

I am extremely glad to have it in my power to state to you that Gen. Shields has improved much since my last, and Lieut. Hammond, who came from him this evening thinks there is a probability of his recovery.

Most of the wagons here will leave for Vera Cruz in the morning, and if it is the intention to remove early, will retard it for ten or twelve days.

The number of killed and wounded, on our side, will not fall far short of 400. I have collected about two-thirds of the names and will send you a copy when it is complete. The alteration in some of the reports plays the devil even with what I have, but in two days all will be right.

#### CHAPARRAL.

**Surrender of Perote—Possession taken of small arms and the large guns of the Castle—Gen. Ampudia—The whereabouts of Santa Anna.**

JALAPA, April 23—10, A. M.

**Eds. Delta.**—An express has just got in from Perote. Gen. Worth reached that town yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M. He found it completely evacuated by the soldiers of the enemy, and a Col. Vasquez left behind to surrender it with decency. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition, were taken possession of. It was unfounded, the report that the guns had been spiked in the castle, they were found in excellent order.

Gen. Ampudia, with about 3000 cavalry in a wretched condition, was near the town when our troops entered it, when he put off.

Santa Anna had not been in Perote since the fight at Cerro Gordo, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains. In haste, CHAPARRAL.

**Command of the Mexican Army.**—It is generally reported that the Mexican Government have removed Gen. Santa Anna from the chief command of the army, and appointed Gen. Valentin Canalizo as his successor. [Vera Cruz Chronicle, 28th ultimo.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 25, 1847.

The Diligencia came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has ordered it to cease running this way. Passengers came through, however, bringing papers and verbal news, and in as concise a form as possible, I will give you the amount of the intelligence.

Among other rumors brought by passengers, is one to the effect that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, has renewed his offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States, and when the last Diligencia left the city of Mexico the Congress was acting upon his propositions, whatever they may have been. Notwithstanding the fixed and denunciatory tones of the public press, there is certainly a peace party in Mexico, and there may be something in this report of English intervention in the distracted affairs of Mexico.

Col. Garland's brigade left the Castle of Perote yesterday morning at daylight for Aguascalientes and will reach that place to-night. Maj. Smith's light battalion, a troop of dragoons, and Col. Duncan's battery accompanied Col. G. We learn here that Gen. Worth has been very successful in collecting supplies.

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed, says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralyzed them. At the city of Mexico, a few light breastworks have been thrown up, not only as you enter the place by the Vera Cruz road, but on the road leading to the Convent of our Lady Gaudaloupe; but nothing like a regular system of defenses has been as yet undertaken. Not only the government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupefied at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 15000 men, and wants reinforcements and money; but his demands have been unheeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as having sold the battle to the Americans. I am living at the *Casita de Diligencias*, or General Stage House, and at breakfast this morning, some of the foreigners were speaking of a body of men, under Gen. Leon, who were on the march from Oajaca to join Santa Anna, and they also said that Leon had shot two muleteers on the plea that they had aided the Americans.

The Mexican Ladrones on the roads appear to be more at war with their own countrymen than with ours, probably because they can purchase easier victories. Two Mexican officers who left here a day or two since for the capital, both of whom were wounded, were set upon by banditti on the road, and not only were they robbed, but one of them was severely maltreated. The news has also come in, well authenticated, that Capt. Aranjó, a marine officer, who commanded both at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, was killed by an Indian three days since. He had abused the alcalde of the village, when one of the bystanders shot him dead on the spot. Aranjó was a noisy, blustering fellow, and his own countrymen do not appear to shed many tears at his loss.

A paper published at Puebla on the 24th instant, *La Verdad Demostrada*, came to hand to-day. I could only obtain the paper for a short time, but long enough to see that the fierce wrath of the editor was fairly boiling over. He denounces the Yankees, he denounces every body that will not turn to and help him to denounce them. He pretends that there is a party in Mexico, headed by Rejon and Gomez Farias, who are for selling the great Mexican Republic to the North American vandals. The following is a translation of a short article in *La Verdad Demostrada*, which is given as a specimen of the editor's thunder:

"By private letters we learn that the iniquitous *Perote* (the party of Farias, who are the Republicans or ultra Democrats) are anxious to raise another proclamation, and proclaim a union with the abhorred Yankees, with the traitor Alagoa (a city 18 leagues west of Mexico), and the traitor Alagoa, preparing measures for the enslavement of his country. Rejon is already hard at work at the city of Mexico. The valiant soldiers of the battalion of Hidalgo arrested him the other day, but the Government has placed him at liberty.

