

Cooling and Wool made diligent inquiry for causes of complaint against Col. Paine, but could hear of nothing except "austerity of manner." Whatever other causes may have existed, of which, being ignorant, we say nothing, none in our opinion could justify the outrages attempted upon the order of his camp and his personal safety; and if he had submitted to the insult and violence so repeatedly offered to him, without quelling the mutiny, he would have been unworthy of the command he holds. Military law defines the powers of the Officer as well as the duty of the Soldier; and in case of violation of it by either, tribunals are provided to give redress. Lawless violence, neither in military nor civil life, can be a justifiable remedy. If it were presumed that the Colonel was disposed to put himself above the law, an appeal was only needed to Gen. Wool, an Officer not more distinguished by the blood he has shed for his country and his brilliant services in the field, than his exact knowledge of the discipline and customs of our armies in all situations for more than 30 years.

### THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[PER THE BRITANNIA.]

#### ITALY.

The news from Italy continues to be of great interest. The Austrian troops took complete possession of Ferrara on the 13th ult. The Cardinal Legate had again protested against its occupation, informing the Cabinet of Vienna that, should the Austrians not evacuate the town of Ferrara within a fortnight, the Pope would recall his Nuncio from Vienna, and send passports to Count Lutnow, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome. Count Bludoff, the Russian Ambassador, had taken leave of his Holiness and departed for St. Petersburg. Whether this is to be regarded as an indication of the position Russia will assume towards the Pope, the papers do not say. The report that the King of Sardinia had declared his adherence to the Pope is confirmed; and it is said that the Sardinian Cabinet had forwarded some strong notes to Austria upon the subject of the occupation of Ferrara.

The Government of Rome was preparing to resist by arms, if necessary, the attempt of Austria. Twenty thousand Austrians were said to be concentrated on the banks of the Po, ready to cross that river at a moment's notice. Besides the Papal Government, the municipal councils of Bologna, and other bodies in the Roman States, strongly protest against these demonstrations; and the people, and in some cases the Capuchin friars, eagerly press to be enrolled for the defence of their sovereign and their country. The presence of Admiral Napier's squadron in the Adriatic is also hailed as a symptom of the good will of England towards the popular cause, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Papal and British courts has become a subject of current interest.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 23d, in the *Telegraph*, announces that on the previous day the population of that city assembled on the Piazza Grande, and boldly demanded the formation of the National Guard; after an address from the Governor, the multitude were dispersing, when unfortunately some disturbance broke out with a few soldiers present as spectators; who were dispersed and trampled under foot; the alarm became general, and violent placards were posted, demanding a change of ministry, and the formation of a corps of volunteers to march against the Austrians at Ferrara.

It was said that the Pope had a promise of aid from France; but according to the following, the offer of France was of rather a questionable character, and was at once rejected by the Pope's Minister. The Paris *Univers* publishes the following letter, dated Rome, August 23:

"The French Government has just experienced one of the most serious checks which the diplomacy of a Cabinet can sustain; and the Pontifical Government, on the other hand, has

found to be comparatively uninjured. During the month of July she was raised entirely out of the sand, in which she had been embedded, by immense caissons, or camels, erected under the direction of Mr. Bremner, and was raised upon two ridges of stones under the bilges. On the flowing of the tide on the night of the 25th ultimo, floating operations were commenced by laying out anchors astern, and attaching to them warps hoove upon the vessel's windlasses and capstans. She was thus moved about three fathoms and permitted to lie until next day, when the Birkenhead and Scourge, steamers of 300 and 400 horse power were used to haul her off. On Thursday all efforts were unsuccessful. On Friday, just before noon, however, she was drawn off very easily and proceeded immediately to Belfast, whence on Monday she went to Liverpool. The Times says she is to be immediately and thoroughly repaired, after which she will again cross the Atlantic. Her arrival at Liverpool created great exultation.

#### During Feat.

The American Frigate *Macedonian*, formerly conquered from this country, and now sent over here with a gratuitous supply of provisions, was waiting at the tail of the bank on the 27th of August, when the Queen arrived in the Clyde. Just when the Queen's steamer was about to pass the *Macedonian*, and while cannons were roaring from the shore in every direction, and the atmosphere resounding with the buzzes of the multitude, two seamen were observed on board the American frigate, the one coolly sitting on the summit of the fore-top-royal, and the other on the mizen-top-royal mast. Immediately a third sailor was observed mounting the mainmast; he also ran up the rigging to the top-royal mast, which he nimbly ascended, and then standing on its very top with one foot, he deliberately took off his hat, waved it three times round his head, and gave a cheer to her Majesty. A seaman on board one of the Queen's ships was next seen ascending to the summit of the topmast; but when he had nearly reached the top, he was to appearance ordered down by the officer, who, very prudently, we conceive, countermanded the imitation of a most brave and daring, but certainly a very foolish feat.

