



LIBERTAS ET IUSTITIA SOLUM.

RALEIGH, JUNE 2, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE. APPOINTMENTS OF MR. KERR. JOHN KERR, Esq. will address the people of Granville. At Brasfield's on Monday, the 14th of June. At Willamaborough, on Thursday, the 17th June. At Oak Hill, on Saturday, the 19th June.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT. The cordial reception of the President at the United States, on Saturday last, by our citizens, all along the line of our rail road, and in this city, afforded a handsome illustration of the kindness and hospitality, as well as the patriotism and respect for public officers, by which the people of this State are distinguished. Laying aside all party considerations, they united in such demonstrations of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, on his appearance as a visitor among them, as demonstrated their deep-rooted attachment to the Government which he has been called to administer, and reflected the highest eulogium upon their social virtues.

At Frankinton, he was met by the committee from Raleigh and addressed by DEXTER C. McRAE, Esq. in their behalf; to which he appropriately responded. At about half after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the company arrived at the Depot in this city, where our volunteer companies, the Ringgold Artillery, the Cossacks, and the Wake Cavalry, with a large concourse of citizens and strangers, were awaiting their arrival. The President was received and welcomed to our city, in a brief, but very neat and appropriate address by Wm. DUNLAP HAYWOOD, Esq. Intendant of Police. After a short, but happy reply from the President, they marched through the open columns that had been formed by the military and citizens, the Intendant and President in front, to Halifax street, about 100 yards from the Depot, where they took their seats in the open barouches, drawn by four horses each, (the President and Mr. Secretary Mason, with the Intendant and Mr. McKee in the first) and were escorted down Wilmington, and through Newbern, into Fayetteville street, and up that street around the Capitol Square, to the quarters provided for them at the Eagle Hotel. During this time, a national salute was fired. The President was met by the committee from Chapel Hill, and handsomely addressed by Prof. GARRIS, in behalf of the Faculty and students of the University; which he very feelingly and appropriately replied, in a speech of some 10 minutes length.

At 8 o'clock, the President and Suite attended the Senate Chamber, which was crowded to overflowing with vast crowds of people who called to pay their devotions to the distinguished visitors. The splendid illumination and fire-works of the evening, under the superintendence of our spirited and skillful townsman, Mr. Wm. H. H. TORREK, surpassed every thing of the kind we have ever witnessed. The south side of the Capitol Square and the whole of Fayetteville street was beautifully lighted up with variegated lamps; and rockets, stars, fiery serpents, blazing and sparkling wheels, shot, and flew, and whirled, and showered perpetually, keeping the spectators amazed and delighted for two hours; and the whole was crowned by the ascension of a beautiful balloon, which rose majestically, and was eagerly watched, as it bore away gallantly to the north, until lost among the stars.

The crowd, during the evening, were delighted with charming music from the excellent Band of Senor George, which accompanied the President from Richmond. Much credit is due alike to the City Authorities, the Committee of Arrangements, and the Marshals of the day, for the manner in which the whole affair was planned and executed.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the President and Suite, joined by the Hon. JOHN BRANCO, left for Chapel Hill, in doubtlessly gratified with the cordial reception and entertainment which they had met in the "City of Oaks."

AWFUL SHIPWRECK. The Glasgow Herald of the 3rd of May, gives a heart-rending account of the wreck of the ship Exmouth, on the shores of Islay, Scotland, with the loss of two hundred and forty lives—men, women and children, who were emigrating to Canada.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION.

Held at Gatesville, May 17th 1847.

In pursuance of previous arrangements, the Convention called by the several Counties of the 9th Congressional District met at Gatesville, Monday, the 17th instant, and was organized by the appointment of Augustus Moore, Esq., of Chowan, as President, W. J. Ellison, of Martin, and John Humphries, of Currituck, Vice Presidents, and Solomon Cherry, of Bertie, and S. D. Pool, of Pasquotank, Secretaries.

