

THE WAR.

consumed in voting on and discussing various amendments offered to the engrossed bill to provide for the election of Field Officers for the N C Regiment. They were severally voted down, and the House at a late hour, took the vote on passage of the bill on its second reading. The vote was as follows:— Yes 73 Nays 24. A motion was then made to put it on its third reading, but it did not prevail.

SENATE—Thursday, Dec. 31. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill in favor of Janoluskee, the Cherokee Chief. The bill had passed second reading, and the rules were suspended, when it was read a third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr Wilson, Senator from the County of Edgecomb. Mr Francis, from the select committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject of Mr Wilson's volunteering in the North Carolina Regiment for Mexico, reported the following Preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, The Senate has been informed that one of its members is about to leave the Halls of legislation in North Carolina, to assume the more arduous and perilous duties of the Camp and the Battle Field, as the commander of the company from the County of Edgecomb; and Whereas, no difference of opinion as to the commencement of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, should induce members of this body to withhold an expression of the opinion they entertain of the self-sacrificing and patriotic conduct of the Senator referred to; be it therefore

Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate of North Carolina now in Session. That in separating from their fellow member, the Honorable Louis D Wilson, Senator from the County of Edgecomb, with whom many members of this body have been associated for years in the Senate Chamber, they cannot withhold the expression of their high sense of his able, dignified and patriotic services as a member of the Senate, and further to express the conviction that in the more arduous and hazardous duties of the tented field, he may be no less distinguished for patriotism, courage and never-failing devotion, to the cause of the country.

Be it further Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Senator of Edgecomb.

The Yeas and Nays being called for, the Preamble and Resolutions, were unanimously adopted—44 Senators voting.

The resolution in relation to the borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer, passed second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Howard, the vote on the rejection of the bill to provide for laying out and establishing a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the line of the State of Georgia, was reconsidered, when said bill, being on its second reading, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this State, was taken up, read the second time, laid on the table and ordered to be printed, together with the report of the committee on Military Affairs on said bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. On motion of Mr G A Miller, the Cherokee Chief, Junoluskee, was permitted to return his thanks to the House of Commons, for their generosity in passing a bill in his favor; which he did in a brief, but pathetic speech—Mr Hayes, of Cherokee, acting as interpreter. This Bill gives to him a small tract of land in Cherokee County, valued at about fifteen hundred dollars, and also authorizes the Public Treasurer to pay him, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred dollars, in consideration of the services he rendered to the United States during the last war.

A message was received from the Senate stating that they had passed the engrossed resolution in relation to the borrowing of money by the Public Treasurer, and a King the concurrence of the House.—This resolution authorizes the public Treasurer to borrow from the Banks of this State, the Literary Fund, or the Internal Improvement Fund, the sum of \$100,000, which money, or a part, is requisite to meet the Bonds given by the State which fall due on Monday next. The resolution passed first reading, and was read a second time, when Mr Ellis, of Rowan, moved to amend the resolution by striking out in the 4th section the words "the Literary Fund," and on that question called for the Yeas and Nays.

Several gentlemen participated in the discussion of the amendment proposed by Mr Ellis, but it was rejected—Yeas 40, Nays 68. The question then recurred on the passage of the Resolution on its second reading, when it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 59, Nays 20.

On motion, two-thirds of the House concurring, the said Resolution was again read the third time, passed and ordered to be Enrolled.

SENATE.—Friday, Jan. 1. Mr Boyd presented the following Preamble and resolution, which were adopted.

Whereas, Applicants for Law License are subjected to many inconveniences and hardships, in having to come to Raleigh to be examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of conferring upon any one of the Judges of the Superior Court in vacation, or the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the power to make such examination and grant License; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr Cameron the Senate took up for consideration the resolution providing for equipping and paying expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington. The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr Waddell, by adding the words "and Charlotte," after the word "Wilmington."

Mr Ashe moved to amend the Preamble, by striking out all thereof after the word "Whereas," and inserting the following:— A state of War exists between the United States and Mexico; and Whereas, the National honor and the interest of the People require

that the War be prosecuted with energy and brought to a close as speedily as practicable; and whereas, the President of the U. States has made a requisition on the State of North Carolina for one Regiment of Volunteers, to serve during the War with Mexico." The Yeas and Nays being called for, it was rejected by the following vote—Yeas 20, Nays 23.

