GENERALS TAYLOR AND SCOTT. Among the correspondence recently submitted to Congress, and which has not yet been published; we find the following interesting letters which passed between Generals TAYLOR and SCOTT, in regard to the withdrawal of regular troops from the former by Gan. Scorr, when he entered upon the Vera Cruz

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campaign. It cannot fail to be read with universal interest. Our readers will recollect that the note from General Scorr to General TAYLOR, informing him that he should be under the necessity of taking from him some of his regular troops, has already published .--We commence now with Gen. TAYLOR's reply to that note :-- N. Y. Courier.

HEAD QUARTERS AT MONTEMORELOS, NEW LEON, Dec. 26, 1846.

GENERAL :- Your note of the 25th, from the city of New York, was received on the 24th, on my route to this place. I avail myself of the departure of Col. Groghan, for Monterey and Camargo, to acknowledge its receipt, and say a few words about the movements in this quarter

* You will, doubtless, have learned before this can reach you, that I had advanced to this point on the 17th instant, on my way to Victoria, when I was suddenly called back to Monterey by news from the front. On my way to Saltillo, I learned that the cause of anxiety about the safety of that place had been removed by the drawing in of Wool's column, and the arrival of reinforcement from below; and after making all necessary arrangements for the service in that quarter, I resumed my march with Gen. Twiggs' division on the 23rd. To-day I half and to-morrow move forward to Victoria, where I shall effect a junction with Quitman's brigide, and with General Patterson's command from Matamoras.

At Tula, say 100 miles from Victoria, in the di rection of San Luis, the enemy has a corps of observation, under Generals Valencia and Urrea, which we learn has lately been reinforced. I am, on this account, anxious to visit Victoria and examine the pass which leads thence through the mountains.

When my presence shall be no longer required at Victoria, I propose, unless otherwise instructed, to return to Monterey, which may be early in February. At all times and places I shall be happy to receive your orders, and to hold myself and troops at your disposition.

Fremain, general, with high respect, your obedi-Z. TAYLOR. st servant. Maj. Gen. W. S. Army, Commanding. Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

Commanding in chief U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,) Camargo, January 3, 1847.

Sin: I received here, soon after my arrival to-day, your letter of the 26th ultimo, acknowledging mine to you of November 25th.

I am sorry that mine of the 20th ultimo had not been received by you, as it would, I think, have brought you back to Monterey. As it is, I am much embarrassed by your great distance from me. That chreumstance, and extreme pressure of time, has hood. To enable you to do this more certainly, I thrown me upon the neccessity of giving direct in- must ask you to abandon Saltillo, and to make no tructions of a very important character, to your distachments, except for reconnoissances and immemy letter to Major General Butler, of this date .--Should you be back at Monterey in time, you will consider it addressed to yourself. A part of it 1 my intends to operate against small detachments and beg you to carry into execution, at Victoria, or post. wherever you may be; I allude to the concentration at Tampico, of the troops which marched with Mafor General Patterson from Matamoros, those under Brigadier General Quitman from Monterey, as well as Brigadier General Twiggs' brigade, which marched with you-all, as I understand, upon Victoria .-Should you deem a garrison at the latter place indispensable, you will please leave one, and also reserve a sufficient escort for your return to Monterey, or other point, in this direction. I will, on my arrival there, determine the strength or the garrison to be left at Tampico ; but shall be glad to receive your suggestions on this point, as well as all My letter to Major General Butler, herewith, is no full that I have but little to add. even if time permitted. You will consider yourself as continued in the command you have so long and so honorably held. I shall not beyond the necessities of the service, interfere with you. Your reports will be addressed to me at the Brassos or Tampico, until I shall be further down the coast of Mexico; I mean special, not ordinary reports. They will, when necessary, be forwarded by me to W.shington. After I may be supposed south of Tampico, you will resume your general correspondence with the adjutant general of the army at the seat of government, and report to me specially such matters as may be of common interest to our two lines of operations, and I shall reciprocate. Our correspondence with each other ought, however, to be full, and as rapid as circumstances may permit. Should I succeed in taking Vera Cruz, and through it its castle, the new line of operations upon the capitol of Mexico will be opened. By that time-say towards April-we may both I hope, be sufficiently reinforced to advance, equally; and to meet somewhere near that goal; which junction, I think, cannot fail to enable us to dictate an armistice that will ensure a satisfactory treaty of peace. While engaged is attacking the harbor of Vera Cruz, I regret, no less on your account than my own, that you will not be in strength to manœuvre offen-and also the treatment towards him by the Prezi-sively upon San Luis de Potesi, and points beyond. dent of the United States: It would greatly favor my enterpize, and your own inclinations; but I cannot, on account of the near approach of the vemile, wait for the new troops (regulars I hope) which Congress may give us. Hence, I am compelled, by diminishing your forces, to reduce you for a time to the strict defensive. As I have heretofore said, you can afford and the common service requires it. If the troops arrive in time-and I will not anticipate a failure-I shall leave the Brassos about the beginning of the next month, and Tampico for Vera Cruz, some five day later. All the vessels with troops, ordnance and ordnance stores, and other supplies, as they arrive off or depart fr.m the Brassos and Tampico, will be ordered to the general rendezvous behind the islands of Clanguilla and Lehos, some 50 miles beyond Tampico-said to be an excellent harbor. There I shall join them. I believe my arrangements of every sort to be complete ; except that every thing depends on my drawing from your command about 5000 regulars, -thousand volunteers. With those and forces, and adding three or five regiments of new volunteers, (foot) Providence may defeat me. but I do not believe the Mexicans can.

