Terms --- Two DorLans per minum in advance, ments inserted at \$1 per square for the first. 193 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orbarged 25 per cent higher.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS.

From the Raleigh Register of Feb. 19. CAPTAIN LONG'S DEFENCE.

The last " Salisbury Watchman " contains a warticle, of three columns and upwards, puring to be "a defence of Capt. R. W. Long, Rowan, against the charges of culpability in dishanding of his Company." We have refully read Capt. Long's defence and we d say, that while we believe him entirely at of having appropriated any portion of public funds " to his own use, as has been larged, yet the causes assigned for his resigon and the disbanding of his Company are we and unsatisfactory arising, as he bimof alleges, out of the "dissatisfaction mani-" by his men, upon their arrival at Char-"because they were not furnished with means of rendering themselves comfortable." We regret, with the "Watchman," printed Salisbery, the Editor of which, it is presumis well acquainted with all the matters conweted with this affair, that the force of the cirmers set forth in this "defence" seemed the Company to be sufficient cause for disanding; though it must be admitted by all, abther were adequate for discontent. Yet it ill be remembered, that the nature of the serice entered upon, was one made up of privana-requiring sacrifices that extend to life

We believe that the whole blame of this matis in Mr. Polk's Administration; and too ach censure cannot be bestowed upon the eneral Government, for its gross and wilful egligence in providing suitable and ample acdation for the troops called for from N.

From the Payetteville Observer, of Feb. 16. THE ROWAN COMPANY.

Captain Long has published in the Salisbury sichman of Friday, what we consider a comse rindication of himself, and even of his for disbanding. We have not room for statement, which is long, and received by morning's mail, but its substance is, that samed at Charlotte on the 6th Jan'y., his m generally poor, and poorly provided with thing and without camp equippage; but unin assurance from the War Department, on their arrival at the place of rendezvous. wishould receive \$21 for clothing, and 50 ets for every 20 miles travel. Instead of se promises being fulfilled, there was no ofbethere to muster them in, and no money for en; and within the next 20 days more than of the entire company were attacked with best remonia and other dangerous disnes, owing to bad accommodations and the

bethem in and provide for their wants till the 11-20 days after the company reached Charhe before which the men had disbanded, in fine of Capt. Long's orders. In the mean me their expenses at Charlotte amounted to me than the \$710 received from the State. m Capt Long, with the unanimous approbain of those who were there, paid those exmiss with that fund, as far as it would go, and shall balance still due, he borrowed and paid

hour opinion, this statement completely exserates the Captain, if not the men, and throws blame on Capt. Louis's political friend, the ecretary of War.

(Salisbury) Farmers' Journal, of Feb. 19.

We find in the last " Watchman " a long in full explanation from Capt. R. W. Long of Rowan Company-made for the purpose of ng himself from certain libellous chargpreferred against him in connection with the manding of the Company be commanded .he anonymous charges were to the effect the (the Capt.) had received and retained is hands, the State's money, of the approwien for the benefit of the Volunteers, and walso blameable for the disbanding of the

regret our inability to give the statement ace this week, as our columns were preed, but will insert it in our next. It shows icts and figures the unterfalsity of any charge is having privately used or retained the pubmoney, and gives an account of every dotlar ed and paid out.

te, and much to be regretted. The public dge of the causes from the statements of Long. Certainly, they were subjected to hardships, and beyond question, if the appropriation had been promptly made, Company ordered to the proper rendezat Wilmington, in the first instance, noththe kind would have happened.

ing to our information on this subject, days discussion of the appropriation bill, Long, as he found no difficulty in pro-"a plenty of good provisions" "upon the of the money to be forwarded upon the to of the resolutions," &c. And if the States officers, whose duty it was to musand provide for the Company, had acted omptly as they were notified, there could teen no objection to Charlotte as a place errous, save the exposure of men to the fon of a false notion of independence .-TATCHMAN.

e Greensborough Patriot, of Feb. 20. HE ROWAN DISBANDMENT.

