

of eighty thousand men, dictating laws to another nation, collecting and disbursing its revenues, ruling there with a despotic sway, and by the patronage and power thus created controlling the action of his proper constituency at home? Such a power, sir, ought not to be trusted to the President of the United States. Above all things, sir, regulars should not be the force placed at his disposal. The honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has told us that regulars were to be preferred because when they entered the army they surrendered every right but the right of obedience, and became "mere machines." This avowed led me to look with horror upon such a description of force. I prefer the volunteers, because, although they enter the service of the country, they yield none of the rights of freemen. I am opposed to putting into the hands of the Executive a military force which knows no law but their master's bidding, moving at his will, obeying his behests implicitly, and holding themselves free from all the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. When you put a vast force of that description into the hands of the Executive, have you not, as far as possible, rendered him independent of you? Have you not converted him from a President into a Prince—from a Republican Chief Magistrate into a Military Dictator?

When, on the present plan of the campaign, is the war to end? War, it must be admitted by all, is a great evil. Is there to be no end to it in this case? Must

And blood of earth flow on as they have flowed  
An universal deluge—which appears  
Without an ark for wretched man's abode—  
And ebb to reflux."

It is our design, in sending these troops to Mexico, to sit out the Mexican people, and try an experiment of obnoxiousity between the two races? If so, let us recollect the just and forcible remark made here last winter by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) in speaking of the line proposed to be taken by the Senator from South Carolina—that no people on earth have such obstinate perseverance as the old Castilian race, and that this quality is to be found to a great extent in the present inhabitants of Mexico. The Senator then reminded us that if we undertake the process of sitting out the Mexicans, we should not forget the example of the Moors; for, as he remarked, they sat a thousand years, and the Spaniards at last sat them out, and took possession of the whole of Spain. Sir, I am not in favor of vitiating these regulars to the President in order to enlarge our military forces in Mexico. The force there now is ample for every legitimate purpose. If the President wishes to prolong the experiment for another year of occupying the portion of the country now in our military possession, he has ample force to do so. I am not willing to encourage the President in any scheme of territorial aggrandizement, or by any action of mine to excite, if it does not already exist, a disposition to seize and annex the whole of Mexico. I desire no such result; nay, I should dread it as a calamity—I should look upon it with horror as a fatal misfortune. If we are to have any additional troops let them be volunteers; let them be men of that superior character of which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) spoke. Let them be men who realize rights—who have a position in society which connects them indissolubly with every thing dear to the happiness and future welfare of the country. Let us not put any more of these "machines" into the hands of the President, which he may, if it be his pleasure, turn against ourselves.

It has been supposed that the people of the United States have a desire that some acquisition should be made from Mexico by force. I am extremely unwilling to believe that the people of my country entertain such a wish, or cherish such a purpose. But of one thing I am certain: the people of my own State neither have in themselves, nor encourage in others, a disposition to seize by violence the property of Mexico, or to acquire anything from her except by her voluntary disposition, for a full and valuable consideration. The people of North Carolina, I feel sure, are satisfied with their own possessions; they fix no eager look of covetousness on the enjoyments of others. Plain, unpretending, honest, not blessed with the largest amount of wealth and power, and means which Providence has showered upon other portions of the Union, but possessing enough for respectability, enough to enable them to educate their children and diffuse the principles of morality and religious truth amongst them, and to hand down as a legacy to their descendants the great principle that nothing can be truly great which is not right; that people, sir, are opposed to any such aggressive policy, any such unjust and forcible acquisition. They hold that he who sacrifices the principles of justice on account of property, not only yields up his innocence but sacrifices his interest, and, by his intemperate pursuit of what belongs to others, surrenders or weakens his best security for the continued possession of his own. Sir, I feel the strongest conviction that the people of my own State do not desire to acquire any thing from Mexico by force, and that they would not be willing to put at hazard the peace of our own country, and weaken the bond of our Union, by any considerable acquisition of Mexican territory, however freely surrendered and amply paid for. They may be willing, as I am, to procure a bay upon the Pacific, with such an addition of territory as shall be necessary, and barely necessary, to unite it with our territory of Oregon, provided it is not obtained by force—that the surrender is not dictated by a true free will, and honestly purchased by us. But if, contrary to my confident

expectations, the people who sent me here have or should have views contrary to those which I have expressed, I cannot sacrifice to their wishes what I believe to be their highest honor and their best interests.