All the Counties of the District were fully represented in Convention. On motion of Kenneth Rayner, Esq., the Chair appointed five persons to wit: Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford, Jos. B. Cherry of Bertie, Francis Nixon, of Perquimons, Wm. Charles, of Pasquotank, and Dennis B. Ferebee, of Camden, to draft a series of Resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention upon the subjects and great interests at stake in the coming contest. The committee having retired for some time, brought forward the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That we have an unshaken and abiding confidence in the truth and maintenance of those great Whig principles, for which we have so long struggled, and the success of which we consider to be identified with the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That we consider the favorite measures and policy of the Administration as developed in the Sub-Treasury, the warfare upon protection to American industry, the prosecution of Wars of conquest by the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the expenditure of millions of treasure; and the bestowal of offices of honor and profit as the mere rewards of partisan service—to be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution; destructive to public morals, contrary to the genius of our institutions, and in violation of all the great principles of republican liberty.

Resolved, That the interests of the whole Union require a currency approaching uniformity in all its parts as nearly as is attainable; and a system of keeping and disbursing the public money, which shall be under the control of the Representatives of the people, instead of the Executive.

Resolved, That discrimination, in the imposition of duties, for the protection of American enterprise and American labor, is a doctrine sanctified to us by the example of our fathers; and best calculated to develop the resources, and foster the prosperity of our common country.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands should be divided among the States according to their Federal population, for the purposes of diffusing the blessings of education among the poor, improving their physical condition, and relieving them from the burdens of domestic taxation.

Resolved, That the public offices of the Government, should be bestowed upon the honest and capable, as the rewards of devotion to the country's service, of intelligence and of virtue.

Resolved, That we believe the present war with Mexico, was unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States; and that its prosecution, if merely for the purpose of conquest and glory, is in violation of the christian spirit of the age, the rights of humanity, the sound policy of the country, and detrimental to the national character.

Resolved, That whilst disapproving of the origin of this war, yet as American citizens, we feel proud of the achievements of our commanders, their gallant officers and men, who have so nobly and patriotically sustained the flag of our country on a foreign soil.

Resolved, That policy, humanity and national justice require that our Government should conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico, as soon as it can be done compatibly with the national honor.

Resolved, That our congratulations and thanks are eminently due to our distinguished Gens. Scott and Taylor, for the gallant manner in which they have sustained our arms, and that as a portion of the people, we assure them, that in despite of partisan hostility, in due time, they shall have their reward.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually and collectively, that we will use our utmost exertions to secure the election of the nominee of this convention, and that we will upon every Whig in the District, to disregard all personal considerations to stand by their country and their principles in the coming contest.

On motion of Dr. John R. Gilliam, of Bertie, the Chair appointed D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, S. M. Smithwick, of Martin, Dr. J. R. Gilliam of Bertie, Watson L. Daniel, of Hertford, Henry Willey, of Gates, H. E. Rascoe, of Chowan, Nathan Winslow, of Perquimons, George D. Pool, of Pasquotank, E. W. Parker, of Camden, and Arthur Gregory, of Currituck, as a Committee to report the name of a suitable person as a candidate. The committee, after consultation, made through their chairman, Dr. J. R. Gilliam, the following report:

The nominating committee, to whom the duty was assigned, of selecting the name of a suitable person to be presented for the consideration of this meeting, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report. After consultation we have come to the unanimous conclusion to present the name of Col. DAVID OUTLAW, of Bertie, for the suffrages of this meeting.

The announcement of the name of Col. Outlaw was received by the convention in the most enthusiastic manner, and met with a most cordial response from every Delegate present. Such a display of feeling is rarely witnessed, and is a sure augury of success.

