

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



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

NEW SERIES,
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SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1847.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Proposed Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal.

In another column we have copied an article on this subject from the Greensborough Patriot, though we do not, like its author, rely on State assistance for any such work. Demagogues have made so much capital out of State investments in Internal Improvements, that the generality of Legislators have naturally become afraid of the shadow of a leaning to a State investment of that kind. When undertaken, as we surely hope it will be, before long, it must be by individual enterprise.

We do not understand, from those under whose auspices the meeting in this place on Thursday next was called, that it is proposed to make any movement at this time beyond the effort to obtain the few hundred dollars necessary to make the requisite Survey of the route. It would be inexpedient, perhaps fatal to both schemes, to attempt at the same time a subscription to the Canal and to the Rail Road. The latter seems to have obtained the start: let nothing be attempted which may impede its progress—confident, as we may well be, that the fact of so much foreign capital coming to our aid will generate a new spirit of enterprise in our midst, add materially to our means, (especially by the appreciation of property) to lend a hand to the Canal.

We have heretofore mentioned the anticipation, in Virginia, of an immense increase of the trade and wealth of Richmond by tapping the Yadkin region of our State by means of the proposed Richmond and Danville Road. More recently we have had occasion to remark a similar longing at Charleston for a monopoly of the trade of that section. A distinguished merchant of Charleston, writing in favor of the rail road to Charlotte, in this State, says: "The prize to be lost or won, is a rich one—not rich perhaps in its present undeveloped state, but susceptible of a very high degree of enhancement." "I speak from personal knowledge, (says another writer in the Charleston Courier) when I say, that there is no region of the same extent (south of the Susquehanna at least) so rich in agricultural, mineral, and moral wealth and worth, and at the same time so susceptible of improvement by the mechanical agencies and facilities of transportation, as that region which lies between the head waters of Deep River in North Carolina, and the Broad River in this State."

The following paragraphs from the same article, are so full of matter for serious reflection to all who are interested in this portion of North Carolina, that we copy them entire. Arguing against Columbia and in favor of Camden as the Southern terminus of the Charlotte Road, he says:

"Should this line be constructed, running as it will on the western branch of the Catawba, and perhaps diverging towards Broad River, the spirited and enterprising people of Salisbury, and that region, would feel themselves cut off from the benefits of the Road, and therefore, to a moral certainty, make an effort (and successful too) at building a Road along the Western bank of the Yadkin, down to Cheraw; or else, crossing that River near the narrows, run the road to Fayetteville. This done, and no trade would ever cross the Catawba, but taking the other direction would find its way, ultimately, to New York. And should this project be once set on foot, Virginia would immediately make an effort to retain the trade which she now enjoys from that and the region immediately north of it, by constructing a Road through the counties of Caswell, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, &c. &c."

"But if Charleston should throw her influence and capital into the Camden and Charlotte Road, then the latter place, so long as it should continue to be the terminus, would be able to command the whole of the trade of the valley lying between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, from their sources to a distance of some 20 miles south, to include the tributaries of Rocky River on the east, and of McAlpin's Creek on the west—comprehending an area of between 2500 and 3000 square miles.

"But this is not all. The enterprise would not die out at Charlotte. That place would be the most eligible, as it is the most natural point for *raffing*—which may be readily perceived by a glance at the map, but is still more clearly seen by those who are, to any extent, acquainted with the face of the country and its productions north and west of that place.—And with such a one, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foresee that very surely, and very soon, a road would leave Charlotte, and diverging to the right, pass through the Counties of Cabarrus and Rowan, crossing the Yadkin, probably at Brown's Ferry, and running up the eastern bank of the river, or along the ridge between Swearing and Abbots Creeks, pass through Davidson and Stokes, and find its terminus on the head waters of Dan River, at or near Germantown—there to contest the tobacco trade with some Virginia enterprise. Such a line would pass through a section of country not surpassed by any other in that State, in the fertility and extent of its fertile lands, and the industry and thrifty charac-

ter of its population. Indeed I do not hesitate to say, that it is not surpassed in those respects by any section of the same extent to be found south of the Susquehanna.

