

# 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,  
VOLUME V.—NUMBER 2.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1848.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Sun, &c.,  
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER  
AMERICA.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
The Chartist Demonstration—Condition  
land—Affairs in France—Revolution  
Continent—Reported arrival of  
Lippe in New York—State of the  
&c.

New York, April 20—

The steamer America was telegraphed  
miles at sea, at 11 o'clock this morning,  
wharf at 4 o'clock. I send you the following  
patch, comprising a summary of the intelligence  
by her.

The Chartist meeting was attended by  
was held on Kennington Common. There  
sent to Parliament by Deputies, and was  
the mass of the people.

Ireland still remained quiet, the Govern-  
ment over the revolt for the present. An  
being manufactured, however, and the  
ing rifle shooting.

Holland and Belgium were tranquil.  
Turkey has acknowledged the French  
The Arch Duke Stephen has been deposed  
Hungary.

Serious disturbances have taken place  
burgh.

It is reported that Louis Philippe, late  
France, has come over as a passenger of the  
Denmark has commenced war with  
Holstein. A fierce battle was fought  
and the Danes were victorious. The loss was  
on both sides.

The Prussian troops were ordered to ad-  
port of Holstein, and should the King of  
tation stop the passage, his territory will  
An insurrection has broken out in  
A frightful riot has taken place at  
Madrid was quiet.

The Austrians have been everywhere  
Lombardines.

The Polish Committee in Posen have  
committees throughout Prussia, calling on  
arm. They were sharpening scythes and  
of insurrection all over the country. They  
away the Prussian soldiers and out of the  
have also torn down the Prussian eagle  
treasury.

Manufactures are dull, and provisions  
The Royal papers in Ireland are very  
John O'Connell has had an interview with  
Russell, in which he asked large conces-  
The intentions of the French Govern-  
warlike. Preparations in France continued  
Berlin, Rome, Palermo and Milan are  
Russia promises neutrality if not attacked.

The great meeting of the Chartist  
quitted.

CORN MARKET.—A little better feeling  
Flour has improved 1s per quarter and 6d  
Indian Meal is quoted at 11s 12s per  
demand.

Cotton is generally in good demand,  
week amount to 25,250 bales. New Orleans  
at 3 1/2 a 5 1/2, and Mobile at 3 1/2 a 4 1/2.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS  
is a great concession to the people  
article heretofore published  
first to be submitted to the inspec-  
the government, and imprisonment  
sure to follow any publication in  
liberal sentiments. The Emperor  
was particularly roused against  
can newspapers, and lest the  
of a Republic should spread to  
dominions, he proscribed all  
from the United States under  
allies. They were not allowed to  
through any post offices in Amer-  
provinces. The Emperor had be-  
to cede the freedom of the press  
these restrictions will, doubtless  
moved.

EDITOR OF THE ERA  
The Editor of the Washington Era  
a statement to the public, disavow-  
participation in the late attempt to carry  
and declares that he advocates no  
lawful means to accomplish the  
view. But the Press should take  
pursue such a course as to lead to  
issues and riotous results. There  
for an attack on his office. If  
guilty of a participation in the  
negroes, the laws are sufficient to  
rights of the aggrieved, and the  
State. In no case should writ-  
succeeded. Where this is not  
duty of citizens to submit to evils  
laws can be enacted, rather than  
greater evils that may arise from  
ence.—Weekly Commercial.

THE LOCOFOCO CANDIDATE  
Shortly after the late miscar-  
coism at Raleigh, we happened  
hear one of "the brethren" ask-  
the name of their Candidate  
declare," said he, "I don't re-  
name; but he is a great man—  
man—an extraordinary man, a  
man to whip Manly!"—Perhaps  
dard, or Gulick, will enlighten  
ocracy" down this way as to  
ness of their Candidate, not  
make frequent mention of his  
North State.

MORE DEBT.  
The Secretary of the Treasury  
sued proposals for a new loan  
millions of dollars—one of the  
fruits of the Mexican war  
will be received until Saturday  
of June, on which day, at 3  
bids will be opened at Treasury  
ment.