I have thus imperfectly expressed the views under which I must vote against the proposition on your table. They have been presented with entire frankness on my own part, and, thanking the Senate for the attention with which I have been heard, I will detain them no longer.

### LATE & IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

#### TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO

And Ten Days Later From Queretaro.  
Safety of Col. Withers' Command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Genls. Valencia and Torrejon and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerrillas—Supposed Death of Padre Jarauta—Pena y Pena again President, &c. &c.

The United States steam ship Edith, Capt. Cullard, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. By her we have received our letters and files from the city of Mexico to the 13th instant and from Vera Cruz to the date of the sailing. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

Col. Withers' command, about which our last advices left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured General Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arrista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepicaco, on the 1st inst. Col. Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen. Valencia and Col. Arrista were released on parole.

Col. Torrejon, Minon and Gaund were shortly afterwards captured at Amazuca, near Puebla, by Dominguez, Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the United States.

Gen. Cadvallader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d instant for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without molestation.

On the 4th inst. Major Tallifers arrived in Mexico, from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the ultimatum offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for \$300,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the U. States.

We regret to learn that the four regiments which accompanied Gen. Butler to Mexico, are suffering much from sickness.

From a hasty glance at our Mexican papers of which we have full file, we can find nothing more than is contained in the letters of correspondents.

We extract the following paragraph from The World, of Guadalajara, under date of the 17th of December.

In a letter from Tepic, dated the 11th December, 1847, it is said, that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of California had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them and set fire to those places. On the 2d three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas.

The following is a list of passengers in the U. S. steamship Edith, from Vera Cruz.

Lieut. A. S. Way, Georgia Bat; Lieut. Iverson; Joseph Jones, discharged soldier; Robert Smith and Capt. J. Loyall.

The Edith brought over forty sick and discharged soldiers—two of whom died on the passage—and the bodies of the following deceased officers:

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. S. McIntosh, 5th U. S. Inf.; Capt. S. McKenzie, 2d Art; Capt. M. E. Merrill and Whipple, 5th Inf.; Capt. E. K. Smith, 1st Inf.; Capt. M. J. Burke and E. A. Capron, 1st Inf.; Capt. S. B. Thornton, 2d Dragoons; Capt. J. W. Anderson, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles Hanson, 7th Inf.; Brevet Capt. Geo. W. Ayres, 3d Art; 1st Lieut. C. H. Daniels and Wm. Armstrong, 2d Art; 1st Lieut. J. P. Johnson and Joseph F. Irons, 1st Art; 1st Lieut. J. D. Bacon, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. G. Burbank, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sidney Smith, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. T. Burwell, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. F. Farley, 3d Art; 2d Lieut. J. Hoffman, 1st Art; 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Smith and Erastus B. Strong, 5th Inf.; T. Crosby, U. S. A.

These bodies will be conveyed this morning to J. D. G. Quirk's Camp street, where they will be properly bestowed, and prepared for their transportation.

We can only make room for the subjoined letters.

[Special correspondence of the Picayune.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 12, 1848.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentleman who continued his correspondence with you during my indisposition, an account of the capture of Gen. Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arrista, at the hacienda of the former, in this valley, by a party of Texan Rangers under command of Col. Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. From all I can learn, the expedition was managed in the most successful manner, and the party came very near laying hands on Padre Jarauta himself, who has been busy in this vicinity some weeks.

