Terms of the Watchman.

For Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and fifty cts. will be charged.

Advertisements inserted at $1 for the first, and 25 cts for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be postpaid.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"Keep a check upon all your Rulers.

Do this, and Liberty is safe."
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
NUMBER 27, OF VOLUME IV.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of Rowan, held at the Clerk's Office, in Salisbury, on the 5th day of October, 1847, a majority of said Board being present, an election was held for Chairman, for the ensuing year, when

A. W. Brandon, Esq., was unanimously elected.

The Board then proceeded to the adoption of the following Resolutions, to wit:

1st. *Resolved*, That the several School Committees be careful to find the centre of their districts, and build their School Houses in the centre, or within a quarter of a mile of it; and in no case may a committee build a school house more than a quarter of a mile from the centre of the district until they shall have reported the matter to, at least, two members of the Board of Superintendents, and shall have obtained leave of both, in writing to do so.

2d. *Resolved*, That if any one of the several School Committees shall build their school house at a greater distance than a quarter of a mile from the place designated by law, (viz: the centre,) without first obtaining leave of at least two members of the Board of Superintendents, they will forfeit their claim to the public funds, and that no payments will be made to such districts until they shall have corrected the error.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents be very careful not to pay money upon any draft unless said draft be strictly entitled to law; because you cannot get all the school committees to follow the law or do their *whole* duty, unless you convince them that they will not obtain their share of the public funds unless they do their *whole* duty.

4th. *Resolved*, That every school district obtaining *eighty* free white persons between the ages of *five* and *twenty-one* years and under, shall have one teacher, or one share; and that there shall be no addition until the number amounts to 90; and that each district having from 90 to 110 shall have one-and-a-fourth share; and each district having from 110 to 130 shall have one share and a half; each district having from 130 to 150, shall have one share and three-fourths, and so on.

Rule.—To ascertain how many teachers are necessary, the Clerk shall examine how many districts are entitled to more than one share according to the above Resolution, then add all the fractions, and the number of shares so found by the whole of the fractions, shall be added to the whole number of districts, and the amount thus obtained will be the number of teachers required.

A. W. BRANDON. *Ch'n.*

List of the School Committee-men in each District for the ensuing year, October 5th, 1847.

District No 1.—William N. Gillon, Hugh Parks, Richard Graham.

No. 2.—Marcus E. Reese, David Kilpatrick, James F. Jamesson.

No. 3—John F. McCorkle, J. M. Lowrance, Samuel D. Rankin.

No. 4—Jacob C. Goodman, Stephen F. Cowan, William J. Graham.

No. 5—William B. Wood, James Kerr, M. Brandon.

No. 6—A. V. Cowan, Jacob Hughey, Paul Phifer.

No. 7—Robert Wilson, John Luckey, Wilson Turner.

No. 8—Lemuel Johnston, James Watson, Andrew Gray.

No. 9—Osborn G. Foard, Joseph Ervin, Thomas C. Hyde.

No. 10—James Owens, Alexander Brown, James Alexander.

No. 11—Henry Sechler, David R. Bradshaw, James Silliman.

No. 12—Henry Deal, John M. Ritchie, Jas. E. Baughn.

No. 13—Daniel Wearer, Daniel Hess, Michael Overcash.

No. 14—David Linn, R. A. Patterson, Levi Cowell.

No. 15—Henry Miller, (Tan.) Jacob Shuping, Abraham Sechler.

No. 16—James C. McConnaughey, James Graham, John Barger.

No. 17—Elijah Rice, Daniel Lyerly, Henry Robinson.

No. 18—Jacob Correll, Cathey Rice, James Owens, Esq.

No. 19—Samuel Turner, George H. Gheen, William R. Fraley.

No. 20—Richard Locke, Thomas Kincaid, David Watson.

No. 21—Henry Miller, Sr., Phillip Owens, Manford S. McKenzie.

No. 22—John Eagle, Jacob Setzer, William C. Miller.