GEN. SCOTT'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Scott has issued a Proclamation to the Mexicans, dated Jalapa, May 11th to which he tells the Mexicans that they have been deceived;—that we regard the origin of the war as a necessity;—that in Mexico as in the United States there are two parties one desiring peace, the other the war;—that sacred duties are imposed upon government which it cannot disregard, that foreign interest prevailed over Mexico, and that the monarchical party was taking advantage of the season so that the occasion was not to be lost.—The Proclamation concludes as follows:—

Again Mexicans of honorable pride, contemplate the lot of peaceful and laborious citizens in all classes of your society. The possessions of the church menaced, and held out as an incitement for revolution and anarchy; the fortunes of rich proprietors pointed out, to plunder to the ill disposed; the merchants and the artisan, the laborer and the manufacturer, burdened with contributions, excises, monopolies, taxes upon consumption, surrounded with restrictions and charged with odious internal customs; the man of letters and the statesman, the man of liberal knowledge who dares to speak, persecuted without trial by some faction, or by the rulers who abuse their power; criminals unpunished and set at liberty, as were those of Perote; is this, then, Mexico, the liberty which you enjoy?

I will not believe that the Mexicans of the present day are wanting in courage to confess errors which do not dishonor them, and to adopt a system of true liberty, of peace and union with their brethren and neighbors of the North; neither will I believe that they are ignorant of the falsity of the calumny of the press intended to excite hostility. No! Public sentiment is not to be created or animated by falsehood. We have not profaned your temples nor abused your women, nor seized your property, as they would have you believe. We say this with pride, and we confirm it by your own bishops and by the clergy of Tampico, Tuzapan, Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Jalapa and by all the authorities civil and religious, and the inhabitants of every town that we have occupied. We adore the same God, and a large portion of our army, as well as the population of the United States, are Catholics like yourselves. We punish crime wherever we find it and reward merit and virtue.

The army of the United States respects and will always respect, private property of every description, and the property of the Mexican church. We to him who does not where we are!

Mexicans, the past cannot now be remedied, but the future may be provided for. Repeatedly have I shown you that the Government and people of the United States desire your sincere friendship.—Abandon, then, rancorous prejudices; cease to be the sport of individual ambition, and conduct yourselves like a great American nation; leave off at once colonial habits, and learn to be truly free, truly republican, and soon you will become prosperous and happy, for you possess all the elements to be so. Remember that you are Americans, and your happiness is not to come from Europe.

I desire, in conclusion, to declare, and with equal frankness, that, if necessary, an army of one hundred thousand could promptly be brought, and that the United States would not terminate their difference with Mexico (if compelled to do so by force of arms) in any manner uncertain, precarious, or less dishonoring to yourselves. I should insult the intelligent of this country if I had any doubt of their acquaintance with this truth.

The orders to form guerrilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if so far from conciliating, you succeed in irritating, you will impose on us the hard necessity of retaliation, and then they cannot blame us for the consequences which fall upon yourselves.

I am marching with an army upon Puebla and Mexico; I do not conceal it; from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship, and union; it is for you to select whether you prefer war. Under any circumstances be assured I shall not fail in my word.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

A Horrible Brute.

A distressing tragedy was enacted in Philadelphia on Tuesday in one of our small taverns. A father had bet five dollars that his son a mere lad could drink 3 bottles of porter. The bet was taken by some unfeeling wretch, and poison was poured out for the little boy. In obedience to the stern command of his father, he drank two bottles, but found it impossible to finish the third. He was now in an almost helpless state of intoxication, when father becoming enraged with his non-compliance with his wishes, seized the remaining one and thrusting the neck of the bottle into the child's mouth actually poured it down his throat! It is not too horrible for contemplation. The father had won his five dollars, and now, both being wildly and fanatically drunk, they started for home feeling and falling a weary step. The poor lad cut himself frightfully. When they reached home, it was found necessary to send for a physician, who for a while despaired of the recovery of the child. These are the facts related to us.

There is a volume contained in a few words of Shakespear, where he says—"Dro' kindness is an egg from which all vice may be hatched."

By next steamer I shall be able to give you some more decided news. ASMODEUS IN VERA CRUZ.

(From our Special Tampico Correspondent) Tampico, May 16, 1844.