"With equal certainty another branch would leave Charlotte, (though perhaps not so soon,) and turn towards the west, crossing the Catawba, perhaps at Bentley's ford, and thence taking the general course of that river up to Morganton, there to terminate for a time. But at some future day it would cross the Blue ridge, and taking the valley of the Swannanoa, run to Asheville, thence down the French Broad into the State of Tennessee. This line would command the trade of the *Devonshire of the South*—where there is even now more wealth than we are apt to dream of. It may startle some of your city readers, Messrs. Editors, to hear that lands in that wild and wooded country, often command from \$25 to \$40 per acre, and some choice spots even more than that. And yet, at those prices, pay a handsome profit to the tiller, in the abundant yield of corn and hay, potatoes and other vegetables.

"Suppose for a moment, Messrs. Editors, these two lines of road in operation, and what a *mountain torrent of produce*—of all that constitutes the material of the substantial and comforts—yea, even luxuries of life would roll down upon your city! It would now be incredible, if we could gauge, with any degree of accuracy, the quantities of beef, bacon, mutton, venison, poultry, butter, cheese, honey, cranberries, apples, potatoes, hay, oats, corn, flour, buckwheat, &c. &c., which would pass over these roads to Charleston, and equally incredible would be the amount of merchandize taken back in return. And all this amount of trade would be saved too (perhaps I may say *snatched*) from the hands of others, who are now planning to secure it to themselves."

Can we add one word to the force of this writer's statements, to show our people what great advantages they will let slip through their hands, if they make no effort to secure them? Look at the magnificent results promised, and justly promised, to Charleston, as the reward of her enterprise, and reflect, that they may be ours, if we will only strain every nerve to secure them. They ought to be ours, as some future day, even should South Carolina make the road; for, suppose Salisbury or Charlotte connected with our mountains and with Tennessee, as this writer anticipates, Fayetteville is nearer to either point than Charleston, and the West will be drawn here, (if we give them the facilities) by State pride, by a shorter route, by cheaper transportation, by less expensive agencies for transacting their business, and by greater security as to health.

Those who are scheming thus to partition North Carolina between South Carolina and Virginia, may yet see our hopes realized, and North Carolina retain that trade which is now their wealth and her reproach.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The democracy of this State are playing a most reckless game in regard to the vote given by the Locos in Congress to censure Gen. Taylor. Having unwittingly nominated a man for Governor who participated in the effort to insult old "Rough and Ready," they must needs do something to save him. It will not do to denounce Chapman, and they dare not defend him for that vote. What is to be done? We will tell our readers what they have done. They have *denied the fact*. With an utter disregard of recorded facts, unparalleled except by Locofocoism itself, they deny that the Locos in Congress ever voted to censure Gen. Taylor! and not only this, but true to the Locofoco injunction to "charge on the enemy," they turn upon the Whigs and charge that "every Whig voted against" a "direct proposition to present the thanks of Congress to General Taylor," &c. "It was the Whigs of Congress who voted unanimously against the proposition to give a gold medal and the thanks of Congress to the hero of Monterey!" says the Register of this city.

Such being the position which the democracy of this State has assumed as the only plan left by which they can hope to save Chapman from a disgraceful defeat, we feel it due to the Whigs of Congress, to the Whig party in Alabama, and to the cause of truth, that a full and impartial history of the whole affair—of the proposition of thanks, the modus operandi by which Locofocoism converted a resolution of thanks into one of censure, &c. &c.—should be fairly given. In discharging this duty we shall not follow the example of the Register by giving garbled extracts only calculated and intended to mislead, but shall give the record, the whole record, as we find it in the Congressional Globe by Blair & Rives. The authority will not be questioned by the democracy. We do this, not for mere purpose of exposing the misrepresentations and recklessness of the Locofoco press, but with the view of enabling the people of Alabama to understand the true nature and full extent of this Locofoco insult to Gen. Taylor—that they may see and know the game played at the time by the partisans of J. K. Polk, in Congress, and the game now playing

by the same party in Congress. Now to the record:

On the 29th of January, Mr. Coker, a Whig member from Tennessee, asked leave of the House to introduce the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby presented to Major-General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the brave officers and soldiers of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress for his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President the U. States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Gen. Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

It will be perceived that the above contains a simple vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army for "their courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey." The resolutions were presented honestly and in good faith, as a tribute justly due to the gallant army, to which no objection from any quarter could have been anticipated. Yet we find there was objection from the democratic side of the House, even to the introduction of resolutions, and pending a motion by Mr. Coker to suspend the rules, the House adjourned.

