

AFFAIRS IN YUCATAN.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The following is the message which was sent to Congress, on Saturday, by Mr. Polk, in relation to the lamentable state of affairs in Yucatan:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, Commissioner of Yucatan, 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 Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite 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 extermination 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 pursuers towards the coast; and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem 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 dominion and sovereignty of the peninsula to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to the Spanish and the English Governments.

What it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this dominion and sovereignty, either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European Power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." 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 independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Power."

This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European Power attempt to establish a new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European Power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the American continent.

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 coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should become a colony of any European nation.

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European Power, which may hereafter assert a claim to 'dominion and sovereignty' over Yucatan.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a 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. Yucatan 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 a considerable extent, recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican Republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have their 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 be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the coast.

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European Power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their country.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, APRIL 29, 1848.

In the Senate, the message having been read, Mr. CALHOUN rose to express his regret that the President should have taken other than the higher grounds of humanity. It was on such a base, in his opinion, that the message should have rested; and had it been so, Mr. C. would have been disposed to go far in aid of such suggestions; but, if his ear had not deceived him, the message had reaffirmed the ground assumed 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 interfere in all cases, no matter 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 suggestions at this time unnecessary, and calculated to lead to dangerous results. In the present condition of Europe nothing was to be apprehended from interference on her part. She could no more seize Yucatan and hold it than we could. We could say at that moment what the condition of England would be. He thought, after the experience of the past, they should be more guarded. Already had the country been involved in 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 and fro at this very hour, if it were not from wasteful and reckless extravagance? He glanced briefly at the enormous increase of expenditure since the administration of Mr. Monroe when the Government was administered, exclusive of the public 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 lament that the President had seen fit to indulge in any remarks concerning foreign interference. He expressed the opinion that the Yucatanese 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 enjoyed by themselves, treating them as equals; and what had been the result? Why, they had wheeled round and become the murderers of their benefactors; and so it would be again in all like cases.

WHIG MEETING. At a very respectable meeting of the Whigs of Halifax, held at Wilcox's Mill, on Saturday, the 22d inst., on motion of R. B. Parker, Benj. W. Bass was called to the Chair, and J. F. Simmons appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by R. B. Parker, Esq., at the request of the Chairman, and a motion made that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to draft Resolutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said Committee: B. W. Ivey, B. F. Simmons, Dr. W. H. Hill, R. B. Parker, and J. F. Simmons, who retired, and in a few moments, brought in following Preamble and Resolutions, to wit: Whereas, it is the privilege of freemen, at all times, to meet and promulgate their opinions on the various subjects of National and State policy, and to express their feelings with regard to every public matter, without fear or favor, therefore we it Resolved, That we regard War as a great calamity, even when waged in defence of honor and just rights—but that in the present War with Mexico, the calamity is aggravated, because of its having been 'unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought on by the act of the President'—a fact clearly proved to be the opinion of the country, by the overthrow of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives who coerced the Whig members to vote, that it was brought on by the act of Mexico.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the War, the appointing political partisans to fill the offices of honor and profit, and in fact in every act of his, having any connexion with the War, the President has evinced a want of that patriotism and judgment, which it was hoped caused him in '45 to declare that he would be the President of the people and not of party.

Resolved, That we reprobate the course of the Chief Magistrate in relation to Gen. Scott, who, notwithstanding the "thousand unpropitious circumstances" against which he has been compelled to war, "has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent Military record."

Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the Administration of James K. Polk, and will use every effort to overthrow him and his party; deprive him of power which he has so much abused; and place in his stead a Whig who will restore the Government to its pristine glory and wipe out the stains that Democratic misrule have made to blench her fair fame.

Resolved, That whilst we preferred our esteemed neighbor and fellow-citizen, Col. Andrew Joyner, as our candidate for Governor, yet, we cordially approve of the choice of the Convention, and will give our hearty support to Charles Manly for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That on mature consideration, we deem it inexpedient to express any preference at this time for candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, but that we recommend to each district in the County, to appoint not less than five delegates to meet in General Convention at Halifax, on Monday of May Court, to nominate candidates.