No. 23—Daniel Eddleman, Frederick Stirewalt, Phillip Eddleman.

No. 24—John P. Rymer, Jacob Yost, Henry Lutz.

No. 25—E. E. Phillips, John L. Rendleman, Daniel Frick.

No. 26—Jas. L. Brown, Michael S. Brown, Joseph Pool.

No. 27—William H. Horah, John I. Shaver, Spencer H. Beard.

No. 28—Jehu Foster, Radford Bailey, Theodore Edwards.

No. 29—Jno. B. Fraley, Sabret S. Trott, Wm. Chapman.

No. 30—Albert T. Powe, George W. Smith, Charles Klutts.

No. 31—Charles L. Torrence, Isaac Kesler, Jno. L. Reid.

No. 32—John Ketchy, William A. Walton, Saml Barringer.

No. 33—Michael L. Brown, Martin Klutts, Wm. Holtshouser.

No. 34—David Peeler, Peter Miller, Moses Miller.

No. 35.—Daniel Coil, Joseph Miller, John Miller.

No. 36—John Miller, Joseph A. Linn, Daniel Kesup.

No. 37—John Trexler, Leonard Klutts, E. Bailey.

No. 38—Abraham Hill, Simeon D. Peeler, Graham Lentz.

No. 39—Willie Bean, Jacob File, Leonard Hofner.

No. 40—Solomon Eagle, Peter Hartman, George Bame.

No. 41—Moses G. Morgan, Jesse Hodges, John Morgan.

No. 42—William Stokes, Peter Miller, Dewalt Lentz.

No. 43—Isaac Ribelin, Jacob Earnhart, Jr., James McCombs.

No. 44—David W. Honeycutt, Hugh B. Kelly, George A. E. Jape.

No. 45—Samuel Luckey, Thomas A. Burke, William P. Burke.

No. 46—John Fraley, Jonathan Barber, John Lyerly.

EXPOSITION OF GEN. TAYLOR'S POLITICS.

The New York "Courier" speaks of a letter of Gen. Taylor to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, which it has hoped for some time past, to obtain a copy of, but has been disappointed, "and for reasons which may be hereafter stated." The general tenor and substance, however, it is permitted to impart to its readers:

This letter is dated the 3d of August, 1847, at the Headquarters of the Army of Occupation in Mexico. It commences by stating that he (Gen. Taylor) is "a Whig, not an ultra, partisan Whig, but a decided Whig," that no one could have observed the debate in the Congress of the last session, on the attempt to censure him for the capitulation of Monterey, conducted mainly on "party grounds," and doubt "*the complexion of his* (my) *politics*."

That he has held a commission in the army of the United States for forty years—this commission being one of the last issued by Mr. Jefferson; that in the last Presidential election he advocated the election of Mr. Clay, believing that he and his friends, "*assimilated*" more to the principles of Mr. Jefferson than their "*opponents*."

If, however, the people of the United States shall spontaneously elect him he shall feel himself bound to serve; but that he will not accept of a party nomination "*exclusively*." That if he should be elected, he will go into office unpledged to any particular course; that he was determined to carry out the intention of the framers of the Constitution, of whom two (referring to Washington and Madison) were among early Presidents of the country, and that he is determined in such case to be the President of the "nation," and not of a "*party*."

Gen. Taylor proceeds then to define his present positon—that he does not think himself qualified for the Presidency; that he would willingly postpone his name, to secure the election of Mr. Clay or any of the distinguished men of the same school now presented to the public.