The next day (Jan. 30th) the matter came up as unfinished business, when opposition formidable and imposing—the result of a night caucus—began to exhibit itself on the part of the Locos by indirect and underhanded efforts to get rid of the subject. In these efforts two Alabama members were conspicuous, as the following extract from the record shows:

Mr. Payne inquired of the Chair whether it would be in order for him to move to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. G. S. Houston inquired of the Speaker whether it would be in order to move a call of the House.

The Speaker. It is in order. Does the gentleman make that motion?

Mr. Houston. I do.

And the question having been taken, the House decided that there should be a call of the House.

The roll having been called, the yeas and nays on suspending the rules were taken and stood: Yeas 136, Nays 25. The twenty-eight yeas were all Locofocos! Twenty-eight of the partisans of the administration were opposed to the introduction of the resolutions! The resolutions being before the House, then commenced the disgraceful game of so amending them as to change their character and make them odious to their original friends. New questions, to which it was known the Whigs were opposed, were introduced as amendments in order to compel them to vote against their own resolutions. For instance (we quote again from the record):

Mr. Faran (Loco) offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the first resolution:

Add the following words: "Engaged as it was and still is in a war commenced and forced upon us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor and in vindication of the just rights of the United States, assailed as both had been by repeated and flagrant acts on the part of Mexico, of insults, outrages, and, finally, of invasion of one of the States of this Union."

And Mr. F. demanded the previous question.

Mr. Jacob Thompson desired to offer an amendment to Mr. Faran's amendment.

The Speaker decided Mr. Thompson's amendment out of order, as the previous question had been called.

Mr. Jacob Thompson's amendment was then read at the Clerk's table, as follows:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the terms of the capitulation of Monterey."

Mr. Faran then accepted Mr. Thompson's proviso as a part of his amendment.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put.

Who will pretend to say that these amendments were not offered to defeat the object of the mover of the resolutions? They were intended to defeat any action of Congress that would confer honor on Gen. Taylor, and could have been intended for no other purpose. The amendment of Mr. Faran contained on its face a falsehood, for which it was known the Whigs could not vote. If the object of the democrats was honestly to do honor to Gen. Taylor, why did they sanction the amendment of Mr. Faran which had no necessary connection with a vote of thanks? But it is unnecessary to prolong comments on this branch of the subject. Every body capable of seeing and reading, knows that the amendment was introduced for no other purpose than to embarrass the question, and by possibility defeat the vote of thanks.

But the amendment of Mr. Thompson is that with which we have now more particularly to do, as it is that which contains the *censure*, and

by its adoption an intended resolution of thanks was converted into one of censure, of insult. That it was so considered at the time, will be made fully to appear by extracts which we shall presently produce "from the record." That the proviso implies dissatisfaction with the capitulation is palpable on its face. What necessity was there for introducing that matter at all? It had not been named, nor the most distant allusion made to it, in the original resolutions. The army had fought nobly and accomplished wonders—all agreed on this—and it was proposed to honor the officers and men with the poor tribute of the thanks of Congress. To prevent this and insult General Taylor, Thompson, the open reviler of the General, offered the proviso in question, and he was sustained by REUBEN CHAPMAN and the democratic party in the House.

And to cap the climax of infamy, the previous question was moved by Faran and sustained by his party, and thus the Whigs were deprived the poor privilege of being heard in defence of their own proposition, or in opposition to the insulting proviso. Thus gagged by an unprincipled and tyrannical majority, the Whigs were only permitted to record their votes in silence against the infamous proviso. Here they were borne down by the weight of numbers, and the proviso was adopted: Yeas 110—all Locos; Nays 70—all Whigs, exceptive.

We give the names, by States, of those who voted for the Faran and Thompson proviso.