Resolved, That we approve heartily of the proposed Mass Meeting to be held in the County sometime this Spring.

Resolved, That we approve also of the appointment of a County delegate to attend the National Convention, and that we pledge ourselves to support and use every honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of said Convention.

The resolutions of the committee were unanimously adopted by the meeting, and after a few moments, Mr. Richard B. Parker rose and offered the following:

Resolved, That the present Administration is responsible for involving the country in War with a sister Republic, without authority by law, and for the treasure spent and the thousands of lives sacrificed in prosecuting it to a 'successful' termination.

Mr. Parker supported his Resolution in a speech of about half an hour's length, rich with sound logic, truth and beauty. He spoke of annexation, the War, Oregon and the Administration, in terms that gave evidence of a mind well stored with information on the various political questions that agitate the country, and he used the most chaste and beautiful language, whilst his eloquent delivery 'capped the climax' and completely captivated his audience. After the cessation of applause which followed this speech, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Roanoke Republican and Weldon Herald, after which, the meeting adjourned.

B. W. BASS, Chair'n. J. F. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS, Saltillo, Mexico, April 22, 1848.

My dear friend: I have but a moment to say that I have just received an express from Gen. Price's column, announcing the pleasing intelligence that Gen. Treas, with all his forces, has surrendered to our arms. Gen. Price entered Chihuahua on the 4th of March, and immediately gave pursuit to the enemy, whom he overtook at Santa Cruz de Rosillo, a strongly situated town some 60 miles south of Chihuahua, on the 16th. The place was invested, and after fighting all day, the plaza and church were nearly attained by burrowing through the houses, when the enemy surrendered. Our loss is one Lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, and 12 privates—the enemy's loss is 300 and odd killed, and 72 wounded, his whole force, (800), all his artillery, (12 pieces), 2,000 stands of arms, some eight hundred thousand dollars worth of public property, many field officers, and Gen. Treas at his head. Col. Ralls' command on one side, and Col. Lane's on the other, acted most heroically, and took the place. My letter from Col. Ralls is dated March 29d.

I am, in haste, yours, &c. JNO. F. HAMTRAMCK, Col. Com'g &c. Rob. H. Gallaher, Esq.

PRINTING PRESSES, PULPITS AND WOMEN.—These are the three great levers that govern the movements of the world. Without them, the bottom would fall out—society would become chaos again. The press makes people patriotic, the pulpit religious, but women smother all things. There would be no going to church, if there were no girls there; neither would there be any going to war, were the soldiers to meet with no applause except from the women. Without the sunshine shed by women, the rosebuds of affection would wither, and the flowers of eloquence germinate. In short, she is the steam engine of delight, and the great motive power of love, valor, and civilization.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON

SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY

Words of election have been issued for the election of a Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James A. Black, to take place on the 22d and 23d of May. Col. F. W. Davis, Gen. D. Wallace, and Col. H. H. Thomson are named as candidates.

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 20, 1848. Dear Sir—Your letter of the 10th inst., which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which subverts several inquiries for my consideration, has been received.

To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply: First—That if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me—otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Secondly—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connexion, I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention," I had stated "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Thirdly—I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub-Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico. Nor, finally, that I should (if elected) select my cabinet from both parties. No such admissions or statements were made by me, at any time, to any person.

Permit me, however, to add, that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive Office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. This, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occasion no mortification to me, but to such a result, and the will of the people, I should willingly and calmly submit. As I have no ambition to serve, but in the desire to serve the country, it would bring to me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain your most obt' servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

O. P. Baldwin, Esq., or Ro. H. Gallaher, Esq., Editor of Richmond Republican, Richmond, Va.

THE following letter from Gen. Taylor to his brother-in-law, Capt. Allison, appears in the New Orleans Picayune:

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition to them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letters, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, what I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledge to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this, or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confined in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries. First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have been exercised and injurious influences upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual, who may happen to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and my reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is now written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

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A SPICY LETTER.