The following is the short  
way the John-Donkey has of list-  
nosed Gen. Pillow.

"COME REST ON THIS  
The Pillow case has been pro-  
en out, and all its contents found  
Nothing can bolster up the republi-  
can, even should he be placed at  
of military affairs, protected by  
the administration.—John-Donkey.

Terms of the Watchman.  
Subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in  
advance. But if not paid in advance, Two dollars  
and fifty cents will be charged.  
Advertisements inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts.  
for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged  
25 per cent. higher than these rates. A liberal deduc-  
tion to those who advertise by the year.  
Letters to the Editors must be postpaid.

From the New Orleans Picayune, 23d ult.  
MEXICAN NEWS.

FURTHER EXTRACTS OF MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE BY THE STEAMER AVON.

Brigadier Gen. Cadwalader had resign-  
ed. He was expected to arrive at Vera  
Cruz with the next train. He left the city  
of Mexico on the 8th inst.

Mr. Trist also left the city on the 8th,  
with an escort.

The Mexican papers contain notices  
confirming the rumor of a recent fight be-  
tween the Americans and Mexicans in  
Chihuahua. The Official Register of Du-  
rango, of the 26th ult., contains the fol-  
lowing announcement of the event—which  
we find translated in the American Star:

\* By the mail which reached this capi-  
tal on the 24th ult., we learn that our bro-  
thers of the State of Chihuahua have  
been routed at Santa Cruz de Rosales, by  
the American forces on the advance from  
El Paso to the interior. Private letters  
give a variety of details all agreeing upon  
one point, viz: that the plaza of Chihua-  
hua having been declared indefensible at  
a council of war, his Excellency Senor  
Don Angel Trias, with his artillery and  
disposable force determined to evacuate  
it, and within twenty-two leagues from  
Chihuahua. At this point on the 16th, a  
severe and bloody engagement took place  
between the Mexican and American troops,  
which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morn-  
ing until sunset. The Americans under-  
took an attack upon the plaza, which re-  
sulted in leaving them masters of the field.  
Senor Trias and a considerable number  
of officers having been taken prisoners.  
The number of killed is not known, but it  
is supposed to have been great on both  
sides.

It is much to be lamented that the he-  
roic efforts of the illustrious Governor of  
Chihuahua should again have been of no  
avail. Fortitude, as often as she chooses  
to be disdainful, may snatch from us the  
victory, but she can never take from our  
country the honor of sheltering within its  
bosom such children as Senor Trias. His  
sacrifices will not go unnoticed by good  
Mexicans. They have secured him titles  
of inestimable value, which have obtained  
for him the gratitude of the public.—  
The States ought to hasten to demand of  
the Supreme Government that it obtain at  
once the liberty of so distinguished a citi-  
zen from the American general in charge.

Bustamente was at San Luis Potosi  
with a considerable force. No mention  
is made of a revolution in that State, but  
the presence of the ex-President there  
with a body of troops was regarded with  
suspicion by the State.

PARADES.—Los Debates, at Queretaro, of  
the 1st inst., has a severe article in rela-  
tion to Paredes. It says he ought to be  
regarded as a deserter, and treated ac-  
cordingly—pursued and overtaken. It is  
equally severe upon those Deputies who  
fail to attend at Queretaro for the dis-  
charge of their legislative duties.

ADAME.—According to El Progreso, at  
Queretaro, Adame, Governor of San Luis,  
recently impeached by order of the su-  
preme authorities, has sent a letter to the  
Supreme Government demanding an ex-  
planation. The Minister of Foreign Re-  
lations replies, that in the discharge of his  
duty to preserve public order and tran-  
quility, he saw the necessity of issuing an  
order to the commandante of San Luis  
to arrest Senor Adame, it being notorious  
that he was implicated in the late revolu-  
tionary movements in that State. He  
adds that in consequence of Congress not  
being in session, to whom the subject be-  
longed, no action has been had in the pre-  
mises, but that inasmuch as the press has  
occupied itself upon the subject, the charges  
of the Supreme Government will be  
immediately published.