Yeas: for the Vote of Censure. (All Locos.)
Maine.—J. P. Sewanmon, Robert P. Dunlap, Cullen Sawtelle, Hamblin Hamlin, Hezekiah Williams—5.
New Hampshire.—Moses Norris, Jr., Mace Moulton, James H. Johnson—3.
Vermont.—Paul Dillingham, Jr.—1.
New York.—John W. Lawrence, W. W. Woodworth, Samuel Gordon, John F. Collins, B. R. Wood, Joseph Russell, C. S. Benton, Orville Hungerford, Timothy Jenkins, Charles Goodyear, S. Strong, H. Wheaton, George Rathbone, S. S. Ellsworth, John De Mott, Martin Grover—16.
New Jersey.—Joseph Edsall—1.
Pennsylvania.—Charles J. Ingersoll, J. S. Yost, J. Erdman, J. Ritter, R. Bradhead, Jr., O. D. Leib, D. Whitson, M. McClean, James Black, H. D. Foster, W. S. Garvin—11.
Maryland.—Thomas Perry, Thos. W. Ligon, Wm. F. Giles—3.
Virginia.—Archibald McInnon, George C. Dringcole, W. M. Treasday, Sheldon F. Leake, H. Bedinger, A. A. Chapman, George W. Hopkins, Wm. G. Brown—8.
North Carolina.—D. S. Reil, Jas. T. McKay, John R. J. Daniel, Asa Biggs—4.
South Carolina.—J. A. Black, D. Sims—2.
Georgia.—Seaborn Jones, John A. Lumpkin, H. Cobb—3.
Alabama.—J. L. F. Cottrell, W. W. Payne, G. S. Houston, REUBEN CHAPMAN, Franklin W. Bowden—5.
Mississippi.—Jacob Thompson, R. W. Roberts—2.
Louisiana.—Emile La Sere, John H. Harman, Isaac E. Morse—3.
Ohio.—J. J. Farran, Wm. Sawyer, H. St. John, J. J. McDowell, A. G. Thurman, A. L. Perrill, J. Brinkerhoff, J. Parrish, J. Morris, J. D. Cummins, George Fries, D. A. Starkweather—12.
Kentucky.—Linn Boyd, John P. Martin, John W. Tibbatts—3.
Tennessee.—A. Johnson, Alvan Cullum, Geo. W. Jones, Barclay Martin, F. P. Stanton—5.
Indiana.—T. J. Henley, T. Smith, W. W. Wick, C. W. Cathart, A. Kennedy—5.
Illinois.—Robert Smith, John A. McClelland, O. B. Fieldin, John Wentworth, Stephen A. Douglass, Joseph P. Hoge—6.
Missouri.—James B. Bowlin, J. H. Rolfe, W. McDaniel, J. S. Phelps, J. H. Sims—5.
Michigan.—Robt. McClelland, J. B. Hunt—2.
Iowa.—S. C. Hastings, S. Leffler—2.
Texas.—David Kaufman, T. Pillsbury—2.

Not a single Whig voted for the proviso—every one recorded his name against the censure to Gen. Taylor which it contained. In company with them were five Democrats, who are entitled to lasting honor for their independence and firmness in spurning party dictation. These five honest democrats were ANANDS, of Miss. BAYLY of Va., BERT, RHETT and WOODWARD, of S. C., they voted against the censure. The immortal 110 who did their utmost to tarnish the fame of Gen. Taylor, and rob him of the good opinion of his country were, as before remarked, all democrats, including the Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, the nominee for Governor of this State!

The insulting proviso having been thus adopted, Mr. Schenck, observing that the amendment which had just been adopted, was attached to the first of the three original resolutions, and now constituted a part of it, moved that the question be taken on the resolution separately.

The Chair ruled that the question on engrossment could not be divided. Not a case could be produced where such a decision had been made.

Mr. Gentry said that, believing that the adoption of the resolution, in its present form, would be an insult rather than a compliment to Gen. Taylor, he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

The Chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. Dringcole suggested that the resolution had better be referred to a select committee, in order to be put in such a form as to command the unanimous vote of the House.

Mr. Seaborn Jones asked that the several resolutions might be voted on separately.

The Chair decided that it could not be done.

Mr. Winthrop said he understood the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Gentry] to move that the resolution be laid upon the table, and that

the Speaker had decided the motion out of order. The Speaker said he had so decided, as the motion to lay had been rejected since the previous question had been seconded.