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I have written to the department, on the subject of such operations, I find it difficult to believe that I am seriously expected to undertake them, with the sketch of the speech of the distinguished advocate. extraordinarily limited means at my disposal. I cannot misunderstand the object of the arrange-

ments indicated in your letters. I feel that I have lost the confidence of the Government, or it would not have suffered me to remain, up to this time, ig-norant of its intentions, with so vitally affecting in-terests committed to my charge. But however much I may feel personally mortified and outraged at the course pursued, unprecedented, at least, in our own history, I will carry out in good faith, while I remain in Mexico, the views of the Government, tho' I may be sacrificed in the effort.

I deeply regret to find in your letters of January 3d, to Gen. Butler and myself, an allusion to my position here, which I can but consider an insinuation that I have put myself, willingly, out of the reach of your communications. I beg leave to remark, that the movement of the

troops in this direction, and my own march hither, were undertaken for public reasons, freely set forth in my reports to the Adjutant General, one of them being my desire to place in position for embarkation to Vera Cruz, should the Government order an expedition to that point, the force, (two thousand reg-ulars and two thousand volunteers.) which I reported, might be spared for that service.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,

Commanding U. S. A., Brasos Island, Texas.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Brassos San Iago, January 26, 1847. SIR : I have received your two letters of the 15th inst. There are some expressions in those letters, which, as I wish to forget them, I shall not specify or recall.

You intimate a preference for service in my particular expedition, to remaining in your present position with greatly reduced numbers. I can most truly respond, that to take you with me, as second in command, would contribute greatly to my personal delight, and, I confidently believe, to the success of the expedition. But I could not propose it to you for two reasons, either of which was conclusive with me at the moment : 1st, 1 thought you would be left in a higher and more responsible position where you are; and 2d, I knew that is was not contemplated by the government to supercede you in. or to take from you that immediate command.

If I had been within easy reach of you, at the time I called for troops from your line of operations, I should, as I had previously assured you, have consulted you fully on all points, and probably might have modified my call, both as to the number and description of the forces to be taken from, or to be left with you. As it was, I had to act promptly. and to a considerable extent, in the dark. All this, I think, will be apparent to you when you shall review my letters.

I hope I have left, or shall leave you, including the new volunteers who will soon be up, a competent force to defend the head of your line (Monterey) and its communications, with the depots in the neighbornext in command. Please see herewith a copy of diate defence, much beyond Monterey. I know this force our individual preferences on others. Had to be the wish of the government, founded on reasons in which I concur: among them, that the ene-I fear that I may be delayed here, or at Tampico, in embarking troops, till, perhaps, the 10th of the next month ; and again, a few days more, at the general rendezvous behind the island of Lobos, waiting for some of the volunteer regiments for debarkation, ordnance, and ordnance stores. Finding that Col. Smith, with two companies of his rifle regiment, are at Tampico. or in its neighborhood, I shall take with me his seven companies, now near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and, perhaps, Col. Curtis's regiment of Ohio volunteers, detained at Matamoras. My uncertainty in respect to the latter refers to the number of new regiments of volunteers that may arrive in time off this bar, for my expedition. I shall not take with me Captain Hunter's company of the 2d dragoons, as it is dismounted. There will, however, be horses for it here, in perhaps a week. I shall leave instructions for him, when mounted, to ascend the river to Camargo, to meet your orders. No guard will be left by me at the mouth of the Rio Grande. I give you this information that you may place a detachment there at your own discretion. I remain, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

