Terms Two Dottans per annum in advance. visements inserted at \$1 per square for the first. res cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Or-25 per cent highes

AN ACT THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF THE LANDS OF AND A MORE ACCURATE ENLISTMENT OF THE

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by shortty of the same. That it shall be the duty of Seem County Courts in this State, at the respective when they appoint Justices of the Peace to take any-fishery is established, shall take the same.

the following affidavit, signed by them and certibe some Justice of the Pence : "We solemnly the clerks as they shall deem just and proper. out the foregoing valuations of land, with the imis thereon, made by us, are, in our judgment had the actual value thereof in eash; and that in has the same, we have endeavored to do equal jusanothe individual's concerned; so help us God,"as said Tilstice of the Peage and Freeholders shall wentified to preceive one dollar per day, for each be may be necessarily engaged in making said mos phareturns, to be paid out of the taxes levied 2 Be it further enacted. That for the interven-

er valuation of lands, as provided for in the foreor section the Courty Courts shall appoint one Jusde Pence in buch district, to take in the list of and the lots, as now provided by law, the valuaof which shall not be below that affixed by the and Valuation and where tracts of land in town may have been subdivided, after the valuation affixdereto by the said Board, the Justice of the Peace taa a de list, shall affix the valuation of each subdivias and the agglegate value shall not fall below the outen of the whole tract, made by said Board; and end lastice shall have the power, in as full a manner super the testimony of any person, as to the value of shallon, as as granted to the Board of Valuation what section of this not ! Provided, however, that up to hwful for widows or nged and infirm persons. exces thent from the county during the period probity he for exlisting taxables, who may be unable a not come to attend the place appointed by such me for thiking in this list of taxables, to render a list be scable property on oath before any other Justice he Peace for said county; which list so rendered and and the Justice administering the onth, shall be into the Justice appointed to take in the list of tax-

In 1 Be it further enacted. That the owners of all han the State & such owners be residents thereof, ting then the highest or attorney of such owners) galelon for that purpose, and it is hereby made deformed board to require it when any person owns thin one configuous body or tract of land in the while place where said tands may be situated, which operations. stall include all gatties of land entered in the name mued as well as those which are; and on failure of of their bereaved families. semon to give in such list, he shall forfest and pay a the lag as now required by law.

Mr. 4 Be it further enacted. That the Justice of the wand Fresholders required to be appointed by the weren of this act, shall in ascertaining the value of and and improvements worked as gold or silver m, or lands supposed to contain gold or silver, or othtity of gunpowder could have caused such a movement, lake into consideration the increased value of ach linds groung from the circumstance of their conwith gold or silver or other mineral as aforesaid and make due return thereof to the County in the same manner, as is prescribed for the return hand improvements in the first section of this act. . E & Be it further enacted, That if any Justice of frace in this State, who may be appointed by the my Cour to take in the list of the taxable polls or "tamble property, shall take the same without admening the outh or affirmation as required by the wetim of an act, entitled "An Act to probe the connection and management of a revenue the State," Revised Statutes, Chapter 102, he shall, of a mindemeanor, and indictable therefor as in treine.

Beit further enacted, That in all cases the of this State, and not ber, shall enlist them for taxation, whether they be ersion of the owner on the first day of April Provided, that in all cases where the owner or ad any such slaves reside out of the State, and are hired to persons within the State, the hirletson having them in possession at the time taken, shall give them in and pay the tax; and trof, the said hirer or other person having the in possession, shall forfeit and pay double all such slaves, to be collected and accounted for

wit further enacted, That in case any Counshall fall of neglect, from any cause, to appoint to the Pence and Freeholders to form the Board on as herein provided, or of Justices to take taxables as now provided by law, it shall be the said omission being ascertained, for any of the peace, in any such county, to meet of the eigrk of the county court, at any time est day of July and make the appointments and said as if made by the county court. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the lives. the sient of the county courts in this State, when

# THE CAROLINA

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.

RULERS. Do THIS, AND LIBERTY Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 52 OF VOLUME III.

## SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1847.

ments to take the list of taxables, to copy into the body most valuable and successful hands attached to of the said notice, the fifth section of this act, at large; these great works; many of them were men thereafter, to appoint two respectable and the said clerk shall also advertise the same at the of independent means, derniper of skill and probity, to be associated with court house door of his county, at and during the resitogether with such justice, shall be due of the term of the court, when such appointments Valuation It shall be the duty of are made; and in failure to perform the duties herein Valuation to ascertain, either upon a view required, the said clerk shall forfeit and pay the sum of or otherwise, as accurately as may be ten dollars, for each and every offence, to be recovered sensibly a distance of nearly 40 miles from the It cost valuation of the lands, with the im- on motion to the county court, and satisfactory proof threen, within the fax or captain's district thereof, by the county attorney, first giving the said clerk nestively belong, and to return the same ten days previous notice; which forfeiture, when recovmetive County Courts in the manner herein ered, shall be paid by the county attorney into the Pub-Browined, that the Board of Valuation, he Treasury, within thirty days from the receipt of the quantity to that destination, else the effects

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the their several districts; and provided said duty of the clerks of the several county courts, at the and diers may, if they deem necessary, call time notices are issued to the several justices of the peace, on to festily as to the value of any tract of informing them of their appointments to take in the list any bir listed, and they are authorised, in of taxables in their respective districts, to accompany andminister an oath to any person so called every such notice or order with a fair copy of the rewiving in his lands for taxotion, shall turns made by the Board of Valention, in such particuand adjusted to state the value thereof upon oath; lar districts, of the last preceding assessment of lands decidual shall deem himself injured, by too and town lots, within such districts, which copy the jusplation being placed upon his land by the board tice of the peace, taking the list of taxables, shall return halthe competent for the ensuing County with his return of taxables to the clerk's office; and which the same upon motion and satisfactory copy may be again issued from year to year, during the hall ention; the individuals comprising the seven years between the respective periods of valuation Rand of Valuation, shall sunex to their respective as provided in the first section of this act; and for this service, the county courts may make such allowance to

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted. That the county courts of this State shall have no power to release or exempt any person from the payment of a double tax incurred as now provided by law, for failing to give in a list of his or her taxable property, except in cases where it may appear to the court, upon satisfactory proof, that such failure occurred by reason of the sickness of the party at the time such list was taken, or where it may appear that the omission of the name of any person on the tax duplicate, was caused by an error of the justice taking in the list, in transcribing the original for the purpose of making his return to the clerk of the county court, or other sufficient cause, to be judged of by the

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed. [Ratified 18th of January, 1847.]

#### [From the Philadelphia American of Thursday.] DREADFUL EXPLOSIN.

WILMINGTON, (Del.,) April 14, 1847.

I regret to inform you that a severe explosion took place this morning at a quarter past 6 o'clock, at the upper gunpowder works of the Messis. Doponts, attended with a melancholy loss of life, eighteen men having been killed.

The report was heard in this city, and many repaired to the ground. The buildings contained about 5000 lbs. of powder, and were entirely destroyed. The dwelling houses around were slightly injured. Pieces of flesh and bones were scattered around the scene, and but few 'of the bodies could be identified.

The following list of the killed was furnished ma he same why as if said list had been rendered by one of the clerks of the powder works: Malcolm Baxter, John Dougherty, William Green, Mathew McGarvy, Daniel Dougherty, Michael Houlton, Samuel Brown, Michael O'-Brien, Wm. King, Patrick Conner, William femore on both to the Board of Valuation, when- Conner, John McGinness, David Althaws, Bernard Shields, Charles O'Brien, John W. Penington, Thomas Holland and Thos. Lynch.

