARLES MANLY, Esq. heartily approve his nomination by the Whig State Convention, for the office Governor of North Carolina, and we will give him our undivided support; and we request that he will visit us, at any time before the election in August,

In compliance with the first resolution, the Chair appointed the following Delegates to the District Convention, viz:-Wm. Allen, Esq., E. F. Lilly, F. J. Kron, Wm. Swaringen, Esq., Capt. F. Locke, E. F. Parker, Esq., Col. D. A. G. Palmer. Thomas Rowland, Esq., Joshua Hearne, Esq., Matthias Moose, Esq., Daniel Reap, Andrew Honeycut, Col. Daniel Efird, Myrick Harward, E. W. Davis, Reuben Kendall, Eben. Hearne, Daniel Freeman, P. W. Wooley, and Davidson in the progress of dispersion, after the

On motion of J. M. McCorkle, Esq., the Chairman was added to the delegation. On motion of E. W. Davis, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chair-

man and Secretaries. be forwarded to the Editor of the North the chartists to get across the bridge. Carolina Argus, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, requesting the Editor to but were immediately driven back by the homerequested to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, JOHN F. STONE, Ch'n. D. HEARNE, P. W. Woolfy, Sec'ys,

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 1. THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA. he Chartist Meeting No Outbreak in England or Ireland-War between Denmark & Holstein-No change in French Affairs-Non-interference of Russia-

Distress in Ireland. The America left Liverpool on the 15th

instant. The Chartist meeting passed off nierly and with so comparatively a feeble monstration of their strength, that it was regarded on all hands as a decided

The procession was given up-and the neeting on Kennington Common proved to be one of the quietest and least eventful of all possible demonstrations. We publish a full report of the whole affair.

The monster petition has been subjected a scrutiny by order of the House of Commons, and its dimensions are grievously curtailed by the ordeal. See the following report of the committee to which was referred:-The committee on pubic petitions, &c. &c., have agreed to the following special report: "The hon member for Nottingham stated, on

presenting the petition in question to the house, hat 5,706,000 signatures were attached to it --Upon a most careful examination of the number of signatures in the committee room, in which examination thirteen law-stationers' clerks were engaged for upward of seventeen hours, with the erson ordinarily employed in counting the signaares appended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number f signatures had been ascertained to be 1,975,496 (hear, hear, and loud laughter) It is further evident to your committee, that on numerous consecutive sheets the signatures are in one and the ame handwriting. "Your committee have also observed the names

of distinguished individuals attached to the petition who cannot be supposed to have concurred in ts prayer, and as little to have subscribed it; a- ry a pike against it, there were fifteen picked and spect her own integrity and independence mong such occur the names of her Majesty in one place as Victoria Rex April 1,' the Duke of Wel- their respectability! who took an oath to defend inst. state that 16,000 Russian troops had enterngton. K G; Sir Robert Peel, &c.

In addition to this species of abuse, your committee have observed another equally in derogation of the just value of petitions, namely, the infictitious-such as 'No cheese,' 'Pug uose," and gotten them. Flat nose,' &c. (Roars of langhter.)

"There are other words and phrases which ough written in the form of signatures, and inluded in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decency of their own proceedings, by reporting; though, it may be added, that they are

The reading of this report was followed y a scene between Mr. F. O'Connor and Mr. Cripps, a member of the committee. Matters went to such a pass between them that Mr. O'Connor was arrested by the sergeant at arms, under the order of the dy, mutual explanations and apologies were made and the affair dropped.

Russia (with an available army of 800.-000 men) announces her intention to keep to it an instructive and final character. quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anarchists." Naples has received from her King an almost Democratic constitution.

Spain is quiet under the military despoism of Narvaez.

In France the elections for officers the National Guard have just terminated -all in favor of advanced republicanism. Meanwhile the financial condition becomes daily more deplorable.

From the London Herald, April 11.

THE GREAT CHARTIST MEETING. The great Chartist meeting was held vesterday and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not resent any one of the fearful characteristics which the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days, been led anxiously to apprehend. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelligence on which the government must have acted in this matter was not a hear, and whether the multiplied and unwonted precautions they had adopted to meet invaginary perils could

have been anything but a dream. As a display of strength, as a menace to a gornment and to the quiet inhabitants of a great ity, the whole affair was a downright and almost indicrous failure. In every respect the men and boys who joined in the procession to the place of meeting were as harmless as could well be im-

The streets of the metropolis presented, at an early hoor, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of police marching to their quarters, or a few special oustables hastening to their place of meeting. A w mere sight seers were to be met occasionally, auxious to reconnoitre, en militaire, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such preexactions were visible; there were neither artillery, oldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced.