R. W. Long has published in the nan" a card explanatory of the causes the disbanding of his company. b his showing, and he gives certifieveral of the officers and men, all the y received was disbursed for the mustering the men into service, ment dissatisfaction and impaives as a prime cause of their deon rumor has attributed to his and conduct a considerable agency -with how much justice, it is for he has published, together with furkindest construction on the whole

CAROLINA MARINE

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE."

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 43, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1847.

Since the above was in type we received the THE CAPITULATION OF MONTE- tion, and, for all time to come, to fix his and a desire to spare the further effusion Wilmington Journal, containing the following communication from Lieut. S, L. FREMONT: LETTER FROM LIEUT. S. L. FREMONT.

From the Wilmington Journal, of Feb. 19.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 18th Feb. 1847 To the Editor of the Journal:

My attention has been called to a communication from R. W. Long, late Captain of the Rowan Volunteers, in which he censures the War Department for not having provided suita- and Ceneral Henderson, in the following ble accommodations for his men at Charlotte, and attributes the disbanding of his Company entirely to this circumstance.

I have simply to state that I did not receive any official information of a separate rendez. OFFICIAL PAPERS AND LETTERS. vous at Charlotte until late in December, and that I immediately addressed a note to the Gov. ernor, asking him when, and how many, Companies of Volunteers, would be at that place. The Governor's reply was received in January, and I immediately despatched an agent to Charlotte to provide subsistence, &c., for these men. This agent was taken sick in Favetteville, and was compelled to return. Without a day's delay, I despatched the Medical Officer (Dr. Southgate, of the Army,) with my Clerk, to examine the men, and to provide subsistence, &c., for such as might be received into service-and on the 20th of January—the earliest possible moment at which I could leave this rendezvous-I started for Charlotte, but owing to bad roads and breaking down of stage coaches. I did not reach that place until the 26th.

pany had dispersed, and after leaving that place at the date of the occurrence; and feel- urmy, Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson, of the for Charlotte, I was overtaken by one of his ing myself responsible for the instrument Texan volunteers, and Col. Jefferson Da-Lieutenants, who stated to me that Capt. Long had drawn the State funds and paid off his bills -giving a small spm to his men-and then told them that they might go " where they pleased," or words to that effect. These remarks of the Lieutenant were confirmed by one of the Company who was then in the Stage.

was also informed by many persons in Charlotte that Capt. Long provided wretched quarters for his men; that they were without blankets, or nearly so*. And further, and worst of all, he held his Head Quarters one mile or more from his company, and that no officer was lone! Davis, to carry out General Taylor's near enough to command or care for it. This The U.S. officer did not arrive there to mus. would be a highly unmilitary proceeding with made them surrender at discretion," &c. regular troops-and with rolunicers ought alone to have produced the result that has been witnessed with his company. Why did Capt. Long disband his men after receiving the States' money, which was for the sole purpose of subsisting them until mustered into the service of the United States. In consequence of the absence of so many officers I have been required to muster, supply and equip the entire Regiment, at but minor points were acted on and finally two separate rendezvous, some three hundred miles from each other, with what success, I leave for others to decide. If I have not been able to be at both places at the same moment, I have endeavored to do justice when I have S. L. FREMONT, Mustering Officer, N. C. Volunteers.

*These articles are always furnished by the voluntee

ANTI-RENTISM.

The following picture of one of the counties in the State of New York in which anti-rentism prevails, is presented in the Albany Telegraph:

THE FINCKLES .- One of the Finckles of Columbia county, whose squatting propensities we have noticed before, is now in possession of a farm of 200 acres of excellent land, from which he raised last year 2000 or 3000 bushels of oats, besides other grain. Of this farm he took forcible possesion, and refuses to pay rent for it to the owner thereof. It seems hardly possible that such outrages can be tolerated in a he disbanding of the Company was unfor- civilized community, in one of the oldest and best cultivated countries in the most powerful State in the Union. Yet such is the fact, as we are assured by gentlemen of the highest character in the county of Columbia. We will also state on the same authority, that the anti-renters generally of that county are at this very time more bold, more unscrupulous and more determined in their resistance to the laws than to invest the town. It was, therefore, al-

