

of the action. Leaving there his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Matamoros. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

Credible information had been received that the American Consul and all the American citizens at Matamoros had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 130 miles back of Matamoros.

The friends of Captain Thornton will be gratified to learn that he is still living. Letters had been received from him at the camp, announcing that he had been captured by the enemy and was held a prisoner at Matamoros.

Wilmington Commercial—Extra.

BRASSOS SANTIAGO, MAY 13.

At the receipt of the news of the first battle I wrote you a short account, the result of the second is now on hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chaparral near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made that a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chaparral. In the first fight a general officer had his head shot off, it is not yet ascertained who he was as his body was recognised by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. Taylor advanced the morning of the first battle into the chaparral, then sent 800 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall, to reconnoitre, he advanced unmolested until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. McCall sent word to Gen. Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2nd dragoons, ordered to charge the battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it, if he lost every man; he obeyed orders, took the battery of guns and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our little band of an army then rent the air with their buzzes, and rushing shouting upon the enemy, committed the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. Gen. Arista's camp bested contained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key to the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. T. to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners, and the army baggage. The enemy had between 8 and 9,000 troops in the two battles, but we with 1,800 troops completely routed them. We exchanged prisoners, got Capt. Thornton, Hardy and his little band.—Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle we lost about the same number of men as in the first, but had more officers wounded. Capt. Walker with his heroic band of Rangers, was the last fired at the Mexicans, the army left him and his comrades on the bank of the river shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow Gen. Taylor leaves here to make his attack on Matamoros, in connection with Com. Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that Gen. Taylor arrived here yesterday with all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulus De la Vega, one Mexican Capt. and two Lieutenants, who go with this letter in Col. Harney.

The Augusta from New Orleans arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoros, some 500, were sent in to day, as well as the Mexican wounded.

I shall not forget to mention that all the shell, ball and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

[From the N. O. Tropic—Third Edition, 1 P. M.] STILL LATER FROM THE ARMY.

THE GALVESTON ARRIVED!!!—The Galveston is just in, having left Brassos Santiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

[From the Galveston Civilian of the 15th.]

On the morning of the 13th, Gen. Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoros, 2,000 of which had crossed over, and 1100 more had crossed the Rio Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, not more than 8 miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving.—The steamship Galveston landed 250 Infantry (Regulars and Volunteers); the Augusta landed about 350; Capt. Price arrived via Padre Island from Corpus Christi, with his company of 70 mounted Rangers. They all reached the Point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800, at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamship Cincinnati, and Capt. R. McC. Baker, of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy and promptness, shown, in management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the Bay at the Brassos Santiago.

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoros. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived

at Matamoros, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that Gen. Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. Gen. Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations opens a new era to his vigorous achievements, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi Campaign.

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have continued their firing into the Fort opposite Matamoros, nearly ever since Gen. Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died on—, from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but as he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. His death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the Fort prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the Fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed will it might be for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shell into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance; our loss has only been two or three in the Fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The Fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoros exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred Centuries when gaping forth their lamentation of lot and behold what desolation is here.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th from Vera Cruz.—The Bainbridge is off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schr. Flirt sailed for N. Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boat of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the Slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the Fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

In a postscript of the Peayunc we find the following:—

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempts to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back for his camp opposite Matamoros. We need not say that he and his army are in the highest spirits.

The death of the gallant Major Ringgold has cast a gloom over the city of Baltimore which even the success of our arms is not sufficient to dispell. The distinguished officer had resided in Baltimore for a number of years past, and had made many warm friends, to whom the news of his death came with stunning effect. Nor is the feeling of grief on the part of our citizens less for the fate of the other brave men whose lives were offered up on the same field in the service of their country.—American.