Mr Speight moved a division of the question, and that the same be first put on the Preamble; which was decided in the negative—Yeas 20, Nays 25.—The said Preamble and resolution were then read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr Francis, the Rules were suspended, and said Preamble and resolution were ordered, to be forthwith Engrossed and sent to the House of Commons.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that the hour of 12 having arrived, at which time, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, the inauguration of His Excellency, Governor Graham, is to take place they were ready to receive the Senate in their Hall for that purpose. The members of the Senate, thereupon, passed into the Hall of the Commons, and when the ceremonies of the Inauguration of Governor Graham were over, they returned to the Senate Hall, when they took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

The Engrossed Bill to amend an Act passed in 1842 3, entitled an Act to incorporate a Mutual Insurance Company in the State of North Carolina, was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr Wilder, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the resolution in favor of George D. Boggan, Sheriff of Anson County; when the same passed second reading.

Mr D. A. Barnes, from the same Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill to restore Jury Trials at two of the Sessions of Montgomery County Courts; when the same passed second reading.

Mr Jackson, of Lenoir, presented a petition from sundry citizens of Lenoir County, against the granting of exclusive privileges to navigate the waters of Neuse river by steamboats; which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Wilder, of Wake, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:— Resolved, That His excellency, the Governor, be requested to furnish this House with any correspondence he may have had with the War Department of the General Government in relation to the raising of a regiment in this State, to serve during the war with Mexico.

The bill to regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Regiments of Volunteers called into the service of the United States, was read the third time; when

Mr Wellborn, of Wilkes, offered the following amendment: "The several Companies composing the said Regiment shall vote at the different places of rendezvous, and transmit a statement of the Polls to the Adjutant General, and it shall be the duty of the Governor, to commission the persons having the largest number of votes." This amendment was rejected.

Mr Fleming, of Yancey, moved that the said bill be recommitted to the committee on Military Affairs. The question on this motion was decided in the negative—Yeas 41, Nays 63. The question then being shall the bill pass its third reading, after some little debate, it was determined in the affirmative, by the following vote—Yeas 80, Nays 24. The said bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the following engrossed bills, and asking the concurrence of the House.

A bill to regulate the removal of the hand-labour to work on the public Roads, from one road to another.

The bill to incorporate the New river and Bear Creek Canal Company, in Onslow County; and

The bill to authorize the Sheriffs of Hyde and Carter Counties, to execute process on vessels lying in waters between said counties. [The Bills passed first reading.]

SENATE.—Saturday, Jan. 2. Mr Russell presented the following resolution:— Resolved, (the House of Commons concurring.) That the two Houses adjourn sine die on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Mr Graves moved that the said resolution be made the special order of the day for the 9th inst.—

The Yeas and Nays being called for, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 33, Nays 9.

On motion of Mr Graves, the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to borrow two hundred Thousand Dollars, and for other purposes, was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr Gilmer introduced a Bill to revive and re-establish the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and for other purposes; which was read the first time, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The bill to incorporate the town of Franklinville, in the County of Randolph; and

The bill to incorporate the Oxford Manufacturing Company, passed their third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to incorporate the Whitehouse Cavalry, in the County of Robeson; also

The bill to protect the Public Bridges within this State, were read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr Murphy presented a petition from certain citizens of New Hanover County, praying that a portion of said county may be attached to the County of Sampson; which was referred to the committee on propositions and Grievances.

Mr Waddell, of Chatham, presented a resolution concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company; and

The bill granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State for the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, and also on the debts due the State and the Literary Fund by the said company, was read the second time and after some time spent in debate the bill was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 13, Nays 87.

Mr Williams, of New Hanover, then moved that the vote be reconsidered. The motion prevailed, and the question again recur-

ring on the passage of the said bill on its second reading, he moved to amend the said bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting as an amendment, a substitute which he offered. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed second reading.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had passed the engrossed resolution providing for Equipping and paying the expenses of the Volunteers to Wilmington and Charlotte, and asking the concurrence of the House. The said resolution passed first reading.