"The cunning dissimulator Senor Ibarra, venomous as a reptile, crawls forth obscurely from his lurking place to-day, in order that to-morrow he may plant his malignant teeth in the vitals of the Republic. All those spurious Mexicans wish to assassinate their country. Impious ones! May the anger of God confound, and the popular indignation exterminate them!"

"Long live independence and liberty! Off with the heads of the vile traitors! May they die, to wash out with their blood the infamy they would bring upon this poor nation! And let us all prepare for a universal uprising, which, like an electric fire, will continue and devour the Yankees."

When! one has to take a long breath after reading this. What the editor is driving at is difficult to divine; for the idea that either Farias or Rejon wish to sell their country is perfectly preposterous, at least to the Americans. Ibarra has been Governor of Puebla; Olaguibel, I believe, is still Governor of Toluca, and there is not one of the men who hold other than the most cordial hatred to the United States, if their past acts are to go for anything. It may be that the editor wants "something to tear," and that the editor is not a man who for is prudent enough to take hold of men who for the present are politically dead.

Majors Borland and Gaines, Capt. Clay, with the other prisoners taken at Incarnacion some months since, are said to be at liberty in the city of Mexico. No less than six of the party, as it is reported, have already been assassinated by the Mexicans.

Senor Atocha, who came out from the United States with some propositions of peace, or something of the kind—it turned out to be a species of fool's errand, at all events—catches it severely in *El Republicano* of the 19th inst. The editor in an article headed "Don Olijandro Atocha," goes on to say:

"This man has arrived at Vera Cruz. This circumstance is more aggravating than any misfortune that has befallen us in our way with the Americans. The losses which we have suffered, the affairs of Palo Alto, la Resaca, Matamoras, la Angosturas, fatalities or misfortunes occasioned by whatever cause, were occurrences to be found in the regular order of events; but the arrival of Atocha in Mexico, and his intervention as a negotiator of peace, confers upon us the greatest stain, the greatest contempt, and the greatest degradation. Atocha was here in certain times of pillaging and immortality; he made a rapid fortune, such as are made under the cover or under the auspices of certain cabinets; he was exiled and prescribed, in the year 1844, as an enemy of the national representation, as a traitor, and as an exciter of revolt. He had the shamelessness to return to Vera Cruz in February last to propose a peace, was despised, and now, after the loss of Vera Cruz, he presents himself again with the same object. This is the worst that can happen to Mexico! Atocha, the immoral pimp of the heartless leeches of times past, comes as the broker of peace which the Mexicans is asked to make! Oh! God! this is the greatest sign that thou hast forgotten us! Send upon us bombs, rifles, grape-shot, and every class of projectiles and misfortunes; burn us, reduce us to ashes, destroy us—these annihilate but do not dishonor us; send the entire North to subjugate and rule over us, but let not Atocha be the broker of a contract of peace, because that, involving upon us the greatest scorn and the greatest humiliation, would be, oh! God! thy greatest punishment!"

Now, this is all very well. The sending of such a person as Atocha to this country—a man universally hated and despised by all save a few Government stock jobbers—was certainly most humiliating to the people here, and any thing but calculated to open a door for a peaceful settlement of difficulties; and hence no one can blame the editor of *El Republicano*, or any other editor, for openly speaking their minds in relation to such an agent. But the writer in *El Republicano* has neglected to inform us on one important point. He speaks of "certain times" and "certain cabinets." Why did he not come out openly and say that Atocha's partners and friends were Santa Anna and some of his ministers? and why did he not come out at once and say that these men employed Atocha to do their dirty work, and help them out in their peculations to defraud the poor Government? No, they throw every thing upon the shoulders of Atocha, because some of his former associates are still in power. All this, however, does not shield from blame those who sent Atocha here—the very last man who could bring about a reconciliation—unless the intention was still further to exasperate the people of Mexico.

*El Monitor Republicano* of the 21st instant contains Gen Taylor's address to the inhabitants of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila, in relation to the outrages committed by Urrea. The editor contends that all Urrea's acts were honorable and legitimate, alludes to the bombardment of Vera Cruz as an effect to any acts of the Mexicans which may be construed into atrocities, and speaks openly of the barbarities of Scott and the despotism of Taylor. [Las barbaridades de Scott y el despotismo de Taylor.] I have no time to send you a translation for the article is very long, but cannot say that the editor handles his subject very ingeniously.