This letter is the Courier understands, the most full and satisfactory expression of General Taylor's views, yet given by him. Mr. Ingersoll will not consent to its publication, because it is an answer to a letter forged by some individual and purporting to have been written by Mr. Ingersoll, when no such letter was ever written by him. The Courier thinks Mr. Ingersoll right in the position he has taken, and hopes he will take the proper measures to relieve himself from this difficulty, and obtain the consent of Gen. Taylor to lay this interesting document before the public.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says—"If report speaks true, some of our New York merchants are making well of the Mexican war. It is said that vessels have been hired for Government use as most exorbitant rates—and that their owners receive as much for a few months' use of a vessel as she is worth. It is also said that some gentleman of this city are engaged in constructing steamboats for the Government without being directed to do so, directly, and selling them at prices varying from thirty to forty thousand dollars over their cost, and fifty or sixty thousand dollars over their worth, to the Government agent. How true this is, I do not know, but I can truly say that our citizens believe it, and are very indignant at it."

SAILING OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The week ending the 10th instant was a busy one in the Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans. The following United States vessels sailed on the night previous, viz: Schrs. Sarah and Gertrude, and brig Lawrence for Tampico; schooners Heroine and Whig for Brazos Santiago, and schr. Eleanor for Vera Cruz. The cargoes of the vessels consist of hay, grain, lumber, about 35 horses in each, and a number of teamsters as passengers. The United States steamship Alabama sailed on the morning of the 10th for Vera Cruz and Tampico, loaded with quartermaster's stores. About one hundred men are on board, to be employed as teamsters in the army.

☞ Alexander H. Everett, American Minister to China, died on the 28th of June, at the house of Dr. P. Parker, Secretary of Legation, who has been for several years resident at Canton.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER OF OCTOBER 27.

Mr. Editor: At the Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, a Resolution was passed, to the effect, that such action as had been taken by that body upon matters affecting the public and the cause of Temperance generally, should be drawn up, and enclosed to the Editors in our City, with the request that they, and the conductors of the Press throughout the State, would oblige us by laying the same before their readers, in their respective Journals.

In compliance with the above Resolution, below we give you a summary:

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Joshua Boner, of Salem, G. W. P.
John White, of Chapel Hill, G. W. A.
Alex. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. S.
Eldridge Smith, of Raleigh, G. T.
Rev. C. L. Cooley, of Hillsboro', G. C.
Samuel G. Smith, of Fayetteville, G. Con.
James Puttick, of Raleigh, G. Sen.

During the last three months, a new Division has been opened at Greensboro', and one at Salisbury, under the most flattering circumstances, and at this meeting of the Grand Division, a Charter was granted for the formation of a new Division at Elizabethtown, in Bladen County; and we rejoice to be able to assure our friends that our cause is, in these places, in such hands as will ensure for it a prosperous and respectable standing.

The prospects of the old Divisions as represented by the Delegates present, was cheering, and we have great cause to congratulate the friends of the Order, upon the union and harmony which prevails in our ranks.

The following Resolations were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division are due, and are hereby tendered to Brother C. F. Deems, for the able and faithful Address delivered in this City in defence of the principles of our Order, and the cause of Temperance generally.

Resolved further, That an application be made to Bro. Deems, for a copy for publication, and that the Grand Division have the same printed for circulation.

Resolved further, That Bro. Deems be furnished credentials empowering and authorizing him to act for this Grand Division in this State, in procuring applicants for Charters and forwarding them to the proper authorities for filling up the same, and opening new Divisions.

The following Resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved. That women and children have been the greatest sufferers from the ravages of Intemperance—that it is as important for them to protect themselves from its evil effects, as for men—that it is essential that they should be interested in the Temperance movement, that woman and the rising generation may be inspired with a horror of intemperance, and veneration for temperance men and temperance principles. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Division rejoice in the organization of the "Daughters of Temperance," and the "Cadets of Temperance," and is pleased to learn that they have already the confidence of the Ladies and Youths of many States of the Union; and we trust that every facility will be granted by our Brethren in North Carolina, to plant "Unions" and "Sections" in every part thereof.

Resolved, That we hail the "Washingtonians" and "Rechabites" as efficient and worthy co-laborers with us in the great work of Temperance, and that we will cheerfully and sincerely unite with them in suppressing the monster and driving him from our borders.