Mr Ellis, of Rowan, moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed on the third reading the bill to regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Regiments of Volunteers, called into the service of the United States, and the question—Will the House so reconsider? was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 64, Nays 44.

Mr Chunn, of Buncombe, introduced a Resolution relating to the appointment of the Officers of the volunteer Regiment, called for by the President; which passed its first reading. [This resolution provides that the two Houses shall proceed on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, by joint ballot, to the election of said Officers, and those persons receiving the highest number of votes, shall be commissioned by the Governor according.]

A message was received from His excellency, the Governor, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the War Department, called for by the resolution of yesterday. The Correspondence was read, and then sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print the same.

Mr Davenport, of Tyrrell, offered the following resolution, the consideration of which, on motion, was postponed to, and made the order of the day for the 11th instant:— Resolved, the Senate concurring, That the two Houses of this General Assembly adjourn sine die on Monday, the 11th inst; and that the Clerks make up their estimates to that time.

Supreme Court. The following gentlemen have been admitted to the Practice of the Law, in the several County Courts of this State:

S. Olin Talley, of Wilmington; Thomas Richardson of Newbern; James M. McCorkle, of Wadesboro; Quincy F. Neal, of Caswell county; Joseph Batchelor, of Halifax; De Witt C. Stone, of Franklin County; Jesse R. Stubbs, of Beaufort County; H. A. Badham, of Edenton; J. Alexander Fox, of Charlotte; Thomas T. Slade, of Lincoln; Alfred G. Foster, of Lexington; Thomas B. Bailey, of Hillsborough; N. N. Fleming, of Rowan County; Joseph T. Rhodes, of Wilkesboro; Thomas Beckwith, of Plymouth; William Hill, of Wilmington.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: James Banks, Fayetteville; G. W. Baxter, Rutherford County; J. L. Bridgers, Edgecomb County; Josiah H. Brooks, Tarborough; Hill Burgwyn, Elizabeth City; Thomas O. Brown, Bladen County; Newton Coleman, Buncombe County; A. T. Davidson, Murphy, Cherokee county; V. Garland, Greensborough; Lucius J. Johnson, Chowan County; William L. Mizell, Williamston, Martin; John Rolan, Cherokee County; Peter K. Rounsaville, Lexington; Clement G. Wright, Bladen County.

Important Facts. OUR RAIL ROADS. We heard a gentleman remark, a few days since, that the cost of conducting operations on, or keeping up, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, was much greater than that on the Wilmington Road. It so happened, at the time, that we were printing a document for the Legislature, which enabled us to institute comparative statements of labor of all kinds, for both ordinary and extraordinary repairs of Road and Bridges, as shown by the Reports of both Roads, for the past year, and we annex the result of our calculations:—

The Wilmington Road is 161 miles long, and employs 259 hands—being equal to 1 60-100 hands per mile or 62-100 of a mile per hand.

The Raleigh Road is 85 miles long, and employs only 50 hands—being 53 100 of a hand per mile, or 1 70-100 of a mile to the hand.

Or, within a fraction of three times the amount of labour per mile, on the former Road, than there is on the latter.

The current expenses of all kinds, on the Wilmington Road, are \$1,190 per mile.

On the Raleigh and Gaston Road, \$541 per mile.

The amount of running per mile, on both Roads, being about the same—both keeping up a daily Mail line; though the freight business on our Road, is about 40 per cent. greater per mile, than the Wilmington Road.—Raleigh Register.

GEN. LOUIS D. WILSON.—On Thursday last Gen. Wilson, the Senator from Edgecomb, took leave of the Senate, for the purpose of repairing to Tarborough to assume the command of the Edgecomb Company of Volunteers. The scene was most affecting. We saw many of the Senators and spectators in tears, as this noble-hearted man walked through the Hall to give the parting hand to his friends and brother Senators, preparatory to his departure for the seat of War. He has given the freshness of his youth and manhood to the service of the State in its Legislative Halls, and now, in his noon of life he goes forward, at his country's call, to fight its battles in a distant land. The blessings and best wishes of thousands of patriots attend him.—Raleigh Standard.

Judge Douglass, a democratic representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected U. S. Senator from that State, in place of Mr Semple, deceased.

