We have received (says the New Orleans Bee, of the 18th instant) through Havana a file of Vera Cruz papers to the 30th ultimo. may be supposed from the date the most portant parts of their intelligence has been an-

he papers are filled with pronunciations in of Santa Anna. We notice those Mexico, Agnascatients, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Queretazo, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Kacatecas, Tobasco, and others. On the 24th ultimo Almonto, Cresciento, Regon, and Boves, reached the city of Mexico. They had accompanied Santa Anna from Havana.

Don Juan Morales has been appointed Gov-

ernor of Guauajuato. As soon as Santa Anna arrived at the capital a decree was issued conferring plenary powers upon the new Congress to meet in De. cember. The promulgation of this order created general satisfaction. The people hastened in large numbers to the National Palace amidst cries of 'Viva Santa Anna!' "Viva

Farins !" " Long live the army !" The Vera Cruz papers express a strong desire that the new Congress should convene before the period first agreed upon-the 6th De-

Don Francisco Olagnibel has been appointed Governor of the State of Mexico, in place of Senor Cortino, and Don Juan Soto Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz.

We notice several addresses to various por tions of the army by different chiefs. The breathe nothing but vengeance against th United States, and express a confident belief that, under the invincible Santa Anna, a splenthis country.

On the 26th ultimo a boat left the Gulf squadron with a flag of truce, and approached the town of Vera Cruz. Having touched the shore, an officer delivered a letter to the Commanding General, and returned without await. ing any reply. According to the Vera Cruz Indicador, the letter contained another addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations. It contained, in all probability, the overtures of peace.

Another decree has been put forth by the Provisional Government, which declares the Constitution of 1824 in full force until a new

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the As my, published in a New Orleans paper.

CAMARGO, August 26, 1846. A word or two about the policy of the Gov. ernment in prosecuting the war with Mexico. General Taylor has been instructed to carry on what is called "a war of reconciliation," that is, to make all the citizens of Mexico our friends, by paying them a high price for every thing, and not appropriating any of their property to our use without remunerating them; thus, as we proceed into the interior, occupying the towns on our way, it is thought that, by pursuing this reconciliation policy, we will gain main under arrest. the friendship of these people, and win them over to our cause, by telling them that we are not making war upon them, but upon the usurpers of power, their oppressors-or, in a word, upon the Government of Mexico only, for the injury it has done us? By pursuing this reconciliation policy, it is thought that we will greatly cripple and enfeeble the forces of Mexico, and in this way soon make them sue for peace-and, in case of a retreat, that these people will favor and cover us? It remains to he seen how this war of reconciliation will its operations, I am perfectly disgusted with it, and am totally opposed to it, as being unwise,

impolitic, and imbecile. This policy of pursuing a war of reconciliavion is unparalleled and unprecedented in the history of warfare. What do you suppose the people of the United States would think, in case England was at war with us, if it were told us that England did not wish to make war with the people of the United States, but with the President and Congress only; and that they would pay us the highest price for every thing, in order to facilitate the war, and make us their friends? Would it not be insulting to us? Is it not fusulting to the Mexican people, then? To give you an idea how this war of reconciliation is working. I have only to tell you that this policy has turned the Mexicans into extortioners, and that the American volunteers and soldiers, with the little pittance of pay which they receive from the Government for support, are here liable to the severest imposition whenever they are forced to buy from these wretches. For instance, they charge a bit for four eggs, and frequently a picayune a piece ; washing, two dollars per dozen; and every thing else in proportion. And, strange to say, too, these treacherous devils, who, before the arrival of our army, never saw a cent once a month, are now becoming rich at the expense of the poor soldiers. Our Government certainly canwould never pursue such a course in the prosecution of this war. The idea, for instance, of paying a "citizen" fifty cents a melon, when three months ago he would gladly have accepted three cents, or a quartier, in order to obtain his friendship, is ridiculous; for if he should know that you had fifty cents more in your pocket, and that it could only be obtained by cutting your throat, and a good opportunity of fored, he would do it to a certainty. General Taylor and the Government are mistaken if they think to gain the support of the people in way. And in case of a forced retreat on part, they would be the first to massacre us for the sake of plunder. The fact is, that robbing and smuggling is a part of their education; and they are no better than so many Arabs .-Now, if it be the object of our Government to buy a peace, why, in the name of God, not do so at once, and save further loss of life? For I do assure you it could be purchased at one. half the price which the war will cost us in pursuing this course of reconciliation. The Mexican soldiers never dress in uniform here, and ney. we cannot distinguish them, of course, from citizens, which gives them a double advantage over us. They come into our camps, spy out all our movements, and keep the enemy continually advised of all our operations. Thus it is impossible to go on any expedition, or to undertake any secret service without their know. ing all about it, and taking methods to defeat us. Thus was poor Capt. Thornton ambuscaded; and thus, too, have many other expeditions failed. Many have become so disgusted with this tardy course of a war of reconciliation Ple. that they are returning to their homes, and it will yet be the cause of many more servicea.