SPEECH OF S. S. PRENTISS.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following the Hon. Sergeant S. Prentiss, in the late douts. iana Whig State Convention, held on Tuesday evening March 14th : Fellow Whigs-I came here to night as a pri

vate citizen, to exercise my rights and perform my duty as a good Whig, desirous of promoting the harmony and united action of our great and glorious cause. Though I have mingled deeply in political contests, and lought many of the pa battles in a neighboring State, yet since my resi-

dence in this city, private duties" and interests. have withdrawn me in a great measure from pulitical affairs, and I am only now as one who has no aspirations beyond the position of a mere pri-vate in the ranks, that I appear among you to night. I am still a warm, devoted, enthusiastic Whig, such as I have ever been since I learned to distinguish between the right and wroug, and such as I expect to be when the grave shall de. mand my mortal frame. I understand the object of this meeting to be, to secure harmony and union in our party,-to secure a representation in the National Convention, which is to determine fidly retracing their steps. When General Tayto whom the great Whig banner shall be confided in the coming contest. We must sink all personal preferences and predilection in the great good of our party. We come together to ently; hence the necessity of a National Conoffer up the affections and partialities of our vention. Let that Convention act, and we will hearts upon the altar of Whig harmony As a staunch veteran Whig, who has never deserted clash with our general preference. The Whig the standard, never sweved from his duty and de- party is not identified with a single individual. votion, or turned his back upon the enemy, I come to give my counsel humble as it may be, in furtherance of the purpose of this meeting Whatever opinions we may herete ore have held brightly than those that have fallen. The Whig about the expediency of Conventions, and I have party is certain of one victory in every four or been among the strongest of the opponents, we must all be now convinced, that their action is in dispensable to the union and harmony of the party. What is a mere personal individual action in great wrong, and to require Whig wisdom to set them political contests, but the folly of the soldier who right again. They will mismanage the engine. at Buena Vista would have shouldered his mus- get the screws loose, and perchance pocket a tew ket and proceeded alone against the bristling bay- of them, but then when things are so bad that onets and serried ranks of the Mexican hosts ! they can't be made worse, good Whig engineers It is only by keeping together .- by, in military | will come in and soon restore order and efficien. phrase, preserving the touch of the elbow, that | cy, and set the machine a going again. success is achieved in military operations; and

battles between large masses. We must act, then, together. We must throw all our personal preferences into the crucible of a Convention, so idency. We are like the fair lady who looks inthat we may draw forth the pure gold and pre- to her box of jeweis, and is sorely puzzled tosent it to the people for their admination and enrichment. This can only be done by councilling together-by meeting our brethren of other States | not be guilty of the foliy of quarrelling about inin Convention-by examining well the chart of dividuals, when we have great principles to guard. the whole Union, calculating the prospects and arriving at just and satisfactory conclusions. 111 the State of Louisiana could select the Presidents

which we have fought so many gallant (Immense applause, and cries of Clay, Clay, Old Harry.) should Henry Clay be the candidate, I should again, scarred and worn soldier as I am, seize my crutch and go furth to attle Whenever the decision of the Convenion is known, and whoever may be the choice, we will burnish up our armor, organize our forces, select our brigadiers, colonels, and captains, and be ready for the contest. The Whig party does not rest with one individual alone. Persons are nat, but Whig principles are eternal. The bank, the tariff, and other temporary issues do not involve the Whig party, they may be changed

overthrown or extinguished, and yet Whig principles remain in all their vigor and strength. I am not ready to abandon that party and their principles for the chimera of independent no partyusm. I don't believe that we have reached a political millenium-that the tion will lie down with the lamb and the little child lie down with the asp .- We have already seen the order of this independent no-pariyisin coul off in two weeks. Some of our friends were too quick on the trigger, but they have seen their error and are raplor was first named for the Presidency, it was thought that it would be acquiesced in by the Whige all over the Union, but it turned out differall unite in support of its decision, though it may In our firmament there are many stars You may strike out a few, and yet not leave us in gloom or darkness, there will be more left, shining not less five chances. The Democrats will beat us at least three out of four times in the Presidential contest; but they are pretty sure to get things all In conclusion, then, let us go into the choice

so it is in party contests, which are mere civil of our candidate in the best and most harmonious spirit. The roll of our party abounds in brilliant and noble names, that would do honor to the Pres. determine which brilliant stone or glittering diamond shall gitter on her lovely brow. Let us to contend, to fight for.