It is difficult sending to Vera Cruz since the outrages commenced upon the roads. I think I shall send you a package of letters and papers to-morrow by stage, however, although I may wait for a regular wagon train.

Yours, &c., G. W. K.

From the *New Orleans Picayune*, May 6.

**ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.**

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session. The following account of its proceedings is translated from *El Republicano* of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and eight articles, and we give it entire:

The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, in use of full powers with which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality; and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war which the United States are now making on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses, and considering that under these circumstances the first public necessity is that of preserving a center of union to direct the national defense, with all the energy that circumstances demand, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the National Union, destroy its institutions, or mined to decree as follows:

Art. 1. The Supreme Government of the Union is authorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose of carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Republic, and saving the federal republican form of government under which the nation exists.

Art. 2. The preceding articles does not authorize the Executive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a negotiation with foreign powers, nor dispose, in whole or in part, of the territory of the Republic.

Art. 3. Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colonization, impose punishments, nor confer any civil or military employment other than those whose appointments are expressly entrusted to him by the constitution.

Art. 4. Every agreement or treaty shall be null and void which may be made between the Government of the United States and any authority whatever, which, subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or take the place of the legally established supreme powers of the Union.

Art. 5. Every individual is declared a traitor, let him be a private person or public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, in his competent or revolutionary origin, may enter into treaties with the United States of America.

Art. 6. In the event that the actual Congress finds it impossible to continue its sessions, a permanent committee of individuals then found present of each department, shall perform the duties of a Government council; shall appoint, in vacancy, the person who is to take charge temporarily of the Executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a new President; shall give possession to the elected person, and shall call together the national representation.

Art. 7. The powers which the present decree confer on the Government shall cease as soon as the war is concluded.

Such is about the amount of the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reached the capital of the disastrous defeat of Cerro Gordo. The editor of *El Republicano* in speaking of this extraordinary session, in his paper of the 21st April, says that "to the honor of the legislative body it ought to be observed, that yesterday more than eighty members assembled, and that no other than sentiments of patriotism were heard expressed. May the common danger thus unite all the Mexicans, and cause to disappear even the names of our sad dissensions."

#### LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

We yesterday conversed with an officer direct from Saltillo. He left there on the 14th ult. The force stationed there and at Buena Vista, under the command of Gen. Wool, was composed of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, the 2d Kentucky regiment, the 2d and 3d Indianians, and the Arkansas cavalry. The 1st and 2d Illinois were about to leave; and term of enlistment of the whole of them will have expired between the 1st and the 20th proximo.

The artillery force that was in the battle of Buena Vista, are still stationed there, as are also Col. May's dragoons.—A squadron of the latter, numbering some 200, under Lieut. Rucker, made a scout in the adjoining country. They found Gen. Minon in the neighborhood of Encarnacion, at the head of a thousand or fifteen hundred lancers. They thought to draw a fight from Minon, but were unsuccessful. Three of the party, who separated themselves from the main body, got killed before they returned to camp by some prowling Mexicans who hung about their lines.

The troops at Buena Vista and Saltillo were in excellent health; and the wounded, who were daily visited by General Wool, and who saw that all their wants were attended to, were rapidly improving. With the wounded Mexicans, who are in a separate hospital, attended by their own surgeons, it is different. The place is in a most filthy condition; the American Governor of the town had to compel the alcalde to pay more attention to their wants and to the cleanliness of the place.

General Taylor is still at the Walnut Springs. He has heard of his nomination for the Presidency by several presses and persons in the United States, but avoids referring to it or saying aught about it.—He evidently appears chagrined, but at or about what he does not communicate to those about him. Our informant left his camp on the 18th ult.

The Kentucky Rifles, who were then at the Walnut Springs, were to start for Camargo, on their way home, with the next down train.

The headquarters of Humphrey Marshall's Kentucky cavalry was at Cerralvo. Tom Marshall's company was at Camargo. But few or none of the volunteers will re-enlist.

From the *Charleston Courier*, May 15.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**  
*Prospect of Peace.*

Our prompt and vigilant Express managers keep up to time, leaving no opportunity unimproved to furnish us with the latest intelligence.