Yesterday, Dominguez, the captain of the Mexican Spy Company, arrived with a small mail, and brought intelligence of his having had a brush with a party of the enemy's cavalry between Ojo de Agua and Napoloca. The cavalry he dispersed, and took prisoners Genls. Torrejon, Minon and Gaund, who were with the party, and delivered them over to Col. Childs, at Puebla, together with two American deserters whom he found with the party. I regret that in addition to these captures I cannot add that of Gen. Solazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fe prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few days since, upwards of twenty four hours with his family, and the authorities, on learning his whereabouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but unfortunately he had left the city about two hours before he was known to be here. All these prisoners have been liberated on parole. The policy of liberating these men I

think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility than if they were never taken prisoners, and their influence not confined to such parts of the country only as they could muster courage to visit. As an instance in proof of what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Colonel Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson, Gen. La Vega (who, together with his brother, Col. La Vega taken at Huamantla, and Gen. Heren, taken at Cero Gordo, came up with the train on temporary parole) addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, asked them why they were not up. It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement towards any of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. The commander in chief, confident, perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition of which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity by making additional conquests until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little, if any, probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not any one point that I can learn sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen. Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps and the diarrhoea are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to day from Queretaro.—Anaya who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace. The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been recognized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War.

Yours, D. S.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13, 1848.

On Monday last the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or forcing them must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, their is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night, Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrol, came in sight of two carts near the Plaza de Torro, in the south eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud.

D. S.

MEXICO, Jan. 14, 1848.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not want for more than the first charge, but fired in great confusion.—Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed.

C. C.

### Notice—Iredell County Bible Society.

The Agent, employed for the month of October last, Mr. Salmon, reports in about fourteen School Districts surveyed, in the North part of the County, 280 families visited: ninety of whom were without a copy of the Bible: he disposed of about 200 Bibles in all. Those distributors who have taken Books from the Depository, are hereby notified to make full returns in writing of the disposition made of them; and to return all Books on hand to the subscriber, at least by the Saturday before our February Court, (the 19th inst.), that the business of the Society may be settled up, and the amount of sales forwarded immediately for a new bill of books.

E. F. ROCKWELL, Secy

### Male Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to take charge of the Common School for Salisbury District, will find immediate employment by application to the undersigned.

J. H. HORAH, Com'ee.

J. I. SHAVER, Com'ee.

H. H. BEARD, Com'ee.

Miss ELLEN FULTON will take charge of the Female Department. Children from five years old and upwards, will go to the House of the Misses GILES, where the school will be opened on Monday the 7th instant.

ON hand and for sale—A very superior quality of Green Tea. Also a fresh supply of the celebrated BROWN & JAMES'S Coffee. Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1848. if 36

### THE PEACE RUMORS.

The authenticity of the rumors concerning a treaty of peace negotiated by Mr. Trist, is still a very mooted point, amongst those who profess to be well informed—and of these the Washington letter-writers are unquestionably most conspicuous. The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writing on the 28th ult. says:

"The peace rumors have been discredited; but there is this much of foundation for them, viz; that commissioners from the Mexican government proposed to General Scott a renewal of negotiations, with a view to an acceptable of the terms offered by the U. S., but inadmissible conditions—an armistice—the withdrawal of troops from the city of Mexico—and the payment of fifteen millions to the Mexican government upon the ratifications of it of the treaty.

"The offer will be found to have been informal, and will lead to nothing. The difficulty is that there is not government enough in Mexico to make and guaranty any treaty of peace."

On the other hand, the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday evening remarks:

"We are enabled to say that there are letters in the city from members of Congress, of both parties, which declare in the most unequivocal terms that the outline of a treaty, or arrangement, has been received at Washington, corresponding generally with the propositions originally made by Mr. Trist to the Mexican commissioners, and that it will be acceded to by the Administration."

"Independent," the sensible correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of Saturday, discredits the statement that the project of a treaty has been sent on by Mr. Trist, but does not deny what he has been negotiating with the Mexican government. This writer observes:

"Mr. Trist stands in the worst possible order with the President and his party, for refusing to return home, as he was ordered to do. Senators occupying prominent positions, are not reserved in their expressions at his conduct, and more than one has signified that the President should send a guard to escort him to Washington. The friends of Mr. Trist, on the other hand, are complaining severely at this treatment. Mr. Buchanan, who appointed him to office, finding that he has incurred the displeasure of the President, has, as might be expected, deserted him. When had he the courage or integrity to sustain a friend, if such support might in any way compromise himself? His life is a refutation of the suspicion that he ever had the manliness to do right, at the hazard of his personal or political interest."