if we are at war, and intend carrying it on, let

act like warriors, and pursue the proper course on such occasions as is acknowledged by all nations-make the enemy support us, and find us in supplies. Let them feel that we are here to fight, and not to conciliate, unless comes from them-not from us. Let them feel that we are their enemies to the knife; but that for all who choose to join our cause, we are willing to receive them; then we should know who are our enemies and who are our friends; or, in other words, we would be able to tell a soldier from a citizen. But by continuing this conciliatory policy, we are but buying up our epemies to keep them from fighting against us, thus enriching the people, and of course the Government, and actually paying the people forpermitting us to make war upon the Government of Mexico! If the United States continues the war at this rate, Mexico will certainly pay off her foreign debt with our own money; and it which is becoming so profitable to her. Why not then, I say, buy a peace at once-for as well buy a peace as a war-and save the flow

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin of the 19th ult FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Day, arrived yesterday from the Brazos St. Jago, via Matagorda Bay and Galves-The latter vessel left Brazos St. Jago on the 13th inst. and Port Lavaca on the 14th. Gen. Taylor left Camargo on the 5th inst., for Monterey, and had overtaken Gen. Worth at Seralvo, about midway between Camargo and Monterey, and north of the San Juan. He had in all adid victory will be achieved over the troops of bout 12,000 men on the road between Camargo and Seralvo. The army was disencumbered of baggage as far as possible, all that was not indispensable having been sent back to Matamoras. He was establishing a depot at Seralvo, and had thirty days provisions for the 12,000 men at that Point, the whole of which had been taken there from Camargo on pack revenue table of that kingdom for the year

marching from San Luis Potosi at the head of a force variously estimated at from 4.000 to 10,000 men, and ten pieces one be formed. The Department Assemblies, of artillery, to the relief of Monterey, at and the Council of the Government are abol. which city he is said to have left a garri- received through the custom-houses, is exson of but 2,000 or 3,000 men. Notwithstanding this report, it is said that Gen'l. Taylor, has expressed himself confident of taking Monterey and even Saltillo, without striking a blow.

> A proclamation issued by Ampudia, threatening death to any Mexican who should hold communication with the Americans, had been received in the Ame-

> There were 600 sick in the hospital at Camargo, and deaths frequently occurred. Col. Harney appears to have left San Antonio without orders, and he and his men have returned to that place by order of Gen. Taylor, where Col. H. is to re-

Mr. C. W. Kennedy, bearer of dispatchcs from Col. Marshall, of the Kentucky mounted volunteers to Gen. Taylor, came on the James L. Day, for the purpose of obtaining a passage from this city to Brazos St. Jago. Col. Marshall was on the route for San Antonio, when he received orders from General Wool to march to Port Lavaca and there await orders. His

regiment at last accounts was at Victoria. The Telegraph left Brazos St. Jago with work. For my part what little I have seen of 356 sick and discharged soldiers, and 45 officers. A German company, comprising a part of this number, was landed at Port Lavaca, another company at Galveston, and the remainder (200) were brought far less lofty and disinterested. The ad-

> overboard and was drowned, and Benjamin Hartwell, of Illinois, died on the passage of the Telegraph from Brazos St. Ja-

Extract of a letter dated Lavaca, Sept. 13, 1846.