Heretofore they have, in quick succession, given us news of the armies beaten, fortifications stormed, and the triumphant progress of our arms amid the din of battle where myriads of our foes have fallen, and many of our own brave soldiery sealed their devotion to their country with their blood. Now it becomes our delightful task to chronicle the probability of a cessation of strife—to communicate to our readers the glad news of intelligence that profers of peace are likely to be made on the part of Mexico, finding that resistance will result only in destruction.

That these anticipations may prove to be realities, must be the fond desire of all—but we trust that our victorious Generals will not falter in their course until some tangible guarantees are given that our treacherous foes will not tender the olive branch only with the view of gauging time and preparing themselves for a renewal of the contest.

The slip which follows, is from the office of the *Mobile Herald & Tribune*, and as will be seen from the credit given at the bottom, is from our enterprising friends of the *Picayune*, of New Orleans, who are ever on the alert to obtain and forward early intelligence. The news it contains is important especially in reference to the fact that there will be a proposition on the part of the Mexican authorities to terminate the war.

[From the *Mobile Herald—Extra.*]  
**LATER FROM MEXICO.**  
*Plan of Campaign—Guerrilla War—State of Mexico—Santa Anna—Important Rumors from the City of Mexico—Probable Cessation of Hostilities—Return of Volunteers—Military Orders—Probable Recovery of Gen. Shields—Arrival of Gen. Pillow. Lieut. Col. Anderson, &c.*

The steaming James L. Day arrived at the levee early this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. By this vessel we have received our regular correspondence and news of Vera Cruz and Jalapa. Apart from the intelligence contained in our let-

ters, we learn probably that an express reached Vera Cruz some time before the sailing of the James L. Day, with information that a detachment had come down from the city of Mexico to request Gen. Scott to take the capital under his protection. This news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of guerrilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the banditti who engage in this service are as dangerous to their countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability.

The impression was gaining ground in the army that there would be no more fighting. It was not expected that there would be any opposition this side of or at Puebla; and it was even doubted if the Mexicans would defend their capital. Expectations of this nature have proved disastrous so often that we indulge them with much misgiving.

The Mexican papers continue their declamatory strictures upon the mission of Atocha. It would appear that the sending of this miserable fellow upon an important mission to Mexico has given greater umbrage than all else that has been done by the United States. They regard him in the light of an official pimp, a treacherous parasite, a mercenary miscreant, and indeed the concentration of baseness. They think he was sent here by the American cabinet in mock and scorn. We have already copied the article of *El Republicano* upon Atocha. That paper, the very best in all Mexico; the highest in tone and the sturdiest defender of republican institutions when the moralist party was in the ascendant, after noticing the arrival of Atocha on a mission from this country and recounting his past history in Mexico, remarks:

"O God! this is the greatest sign that thou hast forgotten us. Send upon us bombs, rifles, grape shot and every class of projectile and misfortune; burn us, reduce us to ashes, destroy us—annihilate but do not dishonor us! Send the entire north to subjugate and rule over us, but let not Atocha be the broker of a contract of peace, because that involving upon us the greatest scorn and the greatest humiliation, would be [O God!] the greatest punishment."

This we are assured is a true reflex of the feelings of the better order of Mexicans in regard to this unfortunate appointment.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat problematical. The last authentic intelligence located him at Orizaba with a miscellaneous command of 3000. Subsequent rumors report him as having gone South to recruit his ranks in Oajaca. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat. There is a report that he desires to leave the country; but Mr. Kendall thinks he may make a dash upon detached parties in the rear of the army, or upon wagon trains, with a view to reinstating himself in the good opinion of the nation.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon train that was to start from Vera Cruz, on the 6th inst., to cut off all connection with the sea coast, rely upon the country for sustenance, and push forward for the city. This general order, dated at Jalapa, 30th April, intimates as much. But Mr. Kendall's letter of the 4th—the very latest news—throws some doubt upon the speedy adoption of this plan, in consequence of the determination of the twelve months' volunteers, in a body, not to re-enlist. This may retard the advance of the army, unless indeed the reported readiness of the city to surrender be confirmed. If the rumor prove true, the guerrilla troops are mere marauders, a band of pirates; and should be treated accordingly.

Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakeries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking off communication with Vera Cruz.

It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover. We have always regarded him as about the best appointment from civil life yet made by the President.