Gen. Scott's letter to the Secretary of War, under date of Feb. 24, 1848, is a very sharp affair. After reviewing the course of the Secretary since the General was ordered to Mexico, the letter concludes thus:

The three arrested officers, and he who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discipline against them, are all to be placed together before the same court. The innocent and the guilty, the accused and the accuser, the judge and his prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial justice! But there is a discrimination with a vengeance! While the parties are on trial—if the accuser 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 war into the fire, and leave all ranks in the army free to engage in denunciations and a general scramble for precedence, authority and executive favors. The pronouncement on the part of my factious juniors, is most triumphant.

My recall—under the circumstances, a severe punishment before trial—but to be followed by a trial here, that may run into the autumn—and on matters I am but partially permitted to know by the Department and my accusers is very ingeniously placed on two grounds;—1. My own request meaning that of June 4, (quoted above, and there was no other before the Department) which had been previously (July 12) acknowledged and rebukingly declined. 2. The arrest of Brevet Major Gen. Worth, for writing to the Department "under the pretext, and form of an appeal," an open letter to be sent through me, in which I was grossly and falsely accused of 'malice' and 'conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman,' in the matter of the general order No. 349, on the subject of puffing letters, for the newspapers at home.

On that second point, the letter from the Department of January 13, is more than ingenious: it is elaborate, subtle and profound—a provisional dissertation, with the rare merit of teaching principles until now wholly unknown to military codes and treaties, and of course to all soldiers, however great their experience in the field.

I have not in this place, time to do more than hint at the fatal consequences of the Department's in question. According to the Department my factious junior may, at his pleasure, in the midst of the enemy, against his commander, insult and outrage him to the greatest extent—though he be the General-in-Chief, and charged with the conduct of the most critical operations; and that commander may not arrest the incipient mischief, until he shall have first laid down his own authority and submitted himself to a trial, or wait at least, until a distant period of leisure for a judicial examination for 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 experience, that the General-in-Chief, who once submits to an outrage, from a junior, must lay his account to suffer the like from all the vicious under him—at least down to a rank that may be supposed without influence in high quarters beyond the army. But this would not be the whole mischief to the public service. Even the great mass of the spirited, intelligent and well affected among his brothers in arms, would soon reduce some commander to utter imbecility, by holding him in just scorn and contempt for his recreancy to himself and country.

And are discipline 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 the visitation so clearly predicted. That appeal no doubt had its merits—considering it came from an erratic brother—a deserter from the other extreme—who, having first made his peace with the true faith, was bound to signalize apostasy by acceptable denunciations of one—from whom up to Vera Cruz, he had professed, (and not without cause,) the highest obligations. (It was there he learned from a way that I was doomed at Washington and straightway the apostate began 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 word kept as far as practicable out of the letter of a arrested General—who is quite willing that it should generally be understood, (and who shall gainsay his significant acquiescence!) that all regards and punishments, in this army, were from the first, to follow his recommendations. This, the more powerful of the pronunciados against No. 349, well knew, at the time, as I soon knew, that he was justly obnoxious—not only to the annals of that order, but to other censures of a much graver character.

In respect to this General, the letter of recall observes, pathetically, 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 communications.'

Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke. But, waiting 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 very slightly shaken up to that time, from our entrance into this city, I 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 truly say that, in this and other communications, I have not designed the slightest disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and all others, may fall into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been accused of the same, admit the legal fiction that all act of the Secretary age the acts of the President. Yet, in my defensive statement, I have offered no wanton discourtesy to the head of the War Department, although that functionary is not in the remuneration of the above-mentioned article.

Closing my correspondence with the Department until after the approaching trial, I have the honor to remain, respectfully, Your most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT,

To honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

In the specification against Gen. Worth, it is said that the outrage against Gen. Scott was committed "under the pretext and form of an appeal."—Note added.

OMPOMPONOSAC AND MICHELMACKINACK! is the exclamation of the Editor of the Memphis Eagle on reading the following: "The infant daughter of the Queen of Portugal is to be baptized Donna Maria Anna Fernanda Leopoldina Michaela Ratsala Gabriella Carluta Antonio Julia Victoria Praxedis Gansaga de Braganza Bourbon Saxe Cobourg Gotha."