The loss of property has been inconsideraresent, a list setting forth the separate contiguous ble, from the circumstance of the buildings demartinesiof land so owned as aforesaid, by any stroyed not having contained any valuable masame with the number of acres, and the name chinery; indeed the destruction has been so be water course or nearest water course or other re- slight that it will in no wise impede the usual

The Messrs. Dupont's only regret is the loss my met person, or other person for han, not patented of so many valuable men, and the deep distress

The United States Gazette says : The shock was felt distinctly in the city; and a friend called in the course of yesterday morning to inquire whether there was not a belief that an earthquake had occurred. The effect was noticed in the shaking of the windows, and in other modes so evident, that no small quan-

ment at such a distance. If any thing can alleviate the misery this sad occurrence will cause, it is the fact that, for years, the Messrs. Doponts have made it their duty to pension the widows and orphans of all who perish by explosions in their mills, and these pensions are unfailingly paid.

[From the Wilmington Gazette.]

The explosion occurred in the packing house and press room of the establishment. But it is impossible even to conjecture in which the fire originated. It was lucky that no valuable machinery was contained in either of these build. to the forfeiture therein incurred, be deemed ings; but the loss of life is shocking in the ex. for prime. Flour improving; 25.000 bbls. O-

have been harried to the grave. One who was found howibly mutilated, but unable to speak, though still breathing, has since died.

The bodies were so torn to pieces that it was impossible to recognize them, and no other means existed of ascertaining who were lost and who saved than by calling the roll (after ringing the bell) of those attached to that portion of the works.

The silence which followed the calling of the unanswered names was the only evidence of the loss of lives of those who had so often replied when they were called.

One man, who had his leg broken at a long distance from the scene of the occurrence, by being struck with a piece of timber, is the only one wounded who survived, as far as could be ascertained.

Of course, it is altogether impossible to form any conjecture as to the cause of the explosion. It is even unknown which of the two buildings exploded first.

It is said of one of the Messrs. Dupont, that and feeholders as herein provided, or of just he maintained his position upon the top of a the list of taxables as now provided by law; building in which three bundred kegs of powder winding was shall be recorded by the clerk, who were stored while the roof was on fire, and by such justices and freeholders so ap- this act of undaunted heroism, succeeded in becessary and usual notices, which notices quenching the flames with the water which wed by the sheaff in the same manner as pow was supplied him in buckets from below, bewhich appointments, so made, shall fore the fire communicated to the powder within, and thus doubtless preserved many valuable

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.] The powder mills are situated about 33 miles South of Philadelphia, and the vibration produced in the atmosphere by the explosion extended

The owners, who are contractors with the United States government for supplying powder in the army in Mexico, had sent off a large would have been as terribly destructive as they were some twenty eight years ago, when the explosion followed from one building of the mills to another until it reached the magazine when a most terrible destruction was produced. Yesterday it did not reach the magazine.

Among the singular incidents related of this distressing accident, we learn that one of the killed had previously lost three of his fingers of his hands, and that immediately on hearing the explosion the family at his dwellings rushed to the door, and almost the first object that met their sight was the well known mutilated hand severed from the limb lying near the threshold upon the ground.

disfigured that it could not be known to which of the blackened and mutilated trunks it had belonged, we were informed was found the best part of a mile from any of the bodies, and nearly all the human remains were so dreadfully torn and discolored as to be with great difficully recognized by their friends. The picture was indeed one of the most heart rending that it is possible to imagine.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. NEW ORLEANS, (Tuesday,) April 13, 2 A. M.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier. The mail failed this morning beyond your city, and I perceive by the Charleston papers of the 8th that the glorious news of the capture of Vera Cruz and its world-renowned Castle had just reached you.

The steamers Dominion and Germantown arrived yesterday from Pittsburg, bringing down the following troops from Maryand and Pennsylvania: one Company 31 Dragoons, 4 officers and 82 privates; three Companies Vol. tigeurs, 12 officers 282 privates; and two Companies U. S. Infantry, 5 officers and 215 men; making in all 21 officers and 579 men. They are now at the Barracks and will proceed in two or three days to the Brasos. The first at \$14,000 for the trip.