Maj. Gen. Pillow came passenger in the James L. Day. His wound is doing well.

Lieut. Col. Anderson, of the 1st Tennessee regiment, came over in the Day also. He has seen much service, both at Cerro Gordo, Taylor's fight, at Monterey and Cerro Gordo, and now returns on account of ill health.—*Picayune.*

#### THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.  
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1847.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN BAXTER, as a candidate for Major General of the 5th Division, North Carolina Militia, in place of A. F. Gaston, resigned.

**For Congress.**  
**NATHANIEL BOYDEN,**  
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Election on the 5th day of August.

**TROT OUT YOUR NAG!**

Our Whig friends of this District will probably have heard, before this paper reaches them, that NATHANIEL BOYDEN, Esq., has received the nomination of the Whig Convention, which convened at Statesville, on the 18th inst. This choice, we know, will give especial pleasure to the Whigs of Surry, Davie and Rowan; and from every indication discoverable among the delegates from Wilkes, Iredell and Ashe, will be heartily concurred in by those Counties. Catawba sent no delegates to the Convention. With the brightest prospect of harmony among the Whigs, and a champion in the field upon whom we can rely with confidence, we have headed this paragraph with a banter. If our Loco friends intend to contest the field, let them now bring forward their man.—Mr. Boyden has accepted the nomination and is fairly out. A thorough-going Whig, and an able debater, he will receive a warm support by his party; and if elected, as we believe he certainly will be, will represent us with honor, and with credit to himself.

We think we may say, with perfect safety, that Mr. Boyden neither sought or desired the nomination; and if he had consulted his private interest, would no doubt have declined its acceptance. As in the case of our late Representative, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, he is sacrificing, at the call of his Whig friends, a practice at the Bar, of vastly more profit, and assuming responsibilities of greater importance. The motives which induces him to this, are therefore worthy the consideration of, and are entitled to, the gratitude of the Whigs of the District, and we doubt not, will be faithfully remembered.

*Charleston Market.*—Cotton, 10½ a 12½; Rice, 4 a 8½ per hundred; rough, \$1 03 per bushel; Corn, 90 cts.; Wheat \$1 20, Flour, \$6½; 7; Lard, 9½ a 10½; Bacon, 8 a 10; Molasses, (small lots N. Orleans, from stores,) 37 a 38 cts. per gallon; and 23 a 24 for Cuba; Whiskey 26 cts. Bacon is in demand.

Rev. J. N. Mañón, against whom grave charges have been preferred, has recently been deposed by the Conference of the M. E. Church.

The sentiments contained in the subjoined article from the *Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel*, meets our hearty approbation. No man in our estimation, stands so high and prominent before the American People and the world, at this time, for honor and disinterested patriotism—for true devotion to the country, as does HENRY CLAY: and no man has greater claims upon the nation than he. His clear judgment and far-sightedness pre-eminently qualify him for placing the Government once more upon a firm and solid basis. His defeat in 1844, when we remember how it was done, makes him none the less in our view, available; but present the strongest reasons why he should be the first choice of the Whigs of the Union, now that the People are beginning to repudiate those who but two years ago were elevated to power, for their bad management of the high trust committed to them. Will the Whigs at the very time when they ought to manifest their unwavering attachment to the great STATESMAN of the West, desert him? No! We are opposed to any such movement, and will not commit ourselves to the support of any other individual, however much we may admire his talents and great exploits, until it is positively known that Mr. CLAY will not permit his name to go again before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. But as Gen. TAYLOR says, we would rather see HENRY CLAY President than any man now living; but if old Zach is the nominee of the Whig Party, we go for him with all our heart; but HENRY CLAY first of all others. And as General TAYLOR is a "CLAY Whig," let us be such too. We know we speak the truth, when we say Mr. CLAY is the choice of a large majority of the Old North State.

There are others again, and not a few, who, moved by a deep sense of justice, would cheerfully and zealously support Mr. Clay, from the knowledge that he has been willfully calumniated by corrupt partisans, and in atonement of the injuries he has suffered at their hands.