Some of the papers add, "that the Queen sent an invitation to Commodore De Kay and his lady, to visit her Yacht."

### "AID AND COMFORT."

At the recent State Convention of the Administration party in Connecticut, a series of resolutions adopted on the occasion included the following:

Resolved, That notwithstanding the "aid and comfort" which the Whig party have given to the Mexicans by upholding them in the prosecution of the present war, by condemning their own country, and by treating our gallant and patriotic army as a band of men engaged in the enactment of the most atrocious crimes, we have reason to rejoice that in every battle the American arms have been crowned with victory, and that Whig sympathy has had no other effect than to prolong the contest.

The President of the United States, in his last Annual Message, using officially the technical language of an indictment for high treason, first charged the Whigs of the United States with giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. If those who have since chosen to reiterate the slander expected to find their warrant for so doing in the high authority from which it emanated, they ought to have discovered, by this time, that the Presidential endorsement of a calumny can give it no respectability.

It is a maxim of royalty that "the King can do no wrong." Freemen—the citizens of a free Republic—are not prepared to extend the benefit of that maxim to their President. They think it their duty, on the other hand, to scrutinize his official actions, and to judge of them by the standard of the Constitution and the Laws. To say that the President can do no wrong, and to test that assumption by the events of this Administration, only might involve an allegation as difficult of proof as that which has charged treason upon the Whigs of this Union. The country is not so destitute of sense, or so given to credulity, as to believe either

judging that claim. The resolutions of annexation embraced only the territory "rightfully belonging to and properly included within the Republic of Texas." The precise extent of that territory was to be determined by negotiations between the U. States and Mexico. Upon these terms Texas accepted annexation and ceased to be any longer a party in the case, which was henceforth to be under the cognizance of the Mexican government and our own.—It was into this territory, the claim to which was unadmitted, that the President ordered our army to march, which he did of his own authority, without acquainting Congress with the fact, or receiving the sanction of that body. Our batteries were planted in front of Matamoros and when a collision with the Mexican forces soon afterwards took place, the President announced to Congress that *war existed by act of Mexico*.

It may be urged that the war was inevitable at any rate. Mr. Benton did not think so; Mr. Calhoun did not think so. Both were of the opinion that it could have been avoided, and that the country in question could have been acquired also. The country, however, being involved in the war, the general belief of the Whigs has been and is that the best prospect of a permanent and conclusive peace lay in the vigorous prosecution of hostilities. Looking to the character of the adversary it seemed apparent that when the rupture had once gone to the extent of bloodshed, and the pride of Mexican nationality had been so deeply wounded no other effectual course was left but to accept the issue which had been thus precipitated, and to concentrate all our disputes with that Government into one decisive conflict.

The votes of the Whigs in Congress on all bills of supplies, for raising men and money, will show how they have stood on this question. The ranks of our volunteers crowded with armed Whigs, bearing the standard of the Republic into the heart of the enemy's country; the blood which they have shed, and the glorious names they have added to the list of our country's heroes—stand and will ever stand to attest a patriotism which is proof against calumny from any source, official or other. From the opening thunders of Palo Alto to the terrific shock of Churubusco which caused the gates of Mexico to tremble, there has not been one battle field on which victory was not sealed by the blood of Whigs. If the President or his followers wish to know what sort of "aid and comfort" the Whigs have given to the enemy, let them go to the spot where Ringgold fell; let them behold it in the flashings of Ridgely's artillery; let them hear it in Watson's last words of rallying and encouragement; or, on the field of Buena Vista, let them interrogate the memories of Clay, Hardin and McKee. Whether satisfied with this investigation or not, they will nevertheless have to learn if they do not know it already, that the same boldness and determination which has been shown by Whigs in confronting the enemy in the field, will be exhibited in defence of the Constitution and in rebuke of Executive usurpations at home.

Baltimore American.

#### Gen. Scott and the Administration.

The public are justified in inferring, from the tone of the Government Organ, that the rod of castigation is now held over the head of Gen. Scott, and will descend without mercy upon him in the event of any injury resulting from the negotiations at Mexico.