We had an arrival a day or two later from Vera Cruz yesterday, the ship Louisville, but the days are long. Every industrious farmer the whole structure of society is broken up. she brings no news. We have all sorts of rumors, that the city of Jalapa had offered to surrender to Gen. Scott, that Gen. Twiggs had taken possession of the famous national bridge, best species of wealth. His savings, if any he &c., but they want confirmation. The only incident of much interest which had occurred at Vera Cruz, was the killing by the rancheros of some eight men belonging to the New-York and 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and the frigate Potomac, who on Sunday, 28th March, had foolishly stayed a few miles into the country. Their bodies were afterwards found terribly mangled and disfigured after the Mexican

Capt. S. H. Walker, of Texas ranger celeb. rity, arrived here two or three days since, and is waiting to complete his corps, now nearly full. He advertises for a few men of " good character and standing," being determined, he says, "to form a corps calculated ro advance the reputation of themselves and country." He certainly appreciates "morality" as a part of the soldier's character, and one thing is certain, that whoever enlists under him will "see service" to their heart's content.

The theatres are now thinly attended, concertizers are moving off, amosements are getting scarcer, thin coats and straw hats more abundant, and everything give note that the long hot, and dreary "summer time is coming."-Already the birds of passage are begining to hink of turning their faces Northward.

The Cotton market continues quite active and prices firmly maintained. The sales of vesterday were 4500 and thus far to day 2500 bales, at very full rates, say 10% a 11c. for middling and good middling. The receipts here for the past 12 days from April 1, are 38,000 bales behind those in the same time last April, and the total deficiency since Sept. 1 is hearly 255,000 bales. By the 1st May it must reach 300,000 bales. Sugar is dull but prices steady. Molasses sells slowly at 201 a 30c. per gallon hio and Illinois sold for export vesterday and to-In a single instant eighteen of our fellow men day at \$5,871 a \$6 per bbl. Corn, too, better. Sales of 100,000 bushels yesterday and to day at 80 a 87 tc. per bushel for prime shipping lots. No change in Provisions. Whiskey can be bought by the large quantity at 191c. per gallon. Coffee is looking up; prime Rio brings 71 and some ask 8c. per lb. Rice in better demand at 48 a 43c. per lb. Freight's without change; Flour to Liverpool 7s 6d. Corn 25d a Tat 2 a 21 per ct. pm. for Sterling, 2 a 21 dis. for New-York 60 day bills.

Arrivals from sea this morning-Br. barque Actacon, from Greenock; a ship Bengal, from London. Below-two ships, three barque and three brigs.

in all countries!"

"Castigate that quadruped until he shall have accelerated his pace," said a dandy to a livery. stable boy who was driving him a short distance Those killed have almost universally left into the country. "Talk to me in English," blees to justices of the peace of their appoint- wives and children. They were among the said the boy; "I don't understand Injun.

THE SOURCES OF

NATIONAL WEALTH. By Rev. Mr. Burnap, of Baltimore.

What is wealth? In what does it consist? ealth is everything that supplies human wants, natural or artificial. There is, of course, no end to its multiplication. The artificial wants of act on each other by mutual stimulation and mankind have no limits, of course wealth has excitement. Why is the balance of trade conno bounds, but the productiveness of nature, tinually in favor of the North? Because our and the capacities of human industry. And what are human wants? The first is food !- raw material goes from this very city to the This can be procured only from the soil. Hence, North to be manufactured, and then comes back the first and most universal of human pursuits to be worn by our citizens, while we have ais agriculture. The first item, in a nation's mong us thousands who might work it up, but wealth, is cultivated land. Before this, every who are lying here idle, many of them supportother species of property dwindles into insig. ed by public charity!! nificance, and strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly education universally diffused. It is this alone production of human industry, is the common that can give skill to the hand, and wisdom in fences which divide the fields from the high. the general conduct of affairs. Without that lands, and separate them from each other. No the strength of the physical power of a nation man dreams, that when compared to the outlay is like the sightless Cyclops, working in the of these unpretending monuments of human art, dark. Physical strength is generally available our cities and our towns, with all their wealth in proportion to the intelligence by which it is are left far behind. You will scarcely believe guided. Most of our readers have heard of the me, when I say that the fences in this country Lowell Offering, a periodical written exclusivehave cost more than twenty times the specie by by the girls who are engaged every day in A head of one of the bodies, though so much there is in it. In many of the counties in the carding, spinning and weaving, northern States, the fences have cost more than the farms and fences are worth. It is this en. England a number of that work, as one of the ormous burden, there can be no doubt, which keeps down the agricultural interests of this country, and it is freedom from it which enables the north of Europe, with a worse climate, and ters in that publication were the most profitable an indifferent system of cultivation, to undersell operators in the several establishments, obtainus in the markets of England. There, travel. ed the highest wages, and made the best use lers tell us fences are almost unknown. The of their money. So, after all the sneers cast the head of newspapers publis herds and flocks are under the care of herds. upon literary ladies, to them the blue stocking and distant parts of the country. The S men and shepherds, and thus an untold expen. is no disqualification for the most common em. New Era, a Native American paper. diture is saved, besides the loss of the land ployments of life. So it is, all the world over. in nomination, "subject to the dec which the fences occupy, and the accumulation The school-master's wages is an investment, people in 1848," to which, certainly no of soil, that, with the most careful management, which yields, in an economical point of view, exception can be taken. is apt to be thrown up around them by the the highest per centurn.