Let the Convention select Old Zack-who will withhold his support-his warm and cordial sup. acknowledge there would be no necessity for port-of one who has done so much for the nasuch consultation ; but our sister States have tional fame and character-one who has borne and counsel must be heard-their might and in- centre of a hostile land, and planted them where no civilized foot had ever trod before--whose exploits have thrown into the shade the fabulous achievements of the adventurous Cortez-who to indicate the successor of the present occupant has, with a few scant regiments, conquered a vast of the Chief Magistracy, I should not be much | empire, and laid it at the teet of the people of this Union-one, whose great deeds and gentle virtues-whose firm character and calm courage, have marked him as the Man of the Age ! (Loud Cheers.) But, should the choice tall upon the great Statesman, whose civic and political laurels yield not in brilliancy to the brightest chaplets that ever bloomed upon a warrior's brow, what Whig will falter or hesitate in his support ! And since the days of Washington, what name has exerted so potent an influence upon the Whig party as that of Clay ! When has his clarion voice been heard that it did not kindle an ardor and zeal among all true Whigs greater than that aroused in warriors' breasts, by the tones of the trumpet, the deep rolling of the drum, or the loud booming of cannon ? (Loud cheers, and cries of " Clay ! Clay !- Hurra for Clay !"-which were so vigorous and so often repeated, that the reporter lost much of Mr. Prentiss's very eloquent a. lusion to Mr. Clay) Mr. Prentiss concluded his long and eloquent speech by urging upon the Whigs harmony and umon, and a due subservience to the decision of the National Convention. His voice, however began to fail him, and grew so indistinct that we could not catch the point of his concluding remarks; they were, however, very warmly applauded.

WHIG MEETING IN CASWELL.

A large and respectable meeting of the Whigs a Caswell, was held at the Court House in Yancy ville on the 4th inst. On motion, James Mebane, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James N. Fuller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman upon taking his seat, made a few very appropriate remarks, expressive of the object of the meeting ; whereupon, John Kerr, Esq. moved that the Chairman appoint six Delegates to the Dis-trict Convention to meet in Hillsboro. In obedience to said motion, the Chairman appointed the follow-ing Delegates: James N. Fuller, C. H. Richmond, Wm. H. Childs, C. N. B. Evans, J. R. Callum, Esors. and Dr. Geo. Robertson.

On motion of Jno. Kerr, Esq., it was Reselved. That said Convention meet at Hillsboro' on the first Thursday, the 4th day of May next. On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates; and on further motion, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Milton Chronicle and the Raleigh Register. Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JAMES MEBANE, Ch'n. JAMES N. FULLER, Sec'y.

motion of Dr. James F. Martin, the meeting was

of Davie will use all proper means to secure the e-

lection of Charles Manly, the nominee of said Con-

Resolved, That this meeting appoint five Dele-

Delegate to attend the National Convention in Phil-

Resolved, That in these delinquent and corrupt

times, it requires the genius, honesty and exalted

patriotism of Henry Clay, to restore the Govern-

Resolved, That Gen. Z. Taylor in the field of

didate for the Presidency, and that the same be res-

didates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

unanimously adopted :

vention.

ate for Governor-therefore,

ment to its former purity.

to triumph over his enemies.

pectfully considered.

On Wedesday, the 22d ult, an Whigs of Macon, assembled in the in Franklin. Dr. Thompson All tion, called to the Chair, and A. appointed Secretary.

men in the true spirit of comprom

of the Convention, and hereby

we shall cheerfully and willingly

give its nominee our hearty and und

In compliance with the first Real

then appointed the following gentle

District Convention to be held at the A. W. Hogan, Dr. L. Wood, R. H.

Beach, Jesse G Hinshaw, John With

J. M. A. Drake, John Bradson, Was

On motion of Gen. Alex. Gny,

Chairman was added to the list.

held at Casthage :

On motion, the Chair appointed the field of the field of the file of the file

Alfred Brower, Neah Smitherm

Jesse Walker, Marsh Dorbelt, I.G.

On motion, it was resolved that y

of this meeting be published in the

S. Horney, John B. Trey, Daniel

for a National Convention to be delphia on the 7th of June next, by of nominating a Whig candidate and also to respond to the action Whig Gubernatorial Convention On motion, Dr. H. G. Woodfind and J. Y. Hicks, were appointed at

prepare resolutions for the action of The meeting then adjourned a

called the meeting to order. The gates to attend the District Convention, which is to meet on the 4th of April, in Statesville, to appoint a ported the following resolution; adelphia, on the 7th of June next, to nominate Can-Superior Court, to appoint a delegal Congressional District of North Ca attle, from the inadequacy of the means furnished National Whig Convention; and the him, has been placed in many straits, and that his good sense and sound judgment have enabled him prove each of those propositions in Resolved, That five delegates be in meeting to represent the Whigs of Resolved, That Gen. Taylor's claims to the affec-

tions of the people, point him out as a suitable can- in the Convention in Asherille Resolved, That our confidence is