In still later papers, we have more positive statements that the terms of a treaty have been adjusted by Mr. Trist.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday evening, contains the following:

"Notwithstanding the denial of the Union that a treaty of peace is in progress, we have every reason to believe the contrary. Mr. Cummings, of the Bulletin, who is now in Washington, has sent us a despatch, in which he states that overtures have been made by Mexico, and that these overtures are substantially acceptable to the administration! The denial of the Union is, no doubt, a mere diplomatic ruse."

But the New York Herald, of Monday morning, gives more positive specifications on this subject than we have elsewhere seen.

"We have received (says the Herald) authentic and special intelligence from Washington, embracing most positive information that a treaty has absolutely been negotiated between Mr. Trist, the commissioner of the United States, and the three negotiators of the Mexican government. And furthermore, that at the last accounts, this treaty only wanted the concurrence of the Mexican Congress, which it was almost sure to get, before it was to be transmitted to the United States. Of the general fact of a treaty, in this form and condition, there can be no doubt; but the negotiation is combined and coupled with a number of very curious particulars, which will have a great and important influence on its progress to mutual ratification by the governments of the two countries.

"This treaty, we have every reason to believe, has been negotiated by Mr. Trist, in conjunction with Gen. Scott, both acting in opposition, or without the instructions of the administration at Washington. A most curious and remarkable explosion may be expected on this subject, at no distant day."

The Herald goes on to give an account, not very authentic we suspect, of a private letter, written in New York, in September last, by the mutual friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, and sent carefully sealed to Gen. Scott in Mexico. This letter, the Herald represents, advised him to go on with negotiations, notwithstanding the opposite instructions of the Executive at home. It is said to have been transmitted through Messrs. Hargous & Co., a Spanish house in New York, who have a brother in Mexico engaged in trade.

"From the information communicated to us, (proceeds the Herald,) the treaty was to have been presented immediately to the new Mexican Congress, which was to assemble on the first of the present month of January. This Congress was composed of deputies from all the States except Jalisco and San Luis Potosi, and they are represented to be favorable to a peace, formed according to the previous instructions of Mr. Trist, at the last date received from him, (which was the 26th of December,) stated that he certainly would be able to leave Mexico about the middle of January, would probably arrive at Vera Cruz in sufficient time to embark for the United States before the first of February, as he would come down with a large train from Mexico to Vera

Cruz. On the thirty-first of December, General Scott issued an order assessing military contributions on Mexico to the amount of three millions of dollars. This was a day before the meeting of the Congress at Queretaro, to whom the treaty was to be presented.

"The issuing of such an order by General Scott is deemed by many a strong reason against the prospect of any negotiations, or any successful overtures of peace; but we don't think so. The inference is directly the contrary. Nothing would operate more strongly on the fears of the Mexican Congress, or make them more likely to agree to a treaty, than the promulgation, at such a time, or such an order by Gen. Scott. They would see at once the determination of the American general to carry matters to the farthest extremity, unless Mexico agreed to the treaty proposed to her.

"What the terms of this treaty are we are not sufficiently informed to state. It is probable, however, that the Rio Grande may be fixed as the boundary, and Upper California may be given to the United States upon payment to the Mexican government of the three millions of dollars, after its mutual ratification by the governments of the two countries."

How much there may be in all this of random speculation or of sober reality, we leave it to our readers to decide. We are strongly impressed with the belief that Mr. Trist is known to have been prosecuting independent negotiations with commissioners of the Mexican Government, and that the principal terms of an arrangement were agreed upon between them; but of what avail this much may be in obtaining the great object of peace, depends on too many contingencies—Mexican, Executive and Congressional—to justify any definite opinion.



### THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

### WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

There is now no doubt, but that a National Convention, to nominate Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President will be held. Indeed, it seems to us almost indispensable to secure that harmony, among the Whigs of the Union, necessary to a complete triumph over Locofocoism in all its various shapes and forms.