Robberies occur almost daily upon the  
public roads. The diligencias are regu-  
larly plundered. The ladrones seem to  
think that during the armistice they can-  
not be molested, while committing their  
depredations. If they fall into the hands  
of Americans they discover their error.

FROM PACHUCA.—A conducta came in  
from Pachuca on the 4th, bringing 69 bars  
of silver—48 from Real del Monte and  
11 from Real del Chico. The following  
officers accompanied the train: Colonel  
Withers, Capts. Bissel and Webbe, Lieuts.  
Moore, Badford, Drums, Simmons, and  
Hodges, A. Q. M. The escort consisted  
of a company of the 31 Dragoons, and a  
portion of the 4th artillery.

POPOCATEPETL.—A large party left  
the city of Mexico on the 3d inst., to visit  
Popocatepetl, under the escort of Captain  
Sibley's company.

The Star says:

The expedition reached the base of the  
mountain on Thursday night, the fourth  
day out. The distance about sixty-five  
miles. They commenced the ascent on  
Friday and reached the summit of vegeta-  
tion at about six o'clock in the morning.  
The night before starting on the ascent,  
the party encountered a tremendous snow  
storm, accompanied by hail, thunder and  
lightning. It was difficult to find wood,  
and but few fires could be had. The storm  
continued to rage, stopping at about 1 o'  
clock, in consequence of the severity of  
the cold and several of the party becom-  
ing nearly exhausted. At about this time  
they supposed themselves within about a  
thousand feet of the crater of the moun-  
tain. Owing to the depth of the snow  
and the severity of the storm, they were  
obliged to desist from any further efforts  
to ascend to the summit on that day.—

They would have renewed the attempt on  
the following morning, had it not been for  
the effect of the rarified atmosphere at  
such a height, as well as of the wind and  
upon storm their eyes. Some of the party  
were nearly blinded, and their sufferings  
were extreme. Several of them were  
obliged to descend from the mountain  
blindfolded, and have their horses led by  
others. There was no serious accident that  
occurred, though the riders were several  
times in great danger from the difficulty  
of ascending the cliffs with their horses.

From the Star of the 11th instant.  
QUERETARO.

The Monitor, of yesterday, has a letter  
dated on the 6th, (Thursday last), which  
states that sixteen members only were  
wanting to make a quorum. The writer  
thinks the necessary number will soon be  
in attendance, and that when Congress  
once gets together, Herrera will be chosen  
President, since a majority of the legisla-  
ture have already expressed themselves  
in his favor. At the preliminary meeting,  
on the 3rd instant, there were 56 mem-  
bers present—a greater number than we  
have yet recorded. Various communica-  
tions had been received from the Minister  
of the Treasury, stating that the Deputies  
from Jalisco and Puebla had been paid  
travelling and other expenses [from two  
to three hundred dollars] to enable them  
to reach Queretaro. One Deputy writes  
that he has been unable to get a seat in  
the stage. The news of the ratification  
of the treaty had been received in Quere-  
taro, and it was believed that the modifi-  
cations would be accepted.

The Monitor publishes a list of the  
members elect of Congress, who have  
failed to attend for the discharge of their  
duties. The number is as follows, viz:  
Guanajuato, 5 Deputies and 2 Senators.  
Mexico, 6 Deputies and 2 Senators. San  
Luis, 2 Deputies. Vera Cruz, 3 Deputies.  
Toluca, 1 Deputy. Jalisco, 4 Deputies.  
Zacatecas, 3 Deputies. Oajaca, 5 Deputies.  
Sonora, 2 Deputies. Tamaulipas  
and Colena, 2 Deputies. Making 37 in  
all who have not presented themselves.  
This number, the reader will bear in mind,  
is not necessary for a quorum.