STR: The Fashion is in sight and I hasten to say that we have news from the city of Mexico to the 30th of April, and no great shakes it is, after all.—Santa Anna was at Orizaba trying to raise troops. He begs the government to send him money. He has been granting guerrilla commissions and forcing the people to lend him money. His letters are in the usual bombastic style. He promises to pour out his blood for his dying country, and denounces the Mexicans for not whipping the invader. The newspapers berate him soundly, and call on the nation to die in its tracks rather than give up.—War, war, war—was the cry. A Yankee has been arrested as a spy. He represented himself as an agent of our Government sent to offer peace. No doubt he is some of Mr. Polk's emissaries. An amnesty of all political offences has been declared by Congress.—The priests were giving the church bells to be cast into cannon at Toluca. It seems that the conspiracy to retake this town failed only for the want of cash. One of the mines has loaned \$50,000 to carry on the war. The San Luis people were looking daily for Old Zach. They had 4000 troops to oppose him. Here are two articles of a guerrilla oath.

1. To die in defence of our Lady of Guadalupe and in avenging the Catholic religion.

2. To defend the integrity of the nation. In a hurry, T.

Vera Cruz, May 12, 1847.

Gentlemen—A band of about 200 Mexicans has been prowling about the mounted riflemen's camp, four miles from this place, two nights in succession, and last night the men were aroused twice by the approach of Mexicans.

Early this morning our gallant Capt. Walker started out to give them battle and had a nice little skirmish, killing four of the enemy by the time my informant, an officer of the Rifles, left, and he represents Walker a long way ahead of the scene of the first brush, following them up. I guess the enemy will find that they have got hold of the wrong chap before Capt. W. has done with them.

This morning early a dragon came in from Santa Fe, where he had been left with seven others to guard some stores belonging to Government, and he states that a body of about 200 Mexicans attacked them last night, killing all his companions and taking possession of the stores, and he only saved himself by running. There is another company of riflemen following up Capt. W. but I regret that I do not know by whom it is commanded. I am assured by an eye-witness that he saw four dead Mexicans on the ground when Capt. W. met the enemy. It is generally supposed that this party of the enemy are near here more for the purpose of plundering small parties and stealing horses than anything else.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune. Jalapa, Mexico, May 11, 1847.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Since the diligence went out at noon to day for Vera Cruz, another diligencia has come in from the city of Mexico full of passengers, and bringing news of not a little importance. Among the passengers was Mr. Kennedy, who, after being badly treated here about the 1st of April, was driven to the city of Mexico.

All the passengers confirm what I wrote you this morning. They say that at the capital there was no Government, no order, no responsibility—all was anarchy. Anaya was still President pro tem, but had neither influence nor authority. A new President is to be elected on the 15th of the present month—the tenth Chief Magistrate, this distracted country has had within the last eighteen months. I cannot stop to count them all up, but such is the fact.

The ladrones—guerrillas I suppose should be called now—are busy at work upon the roads, especially between Puebla and the city of Mexico. The same passengers were robbed the other day no less than seven times in one stage, and the inference is that the last robbers must have had rather poor picking if the first were very searching in their operations. The diligencia in which Mr. Kennedy came down was robbed twice on the road.

It is stated that the propositions made by England some months since, to offer her intervention in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, have recently been taken up by the Mexican Congress, and after a warm discussion, in which one of the members said that the whole affair was but another attempt of the monarchists upon the sacred liberties of the Mexican Republic, the motion even to consider them was lost by a vote of 44 to 33. From this it would seem that the present Congress is determined to shut every door against all proposals of an honorable peace.

The States north of Mexico—Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Querataro, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis, and others—talk openly of separating from Mexico, and letting her take care of herself. Not a dollar in the way of supplies are they sending

From the National Whig. LATE FROM MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, May 14, 1847.

DEAR NATIONAL WHIG:—The Steamer Fashion (fashioned by our old friend Sloo) will carry this to New Orleans, whence your Overland Rein Deer Express will convey it to you in double quick time! Capt. Ivy will take it especially in charge, and hand it to your Express Rein Deer the moment his boat touches the levee!—Now for the news.

