

out that every on my part, it is highly probable that the American citizens would not have cited the letter of the 23d of February, but for his country. I am happy, however, that before a word had been received from the Department, and indeed, before it could have been received, 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 distinguished services in the campaign of the Rio Grande.

It was in reference to the same subject that, in acknowledging your communication, I said, from Vera Cruz, April 5:

"I might very well counter the military principles so confidently laid down by the Department [in the letter of the 23d of February] by 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 was farther reply—having, at the moment, no leisure and no inclination for controversy."

Alluding to the heavy disappointments, in respect to transports, siege-train and ordnance stores, thro' already experienced, I wrote to the Department, on 10th of Feb. 28:

"The farther prosecution of the war against Mexico, and the necessary delay—by no means of foresight, arrangement or energy on my part, as I dare affirm—under circumstances the most critical to this entire army, for everybody relied upon knew, from the first, as well as I knew, it would be fatal 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 the field, and crippled as I am, and the troops are obliged to wait for supplies from Vera Cruz. In those positions I was made to write under another cruel disappointment."

By 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—[it was only initiated to me the night of November 18 that my memorials were received, for the papers in which I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true base of operations, and that the enemy's capital could not, probably, be reached from the Rio Grande, I indicated that, after taking that great season, about 20,000 men, an army of more than 20,000 men, may be needed:]

"1. To be met, in the field and in passes, any accumulated force in the way. 2. To Garrison many important points in the rear, to secure a free communication with Vera Cruz, and to prevent our rear detachments in order to gather in, without long delay, necessary subsistence."

And that force I supposed, including volunteers, and aided by land and money bonuses, might be raised, in time, by the Department with the aid of the regulars and filling up the ranks of the militia.

A bill was introduced for raising ten additional regular regiments, and I, certainly, do not mean to charge the Department with the wisdom of 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 raised, as raised, as I have already stated, and I, certainly, do not mean to charge the Department with the wisdom of 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 raised, as raised, as I have already stated, and I, certainly, do not mean to charge the Department with the wisdom of passing the bill through Congress.

But my next report (July 25) from Puebla has no doubt, in the end, been deemed more unparadoxical by the Department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I concluded:

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FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

The Chartist Meeting—No Outbreak in England or Ireland—War between Denmark and Holstein—No change in French Affairs—Non-interference of Russia—Distress in Ireland.

The America left Liverpool on the 15th inst.

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

The procession was given up—and the meeting 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 to a scrutiny by order of the House of Commons, and its dimensions are grievously curtailed by the order. See the following report of the committee to which it was referred:—

"The committee on public 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, that 5,706,000 signatures were attached to it. Upon a more careful examination of the number of signatures in the committee room, in which examination was assisted by the clerks, it was found that upwards of seventeen hours, with the person ordinarily employed in counting the signatures appended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number of signatures had been ascertained to be 1,975,426 (one million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-six); and, in fact, the number of signatures was not more than one-third of the number stated by the hon. member for Nottingham. It is further evident, that the signatures are in one and the same handwriting.

"The committee have also observed the names of distinguished individuals attached to the petition, which cannot be supposed to have occurred in its preparation, and as little to have subscribed it; among such occur the names of her Majesty in council, the Duke of Wellington, K. G.; Sir Robert Peel, &c., &c.

"In addition to this species of abuse, your committee have observed another equally objectionable mode of procuring signatures, namely, the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitious—such as 'No chertie,' 'Pug uose,' and 'Flat nose,' &c. (Roars of laughter.)

"There are other words and phrases which, though not in the form of signatures, are inserted in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decorum of their own proceedings, by relating; though, it may be added, that they are obviously signatures belonging to no human being."

The reading of this report was followed by 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 speaker, (having left the House, with a parting bid to Mr. Cripps that he might consider himself challenged,) but on his being brought before the House in custody, mutual explanations and apologies were made and the affair dropped.

Russia (with an available army of 800,000 men) announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case she would be the "anarchists." Naples has received from her King an almost Democratic constitution.

Spain is quiet under the military despotism of Narvaez.

In France the elections for officers of 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 yesterday, and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not present any one of the fearful characteristics which the peevish inhabitants of the metropolis are so ready to ascribe to the present demonstration. 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 hoax, and whether the masses of the people who were reported to have adopted to meet in ignominious process could have been anything but a dream.

As a display of strength, as a menace to a government, and as a quiet substitute of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost ludicrous 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 imagined.

