

Petersburg, July 24, 1848. I do hereby certify that the language attributed to Gen. Taylor in a communication that appeared in the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 21st inst., to wit, "that the officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged and the private shot," &c., was uttered in my presence and in fact addressed to myself.

(Signed) JO. S. PENDER, of the Ddgcambe Company, N. C. Volunteers.

The foregoing appears in the last number of the Journal. The first remark we have to make on it is, that General Taylor has peremptorily denied having used the language attributed to him by Mr. Pender. The second is, that Mr. Pender was dismissed from service by General Wool for misconduct, and the act was approved by Gen. Taylor. The third is, that it is currently reported, and generally credited, that Mr. Pender, when under an examination before the Court of Inquiry held on Col. Paine, stated positively that he had not written a certain letter to the United States on which he was questioned, and on his denying, the letter was produced in Court and held up to his view.

New Steam Boat on the Neuse. A correspondent of the Newbernian says:

"While taking a walk a few evenings since along the shore of the picturesque Trent, our curiosity was excited by a number of persons congregated at Mr. Darling's Boat Yard, and on going there we learned that they were assembled to witness the launch of the beautiful new Steamboat Wayne, just built for our enterprising citizens, the Messrs Dibble & Brothers, and intended to supply the place of the boat they unfortunately lost by fire last March. So quietly has the work been done, and so little has been said in regard to it, that we were scarcely aware such an enterprise was in contemplation, much less, so near completion. Enquiring of Mr. John Darling, who has the enviable reputation of having built the first Steamboat in Newbern, we learned the following particulars. Her length is 100 feet; breadth of beam 17 1-2 do; depth of hold 5 do. Her frame is made of mulberry and cedar, combining strength with durability and buoyancy; her bottom planks are white oak, 2 1-2 inch thick, and decidedly the best we ever saw, the timber of which was selected by Mr. Dibble himself, high up Neuse, and this has always been considered far preferable to any other. Her sides above light water mark are planked with cypress. In addition to a rudder aft she is constructed with one in her bow, which is an admirable improvement, and will be of great service in turning the many short angles on Neuse. She draws 10 inches as she now lies; her machinery will probably settle her down 5 or 6 inches more. She sits, like a swan, most beautifully and gracefully on the water, and may very appropriately be styled another Phoenix just risen from her own ashes.

DEMOCRACY

There have been many definitions of Democracy as well as many modes of its application. "France," says Louis Napoleon, is "Democratic but not Republican. I understand by Democracy the government of one by the will of all, and by a Republic the government of several obeying a single man."

Our own political history has illustrated both definitions. Gen Jackson regarded himself as the representative of the sovereignty of the people a majority of whom placed him in the Presidency. After his reelection he openly took the ground that all the political opinions which he had advanced, received from the fact of his reelection, the seal of popular approval. His cabinet officers were responsible to him; he required that his cabinet should be a unit. Inasmuch as sovereignty could not exist in distinct embodiments he regarded Congress as factious and rebellious whenever it differed from him or disapproved of his acts. The theory of the government of one by the will of all, was the theory of the Jackson administration—although the will of the one had a pretty strong reactive power upon the constituent body.

The second definition may find its illustration in Mr Polk's term. "The Government of several obeying a system" defines precisely the Baltimore Convention of 1844, which was the first step by which the administration of Mr Polk was to be guided. Louis Napoleon intended to designate a Republic by his definition and when the "system" which is obeyed is the Constitution and the "several" who govern according to it are the various functionaries representing severally the Executive and the Judicial departments, then indeed a true Republican Government is described. But Mr Polk's system was different. Balt. Amer.

WARNING TO SMOKERS.

A remarkable and serious accident occurred near the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, on Sunday last. A gentleman named William Miller, of Nantmesel township, was driving a horse and vehicle, and was accompanied by two ladies; at the same time smoking a cigar. A spark from the cigar caught the dress of one of the ladies, and before it was observed, the fire had made such progress in the combustible substance that she could not extinguish it. The vehicle was stopped, the lady leaped from the carriage, and the other, in rushing to her assistance also had the flames communicated to her dress. Both females were now in a blaze, and being clad in thin cotton apparel, had nearly their whole clothing destroyed and their persons were burnt in a shocking manner. To complete the calamity, the vehicle took fire and was burnt up.—Village (Westchester) Record.

REMARKABLE PRESENTMENT OF DEATH.