"A rumor has been current for a day or two, that some three companies left by Col. Harney at the Presidio de Rio Grande, had suddenly stampeded upon the appearance of a small Mexican force on the some three or four hours, across the river, and that the Texians lost four men.

"I met with an old acquaintance direct from the Rio Grande, having served a month's tour. As regards the feelings of the American forces, he thinks that they are inveterately hostile, and that if Gen. Taylor should meet with even a partial not know the character of these people, or it defeat, the population would turn out en ing upon Monterey, so that unless negotiation should settle the matter, we may consider the war as just begun."

> " Democracy is Progressive." - Several numbers of a new Democratic paper, called " Young America," have been issued New York. The following are some of the principles laid down in a summary of the doctrines which the "Young American" will advocate:

1st. A limitation of the amount of land hereafter to be acquired by any individ-

is, there shall be no process for debt. 3d. An entire prohibition of paper mo-4th. Some arrangements for the equitable adjustment of existing debts, as the

contract has already been violated. 5th, Prohibition of State debts. 6th. Prohibition of all chartered privi-

which is to be included the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. 9th. Election of ALL officers by the peo-

10th. A district system of elections, so as to have only one man voted for on one ble men leaving the army. In Heaven's name, ticket.

11th. A direct taxation of property.

From the Richmond Whig. BRITISH LIBERALITY.

evinced by the British government in the commercial policy it has recently adopted. Conceding that there has been a considerable relaxation of the restrictive system by which has been built up and consolitimes, we are nevertheless not disposed to admit that Great Britain has even yet approximated to "free trade." Indeed, the changes effected in her commercial code have been dictated by the same motivethe desire to maintain her Manufacturing supremacy-which originally gave birth will become her interest to keep up a war to her stringent and in many features prohibitory policy. This assertion is conclusively demonstrated by a very intelligent writer in the September number of Fisher's National Magazine. He shows that, although in 1842, Sir Robert Peel reduced the duties on about 750 articles, The steamers Telegraph and James L. they were of a trivial character, in commercial point of view, yielding in the aggregate only £270,000 of revenue; and that the further reduction of duty in 1845 upon 430 other articles, was of a like character, the revenue from the whole of them being about £320,000. Nearly the whole revenue of Great Britain, indeed, from imposts is derived from the duty on seventeen articles-of which, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, tobacco, spirits, wine, timber, &c., are the principal. A writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer illustrated British "liberality" very forcibly a few weeks ago. Having before him the 1842, which amounted to about £50,000,-It was reported that Ampudia was 000, of which more than one half (£25 .-200,000) was derived from the excise and stamp duties and the land tax, he shows that nearly the whole of the remainder,

acted upon the fo	llowing articles:	
Sugar,	£5,100,000	
Tea,	4,000,000	
Tobacco,	3,500,000	
Wines,	1,800,000	
Timber,	1,500,000	
Brandy,	1,300,000	
Rum,	1,000,000	
Coffee,	900,000	
Butter, Cheese, E	ggs, Currants.	

Raisins, Molasses, Seeds, Tallow, Sheep and Lambs' Wool 1.500,000

Duties outwards, 128,000 All other articles in England,

Scotland and Ireland, 2,772,000

£23,500,000

It will thus be seen that about 18 enormous. high taxed articles pay about 90 per cent of the Revenue of Great Britain, or £20,728,000; and that eight of these articles pay £19,000,-000. So that English liberality extends only to about ten per cent. of the goods which pay