they were two years ago. Legislature, was not at all embarrassing ble state of things exist. Farm rents can-poorly provided, and with very insuffinot be collected, and even the merchants cient transportation-could not have overof this city experience great difficulty in taken, if they had pursued the flying enecollecting their accounts in the anti-rent my. Hence the conclusion that, as it was towns. The character of society in the not in our power to capture the main body anti-rent region is demolished. Resistance of the Mexican army, it is unreasonable to the laws in one case leads to a general to suppose their general would have surdisregard of all laws and of every princi- rendered at discretion. The moral effect ple of order. The spirit of anarchy runs of retiring under the capitulation was riot. The cultivation of the soil and the regular pursuits of life are interrupted.

The vital power of the Dog .- A dog belonging to Mr. M. Clark, of Franklin, Mass., disappeard suddenly and mysteriuously on the 22nd of December last, and was not seen or heard from until the 17th January, when he was discovered floating on a piece of the broken curb in an old well, and taken out alive. In this cheerless and pitiless condition the dog had remained twenty seven days-the coldest Company, and he had to pay weather of the Winter—with nothing to addition out of his private purse.

He had gnawed the curb considerably in several places. + Boston Chronotype.

Telegraph Across the Atlantic .- A memorial was presented to the Senate on Saturday, asking a charter for a company to connect the Atlantic shores by means of the magnetic telegraph. The memorial asserted that the object would soon be accomplished if the charter was

REY.

The question which has been lately raised, about the propriety and expediency of the capitulation granted by the Commanding General at the capture of Monterey, is effectively settled, beyond all future doubt or question, by the Letter of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS. of the Mississippi Volunteers, to which, with the clinching appendant statements of General WORTH

columns, we have pleasure in directing

the attention of our readers.

From the "Union" of Wednesday Night. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, Jan. 6, 1847. entrusted by General Taylor with the ar- between them. rangement of the terms upon which the General Taylor said he would not delay commanding general, I have the satisfacpedient, and honorable, and wise. A dis- Gen. Ampudia were appointed. tinguished gentleman with whom I acted says, in a recently published letter, "I did terms, but acted as one of the commissioners, together with General Worth and Coinstructions. We ought and could have

From each position taken in the above paragraph I dissent. The instructions given by General Taylor only presented his object, and fixed a limit to the powers of his commissioners; hence, when points were raised which exceeded our discretion they were referred to the commander submitted as a part of our negotiation.-We fixed the time within which the Mexican forces should retire from Monterey. We agreed upon the time we would wait for the decision of the respective Governments, which I recollect was less by thirty-four days than the Mexican commissioners asked—the period adopted being that which, according to our estimate, was required to bring up the rear of our army. with the ordnance and supplies necessary for further operations.

I did not then, nor do I now, believe we could have made the enemy surrender at discretion. Ilad I entertained the opinion. it would have been given to the commission, and to the commanding general, and would have precluded me from signing an agreement which permitted the garrison to retire with the honors of war. It is demonstrable, from the position and known prowess of the two armies, that we could drive the enemy from the town; but the town was untenable whilst the main fort (called the new citadel) remained in the hands of the enemy. Being without siege artillery or entrenching tools, we could only hope to carry this fort by storm, after a heavy loss from our army; which, isolated in a hostile country, now numbered less than half the forces of the enemy. When all this had been achieved, what more would we have gained than by the

General Taylor's force was too small ways in the power of the enemy to re-In this county also, an equally deplora- treat, bearing his light arms. Our army certainly greater than if the enemy had retreated without our consent. By this course we secured the large supply of ammunition he had collected in Monterey -which, had the assault been continued, must have been exploded by our shells, as it was principally stored in "the Cathedral," which, being supposed to be filled with troops, was the especial aim of our pieces. The destruction which this explosion would have produced must have involved the advance of both divisions of

friend, &c.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Memoranda of the transactions in connexion with the capitulation of Monterey. capital of Nueva Leon, Mexico.