A young lady of this city, highly esteemed and respected, who had been sick for some length of time, but was supposed to be convalescent had a dream a few nights since, in which it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'clock that same evening. On awaking she informed the family of her dream and remained firmly impressed with the idea that she should die at the hour designated, and under that belief, called her brothers and sisters around her, giving them good advice with reference to the future. Strange to say, and remarkable as it may seem, on the approach of 8 o'clock, she manifested a calm resignation, and almost as the clock tolled the hour her spirit took its flight! Thus she foretold, by a singular presentment, the day and hour of her own death.—Roch. American.

THE DISCUSSION IN MILTON, N. C.

We prepared for publication in days paper a somewhat extended account of the discussion in Milton last Friday, which we had the pleasure of hearing but we are compelled to postpone it in order to make room for other matter. Probably it may appear next week. It may suffice for the present to say that the debate was conducted by two speakers on each side, Vincent W. Miller, Esq. of this county and Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Raleigh in behalf of the Whigs; and Wm M. Tredway, Esq. of Danville and Calvin Graves, of Caswell, on the part of the Democrats.

The whigs were more than satisfied with the discussion. We did not hear Mr. Wither's speech but understood from Mr. Miller that it was worthy of his powers and the cause to which they are dedicated. The speech of Mr. Miller, however, we did hear, we feel no hesitation in pronouncing it able—yes, that is the word, able.—We venture to predict that few speeches superior to it will be made during the canvass.

At night the Rough and Ready Club held a meeting at which enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Messrs: Nash, of Hillsborough, Kerr, of Caswell, and Chalmers, of Halifax. The Club then adjourned to meet at Dr. Robertson's who gave a free barbecue on Wednesday, where we understand Mr Kerr made one of his most thrilling addresses.

Our friends abroad may rest assured that the Whig fires are burning brightly in this section, on both sides of the Dan, and the flames are kept alive by heaping on the dry bones of locofocoism! Danville Register.

CAN'T GO CASS,

We learn from authority on which we place the utmost reliance that Messrs. R. K. Craller, R. G. Morris and Judge Wilson of Lynchburg, W. F. Gordon of B-dford and a leading Democrat in Franklin, whose name we have forgotten, have avowed their determination not to stand by the Baltimore nomination and that they will vote for Gen. Taylor. We learn further that some of these gentlemen have already taken the stamp for Old Zack. This is comfort for Mr. Richiel.—Danville Register, July 21. Pet. Int.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS—A CONVENTION.

The Seneca County Courier contains the proceedings of a Convention of Women held at Seneca Falls on the 19th and 20th inst. The object of the Convention was the declaration and protection of Woman's Rights. They state their grievances very much in the spirit and style of the American Declaration of Independence. The Declaration of Sentiments contains the following:

"The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of a system of tyranny over her, which has been the subject of a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws in the formation of which she has had no voice.

Having deprived her of this first right of a citizen the elective franchise thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of Legislation he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married in the eye of the law civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in property even to the wages she earns.

He has made her, morally, an irresponsible being as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming to all intents and purposes her master—the law giving him power to de-

prive her of her liberty and administer chastisement.

After depriving her of all right as a married woman if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education—all colleges being closed against her.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self respect and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.

The signers to this document, who number some hundred, are decidedly of the opinion that 'all men and women are created equal' that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed' &c.

The members of the Convention 'anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation and ridicule' as they 'enter upon the great work' before them, intend, however, to employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the State and National Legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the Pul, it and the Press.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE MEANS WHICH EFFECTED AN ANNEXATION.

Hon Benj. Tappan, (says the N. Y. Tribune) late U. S. Senator from Ohio, has written a letter to the Evening Post, explaining his vote for the Annexation of Texas, whereby that measure was secured after his violent opposition to it, which had even led him, a few months before to violate the solemn official confidence of the Senate. The substance of his story is that he had a direct assurance from Polk that in case the Joint Resolutions passed Congress he (Polk) would submit to Texas the proposition of Col. Benton, which contemplated a special commission of high character to adjust all unsettled questions with Texas and Mexico, so as to insure that annexation should take place (if at all) on terms pacific and generally satisfactory. This promise was probably made to be broken, and a raty rate was never fulfilled. Mr Tyler, on the very last day of his reign, adopted that alternative which Mr Polk had promised to reject, and dispatched a messenger to offer it to Texas; and Mr Polk coming in next day held himself absolved by this act from his promise and never undertook to fulfill that promise. (of course the whole thing was arranged between them.) We do not see that the exposure of this cheat fills excuses Messrs. Tappan, Dix, Niles, &c., though it exhibits in a little stronger relief Mr Polk's notions of good faith and veracity.