"Ompompomose and Michelmackinack!" If all this doesn't kill that baby it must have an awful constitution.

MR. BENTON AND GEN. CASS.

The St. Louis Republican says, "It is absolutely certain that Mr. Benton will not support Mr. Cass for the next Presidency, even should he be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention." His friends here (says the Louis paper) make no concealment of the fact.

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAILROAD. A meeting of the North Carolina Stockholders of this road was held at Charlotte on Tuesday, and a resolution passed authorizing the President and Directors to call upon the Stockholders in North Carolina for 50 per cent upon their subscription (equivalent to \$100,000) provided that the same shall be applied to grading the road from Chesterville to the East bank of the Catawba, including the bridge over that river.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW" for May has been received. Besides a fine portrait of Hon. D. D. Barnard and a well-written sketch of his life, it contains interesting articles on the Life and Writings of Chief Justice Duffie, Charles Lamb, Russia, &c. G. W. Peck contributes a paper on Hoar's Musical History, and William Wallace some lines on the Street Flute player, which contain a lesson too rarely heeded. The opening article on the President and his Administration, from the pen of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, well sustains the political character of the Review, which we trust receives abundant Whig patronage.

RESOLUTION 6th, gallops on the old hobby, the Mexican Preamble—pronounces a part of it "false and unfounded in fact." What! both?—and says that the authors of that Preamble, and those who consented to it, ought to be made to smell bad, at least. Strange, that a mere difference of opinion as to the whereabouts of a boundary in Texas, (for it results in that, at last,) should put eleven gentlemen in such a passion. Isn't this a free land? Have we not liberty of thought—aye, and of speech, too? And if we disagree with our "Democratic" friends about a fact, do we "deserve the deepest and strongest condemnation of the people of North Carolina? Out upon such freedom as this! Are they men and patriots that say this?

Resolution 7th, gives the Legislature a thrum for authorizing the Governor to appoint Officers in a Volunteer Regiment, (though under the circumstances, scattered as they were, that was the only pro-

RALEIGH REGISTER.



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, 'Unsway'd by party rage to live like brothers."

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, May 10, 1848.

HON. D. S. REID.

It is now, we understand, a "fixed fact," that this gentleman has, at length, "concluded to accept the nomination" of the Loco Foco Convention for Governor of North Carolina. We are informed that he left this City on Sunday last, for Newbern, with the expectation of meeting Mr. MANLY there on this day (Wednesday,) it being the time appointed by Mr. M. to meet and address his fellow-citizens of Craven County at that place.

We suppose, from all we can learn, that it required some hard "soaking and driving," to bring Mr. REID to the "scratch"—but he at last screwed up the courage, and has entered upon his task of "Love's labor lost." We are glad that he has determined to canvass the State with Mr. MANLY.—This is the fairest way of doing the thing, and we are satisfied that our candidate will greatly prefer it. We hope, however, that our friend, Mr. MANLY, will deal tenderly with his opponent, and not tear his blushing honors entirely from his brow. The people will attend to that matter in August next; after which time, we doubt not, he will need the services of our old friend QUIRK, the Wig-maker, who visits us generally semi-annually.

THE PRESIDENT'S YUCATAN MESSAGE. With regard to this document, which we publish to-day, the "National Intelligencer" says:—"The course which the President has thought fit to pursue on this subject, is so much consonant to the spirit of our institutions, and so much more clearly within the line of the Executive authority and duty, than that taken by him in bringing on the war with the Mexican Confederacy, or that taken by his immediate predecessor, in involving the United States in the annexation of Texas—both those acts having been done without the previous knowledge or consent of Congress—that we have a right to congratulate Congress, and through Congress, the people, upon having their constitutional Government, in this respect at least, restored to them. It is a subject for just congratulation, that this statement has been made to our violated Constitution without a Revolution or even an Impeachment."