For the information of the Public, the following was ordered to be appended to this notice:

PLEDGE OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

I, without reserve, solemnly pledge my honor as a man, that I will neither make, buy, sell, nor use, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ————, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the State of ———— to grant them a Charter to open a New Division, to be called the ———— Division, No. —— Sons of Temperance of the State of ————, to be located in ————, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and Usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of the United States.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5—Books $1.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not—if they are—of what Division.*

☞ All applications must come free of postage, and those coming West of Greensborough, to be directed to Joshua Boner, G. W. P., Salem; and all East of that place, as well as all letters on business connected with the Order throughout the State, to be addressed to A. M. Gorman, G. S., Raleigh.

*Members of the Order, who sign an application for a Charter, must have cards of clearance; to be surrendered to the installing officer, previous to being instituted.

CAPT. JAMES H. R. TAYLOR.

We have had the pleasure this week, of taking by the hand the gallant Officer, whose name heads this paragraph, and who has just returned to his native State from the fields of his valor, viz: Monterey and Buena Vista.—*Ral. Register.*

LIEUT. KINGSBURY.

This distinguished young officer, who was so honorably mentioned in Gen. Taylor's official Report of the Battle of Buena Vista, for his good conduct, passed through this City on Saturday last, *en route* for Fayetteville, to assume the command of the Arsenal, to which he has recently been appointed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Many of the leading Administration journals at the North disapprove, in strong terms, of the Spirit of Conquest displayed by the Organ of the Administration at Washington. We are happy to hear that some of the influential members of the Cabinet are equally decided in their disapproval of it.

Col. Wm. B. Campbell, who distinguished himself in Mexico as commander of the 1st Tennessee regiment, has been elected by the Tennessee Legislature judge of the fourth judicial circuit of that State. He was formerly a member of Congress and is a Whig.

☞ American loss in the last battles is 238 killed; 1338 wounded; 47 missing; total 1623; and over 3,000 since General Scott left Puebla.

PUNISHMENT OF THE DESERTERS.

We have not room for the orders in full in which the trial and sentences of the different deserters are given, but give the substance.

By a general order, dated the 6th of Sept., it appears that a court martial, of which Col. Riley, of the 2d Infantry, was President, tried 29 men for desertion to the enemy. Their fate may be read in the sentences of Gen. Scott.

SENTENCES.

The court found the above named prisoners [the names are given below] severally guilty as charged, and sentence each (2-3ds of the members of the court in every case concurring in the sentence.) "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead."

2. The General-in-chief approves the foregoing proceeding and sentences, with the following exceptions—The cases of Thomas Riley company 1, 3d infantry; James Mills, company H, same regiment, and John Riley, company K, 5th infantry.

These three prisoners severally committed the crime of desertion as charged in the early part of April, 1846. At that date the United States were at peace with Mexico and all the world; for the present war did not break out, in fact, till a later date, and was not recognised to exist, by the act of Congress of the United States, till the 13th of the following month.

No higher punishment can therefore, be legally inflicted upon those atrocious offenders. T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Riley, than that prescribed for a state of peace, viz: fifty lashes with a rawhide whip, well laid on the bare back of each—and their punishment is committed accordingly—with the addition that each be branded on a cheek with the letter D. kept a close prisoner as long as this army remains in Mexico, and then drummed out of the service.

So much of the punishment, in the case of Henry Newer, company D, 4th artillery, as relates to hanging, is, on the recommendation of many members of the court, remitted; and a like remission is made in case of Edward M. Herron, company G, same regiment, out of consideration for a son, a private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors.

There being some slight circumstances of mitigation in the several cases of Hezekiah Akles, John Bartley, Alex. M'Kee, and John Bowers, all of company H, 3d Artillery, their sentences are commuted as in the cases of T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Riley above.