The news from the seat of war is very vague and seems in great part to be made up of rumors. One thing however seems to be settled, that our forces have possession of Victoria, and that without fighting. This place is situated about midway between Monterey and Tampico, and was said not long since to be strongly garrisoned. This turns out to have been unfounded. The N. O. Picayune makes the following recapitulation of the substance of this news:—

"The report received by this arrival gives the position of our troops nearly as follows: Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 15th inst for Victoria de Tamaulipas; Gen. Twiggs and Col P F Smith had already reached that city; Gen. Paterson had not left Matamoras, but was shortly to do so for Tampico; Gen. Butler remained in command at Monterey; Gen. Worth was at Saltillo; and Gen. Wool at Parras, about 120 miles further west and somewhat to the north of Saltillo. There were continual rumors in circulation of designs of the Mexicans to attack different points on this immense line, but nothing serious had yet been done. Something like a demonstration with cavalry had been made in the vicinity of Tampico, which was immediately repulsed. Nothing is more likely than that Santa Anna should keep his cavalry in motion upon different parts of our line, but we can hear of nothing promising any immediate engagement. Tampico is now sufficiently defended to welcome twice the number of troops reported to have threatened it."

The affair at Tampico is of no further importance than as indicating that Santa Anna has no intention of attempting the recapture of that place. His opportunity for so doing has gone by. There is another report of his having marched on Saltillo, with the design of attacking Gen. Worth—but no credit is due to this. He is to be very soon attacked from a new quarter and is no longer at liberty to divide his force. Besides, Gen. Wool, with 3,000 men, is near at hand, and could be brought to the aid of Gen. Worth before the latter could be seriously pressed. The two combined would make a force nearly equal to that which stormed Monterey. Nor do we see any reason to give credit to the rumor mentioned by the correspondent of the N. O. Bulletin, that a detachment of Gen. Taylor's army was in serious danger. There seems, in fact, to have been no organized force in the vicinity of Victoria. But for the explanation of all these doubts we must wait further news.—Charleston Mercury.

MEXICAN ITEMS. We yesterday saw and conversed with Mr Philip Houck, brother of the well known Santa Fe trader, who left the city of Orizava late in November. From Mr H. we have learned many particulars in relation to the state of feelings of the Mexicans in different parts of the country, which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

At Orizava, which is a city of considerable size to the southward of Jalappa, there were 1000 volunteers already recruited for the Mexican army—miserable wretches collected by promises, force and threats—and to arm this force they have only three hundred parts of old, worn out muskets. They all talk right valiantly, however, of their exceeding great bravery and prowess, and of the perfect ease with which they are to drive los Americanos from the sacred soil of Mexico.

Our informant further assures us that there is really a feeling of deep vengeance aroused in the interior of the country against the U. S. and that the farther we advance the greater will be the hostility against us. The few Americans in the country entertain fears that the Mexicans, from their superior knowledge of the mountain passes, will lay ambushes and cut off the advanced detachments of our army in the operations that are to ensue. From his position Santa Anna can at any time throw a heavy force upon almost any point of our extended line of operations, and taking advantage of ground annoy Gen. Taylor or Scott excessively.

As late as the 27th of November, there were no regular troops stationed at the city of Mexico, save civicos—untrained militia—being the entire force to defend it. Arista was there, living in retirement. It is said that Santa Anna was anxious that he should accompany him to San Luis, and offered him an important command; but Arista said he had been arrested for his conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, until he had a full trial, would not return to the army.

All kinds of business were dull in Mexico, while a general stagnation of trade pervaded every portion of the country. The only artisans or mechanics who had any work were the gunsmiths—they were busy, night and day, in every town and city. Old machetes—short straight swords with which the Indians under Hidalgo fought the Spaniards during the revolution—were being sharpened, and every old musket was undergoing repairs.

American deserters are scattered through the country, and are represented as in most deplorable condition. No less than twenty-five had reached the city of Mexico in most wretched plight, were begging from door to door, and were received and treated with contempt by all. Eight had reached as far south as Orizava, and a little work had been given them at a factory to keep them from actual starvation.