The Reported Death of Louis Philippe—Is a Hoax.—Pet. Int.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

And the Finest Assortment of Confectionaries AND GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF fine Wines, such as Champagne, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret, Muscat and Malaga. Liqueurs—fine French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Monongahela Whiskey, rectified, five, six years old Apple Brandy, and seven years old Irish Brandy. Cordons—fine Gold Cordial, Rose do., Aniseed do., Nougat do., Orange do., Lemon do., Peppermint do., Cinnamon do., Clove do. Fine Newark Cider, and fresh Troy Ale, fine fresh London and Philadelphia Porter in qt. and pt. bottles, splendid Lime Juice and Lemon Syrup, and some Absinthe, very fine. Fish—Mackerel Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Salmon, Nos. 1 and 2; Sardines and Herrings. A fine supply of Raisins, (cheap,) & Almonds.—English Walnuts, Hazel-nuts, and Cream-nuts, (at 15 cents per lb.) some splendid and cheap Pickles, assorted. Oranges and Lemons, Prunes and the largest assortment of fine Spanish Cigars ever brought to this market. Shoe best Scotch Snuff, loss or in bottles, Peppercorn, Macaboy and Pepper, Cloves, fine fresh Mustard, Cayenne and other kind of English Cheese—and many other articles that would be too tedious to mention. I bought the above articles for cash only and will sell very low for the same.

F. R. ROUCHE.

Salisbury, May 23d. 1846.—4th

Those of our citizens who desire a good medicine, will find one in the justly celebrated Pills of Dr. Branderth, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians had consoling them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills, as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine, are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body.—They require no change in the diet, or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

These Pills are for sale at 25 cents per box, by our agents in every town in the State, and by the following highly respectable gentlemen in this vicinity, viz: J. H. Emis, Salisbury; David Friley, Rockville; A. D. W. Hammit, Gold Hill; T. C. Graham, Covansville; J. Kridler & Son, Mount Vernon. 4x3

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, The Commander of the Army of Occupation.

Recent events have thrown this gentleman so prominently before the public, that we feel disposed to gratify the strong desire, expressed by many, by giving some of the incidents of his life.

Gen. Taylor entered the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, and has been in the service of his country, from that time, to the present. Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry he had risen to the command of a company, at the beginning of the last war.

For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison on the 5th September, 1812, President Madison conferred upon him the brevet rank of Major, and that is now the oldest brevet in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th Infantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in 1836, where he was always foremost in danger.

On the 25th December, 1837, Col. Taylor at the head of a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the 1st, 4th and 6th regiments of U. S. Infantry and some Missouri volunteers, met about 700 Indians, under Alligator, Sam Jones and Coa-coo-chee, on the banks of the O-ke-cho-bee. This battle was sought by the Indians, for the day before the engagement, Col. Taylor received a challenge from Alligator, telling him where to find him, and bantering him to come on. Col. Taylor desired nothing better, and immediately pushed on, at rapid march to the expected battle-ground, fearful that the wily Indian might change his purpose. The Indians had a strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, whose quicksands rendered it almost impassable, but Col. T. pushed through the quicksands and swamps in the face of a deadly fire from a concealed foe, driving the Indians before him.—The action was long and severe. The Indians yielding the ground inch by inch, and then only at the point of the bayonet. After three hours' bloody contest, the Indians were routed and pursued with great slaughter, until night. This was the last stand the Indians ever made, in a large body, and the only instance in which they voluntarily gave battle.—Though Col. Taylor won the day, it was at the expense of 139 killed and wounded—more than one-fourth of his whole force. Two colonels (Col. Thompson of the 6th Infantry, and Col. Genry of the Missouri Volunteers,) fell at the head of the troops. Capt. Van Swearingen and Lieutenants Brooke and Centre, also fell in the engagement.

During the whole of the engagement, Col. Taylor remained on horseback, passing from point to point, cheering his men to the conflict, and exposed to the Indian rifle at every moment. The spirit with which the commander and all his force entered into the conflict, was exhibited in some verses written on the occasion, by a soldier:—

There's battle in yon hammock black,  
There's lightning in yon cloud,  
Hark! hark! to the music comrades dear,  
For the Indian yell is loud;  
For the Indian yell is loud, my boys,  
And the rifle's flash is free  
But the field of battle is our home,  
And happy, happy men are we,  
And happy men are we, &c.