By invitation of General Ampudia, commanding the Mexican army, Gen. Taylor, accompanied by a number of his officers. proceeded on the 24th September, 1846, o a house designated as the place at which General Ampudia requested an interview. The parties being convened, General Ampudia announced as official information that commissioners from the United States had been received by the Government of Mexico; and that the orders under which he had prepared to de-TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION .- DEAR SIR: fend the city of Monterey had lost their After much speculation and no little mis- force by the subsequent change of his own epresentation about the capitulation of Government; therefore he asked the con-Monterey. I perceive by our recent news- ference. A brief conversation between papers that a discussion has arisen as to the commanding Generals showed their who is responsible for that transaction .- views to be opposite as to leave little rea-As one of the commissioners who were son to expect an amicable arrangement

city of Monterey and its fortifications to receive such propositions as General should be delivered to our forces. I have Ampudia indicated. One of General Amhad frequent occasion to recur to the pudia's party, I think the Governor of the course then adopted, and the considera- city, suggested the appointment of a mixtions which led to it. My judgment after ed commission. This was acceded to and In Salisbury I learned that Capt. L.'s Com- the fact has fully sustained my decisions Gen. W. G. Worth, of the United States respond, and he be compelled to admit his as we prepared and presented it to our vis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Gen. Taylor; and Gen. J. Ma. tion, after all subsequent events, to be- Ortega, Gen. P. Requena, and Senor the lieve that the terms we offered were ex- Governor M. Ma. Llano, on the part of to gain some grant in addition to the com-

on that commission, Governor Henderson, commissioners which, as understood, for they were brief and verbal, will be best not at the time, nor do I still, like the shown by the copy of the demand which the United States commissioners prepared in the conference-room, here incorporated: Copy of demand by U. S. Commissioners.

"I. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present

position of the contending armies, we demand the surrender of the town, the arms and munitions of war, and all other public property within the place.

" II. That the Mexican armed force retire beyond the Rinconada, Linares, and

San Fernando on the coast. "Ill. The commanding General of the army of the United States agrees that the Mexican officers reserve their side arms and private baggage; and the troops be allowed to retire under their officers without parole, a reasonable time being allowed to withdraw the forces.

"IV. The immediate delivery of the main work now occupied to the army of the United States.

"V. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States shall not occupy the town until the Mexican forces have been withdrawn, except for hospital purposes, storehouses, &c. "VI. The commanding General of the United States agrees not to advance be-

youd the line specified in the second sec-

tion before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the respective Governments can be heard from." by the Mexican commissioners, who drew Government, and shall in any degree fend

up a counter proposition, of which I only to consummate that policy, we may conrecollect that it contained a permission to gratulate ourselves upon the part we have the Mexican forces to retire with their taken. If otherwise, it will remain to me arms. This was urged as a matter of as a deliberate opinion that the terms of Wednesday, with three other med, o soldierly pride, and as an ordinary court- capitulation gave all which could have way to Wilmington, to join the I esy. We had reached the limits of our followed, of desirable result, from further of Volunteers. Lieut. R. no doubt instructions, and the commission rose to assault. It was in the power of the ene- ery thing in his power to keep that report the disagreement. Upon returning to the reception-room,

after the fact had been announced that the commissioners could not agree upon terms, General Ampudia entered at length upon the question, treating the point of disagreement as one which involved the give. greed the commission should reassemble, and we were instructed to concede the small arms; and I supposed there would be no question about the artillery. The Mexican commissioners now urged that, as all other arms had been recognized, it would be discreditable to the artillery if required to march out without any thing to represent their arm, and stated, in answer to an inquiry, that they had a battery of light artillery, managured and equipped as such. The commission again rose, and reported the disagreement on

the point of artillery. our troops; and I commend this to the which, in a spirit of generosity, he had have been drawn from facts learned since ed the conference at an end, and rose in a the commissioners closed their negotia- manner which showed his determination tions. With these introductory remarks, to talk no more. As he crossed the room I send a copy of a manuscript in my pos- to leave it, one of the Mexican commissession, which was prepared to meet such sioners addressed him, and some convernecessity as now exists for an explanation; sation, which I did not hear, ensued .of the views which governed the commis- Gen. Worth asked permission of General sioners in arranging the terms of capitu- Taylor, and addressed some remarks to lation, to justify the commanding general, Gen. Ampudia, the spirit of which was should misrepresentation and calumny at- that which he manifested throughout the tempt to tarnish his well-earned reputa- negotiotion, viz. generosity and leniency,