So far as pay is concerned, the man who is defeated for Governor of North Carolina, is the fortunate man. No man, if he has any liberality, can be Governor and not spend as much again as he receives as a salary.—North Carolinian.

Our contemporary may begin to prepare his Paragraphs of congratulation to Mr. REID, for being so "fortunate" as to be "defeated"—for he can't begin to come it over the old horse that the Whigs have placed on the track. We wonder how such an article would read. Let us see:—"We congratulate Mr. REID, the noble champion of Democracy, upon his defeat for the gubernatorial chair. It is a poor excuse for an office—mighty little pay—with very little patronage to bestow, and no profit or advantage to be gained. If he had been elected, he would probably have spent double his salary, and may-be, have left the old rickety Palace, a broken, smashed-up man. We again congratulate Mr. REID for a safe escape from so perilous an undertaking."

Cannot every one see that there are "sour grapes" in all this? His friends know very well that Mr. REID cannot be elected, and they have begun already to pave the way, and make as smooth as possible, the road to defeat. We did not expect so much candor right at the opening of the campaign.

FATE OF THE TREATY. The "New York True Sun" says:—"At a late hour Saturday evening, we received by telegraph a despatch from our Washington correspondent, advising us of the receipt by our Government of despatches from Gen. Butler, which were reported to convey intelligence very unfavorable relative to the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican government. The resources of our correspondent for information on such subjects are of the first class; and though Paredes, the monarchist, is under arrest, Valencia dead, Bustamante powerless, Farías leans naturally to peace, and the present cabinet at Queretaro depend for their very existence as a government upon the ratification of peace, still there is great reason to warrant the apprehension that the treaty negotiation now in progress will not be successful."

Resolved, That while the eminent success of our domestic policy has well nigh silenced the clamors of interested partisans and office-seekers at home, the wonderful and brilliant deeds of our little army of citizens soldiers have had an important influence in precipitating a comparatively peaceful Revolution in the old world, which bids fair to secure the blessings of Constitutional liberty to the millions of Europe; and we hereby tender to that people of gallant France our warm and most liberal sympathy.

By the way, it is not generally known in this country, that France is a Republic. Most people here suppose, that there is at present only a Provisional Government, without any Constitution at all, and that the people are going to make one as soon as they can. Our Steamers have brought only such news as yet. But "Progressive Democracy" an outrun steam or electricity either, and is a simple operation of the imagination, embodied in a resolution, conduct the future into the present, thus:—"What is to be—?"

Resolution 6th, gallops on the old hobby, the Mexican Preamble—pronounces a part of it "false and unfounded in fact." What! both?—and says that the authors of that Preamble, and those who consented to it, ought to be made to smell bad, at least. Strange, that a mere difference of opinion as to the whereabouts of a boundary in Texas, (for it results in that, at last,) should put eleven gentlemen in such a passion. Isn't this a free land? Have we not liberty of thought—aye, and of speech, too? And if we disagree with our "Democratic" friends about a fact, do we "deserve the deepest and strongest condemnation of the people of North Carolina? Out upon such freedom as this! Are they men and patriots that say this?

Resolution 7th, gives the Legislature a thrum for authorizing the Governor to appoint Officers in a Volunteer Regiment, (though under the circumstances, scattered as they were, that was the only pro-

Resolution 8th, gallops on the old hobby, the Mexican Preamble—pronounces a part of it "false and unfounded in fact." What! both?—and says that the authors of that Preamble, and those who consented to it, ought to be made to smell bad, at least. Strange, that a mere difference of opinion as to the whereabouts of a boundary in Texas, (for it results in that, at last,) should put eleven gentlemen in such a passion. Isn't this a free land? Have we not liberty of thought—aye, and of speech, too? And if we disagree with our "Democratic" friends about a fact, do we "deserve the deepest and strongest condemnation of the people of North Carolina? Out upon such freedom as this! Are they men and patriots that say this?

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Resolution 10th, gives the Legislature a thrum for authorizing the Governor to appoint Officers in a Volunteer Regiment, (though under the circumstances, scattered as they were, that was the only pro-