Many of the shopkeepers, even in the immediate eighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops at the usual hour. A large number of them, howver, allowed their fears to prevail over every other onsideration. The general feeling on the subject f the proposed demonstration, as far as we could udge, was a determination to treat the whole afair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was somewhat checked by the

dread of unknown consequences. At the preliminary meeting of the Conention, only the delegates and reporters heing present, Mr. F. O'Conner addressed the body in a pacific strain, insisting on the illegality of the Government notice, but advising that no resistance be attempted-that the procession should be abandoned. After some debate the meeting was adjourned to Kennington Common.

The numbers assembled at this place have been variously estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000. We have learned that a careful estimate was formed by several military persons of great experience in making such computations, and they, on comparing their different calculations, agreed that no more than 15,000 persons were present, as spectators, and as forming part of the procession. Mr. O'Conner addressed the assemblage at great

ength, still urgently advising quiet and good order The four large bundles forming the petition were placed in cahe, and taken in charge of the executive committee to the House of Commons.

The only interruption of peace, even to a partial extent, seems to have occurred meeting on the common. Of this the following account is given:-After the meeting on Kennington Common had

dispersed, an immense crowd on their return straggled irregularly along Blackfriars road. Upon arriving at Stamford street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused recreamey to himself and country. And are dis- of the Mexican republic in our possession, in re- ceedings of this meeting were directed to road. Many streamous attempts were made by As fresh numbers arrived from Kennington

Common, those in advance were pushed forward publish them, and that the Editor of the patrol without drawing their sabres. The metro-Favetteville Observer, and the Editors of politan police made use of their staves, and from other Whig papers in North Carolina, be time to time repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the meb made many vigorous attempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool stendy courage of the police, the latter were at intervals reparated: The special constables at these times were very and compelled the Holstein troops of the line and Philadelphia, March 17, 1848.

roughly handled, a great many of them having 'volunteers to retire in all haste. The attack he their hats broken and being deprived of their gan in the morning on the part of the Danes. staves. Showers of large stones were every few who had two vessels of war and gunboats to as minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police resist their attack upon the town. They had land perived many severe blows but gave more than ed at Holnis, and after several small contest equivalent in return with their hatons. A great Schleswig-Holsteiners made a stand at Ba number of men who were seized by the police for far from Fleusburg, which ended in their local throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and defeat, and the destruction of all their sixieenth should were designing. At half-past three o'clock battalion. the pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as they were borne along. rests were made, and the mob which seemed inclined for a minute to make a stand, were uni- contemporary annals. The Society of the Jys. formily repulsed by the horse patrole, the sight of turn has been FINALLY ORDERED TO QUIT THE COR.

Thus the time passed away, until the Presenta- the undisputed control over the consciences of the tion of the Petition, which took place shortly be- rich and nobles of the land, is to be new transfore three o'clock. The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It Vizzardelli. consisted simply of two backney cabs, containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned the 4th of March. The Ponce fled to Altenburg. immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on The troops called up from Liepsic and Zwicken

The great event being brought to a close the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a com- A general insurrection among the high landers of paratively short space of time the thoroughfares Saxony was imminent were clear A portion of the police, however, remained for some bours on the spot and in the immediate neighborhood.

From the London Times. At the crisis of the meeting, the total number nies any warlike intentions on the part of the line on the common, fucluding the most incurious and vernment. "Nothing can be further." it says, indifferent of the spectators and bystanders, was "from the idea of the Government, she mediates not 20,000. Our estimate is confirmed by the no aggression, she desires peace, she wants peace hest authorities. Of these 20,000 only 10,000 had for the sake of the development of her own hier. anything to do with the demonstration, or gave nal prosperity. Russia will cling to this process. their "moral" weight to the cause of the day.— stability; she will suffer no foreign propagated to be cause of the day.— stability; she will suffer no foreign propagated to be now to the other side. There were 150,000 stir up the fire of sedition, under the preferation special constables spontaneously enrolled against reviving extinguished nationalities, and he the movement, and testifying to its danger and re- means detaching any portion of her empire prehensible character. There you have the pro- til then she will observe a strictly mothers to be portions of the day:-150,000 to 10,000-15 to 1. vigilant neutrality. She will not attack under a To every man or how in London, disposed to hully tacked; and will scrupulously respect the indepenand intimidate the Legislature, and ready to cartrustworthy men who could procure vouchers to the Queen's peace, and were ready to wield a Czenstorhan, and many more were following Totruncheon in its defence. Do not forget that, good Prince Starstal Stathaller, being surroun reader. Fifteen to one! We make no invidious all sides, and requested to explain, said, which comparisons as to the quality of the two articles; ten days Europe would see 300,000 men rooms sertion of names which are obviously altogether and as to soldiers and police we have almost for- trated in and around Warsaw."