truth of the transaction. Please publish of blood. The commission reassembled, this in your paper, and believe me your and the points of capitulation were agreed upon. After a short recess we again repaired to the room in which we had parted from the Mexican commissioners; they were tardy in joining us, and slow in executing the instrument of capitulation .-The 7th, 8th, and 9th articles were added during this session. At a late hour the English original was handed to General Taylor for his examination : the Spanish original having been sent to Con. Ampudia. Gen. Taylor signed and delivered to me the instrument as it was submitted to him, and I returned to receive the Spanish copy with the signature of General Ampudia, and send that having General Taylor's signature, that each General might countersign the original to be retained by the other. 'Gen. Ampudia did not sign the instrument as was expected, but came himself to meet the commissioners. He raised many points which had been settled, and evinced a disposition to make the Spanish differ in essential points from the English instrument. General Worth was absent. Finally, he was required to sign the instrument prepared for his own commissioners, and the English original was left with him that he might have it translated, (which he promised to do that night) and be ready the next morning with a Spanish duplicate of the English instrument left with him. By this means the two instruments would be made to corknowledge of the contents of the English

The next morning the commission again met; again the attempt was made, as had been often done before by solicitation, pact. Thus we had, at their request, a-Gen. Taylor gave instructions to his dopted the word capitalation in lieu of surrender; they now wished to substitute stipulation for capitulation. It finally became necessary to make a peremptory demand for the immediate signing of the English instrument by General Ampudia. and the literal translation (now perfected) by the commissioners and their general. The Spanish instrument first signed by Gen. Ampudia was destroyed in presence of his commissioners; the translation of our own instrument was countersigned by Gen. Taylor, and delivered. The agreement was complete, and it only remained to execute the terms.

original before he signed it.

Much has been said about the construction of article 2 of the capitalation, copy of which is herto appended. Whatever ambiguity there may be in the language used, there was a perfect understanding by the commissioners upon both sides as to the intent of the parties. The distinction we made between light artiflery equipped and Manœuvred as such, designed for and used in the field, and pieces being the armament of a ford was clearly stated on our side; and that it was comprehended on theirs appeared in the fact that repeatedly they asserted their possession of light artillery, and said they had one battery of light pieces. Such conformity of opinion existed among our commissioners upon every measure which was finally adopted, that I consider them, in their sphere, jointly and severally responsible for each and every article of the capitulation. If, as originally viewed by Gen. Worth, our conduct has been in ac-The terms of the demand were refused cordance with the peaceful policy of our my to refreat, and to bear with him his pany together; and after they he small arms and such a baftery as was atcd, when a hope arose of bring contemplated in the capitulation. The together again, he went zealously other grants were such as it was honora- work. But all eventually proving ble in a conquering army to bestow, and which it cost magnanimity nothing to pletely broken up, he has set out for

The above recollections are submitted vate. His acquaintances, we u a settlement without further bloodshed, to Generals Henderson and Worth for cor- without any distinction of parties. and said he did not care about the pieces rection and addition, that the misrepre- taining a high admiration of his sp of artillery which he had at the place .- sentation of this transaction may be pre- patience in the matter, have, to the Gen. Taylor responded to the wish to a vented by a statement made whilst the ber of some two hundred, signed a re void unnecessary bloodshed. It was a events are recent and the memory fresh, mendation to the President for his a JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Col. Mississippi Riflemen. Camp near Monterey, Oct. 7, 1846.