Mr. Winthrop said a vote had been taken on agreeing to the amendment since the motion to lay upon the table had been decided, and he presumed that the motion of Mr. Gentry was in order.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on ordering the resolutions to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided as follows:

Here follows the yeas and nays, as given by the Register of Saturday. The resolutions, as amended by the Thompson proviso were passed: Yeas 103, Nays 64. The yeas were all Locofocos—the nays all Whigs except five. On these resolutions, thus changed and perverted, the Register thus disingenuously remarks:

Here then is a "direct" proposition to present the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor and their army for their "courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct" at Monterey, and to bestow upon General Taylor a gold medal "AS A TESTIMONY OF HIS DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT ON THAT MEMORABLE OCCASION," and the "record" shows that every Whig voted against it.

The italics, &c., are given precisely as we find them in the Register. We are surprised at the recklessness of this effort to place the Whigs in a false position. The Register knows that the Whigs were in favor of thanks, and voted against the resolutions because they had been converted by the Locos into a censure and an insult to General Taylor. This is evident, not only from all the circumstances connected with the proceedings, but from the avowal of Mr. Gentry given above, and the remarks of Mr. Graham and Mr. Coker, all Whigs, in the extract which we next produce from the record.

We copy now the concluding proceedings in the House. The resolutions having been ordered to a third reading, as stated above, and the question being on their passage:

Mr. Joseph J. McDowell moved the previous question.

Mr. Dringcole inquired whether the word "unanimously" was not in the resolution?—The vote certainly had not thus far been unanimous, and probably would not be so. Could not that word be omitted by general consent?

Objections being made—Mr. Graham stated that he was in favor of the original resolutions; but now, as they stood amended, he considered the last part of the last amendment as containing a *direct censure* upon General Taylor. He was opposed to censuring him, and therefore he moved to lay the resolutions, as now amended, on the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Stephens asked if the question on the resolutions could not now be divided, and a separate vote taken on each of the resolutions.

The speaker decided it could not.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put, viz: Shall the resolution pass?

The question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 103, Nays 64.

So the resolution was passed.

Mr. Faran moved to reconsider the vote passing the resolution. Rejected.

The title to the resolution was then read, viz: "A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, for storming the city of Monterey," when—

Mr. Coker moved to amend the same by substituting the word "censure" for the word "thanks."

The question on the amendment was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 1, Nays 117.

And here we beg to call attention to the following extract from an article in the Register of some weeks ago, in which our neighbor, for the first time, ventured to defend the action of his party in this matter. We ask attention to it as an illustration of the Register's regard to facts:

A sharp sighted New England Whig, however, who denounced the war as infamous, thought an occasion could be made of the proviso to constitute the Whig party the special guardians of Gen. Taylor's fame, and thus acquire some amount of party capital. He therefore raised the shout of censure, and after the resolution had been adopted another Whig, Mr. Coker, of Tennessee, moved to amend their title by striking from it the word "thanks" and substituting "censure." The amendment received the support of the Whigs generally, but it was promptly killed—every Democrat in the House voting against it.

We have given the whole history of the affair in the House, and we find nothing to sustain the version given by the Register. There was no such action of "a New England Whig" as is described, and so far from the amendment of Mr. Coker receiving "the support of the Whigs generally," the record shows it received but *one* vote! So much for the Register's facts. The history of the progress of the resolutions in the Senate shall be given in our next.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

Mr. Benton, who has always consented that Texas was originally bone of our home and flesh of our flesh, in his late speech at St. Louis, according to the *New Era*, spoke of her being a rib taken out of our side; which, if a right policy had been pursued, would have as gently and quietly fallen into our bosom as Eve did into that of Adam.—Mr. Benton might have said, that like Adam's rib, Texas has tempted us to partake of the forbidden fruit of conquest, which has already brought *suxal* to the brow, and bids fair to bring *suxal* to the heart of the nation.—*Georgia Journal*.

Slavery of the worst kind.—In Mexico slavery of the worst kind exists. The basis of this system is not difference of color, or inferiority of race, but is simply debt. For inability to pay the most inconsiderable sum, a man is made the slave of his creditor who lives upon the fruits of his labor, allowing him to take but a bare subsistence, and accumulating the original debt by interest and other charges to an extent that makes the bondage one for life, and entails it upon his descendants. Can any thing else but degradation be expected from such a system.

Two Dollars per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion. Court Orders at 1/2 per cent higher.

THE WEBSTER DINNER AT RICHMOND. The following beautiful song was composed by John W. Foster, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and sung at the Webster Dinner.