bor of acres. Such is the nature of this work, that little can be done to expedite or shorten passed over by the plough. There are no firehorses yet invented to do this at the rate of fore, must rise early and work late. His laand in winter these are few. He must work is continually adding to the substantial and permanent wealth of a nation. He is continually adding to the productive power, which is the makes, and he cannot make any thing only by the most assiduous industry, increase the fund that is most wanting, especially in such a counmers of this country, can do nothing, they say, for the want of money. How are they ever to get it but by the improvement of their farms? As things have been managed in this country hitherto, there is a tendency to deterioration. The radical mistake has been committed of supposing that the best investment for the farmer is the purchase of more land, whereas, in most instances, the better policy would have been, the better cultivation of that which he already had. The plan has been to exhaust one field and then go to another. Such a plan can result in nothing but ruin. Nothing has been more neglected in this country than agriculture. The soil of the United States is capable of sustaining two hundred millions of in-

habitants better than it sustains seventeen. Eighty years ago the population of England and Wales was only six millions, and a most miserable living did they get,-black bread, barley cakes, and oatmeal porridge, were then the main food of the rural population. Since that time, the population has more than doubled, and, in ordinary times, fare better than half the number did then. Their annual agricultural productions have increased more than two hundred millions of dollars, and yet the productive powers of the whole island are scarcely as great as those of the single State of Illinois.

But agriculture, to flourish, must have a market for its surplus productions. And what is a market? Does that magic word reside in any place 1-most people seem to think so. A market is every where. It is people, not a placepeople not engaged in agriculture, but employed in something that supplies human wants .-And the nearer it is found to the farmer's door the better; the less of his productions are spent in getting them to market. Agriculture can fourish, then, only where there is a large population engaged in manufactures and commerce.

The second source of national wealth is manufacturing industry. No nation ever became wealthy by raising the raw material, and then exchanging it for the manufactured article .-26d; Cotton to do. 1 17 16d. Exchange steady The nanufacturing people always have the advantage. They may work day and night, summer and winter, in fair and in stormy weather. An agricultural population work only in the day time, when the earth is free from frosts, to hlight the labors of the loom.

ple will always continue to keep an agricultural able, 89 per cent. never heard of the name of people in debt. Towns and cities will spring the Saviour .- English Poper.

up among them, and the very fact of a condens. ed population gives them great advantages. An exclusively agricultural people, in the present age of the world, will always be poor. They want a diversity of employment. They want the enterprise and activity, which is engendered merely by bringing masses of the people to labor is not sufficiently diversified, because the

One of the postulates to national wealth is

Mr. Dickens tells us that he carried home to most wonderful phenomena of the Western World. I was told myself, at that place, by one of the superintendents, that the principal wri-

It is to enlightened education that we must rants for the Chief Magistracy of the The farmer contributes to the wealth of a look for the extinction of that false sentiment, may eventually take the field, is of cour country by his perpetual toil. Everything be. so adverse to the true prosperity of a nation, uncertain. Both the great existing gins with him. Every day of the year has its the degradation which sometimes attaches to parties will, without doubt, nominate the various and its continuous operations, all direct. personal toil. No community can ever grow spective candidates in national convention ed, however, to this one point, to bring the rich, where it is thought to be more respectable there can be no question that a strugg greatest quantity of produce from a given num. to be a genteel loafer, than to get an honest probably a fierce one, will be made to living by the labor of their hands.