This settles the question. In common fairners ought to be regarded as a settled question for 7000 bales. The demand for cotton has some years to come. The Chartists and Confederates been general and good, and the total sales of the made the challenge, and chose the field and trial week have amounted to 25,350 bales. Today of strength. They must stand by their choice - the trade are buying treely, at vesterilay's journ They chose to disturb the metropolis for the chance and the sales are 5000 bates, including line 1. of something coming of it. They fished for a re- merican taken for export. American descriptions obviously signatures belonging to no human be- volution and have caught a south. We congratu- are now in very good demand, but the recent inlate them on their booty, which we hope they will divide with their partners at Doblin. It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that so momentous a question as the free action of the British Legislature should be thus settled decisively, tations to the level of last week, the authorized thus peacedb'y, thus by citizens not by arms, thus in the streets and not in the field, and thus in the metropolis of the empire. The dexterous prudeuce that hid from the arena the very sight of arms, so Mobile 31 a 44. speaker, (having left the House, with a that not a soldier, not a pensioner, scarce even a parting hint to Mr. Cripps that he might policeman, was seen, will greatly distinguish this consider himself challenged.) but on his event from the grand military dramas which have being brought before the House in custo. recently ended in the catastrophe of States or the subject of Chartism was manufested. man whose greatest boast is to have learnt the skill Smith O'Brien made his appearance in his of peace in an experience of war. It is the mode and manner of this day's decision which imparts

IRELAND.

From the European Times, April 15. The Repeal movement has reached a crisis which it must be confessed it has never hitherto Mr. O'Brien was received with the loudest attained; a perusal of the Irish intelligence in our paper of to-day, will bear us out in the assertion, that the present posture of affairs in that country most complicated and perilous, and that no lengthened period can clapse before the English Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

To us it appears there is now but one of three ourses for the English Government to pursue 1st. To suppress vigorously and at once, by those means which the Constitution affords, such as coercion laws, state and criminal prosecutions, &c., every undue manifestation of popular discontent, and, fading in this, to call into immediate action he strong arm of British power. Or, 2ndly, To make such concessions, in time, to the popular feeling, as will render the future attempts of demagogues to revive the agitation furtive and innocuous. Or, 3dly, To grant at once a domestic

legislature to the people.
The opinion seems to be progressing amongst Englishmen, that this country would be better without Ireland. A feeling has been generally prevalent for many years amongst Irishmen, that hey would be better without England. So far, both parties are approaching to an understanding. For our part, we subscribe to neither of these

Troops were concentrated in the most turbulent portions of the country. In Cork there were about 2000 and in Dublin an armed force, includug the police, of 10,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT. From the European Times, April 15. Throughout all Europe the greatest excitement ontinues to prevail. The general marching of pops for officiaive or defensive operations, the actual hostilities going on in Lombardy, the threatming aspect of the quarrel respecting the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, and the vast preparations of Russia and France, all contribute to keep up a state of confusion and anxiety, which, for the mercantile interests, especially those in relation with France and Germany, is highly distressing. The ivasion of Lombardy by Charles Albert, under he pretext of fulfilling his "mission," or rather to seize the whole of Lombardy, and perhaps Venice, n order to aggrandise his dominious, is daily viewed more and more as an act of unjustifiable aggression, which, when the present disturbances and "disastrous change, perplexing monarchs," shall subside into more general tranquility, may not turn out so advantageously to this ambitious monarch as his present conquests seem to promise At any rate the English Government, as expressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, does not conceal that it deeply laments that the King of Sardinia should have invaded the dominious of Aus-

In the meantime the Piedmontese have pursued their successful and victorious march through Lombardy. The Amstrians fled at all points as they advanced, and Radetski has retired with a view of throwing himself into Verone, having, it is said, failed to accomplish a passage back through the

The news reached London on Wednesday that sanguinary engagement had taken place beween the belligerants under the walls of Verons. More correct intelligence has since arrived by which we find that no decisive battle had been fought, but that both armies must speedily come to an engagement on the banks of the Mincio .-Upon the issue of this intpending battle hinges the Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Drseace or war of Europe, as should the Italians be braten. France, it was expected, could not, if she would, remain neutral.