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Clay remains unshaken; and with something to say in this matter, and their will the stars and stripes thousands of miles into the Davie, that they appoint three delegates from each opinions of all our Whig friends in Captain's District, to meet in Convention at Mocks- wise, we believe the present crim ville, on Saturday of May Court next, to select a affairs renders it peculiarly appres suitable candidate to represent the County in the name should again be placed before House of Commons, in the next Legislature. Resolved, That we appoint three Delegates to meet Delegates from the County of Rowan in conference, to select a suitable Senatorial Candidate, to or of North Carolina. represent the District in the next Legislature. On motion of Dr. F. Williams,

On motion, the meeting then an R. H. BROWN, Sec'y. WHIG MEETINGIN W WHIG MEETING IN DAVIE. In pursuance of public notice, the Whigs of Davie met in the Court House in Mocksville, on Tuesday, the 28th of March, 1848, (it being Superior Court week.) for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of CHARLES MANLY, Esq., as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of the State. On

ald.

The objects of the meeting went Dr. H. G. Woodfin, to be, to resp organized, by calling Col. Samuel Taylor to the Chair, and appointing Enoch W. Lowry Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, after which Dr. Martin introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were WHEREAS, Inasmuch as the County of Davie had

no representation in the Convention that assembled in Raleigh in February last, to nominate a Candid-Resolved, That this meeting do now ratify the P. M. nomination of said Convention, and that the Whigs

The meeting again met at 7 dk to adjournment. The Chairman ing absent, John Y. Hicks was place. Dr. Woodfin, from the WHEREAS, The Whigs of the Us agreed to hold a Convention at Paint 7th of June next, for the purposed didates for President and Vice President WHEREAS, A proposition has been curred in by other Counties, for all tion to meet at Asheville, on Tusin

qualifications, integrity and pairs

With the greatest respect I remain, truly yours WINFIELD SCOTT.

Major General Z. TATLOR. U.S. Army, commanding, &c., &.,

H. L. SCOTT, Aid-de-camp, &c

WINFIELD SCOTT. Major Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Commanding, &c. &c., at Monterey.

P. S. I beg you to make my official acknowledgements to Major Gen. Butler, for the promptitude and zeal displayed by him in your temporary absence, in detaching the troops I called for in my despatch to him of the 3d inst. The greater part, if not the whole, of these troops, are now before Matamoras. W. S.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The following are said to be the precise words of Gen. Scorr before the Court of Inquiry, complaining of the position in which he had been placed, by Gen. WORTU's Letter, withdrawing his accusations, dent of the United States:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court :

Here, in the Capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms, under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large-the chief criminal before this Court. Deeply wounded, my military pride is cast down into the dust-not by the public enemybut by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done, in that quarter, to injure, to degrade and humble me here and elsewhere, has been accomplished. But sustained by the Almighty arm ; feeling myself strong in conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body-strong in all the means of selfdefence, I bid defiance to my accusers. I shall not plead the letter withdrawing the appeal against me, in bar of trial. Nay, I challenge the writer of that letter to come forward and do his worst. But no doubt he thinks-and with reason-that he has already done his worst. Here in view of the enemy, he has caused me to be struck down from the high and honorable command of a most gallant and triumphant army. He has caused me first to be prejudged and punished at home, and then to be brought forward to be tried again, while he, my junior, has been pre-acquitted and rewarded. The President has, we are exultingly told, done him "full and ample justice" yes sir, in double measure; justice to his pride, and justice to his vengeance. Let him, Mr. President, go forth, rejoicing, in the plenitude

of Executive favor. Without envying him his honors. I shall, at the end of this court, have done with him forever. Again, Mr. President, I repeat, my attitude is that of defiance. WINFIELD Scott. Mexico, March 17, 1848.

fluence acknowledged. We must not seek to I the choice of a President .- did it rest with me puzzled to seleci-- I should cling to my first love -I should shoul aloud the name of that veteran statesman, who has attained the very highest eminence on the pedertal of fame,--under whose banner I have so often been proud to fight-whose white plume I have so often followed in battle, when, like the gallant Harry V., it tossed to and fro in the conflict, but never bowed to power nor was stained by cowardice ;- I should give my choice, my vote for----- (but ere the name passed Mr. P's lips, there was a treinendous outburst from the crowd, which shook the building and made the name of Clay verberate through the immense room in tones of thunder.)