The appointment of Mr. Trist was well calculated to embarrass Gen. Scott, by dividing that responsibility which should have rested upon one man. Mr. Trist is solely charged with the negotiations, while Gen. Scott is the commander of the Army. Mr. Trist may then prolong the negotiations at his pleasure, for if Gen. Scott interposed and put an end to the armistice, Mr. Trist might attribute our failure to obtain a peace to the act of Gen. Scott.

We have seen enough of Mexican faith to be aware that though it is expressly provided that neither party shall, during its continuance, receive reinforcements, our enemy would not hesitate to avail themselves of a prolonged negotiation to increase their force, and although Gen. Scott might be aware of this, he would not put an end to the armistice, and resume hostilities without placing it in the power of Mr. Trist to throw all the responsibility of the failure of the negotiations upon him.

The position of Gen. Scott is therefore any thing but a pleasant one, and we shall be agreeably surprised if an attempt is not made by the Administration to place him the wrong.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

### The Designs of the Administration.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, whose speculations on affairs at Washington are in the main pretty accurate, thus writes on the 22d September:

"One thing you may, however, set down as certain, which is this—that the administration is resolved, after this, to make no more professions of peace, and that Mr. Trist, himself, will be withdrawn, should his negotiations prove unsuccessful, either with the commissioners or with the Congress, in failing to obtain the requisite majority of voters. On this point, the whole cabinet is a unit, and the President himself determined and resolved. The question then to be debated will only be how are we to go, and whether we shall draw a line, or subjugate and subdue the whole. But it will be time for me to speak of these matters after we shall learn the result of Mr. Trist's mission; and I will consequently refrain for the present."

A temperance society, on the total abstinence principle, connected with one of the Roman Catholic Churches of New York, has not only relieved the destitute in their society for the past year, but have deposited \$600 in bank for future use.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.  
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

### MARKETS.

Salisbury, Oct. 7.—Bacon 9; Lard 9; Coffee 9 a 10; Cotton 8; Corn 25; Flour 44; Feathers 25; Iron 3 a 4 1/2; Beeswax 20; Oats 14 a 15; Sugar (brown) 9 a 11; Salt, bushel, 1.00; Sack 3 00; Whiskey 25 a 30; Wheat 75; Cotton Yarn 90 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 28.  
Bacon 10 a 11; Brandy (peach) 60; do. (apple) 40 a 42; Cotton 11 a 12; Corn 55 a 60; Flour \$14 a \$15; Lard 10 a 10 1/2; Tallow 8; Whiskey 32 a 35; Wood 14 a 15; Coffee 9 a 10; Molasses 29 a 33; Sugar 8 a 12; Salt (sack) 83 00.

Cheraw, Oct. 5.—Bacon 9 a 10; Coffee 9 a 10 1/2; Cotton 11 1/2; Corn 25; Flour 44 a 5; Iron 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses 40 a 45; Rice 64; Sugar 9 a 11; Salt (sack) 1 62 1/2 a 1 75.

### THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

After a suspense of more than two weeks, we have at length news from Mexico of the most thrilling and interesting character. Instead of peace, the sword has been again drawn. Two more battles have been fought. One outside the city, in which the Mexicans were defeated with great loss, by a few hundred of our brave and gallant troops. The other was fought in the city, as will be seen from the news below, under great disadvantages, the Mexicans, as at Monterey, shooting from the tops of the houses, and windows, and from every direction. Never have we read of battles fought in which greater courage and more consummate skill have been displayed. Never have we read of victories so brilliant won by so small an army, against such odds.—The whole army is encircled with honor. Deeds of valor have been achieved, which will encircle the brow of the Commander and his gallant Officers and men, so long as time shall endure.

But while we rejoice at the success of our arms in every battle, we have to mourn the loss of many a brave spirit.—In the battle of the 20th August, our loss was over 1000, and in the two last engagements our loss is said to be about 1000 more; so that Gen. Scott's loss since he left Puebla, is over two thousand. Among them some of the best officers of the Regulars as well as Volunteers. When the war will now end it is impossible to say. There is every prospect of its being carried on for years; and the only remedy seems to be the subjugation of the country. This can only be done by sending large re-inforcements to Gen. Scott, sufficient to occupy all their towns and cities, and by seizing the resources of the country to defray the expenses of the war. If peace cannot be had, it seems to us the sooner this course is pursued towards the enemy the better. Would that it were otherwise. That the sword could be returned to its scabbard, and peace once more pervade our country.

### Important from Mexico.

OF THE HERALD & TRIBUNE,  
MOBILE, (Saturday) Sept. 25.