The remainder of the prisoners tried by the same court, and for the same crime, viz: Henry Venator, company I, 2d Dragoons; F. Rhode company C. 3d. Infantry; Lawrence Macky, company K. 3d Infantry; Patrick Dalton, company, B, 2d Infantry; John Sheehan, company G, 5th Infantry; John A. Myers, company G, 4th Infantry; Henry Whistler, company E, 4th artillery; Elizier S. Lusk, company C, 2d infantry; James Spears, company D, 7th infantry; Dennis Conahan, company I, 7th infantry; James M'Dowell, cempany K, 7th infantry; Martin Dydon, company D, 7th infantry; Wm. H. Keeck, company F, 4th artillery; Wm. Oathouse, company I, 2d infantry; Henry Octker, company D, 4th artillery; Wm. O'Conner, company K, 1st artillery, Andrew Nolan, company G, 4th artillery; Herman Schmidth, company H, 3d artillery; will be hung according to their several sentences, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, next after the receipt of this order, as may be arranged by the commander of the post or camp where the said prisoners may respectively be found. [*The above named men, excepting H. Venator, F. Rhode, J. A. Myers and J. Sheehan, were executed at San Angel, Sept.* 10, 1847.]

By command of Major Gen. Scott.:
H. L. SCOTT. A. A. A. G.

Two days subsequently we have further orders, from which we learn that the four men named above were not hung on the 10th, as they were passing at the time from Tacubaya to Mixicoac. They were ordered to be hung on the 11th September, and the sentence was executed at Mixicoac.

Thirty-six other prisoners were tried by a court martial, over which Col. Garland presided. Their fate may be read in the following sentences, dated the 10th September, after their conviction for desertion:

And the court accordingly sentenced the several prisoners (two-thirds of the members in every case concurring in the sentence,) each to be hung by the neck until he be dead.—[Their names are given below.]

Before the same court, Martin Miles, of company A. 8th infantry, and Abraham Fitzpatrick, of the same company and regiment, were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion and the court two-thirds of the members concurring, accordingly sentenced each to be shot.

Before the same court were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion, the following named prisoners:—James Kelly, company C. 3d infantry; John Murphy, company C. 8th infantry; John Little, company C. 2d dragoons. And the court accordingly sentenced each 'to receive fifty lashes, well laid on with a raw hide on his back; to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him; to be indelibly marked on the right hip with the letter D, two inches in length; to wear an iron yoke, weighing eight pounds, with three prongs, each one foot in length, around his neck, to be confined to hard labor, in charge of the guard, during the time the army remains in Mexico, and then to have his head shaved and to be drummed out of the service.'

Before the same court was tried, upon the charge of desertion, Lewis Preifer, of company C, 4th infantry, whom the court found to be not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, and accordingly sentenced him 'to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, and be discharged the service.'

2. The General-in-Chief approves the proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing cases.

The remainder of the prisoners sentenced to death by the court, are as follows:

Frederick Fogal, company E, 2d dragoons; Henry Klager, same company and regiment; Henry Logenshammer, company F, same regiment; Francis O'Conner, 2d infantry; John Appleby, company D, 2d artillery; M. T. Frantius, company K. 3d infantry; Peter Neill, company B, 6th infantry; George W. Jackson, company H, 1st artillery; Kerr Delany, company D, 4th infantry; John Price, company F, 2d infantry; John Cuttle, Company B, 2d infantry; Richard Parker, Parian Fitz and John Benedick, company F, 6th infantry; Auguste Morstadt, company I, 7th infantry; John Rose and Lachlen McLachlen, company F, 6th infantry; John Cavanaugh, company E, 8th infantry; Richard Hanly, company A, 2d artillery; Gibson McDowell, company A, 8th infantry; Lemuel A. Wheaton, company A, 6th infantry; Patrick Antison and Harrison Kenney, company E, 4th infantry; Robert Bogan, company I, 4th infantry; George Dalwig and Barney Hart, company K, 2d artillery; Hugh McClelland, company D, 3d artillery; and John McDowell, company A, 8th infantry, will be hung by the neck until dead, between the hours of 6 and 11, in the forenoon next after the receipt of this order, under the direction of the commanding officer of the post at which they may respectively be found. [Executed Sept. 13, 1847, at Mexico.]