When the British Parliament abolished slavery in the West India islands, the act was heraled to the world as a proud monument of her Philanthropy; when, in truth, as Mr. Calhoun has very lucidly shown, in his celebrated letter to Mr. King, our Minister at Paris, its real motive was visers and authors of that measure have James Huffman, of Nashville, jumped unquestionably been sadly disappointed in its results. Actuated less by compassion for the slave than by a desire to check our growth, they intended to strike a blow at slave labor, particularly in the United States, by that extraordinary movement: but, as the recent repeal of the discriminating duty in favor of free-grown sugar proves, that blow failed to reach those for whom it was intended, and has recoilwest bank of the river, leaving behind ed upon themselves. In like manner, they their camp equipage, stores, etc. One re- now claim great credit for their efforts to port says that they fired at each other for liberate commerce from the shackles by which it has been always fettered, and pretend to have been suddenly converted to the dogmas of the free trade school; while the fact is obvious, by reference the Mexicans as to the war and towards as well to the articles upon which they continue to levy the most exorbitant duties, as to those upon which they have abolished or repealed altogether the duties masse and that the army would be entire- formerly exacted, that their real design is ly destroyed. He estimates the whole to cherish and protect her Manufacturing force upon the Rio Grande at 10,000, of system, the source of her wealth and powwhich 6,000 were at Comargo and advanc- er, against a foreign rival, who is successfully competing with some of her most important fabrics in the markets of the world, including our own, of which she had so long enjoyed the monopoly. Hence, a few years ago, she determined to admit cotton duty free, in order the better to enable her manufacturers of cotton fabrics to supersede our own. But the high price of bread compelled the manufacturers to pay their laborers higher wages-and as labor is an important element of price, the repeal of the corn laws fol-2d. All debts to be debts of honor-that lowed, not as a tribute to the "spirit of the age," which we are told demands the abolition of all impediments to commercial freedom, but for the purpose of cheapening labor, and thereby giving an additional advantage to the manufacturers, who, through their instruments, Cobden, Bright, &c. put the ball in motion, not be-7th. A reform of the law system, in cause they were enamored of free trade, but because they desired to restore large profits by the re-establishment of their broken-down monoply. This assumption is farther demonstrated by the fact, that while, on the one hand, the American

used by the manufacturers, and the most of which have been heretofore admitted A great deal is said of the liberal spirit into our ports free of duty, as an important branch of the protective policy, has done as much to break them down as by the reduction of the duty upon the foreign rival fabrics, the British Parliament, on great object of re-establishing their mandated the greatest Empire of modern ufacturing supremacy, has repealed all the duties upon the raw material, in order still farther to cheapen the cost of production, and thereby to give to that class of ber population a decided advantage o- when the facts of the case go to prove ples, there must not In one word, the reduction of duties in tined never to be realized? Let us for must be real. The Great Britain is in every instance dictated by an intention to PROTECT her manufacturers; while the changes in the American Tariff, as well in the articles upon which duties have been reduced, as in here and sell them at half price, which all party as that of L those upon which they have been increased, or upon which duties are now for the first time imposed, evince a determination to DESTROY, as far as it can be done by legislation, that important and growing branch of our national industry. To show that this is the leading feature of the new British policy, if any one, in the face of kinds. But did it do it? Did it reduce the foregoing facts can doubt it, it is only necessary to refer to one other circumstance which the New York Tribune collects from the able article in Fisher's Magazine, to which we have already referred. "The annual reduction of duties (made by the British Parliament) on raw material for manufactures amounted to £830,356, and on articles partially manufactured to £400, 338; making the annual boon to the manufactures £1,230,594—equal to \$5,906,351 -while the reduction of duties on manu- Bankrupt-that it was almost impossible factured articles imported was only £18, 114, and on all other articles the reduction was only £124,155." This single fact furnishes a key to the new policy of the British government, which, so much lauded an alteration took place. for its liberality, is in truth the very essence and embodiment of selfishness, to make while in a majority in 1842, and Her commercial liberality, indeed, is on a par with her negro philanthropy. Both are "unreal mockeries." She pretends to have fallen violently in love with " free trade" now, because her interests prompt her to that course, just as she affected an and business of every description revived uncontrollable fit of philanthropy, when and took a new start, and continued to she thought, that by emancipating the West India slaves, she might undermine slavery in the U. States. We may be disposed to giver her credit for sincerity in her desire to encourage freedom in trade repealed, a revulsion commenced; many when she ceases to draw from the single article of Tobacco a revenue nearly as large in amount as our own government

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

derives from its entire list of dutiable ar-



Salisbury, N. C.