SONG.
A toast to the health of our guest let us drain,
What chiefly we see in Virginia again;
And we'll hail by railway or steamer he flies,
Who gives his fish as warm as our skies!

A toast to the Statesman, whose far-reaching mind
In public and in private has been so kind,
Whom we hail as the savior of our country's welfare,
Whom the spirit of England that circled the world!

Whom no change ever, restless and grand,
That hears to delight and to command,
Whom we hail as the savior of our country's welfare,
Whom the spirit of England that circled the world!

From the N. O. Daily National, June 9.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Major Fry, of the Orphan Regiment. The gentleman is the only surviving field officer of the gallant State of Virginia. He is a representative of the gallant State of Virginia, and worthy to command such a regiment. Major Fry feels deeply the loss of his officers. He comes home with eyes brimming with tears—he, a chief mourner among the survivors of his regiment. A beautiful incident occurred a day or two since, illustrative of what we have said. Major Fry, while surrounded by a number of his friends, was approached by one of his men, who saluted him by the name of "Major," and passed on. "Major," said some remark, and passed on. "Major," said the noble Kentuckian, "I am not Major, though I command a Regiment—Colonel and Lieut. Colonel are with us; they are dead, their spirits rest us."

It is well known that this regiment has with it the bodies of Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Jones, who fell at Buena Vista. The remark Major Fry is worthy of the gallant dead, the bodies he commanded, and worthy too of the brave and gifted man who uttered it.

President in the Battle of Buena Vista.

Major Fry was a witness of an incident that occurred in the battle of Buena Vista, that the Mexican soldier in the lowest possible position was pursuing the advantages of a successful charge, a private of the Frankfort company, a private of the Frankfort company, who was wounded by his bullets, implored mercy. The American withdrew his pointed musket; the Mexican still clamorous, made signs for mercy, the Kentuckian with difficulty placed his hand to the lips of the wounded man, and his burning thirst. Having performed the duty of humanity, he passed on to his companions. The Mexican stealthily looked about him for a moment, then raised his musket, and deliberately shot his general through the body, causing him to fall face towards the retreating troops of our Army. The heart sickens at such a deed, yet it is characteristic. A similar incident, if possible equally disgraceful, occurred in the battle of Resaca de la Palma. It would not be an army, however powerful, could be led by such leaders—the God of our fathers!

Santa Anna Stands in the Capital.

From *La Patria*, of 4th inst., says the Delta, we learn that letters have been received in this city by the way of Tampico, from the city of Mexico, to the effect, in which it is stated that Santa Anna arrived in the Capital on the 19th inst., as was expected; that the reception was very different from what he anticipated. The populace, or rabble, principally *leperas*, assembled to receive the president *ad interim*, and showered upon him curses both loud and deep; and from words proceeded, as the old nursery story says, to try what virtue there was in him. His excellency not being ambitious to follow the example of St. Stephen, he was received with great difficulty, and protected by his friends, sought an asylum in the palace. The people, indignant at the frequent defeats of the Mexican armies, and the capture of Santa Anna to redeem his numerous promises, sought to revenge themselves upon his person. Had it not been for the armed force and the police, the unhappy President would have been dragged through the streets, as was once the fate of that poor amputated limb, which has served him so long as a most honorable reminder of courage and gallantry, which are now sadly in want of new

These statements are based upon information communicated by the most reliable persons, to a commercial house in this city, which obtains the first and most authentic news from Mexico.

Of the Delta give the story in our language as we learn it from *La Patria*, but not discrediting it. We think it improbable that his Excellency has been removed at the point in his history, where we make one of those rapid descents characteristic of all who rest their hopes on the fickle and treacherous rabble of a rabble, whose nature is a compound of the worst vices of civilization and barbarism.

DEPARTERS FROM THE ARMY.

The National Police Gazette publishes, by order of the General of the United States Army, a list and number of deserters from the United States Army, for 1847, and mostly at and on their way to the following: 2 clerks, 27 laborers, 2 printers, 6 musicians, 9 carpenters, 1 hatter, 1 cotton-spinner, 9 tailors, 1 cabinet-maker, 6 blacksmiths, 1 mason, 1 seaman, 1 teamster, 1 cooper, 1 gardener, 2 coopers, 1 cook, 1 baker, 1