On the recommendation of the members of the court, the sentences of Abraham Fitzpatrick, company A, 8th Infantry; John Brooke, company F, 6th Infantry, and David McElroy, company E, 6th Infantry, are remitted.

On account of mitigating circumstances in the cases of Rogers Duhan, company F. 6th infantry; Samuel H Thomas, company C, 8th infantry; John Dailey, Rifle Regiment; Tho's. Cassady, company I, 8th infantry; and Martin Miles, company A, 8th infantry, the sentence of death is commuted to the following: "To receive fifty lashes, well laid on with a rawhide whip, to be branded on a cheek with a letter D, to be kept in confinement while the army remains in Mexico, and then to be drummed out of service.'

We conclude this miserable record of retributive justice meted out to those scoundrels, taken in arms against their own companions, with the following from the American Star:

Execution of Deserters.—On the morning of the 9th was hung at San Angel sixteen deserters from the American army, who had taken arms against their Government. Immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek, D. Riley, the chief of the San Patrico crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican mutineer, Gen. Twiggs deeming it too much honor to the major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same company were executed at Mixicoac, and on the 13th thirty more were hung upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chapultepec was stormed, and Col. Harney, pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress and no longer. In a few moments our colors were raised and after it was shown to them they were launched into eternity.

The clergy at San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it was in vain Gen. Twiggs told them that to Ampudia, Arista, and Santa Anna did these men owe their deaths, for they stooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks, and had succeeded in seducing from duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their crimes.

Accordingly to our military laws Riley could not be hung, he having deserted from the army before the commencement of hostilities, but all that could be awarded him was well administered.

Monument to the Patriot Harrison.

An Incident at the Grave.

The remains of Gen. Harrison are deposited in a vault, built on a beautiful mound, close by his old homestead, at North Bend, (Indiana.) about three hundred yards from the bank of the Ohio.—The top of the mound, on which a beautiful little monument of white marble has been erected, is nearly level, forming a circle of about an acre and a half, which is fenced in with a white paling, and kept perfectly clear of trees or bushes, giving to the whole a view from the numerous boats passing on the river—and a boat never passes in daylight without its passengers seeking the upper deck to obtain a view of North Bend and the patriot's grave. On passing down the Ohio some four years since, on the steamer Benjamin Franklin, her passengers, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, sought the upper deck, when two miles from the hallowed spot; and as they approached in full view of the tomb, each head was uncovered, and a tinge of melancholy was depicted in every countenance. It was an hour after daybreak, and thus early, by the side of the tomb, was observed the bereaved widow, with a young female, probably her daughter, standing near her, both dressed in deep mourning. As was then customary, when opposite North Bend, the boat was stopped for a few minutes, and some of the ladies on board waved their handkerchiefs to the mourners, in token of sympathy with them in their grief, which was promptly responded to by the young companion of the sorrowing widow.

A more touching scene was never beheld, and it drew a sympathetic tear from every eye, which was doubtless responded to by those early visiters at the grave of the revered husband and father. This incident has been called to mind by a recent and gratifying occurrence in the west.—We observe that a public meeting of the friends and fellow-soldiers of the late President, Wm. Henry Harrison, was recently held at Cincinnati, when, on motion of Col. Chas. S. Todd, it was resolved that "the soldiers in the late war in the northwest, and the friends of the late lamented President Harrison, be invited to convene in the city of Cincinnati on the 6th of November next, to consult upon the most suitable measures for erecting a monument at North Bend, designed to be a memorial of the national gratitude to this illustrious patriot."

We doubt not that this movement will receive a hearty response from not only his fellow soldiers, but from all who delighted to do honor to him while living.—*Phil. Sun.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

We copy from the New Orleans Courier the subjoined extract of a private letter, which the Courier states to be "from a high source of military information" and says that "every word of it may be implicitly relied upon." Besides recapitulating the victories obtained by General Scott on his way from Puebla to the city of Mexico, it gives the amount of loss with which he commenced his march, and the number of lives lost on both sides during the insurrection which followed the entrance of our army into the capital:

City of Mexico, Sept. 19, 1847.