No nation can be prosperous and rich with. which case Gen. TAYLOR-who has on ne the process. Every foot of every field must be out a good government. And what is a good lic occasion, that we have heard of ex government ! It is one which protects, instead of making war upon property. It is one which twenty miles an hour. The ploughman, there. hallows the marriage between capital and labor -two things, which God's providence has bors too must be generally confined to the hours joined together, and nothing but human folly ship America has been chartered to take them when the sun is above the horizon. In autumn will ever put asunder—a union from which proceeds the fair family of industry, wealth, the harder during that part of the year when harmony, and peace. Once divide them, and

### From the New York Tribune.

OFFICE SEEKING. To seek distinction and honor in the eyes of one's fellow-citizens may be well; though to aspire to eminent usefulness and care nothing try as this; i. e. agricultural capital. The far- for its shadow, distinction, is far better. Time was when one could hardly be influential or prominent unless in office; but, in this age of steam-presses and electric telegraphs, things are bravely altered. The mass of office-seck. ing in our day is more scheming to live lazily. or to get a higher price for the service rendered than it could command in fair equal competition with other labor. A man able to live without an office of mere profit ought to be heartily ashamed of seeking one.

Yet there are men who may fairly ask for office. They have devoted much time and means to ensure the success of the party which has office to give; they have been unfortunate in business, are out of employment, have relatives depending on their exertions, and are likely to be overborne in the world's rough struggle. These may fairly ask-modestly and franklyand if they can be appointed, very well; but no man should rely on office as a means of subsistence, nor feel that he has been wronged if tration of that attempt, and how m not successful. Offices exist for the public they owe to those who preserved then good; if that is severed, individual interest and

wants must wait until otherwise provided for. One of the most melancholy spectacles afford. ed in our land is that of young men, capable, vigorous, unincumbered, eagerly seeking office. Do these ever ask or think what is the usual fortune of office-holders? How many in a thousand who obtain office in early life pursue careers of signal usefulness and honor ?-How many attain even a competence, and leave it to their children? Who that has deeply considered these things would not rath. er apprentice his son to a tailor or shoemaker than start him in life with a clerk-ship in a publie office? Will not young men think earnestly of these things ?

#### ASTOUNDING IGNORANCE.

The report of the Register General, recently published in London, discloses a depth of ignorance and debasement among the poorer classes were not vouched for by official records. A London paper of the 17th ult., gives a synopsis of a portion of the returns, which we learn and when the clouds are not disburdening them- that one half of the population of England and selves upon the earth. A manufacturing popu. Wales are unable to write their names. Dulation can avail themselves, to any extent, of ring the years 1839, 1840 and 1841, out of An old miser, on his deathbed, was making the aid of machinery. The fall of water in the 735,788 persons married, 303,830 affixed their his will. After disposing of all his lands, ne. town of Lowell is made to do the work of a marks to the marriage registry by way of siggroes, household effects etc., and being about million of human beings. Everything that the nature. In Monmouthshire and Wales 48 to conclude, he was reminded by his son that farmer raises must be brought out of the earth males in 100, and 69 females in 100 were un-"the chest of gold and silver had not been by main force, by hard work. The farmer's able to write their names, while in Cheshire of the immense fortunes left to mentioned in the will." This enraged the old productions are bulky, and are often almost consinner beyond measure. Rising in the bed he sumed in getting them to market. The manushook his clenched fist at his offending offspring, factured article is usually comparatively light. At the jail in Preston Lancashire, of 1.622 per- and highly respectable meeting in and exclaimed: "Mind your own business you in proportion to its value. The farmer, more- sons committed during the year 1844, 49 per ungrateful scoundrel! I have given you all the over, is obliged to take the chances of unpropi- cent. were unable to name the months of the rest! the specie I shall take with me-it is good tious seasons, and occasionally a short crop. - year, 39 per cent. were ignorant of the name But no variation of the seasons has ever been of the reigning sovereign. Incredible as it known to produce a short crop of boots and may appear, among the opinions as to bee Mashoes, and drought has never been so great as jesty's name, seventeen were in favor of " Prince