But (resumed Mr. Prentiss, when silence stored,) it is not for me to choose for the whole party. I hold that the Whig party is laboring for something else besides the elevation of an individual. Fortunately we have many noble leaders among us, adorned with all those high virtues and capacities which fit men for the exalted office of President over this free people. Our country is scarcely less prolific of great mental and moral excellence than of those of physical growth .--We have many protound statesmen who would bear the Whig banner with honor and success -have generals who would marshal our forces to glorious victories, but they are all of interior

considerations to the great interests of the party. The Whig party, as I understand it, is contending for certain fixed and definite principles. It is the party that has always existed in this country and must ever so exist. So, too, there must be a Democratic party. This party is made of two branches. The one extreme includes the wild radicals, whose devotion to liberty runs into licentiousness-who are so fearful of despotism that they would relax all law and political order. The other extreme consists of those selfish demagogues who are looking to their own interests, and only use the mass to help them to power .--Between these two, in the golden mean, rests the great Whig conservative party, by its position and power preserving the harmony and security of our political frame, and saving our constitution from the wild excesses of reckless radicals, or from the cold selfishness of calculating demagogues and placemen.

There must ever be such parties in this country. We shall rue the day when the no-party idea is carried out--when we shall have no political issues or contests to fight. Then the people will lie down like a great giant, to sleep in peace and quiet, whilst demagogues will carry on their netarious purposes with impunity and success. God save us from no-partyism. God save the Whig party from the disgrace of deserting its standard at the present important epoch of affairs The conquest of a vast empire,-the immense additions which have been inade to our great territory, and the necessity of governing our new acquisition through pro-consuls or other agents will throw into the hands of this Government a power of corruption which will require all the vigor, union and strength of the W higs to prevent the shipwreck of our Constitution and the downfall of our Union.

To preserve the wonted power of the Whig party we must, I repeat, send our delegates to the National Convention, not as l'aylor nor as Cla men, but as Whigs, devoted to the success and triumph of our party and our principles, rather than to the interest of any individual. If General Taylor should be the choice of that convention I consider his election beyond all doubt. I for one, whatever may have been and may now be

LAFAYETTE. - A Paris correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"The other day I had a very interesting interview with M. Lafayette, the son of the old general. He was a prominent member of the opposition party, and a particular friend of O. Barrot, who, although at present under a cloud, will he thinks, play a prominent part in politics hereafter. M. Lafayette is an old gentleman of about fifty-five, I should think, with an exceedingly benevolent countenance, and he treated my friend, Mr. M., of Georgia, and myself with great kindness and courtesy. He conversed with us very freely upon the revolution and and the causes which led to it, and spoke at length of the probable result. I do not feel warranted to commit to paper all that he said upon this latter point, but I may say that he expressed great hopes from the intelligence and good sense of the Freuch people."

OPINIONS ON THE TREATY AND ARMISTICE IN MEXICO .- The New Orleans Delta has a letter dated Vera Cruz, March 12, from which we take the following:

The most exciting subject here, at present, is the treaty of peace and armistice : the former is a curious thing in a secret box-the latter, the most curious of both. The whole context of the armistice tends to the Mexican good, leaving us in the most humiliating position; and all that has been obtained by a succession of brilliant achievements, with much toil and waste of life, has been, by a single dash of the Commissioners' pens, yielded back to a conqueret foe-and American citizens and soldiers are thrown on the mercy of Mexican law. American courts are dissolved, and the American army made to move for the convenience of those who but a day since, were their most humble attendants.

French revolution, the following toast given by B.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint the Delegates under the 2d and 7th Resolutions.

The Chairman appointed the following Delegates under the 2d Resolution, to wit : William J. Mc-Elory, W. P. Cook, John C. Foard, Geo. N. Hanes. and G. A. Miller.

And the following under the 7th Resolution, to wit: Wilfred Turner, Joseph M. Houser, and Alexander M. Hanes.

On motion of Dr. F. Williams,

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Register, tion. for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. SAMUEL TAYLOR, Ch'm'n.