"The Work goes bravely on."

From North to South, from East to West, the enthusiasm for the Whig nomination is rapidly spreading. From the seashore to the mountains, and over the wide extended Prairies of the West, the true Whig spirit is alive, and though a few disaffected Whigs, and free soil Abolitionists are dissatisfied, there is more unanimity in our ranks than there has been for many years. While the friends of true liberty have just cause for rejoicing in their own unbroken front there is another cause which renders their success, before morally certain "beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt." We allude to the total disruption of the Democratic party in the Northern States occasioned by the rejection of the Barnburners' Delegation by the Baltimore Convention and the subsequent nomination by it of the "Little Magician" of Kinderhook, as the "Free Soil" Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.—From present indications this ticket will be run in every Northern State. Need we say that wherever it appears the defeat of the "Extra Lewis" is sure. This disaffection, while it will add to the majority of General Taylor in every State cannot affect the general result. From the booming of the first cannon at Palo Alto to the final and decisive victory of Buena Vista, all things conspired to fasten the popularity of the old hero upon the masses. His brilliant achievements, conjoined to the insensate persecution of Polk, Secretary Marey, and the Democratic members of Congress generally have resulted, as all such victories and attempts will, in the increased popularity of Taylor and consequent disgraces of the dominant party. Let the people in November next turn their eyes to the North, and they will administer a well deserved rebuke upon the slanderers and persecutors of their beloved chieftain. Old North Star.

GEN. MCKAY, CORNERED.

After the rejection of the General Appropriation bill, Gen. McKay delivered a speech in which he is represented as being very indignant because the appropriation for the obstructions in Savannah river was put in the Civil Appropriation bill, where it had no business, and where it did not belong.

Mr. Hudson replied that it did not belong to that gentleman to accuse others of putting inappropriate items in the civil and diplomatic bill, when he himself had, at the last Congress, endeavored to put the famous "three million appropriation," to pay to Mexico, in the civil and diplomatic bill.

Mr McKay denied that it was put in such bill. He said that it was passed in a bill by itself.

"Ac, yes, rejoined Mr. Hodson, it was

so passed—but I charge that the Hon. gentleman strove in committee to put it into the civil and diplomatic bill—that he urged and advocated the step; that I can prove it by two honorable witnesses who will make oath to the fact—and I dare the gentleman from North Carolina to deny it!

"Mr. McKay was not going to tell secrets out of the committee!" The House roared with merriment.

HOW THEY WORK IT.

Whilst Democrats at the South are laqueing might a main to prove that Gen. Taylor is a Provisionist, although it is contrary to common sense, the character of the man, and every other consideration, their allies at the North, not satisfied with assailing him as a slave holder, denounce him as a speculator and a dealer in human flesh. Let them fire away; old Zach is invulnerable, and will march to the White House with flying colors.

CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Enquirer denies that General Cass had any agency in redacting the pay of the Volunteers. We publish below the bill which he, as chairman of the Military committee, introduced into the Senate last winter. It reduced the pay of the Volunteer from \$3.40 to \$2.50.

An Act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the money which under existing laws, is allowed to volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the President be and he is hereby, authorized to cause the volunteer to be furnished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according to grades, as is provided for the troops of the regular army.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, and as approved by the President on the 26th of January, 1848.

THO. J. CAMPBELL, Clerk House Reps., U. S.

A SIGN!

The Washington Union says: "It (the Barnburner nomination) may injure us in New York—perhaps defeat us in that State. But it is some time since we ceased to reply upon her vote."

Thirty six votes certain lost will be hard to make up among the scattering.

ANTHOER SIGN!

F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, commonly called Fog Smith, has come out for the Old 19th under of Buena Vista. Fog was never in a minority. He has a sort of instinct for a majority.

TESTS FOR LINEN GOODS.