Although we have run up the TAYLOR flag, and consider him as almost certain to be the next President of the United States, we are not opposed to going into Convention; but would recommend to those who are his friends, and who are friends indeed to the great principles so long contended for by the Whigs of the Union, not to refuse to act in concert in this matter, with their brethren, who do think it important that, Gen. TAYLOR, if the favorite of the Whig party, should receive the nomination of such a body. How can the sentiments of the whole country be known but in this way? And how can General TAYLOR's prospects be injured by the assembling of a National Convention? We cannot perceive for our lives, how it is possible, but we believe such a nomination would strengthen the hold which he already has upon the affections of the people, to such an extent, as to carry him in by a larger majority than the lamented HARRISON received. We can speak for none but ourselves, and those whom we have heard express opinions in regard to this subject, and that is, we intend to stand by the nominee of the Convention, provided he is right upon the Wilmot proviso.

We have the utmost confidence in the wisdom of those who will compose the Convention, knowing that they will have nothing in view but the advancement of Whig Principles—the principles of our forefathers. This is the position which we think it the duty of every Whig in the Country to take and maintain—the only one to secure success to the efforts now making to rid our land of the danger which seems to be hanging over it.

### THE WHIG MEETING ON TUESDAY LAST.

In compliance with the call made for some weeks past, a large number of the Whigs met in the Court House for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention. It was all that any one could desire—characterized throughout by entire harmony. All present seemed to feel the importance of the occasion, both as it regards our State as well as National Affairs. No person who heard the remarks of Messrs. Boyden and Jones, on the subject of the War—the acquisition of territory, did not go home, we are satisfied, without feeling that if ever there was a time when it behooved the People of this Country to express their sentiments on the momentous questions which will inevitably grow out of the War, and the wicked and unconstitutional manner in which this infatuated Administration has acted, it is now! And we think we have nothing in saying, that every Whig

went away more determined to do what he could to overthrow the administration, who have so shamelessly high trust committed to the resolutions in another year.

The following is an extract from a Volunteer, of the Tennessee Regiment, now in Salisbury, N. C. who was called for last year:

"On Christmas day I had the pleasure of receiving two numbers of the 'Watchman' that have come to me from Memphis. One number of November 3d, the other December 3d, the latter contained Henry's Lexington speech. His regard to the war was much more interesting. And I had men of the Democratic party, who had adopted a home, have adopted a home, that they themselves would what purposes the President accomplish by this seeming strife."

What will the President say to this? Every Locofoco from that corner will think will injure the Whigs with a greediness before they ponder over this, and the war is not only viewed as a chance but there too, by the applicants for favors from

The address of J. M. Moss, Esq., delivered before the Institute, on Tuesday evening, well conceived, and met with all present whom we know. The arrangement was good, and that the author had given little attention.

One remark which Mr. Moss struck us somewhat forcibly, he had no doubt, that before the treaty passed by this Union, composed of more than one State, all governed by our own constitution. [Just at this moment a rat close by remarked to me, will you get territory to make States, unless you take some. We thought that if the orator had viewed the immensity of land yet unoccupied, which he longs to us, he would have said, for drawing upon Mexico to form this grand galaxy of

Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary, has announced his retiring from his present post on the 4th of March, 1849.—Fay.

Ah, indeed. Mr. Walker had his intention of retiring after the 4th March, 1849, announced! What a country will the loss of the thematic be. Can the shock? We trust it will. But to be serious, we suppose Secretary is determined that the People gave him a card, but that he volunteered post. Would it not be with a crew to come to this wise give place to those who will the Government more than a stricter regard to truth it regards our foreign relations admission of Mexican Office while we are at war with try, without a struggle!

The Order of the Sons of America established in this place months ago, is rapidly growing. Hardly a night passes without two persons are initiated into that class which will influence on the community. Division has in its ranks some talented men of the Western State. Speed the good end of the human race from the building up of this place and the downfall of intemperance.

### SUSPENSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

The following strong course of the President towards Gen. Scott, are from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a paper that is generally reported of the measures of the nation:

"Public opinion here is unanimous in condemning the suspension of Gen. Scott, and is calling for a campaign which, amid all the dangers and all the equate means, he has been successful in terminating. The Administration cannot sustain laurels he has won, while he is subject to the investigation of the Chief was wrong, and his right—to suspend Gen. Scott. Gen. Worth is his common flouting a double censure upon—is, in our opinion, going beyond the limits of propriety, and is severely censured in its turn. The editor adds, if Gen.