We have observed for some time past quite an uneasiness or restlessness, on the part of the "unterrified" democracy about the progress of the war with Mexico and the effect the new British Tariff Law of the party, will have upon the country. Some of the papers are already throwing out hints to "Old Rough and Ready," that his movements are not satisfactory: that the public are becoming restive and desirous of seeing the victories of the 8th and 9th of May, followed up by others equally as brilliant; although it is a well known fact, that so far as the means of transportation have enabled Gen. Taylor to move forward on his way to Monterey, there has, as yet, no sign of an enemy been seen. How these reasonable democrats can expect any man to move with a large body of troops without adequate means of transporting ammunition and provisions sufficient—to fight and gain victories when there are no Mexicans to fight—is past our comprehension. These gentle hints to the Commander of our forces in Mexico have their meaning, and if it is closely examined into, it will be seen, no good prompts them, when we recollect that a more energetic officer than the gallant Taylor is not to be found in our Army. Mark it, if any reverses should happen to our army while penetrating into an enemy's country-the inhabitants of which are as treacherous as savages, all the blame will be thrown upon the Commander-in-chief-notwithstanding he has been kept from following up his first victories on account of the incapacity of the Government in supplying the army with such things as were actually necessary .-Let it be borne in mind also, that Gen'l. Taylor has been very enthusiastically mentioned by several large meetings as a candidate for the Presidency; which is by no means gratifying to the many selfish aspirants in the Locofoco ranks.

As to the Tariff of the Party, we already see enough to satisfy us that it causes them no little anxiety. They dread to see the day when it shall go into effect, well knowing that it will strike at the industry of the country-not only at the manufactures, but every other class. They know that discriminations have not been made in favor of American labor, but that of Great Britain. And to dissipate all fear and to turn the public eve from its disastrous effects, already felt, by the stoppage of Factories and Ironworks, every little Congress, by imposing duties ranging rise in breadstuffs, is held up to the Peofrom 5 to 30 per cent, upon raw materials ple as but the beginning of the rich har-

vest that will inure to them, when the new law shall go into effect. And so it is as it regards goods of all kinds, when the the Richmond price falls a little. Some of the democra- tion. We there cy say to the farmers, wait a while and ity" of Great B you can save twenty five cents in the dol- of which we hi the other, keeping steadily in view the lar. Or in other words, after the British party styling itself Tariff goes into operation seventy-five cents " liberality" on the will buy as much as one dollar! How democracy it d ridiculous! Can any man, woman or child it satisfy the Whis be found so foolish as to take such advice, ever consent to a ver the manufacturers of the United States. that all such assertions are false and des- erality on the part of one moment examine, and see if it is pos- off or greatly re sible for such a state of things to come rates. Such free t about, unless the British bring their goods is only fit to receive know they will not do.

> had a "Revenue Tariff,"-such an one as the Whigs American these Free Trade Locolocos passed at the last Congress-one that should have flooded the country with cheap goods of all prices below those under the Whig Tariff you discover this is now in force? Were articles of every you intend from thi description as low as they are now? Did do, we have yet so the Compromise Act produce Revenue cal regeneration from enough to support the Government? Let "Consistency thou n the experience of every man answer. Let is so, unless a chang the documents from the Treasury while it is a scarce articl Van Buren was President answer. It will the Standard. S be seen from them that our Treasury was original. for the Government to borrow on account of the poor security which that act gave of its debts ever being cancelled, unless

That alteration was left for the Whigs as soon as it was made by the passage of the present law in force, the country began to prosper—the Treasury was filled the credit of the Government was restored prosper up to the adoption of the British Tariff of 1846. As soon as the news spread that the Whig Tariff of 1842 was persons are turned out of employment and destitute of the means wherewith to obtain a support. This is Free Trade Democracy! Such was not the Democracy of Washington and Jefferson. It was just the reverse.