The above is a correct statement of the leading facts connected with the transactions referred to, according to my recollection. It is, however, proper that I should further state that my first impression was, that no better terms than those first proposed, on the part of Gen. Taylor. ought to have been given, and I so said to General Taylor when I found him disposed to yield to the request of General Gen. Taylor, hearing that more was Ampudia; and at the same time gave it demanded than the middle ground, upon as my opinion that they would be accepted by him before we left the town. Gencontemplation of those whose arguments agreed to place the capitulation, announce eral Taylor replied that he would run no risk where it could be avoided; that he wished to avoid the further shedding of flood, and that he was satisfied that our Government would be pleased with the terms given by the capitulation; and, being myself persuaded of that fact, I yielded my individual views and wishes, and under that conviction I shall ever be ready to defend the terms of the capitulation. J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,

Maj. Gen. Com. the Texan Volunteers. the response.

I not only counselled and p opportunity being offered by in-chief, the first proposition, but assented and approved the de by General Taylor in respect to as did every member of the and for good and sufficient mi national reasons; and stand read times and proper places, to d sustain the action of the comma eral, and participation of the coers. Knowing that malignants. mor being off, are at work to and misrepresent the case, (as I cipated.) I feel obliged to Col. D having thrown together the mate W. J. WORT

Brig. Gen. commanding 2d Monterey, October 12, 1846.

Terms of the capitulation of Monterey, the capital of Nueva I greed upon by the undersigned sioners, to wit, Gen. Worth, of 1 States army ; General Header Texan volunteers; and Coonel the Mississippi riflemen, on t Major General Taylor, e chief the United States forces; eral Requena and General Oct army of Mexico, and Senor I Llano, Governor of Nueva Leon. part of Senor General Don Pedro dia, commanding-in-chief the arr north of Mexico.

Article 1. As the legitimate re the operations before this place present position of the contend it is agreed that the city, the for cannon, the munitions of war, a er public property, with the fioned exceptions, be surrendered commanding general of the Ur forces now at Monterey.

Art. 2. That the Mexican force lowed to retain the following arms. the commissioned officers, their the infantry, their arms and ments; the cavalry, their arms a contrements; the artillery, one tery, not to exceed six pieces, with tw one rounds of ammunition

Art. 3. That the Mexican armed retire within seven days from beyond the line formed by of the Rinconada, the city of Linares San Fernando de Pusos.

Art. 4. That the citadel of Me be evacuated by the Mexican, and pied by the American forces to-m morning, at 10 o'clock.

Art. 5. To avoid collisions, n thal convenience, that the troops United States will not occupy ! til the Mexican forces have v except for hospital and storage pu

Act. 6. That the forces of 1 States will not advance beyond specified in the third article. expiration of eight weeks, or until ders of the respective Government

Art. 7. That the public property delivered, shall be turned over ceived by officers appointed by the manding generals of the two armies

Art. 8. That all doubts, as to the ing of any of the preceding articles be solved by an equitable co and on principles of liberality to the

Art. 9. That the Mexican fl struck at the citadel, may be s its own battery.

W. J. WORTH. Brig. General U. S. J. PINCKNEY HEN Maj. Gen. com. the Texan JEFFERSON DAVIS Col. Mississippi riflem J. M. ORTEGA, T. REQUENA.

MANUEL M. LLANO. Ap'ved: PEDRO AMPUDIA Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. comman Done at Monterey, Sept. 24, 1810

LIEUT. W. P. RICHARDS Mr. Richards, of Davidson, a Lieutenant's commission in Capt. I Company, passed through this 4 avail, and the company being at last rendezvous, to enter the service as II ment to a Captainey in one of the regiments of regulars authorised raised .- Though we differ from ards in political views, we wish him a cess in attaining a position which may some degree reward him for the st which he has made, -Greens, Patrio

NOMINATION.

The Hon- THOMAS HART BENTON V nominated by the Democrats in the souri Legislature, of the 8th of last m for the office of President of the Unite

A Whig meeting, in the same State no inated the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN for L

Annihilation of Space and Time .- A days since, a message was transmi the lines of telegraph from Buffalo by the of New York and Philadelphia, to Pins distance of nine hundred and fifty miles wires, and an answer returned to the point in less than two hours, counting detentions it met with at the different Nineleen hundred miles were thus trave this short space of time by the message