But there is another and more important aspect in which this proposition is to be considered, and which every true Whig ought to present to his conscience and his understanding. Since the organization of the Whig party proper, which dates from the first term of Gen. Jackson's administration, when the friends of the constitution, who had contributed to his elevation became indignant at his usurpations and the effort to set up the one-man power superior to all departments of the government, in which he was successfully sustained by a party that seemed utterly reckless of consequences, and indifferent to that charter of public liberty under which the rights of the legislature and the judiciary are derived, we have contended, in the face of the most unscrupulous combinations, and not despairing, often even against hope, so far as immediate success was concerned, that the ascendancy of whig principles was the only way of restoring the government to its purity and reviving the constitution in its spirit and vigor; while our opponents have resorted to every unworthy appliance and to the most corrupt intrigues, we have fought every battle upon the basis of the sterling old whig doctrines. And now, after this noble and protracted struggle, the country has at last fully awakened to the justice of our cause—truth has been vindicated, and the popular elections, from one extreme of the Union to the other—aye, even in the strongest holds of the opposition—have returned verdicts of the most unlimited confidence and approbation. Whatever we have gained, has proceeded from deep and earnest conviction—it has come slowly, but surely—it is the result of no military prestige, no political clatter, no time is now at hand, when this imbecile, blundering and wicked administration, is to be hurled from the high places which it has prostituted and disgraced, and when whig principles are to be vindicated by the loud voice of the American people, which will be echoed from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande, and when any candidate whom the Convention of the whig party may adopt, will be carried into the Presidency by public acclamation."

This is our own opinion. Look at the great change which has taken place in public sentiment. [All the late elections show that] principles, and a detestation of the origin of the present war have effected it. Look at the immense change in Virginia. With only one representative in the last Congress, the Whigs now nearly divide the Representation with the Democrats. The Virginia papers ascribe this glorious triumph there to the war question and Democratic misrule. No military fame and services have accomplished it, it has been the work of principle and opposition to the measures of the Administration. This change has been working all the time, in every section of the country, for the last two years and more. Twenty States have already held elections for the next Congress. The result has been:—Whigs, 88; Democrats, 69; Vacancies, 8.

While no one doubts now, that the result in those States yet to elect, will give the Whigs a majority in the next House of Representatives, we should not be surprised if it reaches from five to ten or twelve. Here, then, we see a party counting some seventy majority in the House of the last Congress, now trembling in view of a decided minority in the next. In one or two of the States, the days of election were remarkable for heavy rains

Messrs. Editors, to the letter of John T. S. C., which the *Charlotte Journal* has begun for it the favor of columns. The author's own State, who has been active industry in the prize. The confidence and sagacity of our acquaintances. To a high degree, and Road: for, however reasoned ourselves induction of all the must be profitable, serves greatly confidence, sions, when we find man, like Mr. S. C., suspected of duplicity, king stock himself, munity to do so, the letter deserves great position he has attained, ardent pursuit of most other similar enlargement of his view of his patriotism. too, in the discharge christian duties, is a force to his opinions. I am happy in that and through you that this new prospectly dawned upon our brightening. At a citizens of Columbus, emphatic declaration published in the terms the rail road will be beneficial. The consideration is, as to best to subserve which it is intended, other cheering inducements at last fallen upon improvement which year of the State from despondency.

As to the local preference in favor of the Camden no opinion, and in us, at this time, tion in favor of either interests of our State time comes for the mine this point, an est will, no doubt, shall appear most likely. There is to be a object of this rail road on the 24th instant, that our county should there. Although the doubt to promote the Western side of yet much general done for the causation of value to be ereed. Very truly

Spring Hill.

To the Editor of the *Charlotte Journal*.  
SIR—At the opening of a few highly respectable individuals of the town of that I should give my Public, relative to the from Camden or Columbia my own proper apology or excuse with that request.

The South Carolina I believe to be a pretence to this and that would be likely to results to its Commercial Manufacturing interests any sort of correction would give a new stimulus and enterprise, and numerous articles, and intimately associate us with the low country, four hours of the fastest and its proposed important points, that same distance and any where in the southern mand much of the production finds its way to Petersburg and Richmond

and storms, and their defeat to show storms had nothing most of the others, and not of winds Democracy and so forth. Now, we believe were monuments stern integrity, and mination of the Whigs further, that they and energy, because victory in 1844. A mortal power did not have before has, doubtless, strength to the Whigs the Democrats, alluding to these as the result of no military clap-trap, and unanimous Whigs to him, the memory of ty years, awakened deepest emotions of gratitude. The which slander has ny of his countrymen broken; they are ready—and are AND "HARRY OF WITH VICTORY, AND INGS.

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Spring Hill.

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