For this battle, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The brevet of Brigadier General was conferred on Col. Taylor, and he was given the chief command in Florida; which he resigned in 1840, after four or five years arduous and indefatigable service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida.

After his retirement from Florida, he was assigned to the command of the 1st Department of the Army, including the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, &c. with his headquarters at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the "Army of Occupation," but the usage of the service would have justified the Government in assigning to that command either of the six general officers of the Regular Army, whose rank is higher than his.

But it may be fairly presumed that the high character, gallant services and great experience of Gen. T., aside from his geographical position, pointed him out, as the appropriate commander of an army, which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio Del Norte.

Gen. Taylor is about 56 years of age; is a man of much general information, an excellent and tried soldier; a prudent and skillful commander; whose traits of character are a wise precaution in providing for the hour of trial, and a fearless, reckless courage in battle.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, and all that that word implies. He is an American in heart, and stamped with all the elements of a hero, by nature.

Under his command the flag of the Union will receive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio Grande.

POPULATION AND CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS OF MEXICO.

The population of Mexico has been derived from three sources, or races, the Europeans, the Indians, and the Africans or negroes. The population at present consists of two great divisions, the whites and the people of colour. The former is subdivided into natives of Spain, called chapetones, or gachupines, and those born in America, creoles. The white population previous to the revolution, was estimated at 1,200,000 of which 70 or 80,000 were natives of Europe, about one-fourteenth part of the white inhabitants. Since the independence of the country, and establishment of a free government, affording equal political rights and privileges to all classes, this distinction is disappearing, and in a few years must be wholly lost. The people of colour comprise the greater part of the population, and form three divisions; the Indians, the Africans, and the castis or mixt races. The number of Africans is very small, less than in any other part of America under the torrid zone, and has been estimated not to exceed 6000. The Indians have been constantly decreasing, and the castis continually increasing, and have been estimated at 2,400,000, comprising at that period nearly one half of the whole population. There are various casts, but the Mestizotes, or descendants of a white and an Indian, compose the principal part. Their skin is of a pure white colour, with a peculiar transparency; their beards thin, their hands and feet small, and they have an obliquity of the eyes. The offspring of a Mestizo, and a white, differs very little from a European. The descendants of an Indian and negro are called Zambos, and the descendants of white and negro are called mulattoes. There are various other casts, or mixtures, with different shades of colour, and different degrees of European blood. The whiteness of the skin, or rather the paleness of the blood, formerly determined the rank of every person, and this was a matter of so much importance, that families often obtained from the high court of justice an official declaration, establishing their whiteness, or European blood.

The population of Mexico was estimated by Humboldt, in 1803, at 5,283,750; and it is now estimated by the best authorities after deducting 500,000 for the destruction of the revolution, to be about 6,500,000. To

this may perhaps be added the population of Chiapa, amounting to 128,000.

The creoles, in general, possess good natural talents, and a great facility of acquiring knowledge; they are extremely mild and courteous in their manner, kind and benevolent toward each other, and hospitable to strangers. They are very patriotic, and much attached to the cause of independence and liberty. Their besetting sin is gambling. They possess most of the property, hold the principal offices of the government, and in the army, since the establishment of the republic, and comprise most of the professional men and the merchants, as well as those that are fond of literature and science.