ENOCH W. LOWRY, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Randolph County, held at Asheborough on the 28th of March, 1848, Mr. J. Worth was called to the Chair, and R. H. Brown appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then rose and explained the objects of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address. Ou motion of Mr. H. B Elliott, the Chair appointed a Committee of three to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee, after a short retirement, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, at the Whig State Convention, held in the City of Raleigh on the 22d and 23d of February, 1848, the members of said Convention passed a resolution advising the "Whigs of the respective Cougressional Districts to hold District Conventions with a view to the selection of one Delegate to represent said District in Convention, and to the formation of a Whig Electoral Ticket;" and whereas we believe it to be our duty to assemble together for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of our rulers, and of expressing our opiniou freely on the great political questions now agitating the public mind, thereby exercising our unquestionable rights as freemen and Patriots ; and whereas the late unnecessary and unconstitutional acts of the present weak, corrupt, and unscrupulous administration have an alarming tendency to the ultimate subversion of our liberties and constitution :

1. Therefore, Resolved, That the proposition to hold a Whig Convention at Greensborough, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to attend the National Whig Convention, to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, meets the 3.000 men. Three or four car hearty approbation of this meeting; and, for the attainment of the object thereby proposed, they recommend that a delegation for the County of Kandoiph be appointed to attend said Convention. 2. Resolved, That this meeting also approves o

the proposition to held a Convention at Carthage for the appointment of an Elector, and that they deem it proper to appoint delegates to attend said Convention to be held at such time as shall hereatter be agreed upon by the Counties composing the 6th Electoral District.

3. Resolved, That the nomination of Charles Manly, Esq., of Raleigh, as the Whig Candidate for Governor in the approaching contest, meets our approbation ; and while we are proud that he is the PRINTING AND FREEDOM.-In view of the recent accomplished standard-bearer of the great Whig . Mr J. Abel arrived at Sadu Party, and feel coufident that he will prove an able below were all on a forced mand advocate for the promotion of the principles of the same, we pledge ourselves to give him our hearty and that there was a strong prospe support, and to use all lawful and honorable exertions that place. Large bodies of her to ensure his election ; that we should be happy to ported to be approaching. Col. B see him in our County, and hear him address our fellow-citizens, at such time as may suit his convenience.

people, for President.

Resolved, That we approve the Charles Manly, as the Whig candid

Resolved, That Mr. Manie is he visit Macon County at such time in wass, as may suit his convenience. On motion of J L Muore, Est, in were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were and passed unanimously :

Resolved, That we approve the pa county of Cherokee, to hold a cam gates appointed by the Whigs of ead trict, to nominate a Whig candidant this District in the next Legislaur recommend to the Whigs of the dis districts to appoint delegates to stim

The following gentlemen wert to the Asheville convention : J.L. A. Bryson J. Y. Hicks, Dr. H. GI David W. Siler. T. ALLMA

J. Y. HICKS, Secretary.

RUMORS FROM SANTA FE-DE RALLS AT EL PASO. - The defailed at El Paso was mentioned in out ports. The following particular

the St. Louis papers: A gentleman, who left Santa Per of February, arrived here on Sunta news of a battle between Col. M stationed at El Paso, (about SUM Mexicans. The American forces suffering a loss of 60 to 80 mental was retreating before the Mexica On the reception of the news a General Price immediately ordered sable force to march to the aid a The express, with the mail, left

days before the bearer of this see ken by him, and passed. The tollowing, from the Wests ald, extra, of the 21st, though ad to confirm the above intelligence: An express has just arrived m We have seen a letter dated Aim ruary 7, from which we extract a ema.

" On the 3d of February, the day ed here were aroused by the arms ican, who escaped from Chilinan express. He brought intelligences ments of the Mexicans in Chilum General Urrea was advancing upon Rall's regiment were stationed The dragoons here were ready in relief at a moment's warning. awaiting the arrival of General Pa Fe. who was expected in a fer of

We have also received a Santh dated Feuruary 12, from which

following news: "Santa Fe was in great excite reported that Urrea was advancing with an army of from 6000 10 rapid marches. Gen. Price in preparations for marching with troops to the reliet of the place." from Et Paso, and brought word

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp near Victoria, Mexico, January 15, 1347.

Siz-In a communication addressed this day, to your staff officer, I have replied to so much of your letter of the 6th instant and its enclosures, as relates to points of detail; but there are other and grave topics embraced in those communications, to which I deem it my right and my duty to reply di- idential Election. rectly.

The amount of force to be drawn from this frontier, and the manner in which it is proposed to withdraw it, had never fully come to my knowledge until yesterday, though hinted at in your note of the 25th November. Had you, General, relieved me at once in the whole command, and assigned me to du-ty under your order, or allowed me to retire from the field, be assured no complaint would have been heard from me; but while almost every man of my regular force, and half the volunteers, (now in res-peotable discipline) are withdrawn for distant service, it seems that I am expected, with less than a thousand regulars and a volunteer force, partly of new levies, to hold a defensive line, while a large army of more than twenty theusand men is in my front. I speak only of a defeusive line; for the idea of assuming offensive operations in the direction of San Luis by March, or even May, with such troops as

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY. The Louisville Courier, in the course of some emarks in reply to a correspondent, says:

"We feel entirely safe in assuring him that Mr. Clay will not be a candidate at the next Pres.