The adulteration of linen has reached such an extent that it must be quite a treasure to know the means of discovering without fail a spurious article from the genuine. An unfailling process is founded upon the well established fact that sulphuric acid exerts a destructive power more readily and quicker upon the cotton fibre than on flax.—After depriving the sample to be tested by repeated washing and boiling (without soap) of all starch and finish, lay the same for one or two minutes, (according to the thickness of the linen) in concentrated sulphuric acid. Remove the acid by repeated washing in water, and dry the piece by pressing it between blotting paper. If there has been any cotton in it, it will have disappeared, while the linen will be left.

ANOTHER WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

We gave a brief notice, a few days since, of a Woman's Right's Convention at Seneca Falls New York; and we now have before us the proceedings of another Convention of a similar character, held at Rochester, on Wednesday last. The Rochester Advertiser says "there was a large attendance, and the proceedings were characterized by a zeal, spirit, talent, and enthusiasm rarely exhibited in conventions of any character held amongst us."

The following ladies were chosen officers of the Convention:—Mrs. Abigail Bush, president; Laura Murray and Catharine A. F. Stebbins, vice presidents; Sarah L. Hallowell and Mary H. Hallowell, sec.

Mr. William C. Nell read an eloquent essay on the rights of women, in which he took occasion to bestow a high eulogium on the moral and intellectual greatness of the sex and complimenting them in the highest manner, at the same time denouncing man as a tyrant, and styling woman as the better part of creation.

Lucretia Mott took some exceptions to the remarks of this gentleman, and the fulsome adulation and flattery he had bestowed on her sex. She said that man was not by nature a tyrant, but had been made tyrannical by the power which had been conferred upon him. She merely wished that women might be entitled to equal rights, and acknowledged as the equal of man, not his superior.

Several gentlemen then addressed the convention, and Mr. Colton, of New Haven, Conn., spoke feelingly of his regard for woman and deprecated the idea of her going out of her proper sphere and engaging in the strife and contentions of

the political world, and to her occupying the pulpit as a teacher of the people.

The male speakers generally were disposed to allow all the privileges contended for by woman, with the exception of the elective franchise.

Lucretia Mott replied in a speech of great sarcasm and eloquence, contending that the gentlemen were rather begging the question. She said the gentlemen from New Haven had objected to woman's occupying the pulpit and indeed she could not see how any one educated in New Haven, Connecticut, could think otherwise than he did. She said we had all got our notions too much from the Clergy, instead of the Bible. The Bible, she contended, had none of the prohibitions of the kind in regard to women, but spoke of the honorable women not a few. &c.

Mrs. Sandford, of Michigan, followed in a short speech which enchaind the attention of the audience. She said from Semeris to Victoria, woman had always been found equal to the position she was called upon to occupy. She said give us the rights of property, the right of exercising the elective franchise, and the other rights claimed. We can be as dutiful and obedient as wives, mothers and daughters, even if we hang the wreath of domestic happiness on the eagle's talons. Mrs Sandford's speech was eloquent throughout, and we only regret we cannot give it entire. It was an evidence, if any were needed, that the eloquence of woman could effect much in the sacred desk, in the legislative hall, or in fact in any position, where true eloquence is required.

Frederick Douglass (colored runaway slave) of Rochester, followed in an eloquent and argumentative appeal for women and women's rights, replying to the gentlemen who had spoken on the other side. He was followed by Anna Edgeworth who spoke in an able and happy manner for some length of time.

Mrs. Roberts, in a report on the wages paid for female labor, said that the price paid in this city to seamstresses was only from 31 to 39 cents per day, and generally this was paid only one-half in cash.—That the price of board averaged from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week, which had to be deducted from this meagre compensation.

A series of resolutions were reported by the committee and adopted, which were pronounced by Lucretia Mott as entirely too tame.

The proceedings throughout were of a highly interesting character, and the discussions of the convention evinced a talent for forensic efforts seldom surpassed. The convention closed its deliberations last evening and adjourned.

STATISTICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The New Orleans Bulletin is summing up the losses in the Mexican war, by death in the battle field and by disease. The former bear but a small proportion to the latter. The soldier in Mexico had much less danger to encounter from the bullets of the foe than from the inhospitable climate. The whole number of Americans killed in the war, including the line of the Rio Grande that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000 and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 death from battle.

The ravages of disease were terrible. At Perote there are 2800 American graves, all victims of disease. At the City of Mexico the deaths were for the greater part of the time, 1000 monthly.

The first Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 155 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went out 1800 strong, (900 each) they brought home about 600 of their original number.—About 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty. How many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments, also recently returned, lost 300 by death. Neither of these Regiments have been in action.

Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvania took down a company of 104 men, he brought back 200 men, he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it.

The most frightful instance of mortality however that we have heard of was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion Commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer Colonel Seymour.

They were considered acclimated; and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country than when marched into the interior, on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong; about 220 actually died; a large number were discharged with broken down and ruined constitutions; and many of them, no doubt have since gone to their graves, and the battalion was reduced to thirty four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called, that had mustered upwards of 100 men a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative. The Captain, three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were dead!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments details very similar to those we have given above which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

MR BADGER ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

A false impression is attempted to be made by the "Standard" and other Locofoco papers, on the public minds in North Carolina, as to what Mr Badger said on this subject. They found their remarks on the following awful passage in Mr. Venable's speech on Slavery in the Territories:

"A distinguished Senator of my own State [Mr. Badger,] a gentleman of high attainments and extended reputation, in a recent speech on the Oregon bill admitted the right of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, but placed the South upon the Principle of expediency, and the sense of justice of the Federal Legislature. Gracious heaven! are we reduced to this! Is our only, our last hope, the verdict of a jury whose interest, whose feelings, and whose organization fix that verdict against us! Can any man close his eyes to the fact that the progress both of opinion and of power is against the South!"

"The Fayetteville Observer," in speaking of the Speech of Mr. R. says—That Mr Venable did not clearly understand Mr. Badger's "recent speech," is not remarkable, when it is considered that he spoke on the day before Mr. Badger! The printed copy of Mr Venable's speech, for which we are indebted to his courtesy, states that it was delivered on the 1st June where as we find Mr Badger's speech reported in the Congressional Globe (from which we copy it,) as delivered on the 2d June.—Whether this singular attempt of Mr Venable to anticipate what Mr Badger would say, be the effect of clairvoyance or not we cannot say; but if it be, he has approximated more nearly than clairvoyants sometimes do to the matter in hand,—he has at least discovered the subject on which Mr. Badger was to speak on the next day.

But seriously, there can be no doubt of the correctness of Mr Badger's broad position which Mr Venable controverts, that Congress has a right to legislate for the Territories. It is a right which has always been exercised, Mr Butler of S. C. a good Democrat, distinctly affirmed it in his speech a part of which we quote in connection with Mr Badger's; it was exercised in the Missouri Compromise, and is again to be exercised in the Clayton Compromise of the present session.

We have not had time to read Mr. Venable's speech, but in glancing over it we find that he, with all his affected horror of Mr Badger's "recent speech," distinctly admits what he so condemns in one place we find him saying,

"I declare that we are content to abide the Missouri compromise; not that we believe that Congress had any right to annex any such condition, or to enact any such law; but the compromise having been made and acquiesced in for near thirty years, there is no purpose entertained by any Southern statesman to disturb it now."

And again he says, "entering our solemn protest as to the power of Congress to make the Compromise," &c.

Again he says "I adopt the doctrine of non intervention on the part of Congress in its fullest extent. As I deny the right of Congress to legislate slavery into existence in any Territory of the United States so I also deny the right to forbid it."

Now we cannot exactly reconcile Mr. Venable's quietly conceding to the Missouri Compromise, (if he believes Congress had no right to adopt that Compromise,) with his solemn obligation to support the Constitution. If the Compromise be indeed, as he contends, a usurpation of power, a violation of the Constitution, he should never cease for struggle against it. But not he! Instead of doing so he declares his willingness to enact it again; to extend it to the Pacific! He says— "Let the lines of the Missouri compromise extend to the Pacific."

And again— "I offer to our northern and western brethren the Missouri compromise onerous and exacting as it is upon the South, extending its provisions to the Pacific, including the fine soil, the magnificent harbors, and all the local advantages which nature has appropriated to these geographical limits."

THE GERMANIC UNION.

One of the most remarkable events in the European political world is the projected Union of the thirty eight States or sovereignties of the Germanic Empire, under a confederation with an elective Chief. A country lying between the Baltic and the Adriatic, in the centre of Europe with a population of 40,000,000, remains steady in character, science and philosophy and in contiguity with the most powerful monarchies, have determined to reconstruct its government and to organize it on an elective basis. The German States under their present hereditary Kings, were dwindling down into petty principalities, and they seem resolved to try the experiment of union and consolidation under a central power in order to obtain a nationality and strength, of which they are now destitute.

Keep within your means.