The people of colour comprise the labouring classes, and a considerable part of the troops; many of them are orderly and industrious, and making good citizens and soldiers. Some of this class acquire property, and are respectable, and many of them have been much devoted to the cause of liberty and their country, whilst others are indolent, ignorant, wretched, and filthy. This is said to be particularly the case with part of the population of the city of Mexico, where a portion of the inhabitants, called Leperos, are notorious beggars, thieves, and pick-pockets, and much addicted to drunkenness. All classes of the people are said to be fond of smoking to excess—females, as well as the men and the boys.—This custom appears to be common to most of the Spanish American countries.—South America and Mexico, by a Citizen of the United States.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

Our second visit to and more intimate inspection of this gratifying exhibition has more than confirmed our first impressions, as expressed yesterday. Many additional goods have been opened and displayed, and so many packages are hourly expected that it will yet be some days before the exhibition can be completely arranged.

It is particularly gratifying to observe that the numerous visitors who throng the spacious building do not parade through it as though they had been brought together from mere motives of curiosity to behold a rare and novel spectacle but they are busily employed in examining the qualities, inquiring the prices, and other circumstances attending the various specimens of manufactures; thus enabling themselves, as American citizens strongly interested in the question, by ascertaining the value of the American System, to act knowingly upon it. This is all that the manufacturers can require: they can have no more anxious wish than that the Public, the consumers of the articles which they produce, should have the means of judging for themselves. To this test the manufacturers may very safely and confidently trust the question of the encouragement due to American industry.

The grand display of richly-ornamented and classically-executed Household Furniture, immediately on our right hand on entering the Fair, imperatively attracted our attention. The principal articles form a suit of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and marble, from the manufactory of Crawford Riddell, of Philadelphia. It consists of a richly-carved and ornamented bedstead, valued by itself at \$2,500; two bureaux, a cheval glass, wardrobe, washstand, toilet stand, and six chairs, all in the richest and most correct Gothic style, and valued together at \$8,000. It is not easy to imagine any thing more costly in point of finish than these articles. There are other articles of rich furniture from Mr. Riddell's manufactory. Messrs. J. & A. Court, of Philadelphia, have furnished very beautiful centre tables, manufactured from the following American woods: tulip poplar, birdseye cherry, American ash, curl walnut, and maple root. Messrs. Quanton & Lutz, of Philadelphia, have some fine specimens of furniture ware in chairs, chiffoniers, &c. Messrs. White, of Philadelphia, have contributed a very rich rocking chair, music-stool, &c. We regard all these specimens of the skill and taste of our artisans as highly creditable to the producers, whilst the very fact of their production affords prima facie evidence of a demand, which this exhibition cannot fail to increase.

The piano fortes exhibited are most brilliant and powerful in their tone, and beautiful in their external appearance and construction. Among others we noticed a very beautiful instrument of seven octaves, in a costly rosewood case, from the establishment of E. Scherr, of Philadelphia, valued at \$1,000. There are also most splendid instruments from the manufactory of Caleb Miller, of Philadelphia, and of C. Meyer, of that city; and also some very costly ones, as well as others of a less elaborate finish, and consequently more moderate cost, from C. Holt, jr., of New York, the agent for Lemuel Gilbert's patent action piano forte. There is also a beautiful improved melodeon by N. Colbridge, of Worcester, Massachusetts; guitars by Martin and Frith & Hall, New York; and very richly-finished flutes, and a clarinet by Pfaff, of Philadelphia.

The exhibition is very rich in the display of carpets and hearth-rugs, among which we noticed many splendid specimens in quality, color, and design, manufactured at the Tariffville manufactory, Hartford county, Connecticut, for Thompson & Co., New York; from the Lowell Manufacturing Company; and from the establishments of J. Rosencrantz, J. Barcroft, and C. G. Conrad, of Philadelphia.—There are also specimens of carpeting manufactured of cotton twist covered with wool, by Chase's card spinner. This article is particularly deserving of attention, as exhibiting the great practical skill of our countrymen. We would not omit to notice a hearth-rug of very elaborate design and ingenious construction, by our neighbors the Misses Masi, of this city.—These carpets and hearth-rugs are marked with prices which, we think, may compete with similar goods from Europe, and are striking proofs of the rapid progress of this branch of our manufactures.