Of the Mexican congress we can learn nothing. Another arrival will give us the particulars of its organization, and for this we are looking with anxiety.—Picayune.

New Orleans, Dec. 30. By the arrival here yesterday of the schr. Henry M Johnson, Capt. Hardy, from Tampico, which port she left on the 18th inst., we learn that Col. Gates, commanding at that place, declared martial law on the 15th inst., when all the American citizens in the city and on shipboard, were put under arms. On the 16th a search was made in the city, when about 600 stands of arms, and a quantity of ammunition were discovered; about 500 of the guns were found to be loaded. The whole force of troops at Tampico on the 16th amounted to nearly 600 men.

The following paragraph, is from the Matamoros Flag. About two hundred sick have been received into the hospital since Sunday. One hundred and thirty arrived from Camargo, and the remainder were left by the 3d and 4th Illinois Regiments in breaking up their encampments to commence the march for Tampico. Dr Wright has had his hands full for the last four months—the number in hospital averaging from three to six hundred during this period, and it shows him possessed of more than common energy and industry to have managed so successfully the complicated duties of department. Deaths are much less frequent in hospital now than during the fall and summer months, and patients are all doing well.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune. SALTILLO, Mexico, Nov. 16. Gentlemen—We arrived here and took possession of this place this evening, without any resistance on the part of the enemy, nor have we heard of them this side of San Luis Potosi. It was about 3 o'clock, P. M. when we entered the public square, and from thence to the out-kirts of the town the sidewalks, all the windows, balconies and house tops were covered with men, women and children, not less than 15,000, if I am any Judge. Some apparently rejoiced, while many of the women (and some most beautiful there are too) shed tears and appeared almost to shudder at the sight of what they have been taught to call the bad Americans. I have understood from pretty good authority that the Governor of the province was quite stubborn against surrendering the town, objecting in the strongest manner to it, and representing the war as an unjust and untoward one on the part of the United States, and declaring that if he had a force here he would fight us.

I will give you a few descriptive lines of this place, which is pleasantly situated on an inclined plane at the foot of a very steep hill, of sufficient height to command a fine view of the town. Some portions of it are beautiful, the houses constructed with a good deal of taste, particularly those around the main plaza, while those in the suburbs, though well constructed for comfort, have a desolate appearance, being built of sun-baked brick. The cathedral, by far the largest and most magnificent one in this part of Mexico, is yet unfinished. It is divided into two apartments, in each of which is an altar made entirely of silver. Gilt, brass and bronze work interspersed with images and all sorts of ornaments, covers the entire wall in the rear of the altars. Beautiful oil paintings, statues, and rich carved ornaments of every description, decorate the building. There are two cupolas, with nine bells in each, and the yard in front is decorated with fine cedar trees. The Plaza in front is also handsomely arranged with fine trees around it. In the centre is a fountain and reservoir where those living in the vicinity of the plaza get their water. There are two smaller churches in town, but I have not yet visited them. Our Army is very well provided for in as comfortable quarters as the city affords.

On Saturday last, Nov. 21st, a Mexican escort came in from San Luis Potosi with seven American prisoners liberated by Santa Anna, in consideration of Gen. Taylor's having liberated the Mexican prisoners. I had a conversation with Lyon this evening and have gathered a few items. He and his three companions were captured by a party of rancheros a few hours after their regiment left, and were bound and taken into Monterey. There remained until the cannonading commenced on the 19th September, when they were sent on foot under guard to San Luis Potosi, suffering severely for want of water on the road and the long distance they were forced to march, bound together each day. They represent a great scarcity of water on the route. At San Luis they were placed in the barracks with the 11th Mexican Infantry, and kindly treated, the Government allowing them 25 cents a day to purchase their provisions, but the colonel of the regiment gave them rations and told them to use the money as they pleased. A Mexican soldier attended to their wants, with orders that he should bring or purchase anything they desired. The day before they left, they were permitted to go through the city wherever they pleased, with a guard to conduct them. Santa Anna arrived there on the 8th of October, and was received with a great display of military parade—the bells were rung long, loud and so hard that a great many of them were broken. The enemy were digging an entrenchment all around the city. An outbreak occurred at or near the city of Mexico, and seven regiments had been despatched by Santa Anna to quell it. The situation of the Mexican finance, and their want of means to carry on this war, is shown by the fact that the soldiers, who had up to within a very short time received 12 cents every morning when these prisoners left were receiving but 6 cents per day. They also heard that Gen. Ampudia was in iron in the city of Mexico, and that Arista has been released but has refused to take part in the present contest. They learned that the 1st Hill, who was taken with the Mier prisoners, is living near San Luis, the protégé of Count Jalisco, the richest man in Mexico. This count lately made a present of 1500 head of horses to the Mexican army. These are all the items of interest I could obtain.