## LOCOFOCO.

Some of the Locofoco presses appear

to be very indignant at the term Locofoco being applied to their party, (a term embracing all the different disorganizing opinions held and advocated by them to the great detriment of the public good,) and ask if it is decent or respectful; and if it does not comport very well with the taste of the Whigs? To this we reply, that the name suits democracy-a better one could not have been given to the men who disregard the Laws and Constitution of their country, as the Locofoco democrats have done on many occasions. Again, it shows impudence, for these nice and refined creatures to complain of the appellation, when they have been for years calling the Whigs Federalists! We have always been under the impression that Federalists were advocates of a strong executive Government—or in other words, in favor of vesting in the hands of the Pre- vigorous prosecution of sident almost unlimited power! If such be the fact, then are the democrats justly entitled not only to that of Locofoco but that of Federalist, also; for they are the men who advocate such anti-republican doctrines: while the Whigs, as a party, ever have been deadly opposed to the enlargement of Executive Power in any shape or form. The Whigs, too, have always advocated and proposed such measures for the government of the Country. as were proposed and adopted by the heroes of the revolution, and kept in operation until the last few years of Jackson's disastrous term.

Such being the true state of the facts, as the history of the Country will prove, can, by its counsels, pe the Locofocos have no right to complain to her true interests at at the disposition of the Whigs to call them by that name which is most significant of their principles. And, so far as we are concerned, we shall not hesitate to call things by their right names, the remonstrances and bewailings of Locofocoism to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which party winked at, and openly defended the Dorrite rebellion in Rhode Island? Which party refused for a long time to observe the law requiring the States to be districted? Which party deprived a sovereign State (New Jersey) of her lawful representatives in Congress? Which party countenanced a set of convicted criminals and vagabonds, called the "Empire Club"? The Democratic or Locofoco party. We might go on and enumerate many other acts of the Locofoco party. which entitle them to any other name but that of Democratic, but will desist for the present, as we are convinced good and unprejudiced men need no stronger proof of fied." the very appropriateness of the term Locofoco to that heterogenous party.

IT A very destructive fire occurred in Washington,

would dare talk ab In the years of 1839, '40, and '41, we prosperity of Britis

> "Consistency thou leigh Standard

Ah! indeed, Mr.

WAR OR PEAC The whole count cided fog with regar fairs. No one know what to count on. to the Baltimore Cl pel this fog, as they tion that the Gover has declined the m and refused to remove Mexican territory as negotiation with that

Correspondence of th

It is said that the Ca terday, had under co the "Mexican Ministe letter proposing peace Great Britain to med preliminary, desire our G our land and naval farce at once concluded not to ly said "No" to Great that has transpired; pressed, is of great inter ous opinions as to what the Administration now. has said a million times,

held yesterday, was, I r The proposition of A she would listen to the on condition of the wi naval forces from the ered, and unanimously The proposition of I

tendering herself as a These letters rece tion from the annexe

We have seen various papers of the contents from Mexico. But v matter, our true dent with all his c

Another extract looks to a refusal of of Great Britain, and

"As to British imed Mexico, there can be the almost unanime concerning it. We have form, proffered to Mexic cable spirit. On our tion is called for. If I of justice in such a ne reasonable objection on sels should be given. in any form, to fix the ! ditions of peace, is n cannot be sanctioned for our own rights, and ou can tell us nothing of the one and vindicate be left to ourselves to and the seasonable that redress.

Much less can one moment the means which we cation of our rights as pension of our arms lary aspects of the caand paralize our army very midst of such an expenses of our army terms of enlistment unteer army be vi such a suspension in been declared by our declared in his nie tilities till a treaty has

With regard to the to the New Orleans

have stated that when