We can go into no further detail at present, but will resume the subject, by attention to other descriptions of goods, in our next.—Nat. Intelligencer.

GEN. SCOTT.

It is stated in some of the letters from Washington, that the appointment of this distinguished officer to the command in chief of the army on the Mexican frontier was vehemently opposed by many of the Locofoco members of Congress—and that, at one time, it was contemplated to deny it to him, and to confer the command upon Gen. Jesup or Gen. R. Jones, from which nothing induced the Administration to swerve but the fact that Gen. Gaines, next in rank to Gen. Scott, stood in the way of the selection of either of those gentlemen, and would be justly offended if his claims were set aside for those of a junior officer. What truth there is in these reports we are not prepared to say: but if they be well founded, they are discreditable to all concerned, and none the less so because of the motive to which it is ascribed—an apprehension that Gen. Scott, who has been spoken of as a candidate for the next Presidency, may add to his already strong claims upon the gratitude of his country, by deeking

his brow with new laurels in the approaching campaign! We hope there is no truth in the statement; but there are certainly some circumstances strongly corroborative of it.—Rich. Whig.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Washington Union has an article on this subject, from which we copy the following passages on account of the interest which will be attached to them as coming from the official of the Administration:

This is not, on our part, a war of aggression; but to hasten its conclusion and to limit the loss of life and property, the territory of Mexico must be reached by an American army, so as to dictate those terms which will secure from us future injustice and injury. The temporary possession of the soil of Mexico must decide the fate of the country, and our views should therefore be turned not only to the chastisement of the army of Arista, and the blockade of her ports, but to the bold and speedy occupation of her strongholds.

The Mexican population can offer but a slight resistance to the North American race. Its motley character and physical structure are the surest indications of defeat—for out of seven millions of souls four millions are Indians, and of the remaining three millions, but twelve hundred thousand are white.

Whilst thus asserting our rights, and yet strictly maintaining our treaty stipulations with Mexico, which survive the commencement of hostilities, we are bound to protect our citizens on the ocean from the wanton grant of letters of marque and reprisals to foreigners and foreign vessels sailing under the Mexican flag.—Mexico has literally no commercial marine and her navy is merely a nominal one. She has but two or three ports on the Gulf, and no Mexican vessels which can be legitimately converted into privateers. The treaty with Spain itself, as was shown in the last evening's Union, treats all such vessels as piratical, and condemns the offending Spanish seaman to be hung up at the yard arm as a pirate.

Mr. Berrien has shown the proper degree of vigilance, by moving yesterday a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any, and what legislation is necessary to give effect to the 11th article of the treaty of 27th October, 1795, between the U. States and Spain, (by which the subjects of Spain are prohibited from taking out letters-of-marque against the United States, under the penalty of being treated as pirates,) and that they report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Berrien explained the necessity of looking into this matter, in consequence of the passage of the bill recognizing the existence of a war with Mexico, and the probability that privateers might be fitted out in the Island of Cuba.

Another consideration also deserves to be noted. A vessel purporting to sail under a Mexican flag, can scarcely pass into a Mexican port, because it may be blockaded. What then, will she do with any prize she may make? She cannot carry the captured vessel into any other port for condemnation; and if she undertakes to condemn the prize at sea, without going into an admiralty court for jurisdiction, she acts like a pirate, and would be treated as such.

The Union, in another article, says—We are informed by an intelligent physician, who was a native of this city, but who resided for several years to the west of Rio Grande, married a Mexican lady, who was an U. S. consul, practised physic several years in the vicinity of Matamoros, and immediately acquainted with the climate, as well as the habits of the Mexicans, that although at a certain season of the year it is unhealthy at Matamoros and on the immediate borders of the river yet that several miles from it the ague and fever is unknown. The climate for several miles beyond, away off to the west, is remarkably healthy.