The Fashion will carry over Gen. Patterson and Captains Moore, Pickens, Jones, and Coleman of the Alabama boys. She will also go freighted with cannon, small arms, standards, &c., as the trophies of Cerro Gordo. It is said that Santa Ana's leg is on board as a special trophy for Mr. Polk! There are several regiments here on their way home. Poor fellows, they are anxious to get away from this graveyard. The vomito or yellow jack has been attacking us with great fury. As yet our deaths have been few, but our only safety will be in flying from the rascal. He is more potent than a thousand Raza Anas!

The Washington people will be glad to hear that Gen. Shields' recovery is certain—he made as many friends with you as in the army.

Our advices are from Jalapa to the 11th inst. News had been received there that every thing was anarchy in the city of Mexico. Confidence had fled; money there was none; hope had vanished, and despair had seized upon the public mind. The only hope of the thing, called the government, of making a resistance to our victorious arms was in exciting the populace to a pitch of frenzy, so as to induce them to die in their shoes, fighting for their homes, but the effort so far has proved a vain one.

Gen. Worth and Gen. Quitman are to enter Puebla on the 14th instant.—No one anticipates any fighting at that point; indeed a larger portion of the people of that city were in favor of American occupation. This, my dear Nat. Whig, must be the policy we shall have to adopt, much as it is against our system of government at home, and the sooner our party friends know it the better. We must not let the Party in Power run away with the government another four years on this question.—Old Zach is the man, however, to settle Mr. Polk's hash.

It was believed at Jalapa on the 11th inst. that Gen. Scott, with Gen. Twiggs would leave for Puebla by the 15th instant at farthest, but there was much uncertainty about his movements. He is crippled by the return of so many of his troops. When he reaches Puebla the army will be reduced to 6,000. He intends, it is said, to add to the fortifications of that dungeon of sighs, the castle of Perote. The enemy evacuated Puebla on the 13th inst. Bravo and Canalizo taking to their heels with their miserable remnants of troops, and "cutting stick" for the capital.

On the 8th instant, a heavy train of wagons, of six miles long, carrying near a million of dollars, and escorted by 1,300 troops left Vera Cruz for the interior. This is carrying "coals to Newcastle," but the boys have no time to dig for them out of the Mexican mines, and so they burrow in Uncle Bob Walker's breeches' pocket just now pretty deeply. Santa Ana has threatened to cut off this train. He will find hot work at the attempt it.

Santa's whereabouts is hard to tell. Some say he is here, some say there; but wherever he is, his power has gone, and I doubt whether he will ever be able to raise another army. He talks big, however; but that is his forte. His proclamations every day or two reach us, to — make us laugh. One of the boys, who speaks Spanish, was captured the other day, and carried to old Santa. He says that the old fellow had got a new ash leg, and was at Orizaba, and has 4,000 men with him; but nobody cares for him now-a-days.

The march upon Puebla from Jalapa was made by brigades twenty-four hours apart.

The guerrillistas have not done much damage as yet. They prey upon the Mexicans with more success. Dr. Kingsbury fell a victim to them the other day. They tortured him. The soles of his feet were cut to the bone.—They sallied down the mountains a day or two ago and slew one of our volunteers.

It is supposed that Gen. Scott will cut himself off from Vera Cruz, as he hears the Capital. What good he expects to attain by this move, it is difficult to say. He believes he can get supplies enough in the country as crops are ripening at this period.

There was a rumor in town yesterday, that Santa Ana, had gone to Tampico,—which is more probable, than that of his intending to attack this place.

An American Spy, it is stated, returned to Jalapa on the 14th instant from the Capital which he left on the 2d.—He reports only two thousand soldiers in the city, and none between it and Jalapa, save a company of lancers at Puebla.

The ship of the line Ohio has sailed for — somewhere.