The brig *Oscuela*, Capt. Smith, arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 21st instant, within five days from Vera Cruz. We are indebted to a passenger from Pensacola for a Vera Cruz "Sun of Anahuac" of the 16th, and also for a letter from Pensacola. All the news they contain is published below. Verbally we are informed that there had also been a revolt at Puebla, and that Scott there and in the city of Mexico had lost at least two thousand men.

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Armistice concluded—Hostilities recommenced—Propositions of Mr. Trist—Letter of Santa Anna to Gen. Scott—Four regiments of the Mexican army completely routed by a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's forces.

The following letter received from our correspondent is so interesting to the public that we hasten to give it to our subscribers. It contains all the news that was received yesterday from Mexico.

As we had already announced, hostilities recommenced on the 8th in the evening, and Gen. Scott's troops on that very evening were given a brush to the best of the Mexican troops.

This letter came by the way of Orizaba, and was sent there by our "wide awake" correspondent, through a private friend, who himself addressed us a few lines to tell us that an express had arrived at Atlixco on his way to Oajaca—that this express had been sent by Gen. Leon of the Mexican army, who commanded the Mexican forces in the action spoken of in the letter which follows:

PUEBLA, September 11, 1847.

My Dear Sir—I did not think that you ever arrived among us, but to my great astonishment I saw you in the hands of our mutual friend W. . . .

I promised you before I left Vera Cruz two months ago, that I would, from time to time, if I was fortunate enough to get news, drop you a few words on a sheet of bad paper, and the occasion has never offered itself with more encouragement than at present, and I hope these few lines will be victoriously passed through the chaparral, musquitos, &c., and what is worse (though not so bold) the guerrilla

ros of Cerro Gordo, Puerto Nacional, and all the Montes and hiding places of these desperate men. \* \* \* Letters arrived here from Atlixco, stating that an express had arrived there on his way to Oajaca, and sent by General Leon, and that the said express had brought letters from Mexico dated the 9th instant.

These letters state that the proposition made by Mr. Trist was rejected, or, at least, one portion of them, and that hostilities had recommenced on the 8th in the afternoon, and that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army against four of the picked out regiments of the Mexican army—the 11th regiment of the line, the 3d and 4th regiments of light infantry, and one regiment of the National Guards—all commanded by General Leon—that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceed two thousand five hundred.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions are these:

That the citizens of the United States would not have anything to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by this war:

That the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in upper California for eight years; and that the Mexican Government could, after that time, if it chose, renew this article of the treaty:

This was not accepted.

Then Mr. Trist, unclothing himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican commissioners that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which that Government would certainly pay fifteen or twenty millions of dollars.

This would probably be agreed upon, if the following article had met with the assent of the Mexicans.

That the Texian boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the left side, to the right side of the Rio Gila.

But this last proposition was rejected. The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground the other side of the Neuces.

Mr. Trist then asked 45 days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition, but the Mexicans replied they would give but five days and no more.

On the fifth day (the 7th) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice, on some trifling pretences.

Gen'l Scott answered making similar charges.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's were sent to attack Chapultepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans got, as usual, a good thrashing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas, of the National Guards, was killed.

The small number of the Americans, who, the Mexican letters say, (to use their own expression) "have fought like devils," retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them. Some of these had no wheels, while others no horses.

The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small compared to that of the Mexicans.

A proclamation, (circular) was issued by Gen. Leon, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to the citizens, men, women and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of houses, and from there throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

The Sun, of the 16th, says: Troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos for the last five or six days, and we do not doubt that within five or six days more, there will be from two to three thousand men ready to march in the interior.

[Correspondence of the Herald & Tribune.]

PENSACOLA, Sept. 22d, 1847.

The brig *Oscuela*, Capt. Smith, arrived at the Navy Yard here last evening, after a passage of five and a half days from Vera Cruz, and brings late and unfavorable news from the army of Gen. Scott.—It seems that hostilities were renewed on the 8th inst., Santa Anna and Gen. Scott mutually charging each other with a violation of the armistice, and by the last accounts our troops had possession of two streets, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican forces in or towards the Plaza. Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy placed in windows and on the roofs of the houses, and Gen. Worth was badly but not mortally wounded. Our loss since leaving Puebla was three thousand men. Mr. Trist's proposition for a cession of a portion of California, for a consideration of twenty millions, had been agreed to by the Mexican commissioners—but another proposition fixing the Rio Grande as the boundary on this side was peremptorily refused. Paedres was said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico, with a large force of guerrillas.

These accounts are derived from the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th inst., and brought by the *Oscuela*, and verbal communications from Mr. Dimond to the Captain at the moment of leaving. I have no doubt they may be relied upon essentially. This news reached Vera Cruz by the Orizaba route.