A Washington letter of the 15th instant, published in the Philadelphia North American, makes the following important statement:

I regret to find that the views which I felt myself compelled to submit to the public in my last letter, are concurred in by those whose opinions are of much greater consequence at this juncture, and whose action may determine the future destiny of our country. It is the belief of the President, of Mr. Buchanan, of the entire cabinet, and of Mr. Sidel, that Great Britain is at the bottom of this movement on the part of Mexico, and it has been unanimously determined, after the fullest deliberation, to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor and expedition, that the resources granted by Congress will admit. All the force that money can command will be brought into the field at once, and terms of settlement will be dictated upon Mexican soil, before any foreign co-operation can be procured, unless by previous understanding assistance has already been sent. I do not believe it will last ninety days, for these energetic measures are calculated to crush any effort that Mexico may make, or that her best condition will allow.

Such I know to be the purpose of the President and cabinet, after a long consultation, and may be relied upon, even against the thousand reports which are daily spread from the much disturbed centre. Our small vessels have been ordered to cruise off Porto Rico and Cuba, to intercept privateers, and the squadron in the Pacific, to form at Mazatlan in order to concentrate a movement upon Vera Cruz, if necessary, or wherever else may be determined.

Mr. Buchanan received all the principal foreign ministers successively, at different hours to-day, in reference to the existing war with Mexico. I have not been able to get at the result of these interviews, but regard them as of no special moment; referring doubtless to the interests of their respective governments.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune also refers to the suspected interference of European powers in our relations with Mexico. He says:

After much thought, I cannot dispossess myself of the belief that England is concerned in this movement of Mexico. I am in possession of evidence that the last reinforcements of the Mexican army were not ordered to be concentrated at Matamoros until about the middle of April, after the receipt of intelligence from Gr. Britain, which had been so anxiously looked for, and that not till then were the operations undertaken with spirit and vigor. I should be glad to be deceived on this point, but fear I shall not be again. The remarkable alliance between France and England must have ulterior objects in view; and may not the latter, to block up the progress of the United States, and to raise a counter government on our frontier, have agreed to establish a monarchy in Mexico in the person of the Duke De Montpensier, the young son of Louis Philippe? This suggestion was presented to me from an important source three or four months ago, and seemed to attract no

Orders have been received from Gen. Wm. A. Graham, by the Long, of the 7th Brigade, to make it known to the Officers that a requisition is made on Carolina for a Regiment of V. All persons subject to military Brigade, have a favorable opinion enroll themselves in the service.

Richmond and Louisville as locations for the Book of E. Church, South, by the Gen.

little attention when I had in the present juncture plausible.

THE CAROLINA

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING

FOR GOVERNMENT

William A. Graham

OF ORANGE COUNTY

We are authorized to

Turner, as a candidate for

Graham, as a candidate for

August election.

We are authorized to

Graham, as a candidate for

August election.

THE WHIG

It be seen that the

held a public meeting on

Saturday, to bring out

the Legislature. We

the County had been pre-

proceedings, and to be

Nat. Boyden, and H. C.

way Mr. Boyden showed

the administration on

Tariff and Sub-Treasur-

difficulties, was hand-

He pointed out the blis-

designs, of Mr. Polk was

made the whole house

ism, he predicted, though

rather in the ascendancy.

The wisdom and purity

cannot tolerate a party

less as needlessly to tam-

interests, and plunge her

requiring rivers of blood

millions of dollars to be

tricate her. The Whig

Nation will not now fall

the Commonwealth, but

retribution coming, when

give an account.

Mr. Boyden also refer-

sions and promises of

candidates two years

the people, and their

in the Legislature. One

had promised the people

share of the school fund,

appropriated to the pay-

ple's taxes, or in any other

fit to use it. Mr. Boyden

whether the people of

seen any of this money.

question, "have you got

course of the whole Lec-

qually deceptive on the

Road, about which they

noise on the stump—pro-

vote for having it sold,