With these advantages, a manufacturing peo. Their religious ignorance was still more deplor. by some of the family expected

GENS. SCOTT AND TAYLOR

These glorious old fighters danger from their enemies I perils environ them from those rear. Gen. Taylor, with 4,000 m pulsed Santa Anna with more than So far, so good; but why did he them all prisoners? Why did he escape? He, by his negligence, it in their power " to fight another This should not have been, have either killed or captured of them. Jacob Thompson will spe other Resolution of Enquiry upon the next Session of Congress, whole Democracy will vote for as they did about the Capitulation a terey. Mr. Polk will never pare for his gross neglect of his duty.

Gen. Scott, too, has taken Ve and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulle the loss of some dozen or two has let loose some four or five th Mexicans on parole. Why did not them, every mother's son, or at lear them in chains to the great "C James K. Polk? This is a griev and connot be forgiven by Mr. P by Jacob Thompson, either. We . tressed about Jacob, and cannot s he will do about it. We should all surprised to learn that he har a Resolution on Scott too .- Gen. & not yet taken the City of Mexico which ought to have been do four days after taking the Custle not see how he will answer for misdoings to the "Conqueror." I creet and cowardly old sinnners ing up great trouble for themse them take heed .- Rul. Register

GEN. TAYLOR .- The movement is the nomination of the old Hero for the dency is spreading rapidly, if we can the display of his name in gla

Who, or what number of the various decided party man in nomination by each definitely his political opinions-would be uously opposed in such an assembly. our own experience, we should judge th organization, powerful as it ever proves when brought to bear on Conventions. exclude the gallant old veteran as a no unless he openly ranged himself under standard, which we trust he will not do, until peace is finally concluded with Me That there will be a third candidate field in 1848, upon whom moderate poli the impracticables and dissatisfied will ra most probable, and if so, there is no man country who would be more available than TAYLOR. In such an event, it is not u that the election would devolve on the of Representatives .- Char. Courier.

GEN. TAYLOR'S DESPATCHES .- The Ch ton Mercury thus appropriately I the last despatches of the modest by lant "Old Rough and Ready": "It hardly be supposed, from their brevit simplicity, that they are the chronic an achievement as brilliant as any graces the annals of modern warfar in which the desperate bravery troops was not more conspicuous if skill and generalship of their comm But Taylor reserves his heroics for a 'and his deeds praise him.' And n very moment that he and his brave patriots were thus immortalized selves, and ennobling their country. were on foot to supersede him, by I pointment of an ambitious politicis Lieutenant General! From what cean of obloquy and indignity has Administration been preserved by th

#### The Cincinnati Atlas says:

" MR. CRITTENDEN (Gen. Taylor's a was passing through Cincinnati on home) was mortified to find that severa of the battle, erroneously narrated, has ascribed to his authorship, and especially fane language attributed to Gen. Taylor ing the second regiment of Kentucky In The newspaper accounts of that incides substantially correct, leaving off the incorrectly put in the mouth of the Ga In the distance, the impediments in the the regiment in mounting the sleeps of vine gave to their motions the appear unsteadiness and wavering, and, und apprehension, the Ganeral did remark times, "That won't do." But when them regain fair ground and move on to shoulder, like well-trained veterans, liver their terrible fire into the ranks of my, he rose in his stirrups, exclaimin tone of exultation, Hurrah for old Kentuc

FORTUNES IN ENGLAND-Meeting Smiths .- The recent meetings in th try of the many decendants of Mile. dish, and the still more numerous of Chases, to take steps for the r

Great meeting of the Smiths .-sons bearing the name of Smith, quested to meet on the Buston Ca for the purpose of forming an asso to ascertain if there is not some mount of property about to be left to Per order,