The alcalde has given notice to Gen. Worth that he will not be responsible for any American who goes more than 300 yards from the main plaza, as there are a set of villains and murderers whom the authorities never could control living on the outskirts of town. An express arrived here yesterday from Gen. Wool at Monclova. I cannot hear that they have brought any news, excepting that the sick list was pretty large.

CALIFORNIA.—Rev. or 'Don' Walter Colton, Chaplain of the frigate Congress, and Alcalde of Monterey, in California, writes thence to the Journal of Commerce, under date of Sept. 19, that the people are pleased with the change of rulers there, and that "California must never be surrendered to Mexico." (So that point is settled.) He continues:—

"Three thousand from the U. S. it is understood, have just arrived at San Francisco, and ten thousand more are on the way.

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CALENDAR FOR 1847. Table with columns for days of the week and numbers 1-31 for each month.

JANUARY calendar grid.

FEBRUARY calendar grid.

MARCH calendar grid.

APRIL calendar grid.

MAY calendar grid.

JUNE calendar grid.

JULY calendar grid.

AUGUST calendar grid.

SEPTEMBER calendar grid.

OCTOBER calendar grid.

NOVEMBER calendar grid.

DECEMBER calendar grid.

BANK OF THE STATE. The general annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was held at their banking house, in this city, on the 4th inst.

Thomas M McGhee, Esq., of Person co., was unanimously chosen Chairman, and W R Gales appointed Secretary.

A majority of the stock being found, on examination, to be represented, the President (Judge Cameron) submitted a most satisfactory exposition of the condition of the Bank; which may be inferred from the fact, that after paying the dividend of four per cent due yesterday, the bank had on hand, of undivided profits, a surplus of \$189,000.

Gov. Graham offered the following resolution which was adopted:— Resolved, unanimously, That the course pursued by the President and Directors of the Bank, in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year, meets with the hearty concurrence of the Stockholders.

The stockholders then proceeded to the election of seven Directors of the Principal Bank as follows:— Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, G W Mordecai, Charles Mauls, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, William Peace.—Raleigh Register.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE LEGISLATURE.—In addition to the Volunteers from the Legislature for the Mexican War mentioned in our last, to wit: Gen. Wilson of the Senate, and Messrs Wilder and Ellis of the Commons, we learn that Gustavus A Miller, Esq., the Representative from Davie, has attached himself to the Rowan Company, commanded by Charles F. Fisher, Esq.—Raleigh Standard.

CLEMENCY DECLINED.—A few weeks since, Robert Bowland was convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, Franklin Barker, Esq., in Mansfield, Ohio, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of March next. Among the last official acts of Gov. Bartley, was the granting of a commutation of his punishment to confinement in the penitentiary for life. The Mount Vernon Times says that the convict refuses to accept the commutation, declaring that he will be hung.

It is said that the convict and his victim were respectable persons, and maintained an influential position in society, prior to the sad catastrophe.

The Camden (N. J.) Phoenix says that Isaac Mickle, Esq., of that city, has succeeded in applying gun cotton, (newly invented gunpowder) to the propulsion of machinery, in a manner which promises to be of great use to the mechanical world.

Col Mitchell, who was shot in the leg at Monterey, and is still suffering much from his wound, Adjutant Armstrong, who had one his legs shot off in the same battle, and several wounded officers and men of the Ohio regiment, have arrived at Cincinnati. They were direct from Monterey. These gallant officers were received by their friends and the citizens with enthusiasm and respect. Col. Mitchell has taken rooms at the Henric House, where crowds have tendered him their congratulations. Adj. Armstrong is at his mother's residence.

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