General flartig left Vienna on the 5th inst., for Milan, bearing terms of pacification to the Lonibards, whose independence Austria is willing to acknowledge on moderate terms. This is almost the first step taken by Austria, the Cabinet of Vienna having become perfectly stupified and inert by the suddenness and rapidity of the recent revolutions. A fearful retribution has overtaken Szela, will be entered, and the land levied on condemned the accomplice of Metternich in the assessinations to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery. of Tarnou; the peasantry, whom he was again instigating to rise to bring about a massacre in Gal- at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in A licia, indignant at his menaces, hung him up on a pril, 1848.

Turkey has re-considered her first decision repecting the recognition of the new republic in France, and has followed the example set her by England. A French ambassador has accordingly been appointed to the Sublime Porte. From the London Standard, April 4th, evening.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND THE HOLSTEINERS. ALTONA, April 10 -The Danes have appeared with an overwhelming force, and so suddenly-and boldly, in the midst of their enemies at Bau and Flansburg, that they have taken them by surprise,

SUPPRESSION OF THE PERCENT Rome, April 1 .- Aniid the clash of arms and the din of European tumult, a silent but signifi-On the city side of the bridge a great many ar- cant event has just taken place here which is whose drawn sabres soon put the more noisy and itst of the Catholic World, and their codeges impudent to flight. Both on this and the other suppressed and their headquarters removed a side of the bridge we saw numbers of men with general and staff, out of Rome. The vast proper their heads bleeding, and led away to their friends. ty which had fallen into the hands of the society The arrests number, we were informed, above 30. for the last thirty years, during which they had ferred to the administrative capacity of Cardinal

The riots among the country people of the States of South Germany continue. The Castle of Wullenbourg, in the Province of Saxony, belong, ing to Prince Schoenbourg, was burned down on were too feeble to resist. Serous anxiety existing for the safety of the custle and town of Glanchan

RUSSIA The official journal of St Petershurgh, under date of the 31st of March, gives some explanation of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia | 1 de dence of her neighbors, if her neighbors equality

Accounts from the Polish frontier to the a

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 114 The sales to Tuesday evening during our and port is large, and they are offered very freely On Monday the decline of hi per th was my denound which has prevailed has restired the one

Friday last. Upland, bowed, 34 a 5; New Occasis 34 a 4

quotations of "fair" qualities being the same as on

The feeling of the Linglish mildle men place in the House of Commons. I pon rising to oppose the bill introduced by Sir George Grey, on the part of the governs ment, and entitled a bill "for the greater security of the Crown and government," and most disorderly marks of disappinbation, which continued throughout his speech; and when he referred to the charge treason which had been horied against nim, he was saluted with ironical and derisive cheers from all parts of the flower, The reply to his remarks by Sir Goorge Grey was tunnilmously applanded from beginning to end, and the measure of the government was carried on its second reading by the unprecedented majority of 417, only 35 voting against it.

Bear this in mind .- Fifteen months ag-Cotton was selling at from ten to tweeter dollars. The advocates of Presidental prerogative everywhere were crying of. "Behold the operations of the Democratic Tariff-the Tariff of 1846! Cotton has gone up from seven to eleven cents per pound!" It answered no purpose to tell them that the rise in the price of this great staple was attributable to the short crops of 1845 and 1846; that the price was regulated by supply and demand, and that the tendencies of all our Tariffs was mther to raise than to depress prices. Oh, no! It was the Tariff-the Democrats. Tariff. Very well. That Demortance Tariff is still in operation; and what is cotton now selling at? "But a good crop was made in 1847." Exactly so; and the price is down and will continue down until there is a less supply and the demand becomes greater. The derangement of monetary affairs in England has had something to do with prices, we admit; but here again is another reason why we should encourage our manufacturing interests. 80 as to build up the home markets, and " independent, to a comparative extent, of

reign buyers. Again, during the prevalence of the famforeign buyers. ne in Ireland, breadstuffs went up to a very great height. "Behold the heauties of the Tariff of 1846," again cried out the Polk-ocracy. They were pointed to the famine in Ireland, and to the great scarcity of provisions in Scotland. But the Tariff had done it all-the "Democratic Tariff." Will they please inform us how that Tariff continues to affect prices! I is still in operation, we believe.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA DUPLIN COUNTY. Pleas and Quarter Sessions, A.

pril Term. 1848. John Jarman, Ex'r, vs. Calvin Davis

fendant. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notitying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in there to plead or deniur, or judgment by default Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court,

(Pr. adv. \$3 00.) Caution to the Public. DERSONS wishing to obtain the get

SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated Physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thirty years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs,) should be careful to observe that the name of

S WW A I VI is spelled correctly on the bottles and lubels.