The streets of the metropolis presented, at an early hour, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of police marching to their quarters, or a few special constables, but no large numbers of men, and few more signs of the meeting were to be met occasionally, anxious to reconnoitre, or in military, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such preparations were visible, there were neither military soldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced.

Many of the sleepers, even in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops at their usual hours. A large number of the men, however, allowed their fears to prevail over their better consideration. The general feeling on the subject of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could learn, was a determination to treat the whole affair 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 Convention, only the delegates and reporters being present, Mr. F. O'Connor addressed the body in a pacific strain, insisting on the illegality of the Government notice, but advising that no resistance should 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'Connor addressed the assemblage at great length, until, generally, advising quiet and good order and the abandonment of the procession.

The four large bodies forming the petition were placed in cabs, 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 in the progress of dispersion, after the following account is given:—

After the meeting on Kennington Common had dispersed, an immense crowd—[their own strength disposed irregularly along Blackfriars road. Upon arriving at Stamford street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused to pass, and the crowd, in consequence, made many strenuous attempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool steady courage of the police, the latter were at intervals separated.

The special constables at these lines were very

roughly handled, a great many of them having their hats broken and being deprived of their staves. Shows of large stones were every few minutes thrown at the police, and the police, on their side, were every now and then obliged to fire. The police, however, did not fire, and the police, on their side, were every now and then obliged to fire. The police, however, did not fire, and the police, on their side, were every now and then obliged to fire.

ITALY.

APRIL 1.— Amid the clash of arms and the din of European turmoil, a silent but significant event has just taken place, which on other times would have claimed a full and contemporary notice. The Society of the Spectator has been finally ordered to meet on the 4th of March. The Police had in the meantime suppressed and their leaders were ordered to stand out of Rome. The week which had fallen into the hands of the Society for the last thirty years, during which they had the undisturbed control over the conscience, the rich and noble of the land, in its interference with the administrative capacity of Cardinal Vizzardi.

GERMANY.

The riots among the country people of the States of South Germany continue. The Duke of Wurttemberg, in the Province of Saxony being visited by Prince Schonburg, was hurried down the 4th of March. The Police had in the meantime suppressed and their leaders were ordered to stand out of Rome. The week which had fallen into the hands of the Society for the last thirty years, during which they had the undisturbed control over the conscience, the rich and noble of the land, in its interference with the administrative capacity of Cardinal Vizzardi.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of St. Petersburg and date of the 31st of March, gives some expression of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia. It gives a very favorable impression on the part of the Emperor, who is said to be very anxious to see the Government of the Emperor of Russia, who is said to be very anxious to see the Government of the Emperor of Russia, who is said to be very anxious to see the Government of the Emperor of Russia.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 1.

The 5th of Tuesday evening did not close 7000 hags. The demand for cotton has been general and good, and the price has advanced. The market is very strong, and the price is high. The market is very strong, and the price is high. The market is very strong, and the price is high.

THE 4th of the evening of the English public opinion the subject of Chartistism was mentioned, when, on the evening of the 10th, Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the House of Commons, in opposition to the bill introduced by Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, and entitled a bill "for the greater security of the Crown and government." Mr. O'Brien was received with the loudest and most disorderly marks of disapprobation, which continued throughout his speech; and when he referred to the charge of treason which had been hurled against him, he was saluted with ironical and abusive cheers from all parts of the House. The reply to his remarks by Sir George Grey was tumultuously applauded 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 ago Cotton was selling at from ten to twelve dollars. The advocates of Presidential prerogative everywhere were crying out—"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 the great staple of 1845-1846; that the price was regulated by supply and demand, and that the tendency of all our Tariffs was to raise than to depress prices. Oh, no! It was the Tariff—the Democratic Tariff—very well. That Democratic Tariff is still in operation; and what is cotton now selling for? "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, as to build up the home markets, and be independent to a comparative extent of foreign buyers.

Again, during the prevalence of the famine in Ireland, breadstuffs went up to a very great height. "Behold the beauties of the Tariff of 1846," again cried out the Polkocracy. 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? It is still in operation, we believe.

N. C. Argus.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

DUBLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

John Jarman, Ex'r, vs Calvin Davis, Original Action, tried on Oath of the Deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered that publication be made of this decree in a newspaper published in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Court for the trial of this cause, at the Court House in Kennesawville, on the 3d Monday of next month, to wit, the 1st of May, next, at ten o'clock, or to appear by default; and that the said publication be made by the Sheriff of this County, at the expense of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jernam, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kennesawville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. 53 60] 14-6w

Caution to the Public.

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine 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 SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels. Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. G. W. G.