We know that Mr. Clay will not consent to the use of his name in another canvass in which the result is involved in the least doubt. If the situation of the country was such that the people. en masse, would call him to the Presidential chair, Mr. Clay would unquestionably comply with their wishes Mr. Clay has taken a calm and deliber ate survey of the situation of affairs; he is not and has not been by any means so sanguine as many of his ardent friends; and we repeat, that if even the Whig party made an UNANIMOUS call upon him, and there was a prospect of a violent party contest, the result of which was in the slightest degree problematical, Mr. Clay would not consent to become a candidate."

Were there not a lurking disbelief of immorcan then be at my disposition, is quite too preposter-ous to be entertained for a moment. After all that more content in life, and less overvalue for it.

my personal preference, should be proud to fight under the banner of that gallant old chief, the prestige of whose victories over a foreign enemy would give him irresistible strength before the people in a civil contest. I speak of General

Taylor as a Whig, a good Whig, whose principles and views are those of the great Whig party. I have no confidence in the independent no par tvism which has lately exploded in this city. trust not to the gifts of the enemy. Gen Ture lor though for forty years engaged in the duties of the soldier-though devoted to the profession which is said to unfit men for civil office, has given such striking proof of fitness for civil duties that I for one should fear not to trust him with the delicate and responsible duties of the Presi dency. He would call around him a cabinet of the first Whigh-the soundest, wisest, and safest counsellors of the union-such a cabinet as has

not been seen since the days of Washington. (loud cheers) But should the choice of the party fall upon another distinguished Whig-should it once more unfurl that battle-stained standard | may represent the heart.

Perley Poor, Esq. recently returned from Europe, at the Printers' Festival in Boston, held by the Franklin Typographical Society, January 15th, 1848, is somewhat striking. It was as follows:

"The Printers of France-May the day soon come when they will be called upon to compose a declaration of Independence-impose it (with the aid of sheeting-sticks, if necessary.) upon the remnants of aristocracy-work off royalty, and distribute the last letter of laws restricting the press."

FALL IN THE FUNDS.

The London Times, of the 5th ult., speaking of the fall of the British and French funds (as the public debt of these countries is called) says that :

"To state the sum of this depression, it may suf-fice to observe that a property, which, in all hands, in England and in France, cannot be worth less than twelve hundred millions of English pounds sterling, (equal to 796 millions of dollars at \$4 83 per pound,) sank is three days to a market value of only eleven hundred millions, being a fail in value of \$483,000,000,"

A good action shines out upon us in the deceased-it is the precious stone which the Mex-

4. Resolved, That the manner in which our present able and accomplished Chief Magistrate, Wm. A. Graham, has discharged the arduous duties of the responsible Office which he has so long and faithfully held, calls for our unqualified approbation ; and, for his great and unceasing exertions for the promotion of the Whig Cause, his faithfulness in the performance of all his high official duties, we tender him our warmest thanks.

5. Resolved, That inasmuch as several distinguished men have been recommended to the nation as Candidates for the Presidency, all having high claims on their countrymen for long and faithful public services, we deem it eminently proper and necessary that a GENERAL CONVENTION of the several States shall be held, not only for the purpose of adjusting conflicting claims, but that the voice of the NATION may be spoken through the members of said Convention, and thereby enable that body to make a selection in compliance with the wishes of the People ; and, as we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and firmness of the Whig Party, and feel sure that the several States will seud Delegates among their hair or on their bart icans place amid the ashes of the dead, that it may represent the heart. feel sure that the several States will send Delegates among their hair or on their may represent the heart. and he has not been their wishes, and still support measures rather than since that time, which was present

have, on arriving at El Paso, 18 under his command." The Lexington (Mo.) Appeal that a letter had been received pendence announcing the arrited from Santa Fe, with news of Me Ralls with a loss of eighty men. To DRIVE RATS .- Mr. Charles ton, recommends porash for the rate troubled him very much bin the chamber floor; they appeared bers and were very troublesone justified to resort to strategem as ment for their expulsion from his pounded up potash and strewed and threw some under their holes, and on the sides of the boards and we they came through. The next at squealing among them, which " from the caustic nature of the po