My Dear Friends: At last we are in possession of the capital of Mexico, and snugly quartered in the far-famed "Halls of Montezuma."

Believing that it will interest you to understand the principal movements of our army since it left Puebla, as I am convenient with them all, I will relate them, and you will find them among the most interesting operations of war that have occurred during the nineteenth century.

When Gen. Scott had completed his arrangements and concentrated his forces at Puebla in the early part of August, and when he saw the sudden disappearance of the speck of peace which had been held out to him and Mr. Trist, he at once determined to move his whole available force upon the capital, by which demonstration he hoped to compel the Mexicans to accept our offer of peace.

Accordingly, our advance division (Twiggs's 2,600 regulars) took up the line of march in the morning of the 7th August; the divisions of Quitman, Worth and Pillow (2,300 regulars, 5,200 volunteers) following in the above order, and at intervals of twenty-four hours.

We expected little or no resistance until we reached the valley of Mexico, and did we meet any. We encountered strong natural fortifications at and in the vicinity of Rio Frio. But the enemy seemed to hold himself in reserve for the determined resistance our army met with after passing that region, midway between Puebla and this city, and after we had entered the valley of Mexico.

The reconnoissance of our engineers and information derived from other sources induced Gen. Scott to make his demonstration upon the Pinon, so called, a height very strong by nature and doubtfully so by the science of the Mexicans, who left nothing undone to make the position impregnable. A further reconnoissance satisfied Gen. Scott and induced him to believe that the Pinon could be turned on the flank; which was accordingly done, and we retired from Ayotla, passed Ixtapalaca, Chalco, and, after innumerable difficulties, reached San Augustin, ten miles from the capital, on the 18th August.

Worth's division was thrown forward to league to San Antonio on our right, and General Pillow, with Cadwalader's and Shield's brigade's and Twiggs's division on our left.

Worth's division was much annoyed by the enemy's guns at San Antonio as they were trying to turn that position, while a brisk cannonade was carried on by the troops under Gen. Pillow against the enemy's batteries at Contreros. In the morning of the 20th August, Riley's brigade of regulars, supported by Cadwalader's brigade, assaulted the strong works; while the rifles stood ready to flank, and at a signal one rush was made, the works carried, twenty-two guns (some eighteen pounders and O'Brien's guns taken at Buena Vista) captured, and also eleven hundred prisoners, sixty wagon loads of ammunition, three hundred pack mules, and eighteen thousand dollars in money, besides killing more than seven hundred men; and all this was done in [illegible] minutes by the watch, with a loss on our part of only forty-seven men killed and wounded.

Leaving our prizes, Shield's brigade pursued the enemy to Tlalpan, followed by all the troops under Pillow; when Gen. Scott ordered Twiggs by one road, followed by another, and Worth by a third, to advance upon the enemy, then in large force and strong position (18,000 men) at Churubusco, and the *tete du pont* near by.

Worth drove the enemy from San Augustine, who fled to the *tete de pont*. At these places an obstinate resistance was made for two hours and more, when the enemy fled to the city, followed by the dragoons and light troops to the very gates, leaving upwards of three hundred dead and one thousand prisoners, besides a dozen guns and large quantities of fixed ammunition. Our loss was about one thousand and forty killed and wounded. Here we captured about sixty of our deserters, fifty of whom were hanged last week.

In these three fights we lost many of the best and noblest officers in the service.

General Scott wisely recalled the troops as, by entering the city, (which could now readily have been done,) the authorities would have been dispersed, and all chances of peace dispelled forever.

On the 21st General Mora, chief engineer of Mexico, came out, and, meeting Gen. Scott at Colucan, made proposition for a truce. The advance of the army moved to Misquaka and Tacubaya, and