I am, very respectfully, your obt' serv't,  
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STILL LATER.  
GEN. SCOTT IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register and Journal.  
U. S. NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA,  
Friday, Sept. 24, 1847.

A merchant brig arrived here at an early hour this morning, 5 1/2 days from Vera Cruz with despatches for the War and Navy Departments of the utmost importance. The news

brought by this arrival has excited the countenance of our whole country on account of its unfavorable tenor.

The captain informs us that he was off so unexpectedly and without delay, he was unable to gather the full details. The sum of substance of this is:

Mr. Trist proposed that no furtherity of our citizens should be demanded of Mexican government. Agreed to. Citizens should be allowed the privilege of establishing two factories in California during the period, agreed to. That the Rio Grande be the line—not agreed to.

But the Mexican commissioners proposed, to which Mr. Trist replied, that he required forty days to hear from his Government upon the subject, but only five days were given him. By way of a concluding Mr. Trist proposed the immediate evacuation of California, for which the Government of the United States was willing to pay some millions of dollars, not agreed to. Next followed a letter from Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, complaining of his having broken the armistice, to which Scott replied, that the armistice had been broken by the Mexicans, and on the 9th inst., Gen. Worth's division encountered a large force at a little place near the city, which they "beats"; his own loss comparatively small, while that of the Mexicans was very heavy. On the 10th there were other engagements, our forces proving victorious in every one.

On the 11th, which is the latest account we have, Gen. Scott had got into the city, and only two streets, which commanded the Plaza, and the two armies were engaged in a battle. Santa Anna's loss is said to be 2000, his departure from Puebla, and strong force entered for his safety—beside in the Paedres with a strong force, while he was menaced by overwhelming numbers of the army.

'Tis to be hoped that the accounts by this arrival are greatly exaggerated, as this seems to be pretty well corroborated by the Vera Cruz papers, containing letters of the scene of action.

The day this brig sailed, reinforcements to the number of 2000, under Gen. Leon, arrived in Vera Cruz, and made not a delay in setting out for the city of Mexico, or reinforcements now hourly expected. Cruz, but the prevalence of a "northerly" had lasted some four or five days, was to delay their coming.

I forgot to mention in speaking of that it is reported that the gallant W. was seriously wounded. No other particulars among the sufferers, but from the reports to have been killed, doubtless ere long hear the names, whom we would regret to lose, and who the country would sorely feel.

The fever had entirely abated at Vera Cruz, since the "northerly" set in, but it is still suffering severely, deaths being daily, and new cases I learn hourly.

Out of the number of sick, which were 200, brought to our hospital, by the sloop and sloop Decatur, not more than 100 have occurred, under the skill of Dr. Isaac Hulse, and his assistants. The epidemic of last fall, but we need not dwell on danger when we have such a man as Gen. Scott, and an eminent gentleman in his stead, established here years ago by the Government.

The Captain of the brig *Oscuela*, Orleans, with despatches for the War and Navy Departments, which will give the particulars of the

If misfortune should befall the gallant Scott, for the want of force, to maintain his position, it would be a critical juncture, without doubt, as in the case of the city of Mexico, which a Commanding Officer, in possession, by the millions of Congress. No doubt, but it will be criticised by the military men of the party, and the effects of the course, which the people, Lundy's Lane, and the battle of Gordo and of the last fall, since he has been in Mexico, be distinctly understood.

critics, to wit: That the Government, and the people, will be disappointed, if the military men of the party, and the effects of the course, which the people, Lundy's Lane, and the battle of Gordo and of the last fall, since he has been in Mexico, be distinctly understood.

are totally incompetent to command, and the effects of the course, which the people, Lundy's Lane, and the battle of Gordo and of the last fall, since he has been in Mexico, be distinctly understood.

that when these heroes, who have done so much for us, are not doing what they should, thousands of miles from their homes, their eight dollars a month, let them receive the indignation of the people, which conduct deserves.

Georgia.—The election of the Legislature took place on Monday, the 4th instant, and the date for Governor is on the 11th; and the date for the election of the Senate, on the 11th. The Democratic ticket, W. N. B. Towns, is chosen to choose a United States Senator in place of the Hon. J. M. Calhoun.

The Democratic ticket of New York, to maintain the State officers to be elected in the election, met at the city of New York, on the 20th ult. A proposition was taken, which showed that the "Old Hunter" party, were the "Old Hunter" party.

Dr. William D. Conner, received an appointment of Surgeon in the Army.