DESTACHE.—The N. O. Picayune, of  
Monday, 3rd of April, was received at the  
Star office, in Mexico, on Sunday morn-  
ing, the 9th, at 6 o'clock. This is hard to  
beat.

A number of families, driven from Yu-  
catan by the Indians, had arrived at Vera  
Cruz in a state of miserable destitution.  
Subscriptions were raised for their succor,  
to which the Americans were the princi-  
pal contributors.

The Vera Cruz True American, of the  
15th, says that the United States prop-  
erly Massachusetts, Captain Wood, left on  
the 14th for New Orleans, with one hun-  
dred and fifty sick soldiers from the gen-  
eral hospital.

The French citizens of Vera Cruz gave  
a banquet on the evening of the 15th in  
honor of the French Revolution.

The hospital at Vera Cruz is about be-  
ing removed to Jalapa, so learns the True  
American.

Since the publication of the armistice,  
many families have returned to the City  
of Mexico, which gives the town a more  
lively appearance. The Star of the 5th  
notifies the appearance in the streets of  
several officers of rank in the Mexican  
army; also a full company of Mexican  
cavalry full equipped with escoptes,  
swords, &c. The Star expresses the hope  
and belief that the presence of those troopers  
will not lead to a rupture of the arm-  
istice. Our own correspondent, how-  
ever, details a serious affair, which might  
well create the suspicion that some of the  
Mexican officers in the City are intent upon  
breaking the convention, and hinder,  
if possible, the ratification of the treaty.

PADRE JARAUTA.

The Monitor, of the 7th, announces, on  
the authority of a letter from Queretaro,  
dated the 2nd instant, that as Padre Ja-  
rauta was passing, incognito, through  
Hucjutla, in company with Suarez, he  
was arrested by the Prefect, Don Cristobal  
Andrade, and that information was  
despatched to the Government for orders  
as to the disposition to be made of the  
sanctified assassin.

The columns of the Monitor are filled  
with accounts of robberies.

The State of Guanajuato followed the  
example of San Luis, and the Indians are  
in a state of revolution. The Monitor  
says that the revolution, which was com-  
menced by about 40 individuals, has now  
mustered upwards of 2,000 partizans.

The Monitor, of the 7th, contains a let-  
ter from San Luis, stating that the Indi-  
ans, to the number of 25,000, are now in  
a state of revolution, and their number is  
still increasing. Several haciendas, or  
plantations, have been robbed of all the  
cattle and horses. Some of the planters  
have been murdered. The letter also  
states that the capital, San Luis, is the  
only part of the State where one can re-  
main with security. The session of the  
Legislature of that State adjourned on  
the 31st ult., and deprived, by a decree,  
Don Adame, Governor, and Don Avila,  
Lieut. Governor, of their respective offices.  
Don Julian Reyes, their present Govern-  
or, received extraordinary powers, to last  
until the meeting of the next Legislature.  
The election for a new Governor of the

State will take place on the 30th of the  
present month. A detachment of 800 men,  
sent to San Luis de La Paez, by the Gov-  
ernor of Guanajuato, to assist in protect-  
ing the State against the Indians, has re-  
tired to Dolores Hidalgo without firing a  
gun. Gen. Bustamente, to whom the peo-  
ple looked for assistance, has written that  
he would come, but they have lost all hopes  
of getting succor from him.

The Monitor, of the 11th, says that the  
State of Guanajuato followed the exam-  
ple of San Luis, and the Indians are in a  
state of revolution.

The court martial for the trial of Lieu-  
tenant John Smith, 3d Battalion, Louisiana  
Volunteers, commenced sitting, on the  
13th instant at Vera Cruz. We find no  
report of the proceedings. The court con-  
sists of Lt. Col. Fiesca, (Presdt.), Capts.  
White, Featherston, Besancon, Ferry and  
Wheat, and Lieuts. Curtis and Young  
(Judge Advocate.) The charges prefer-  
red against Lt. Smith are, desertion; en-  
ticing of soldiers to desert; embezzlement  
of public property; conduct unbecom-  
ing an officer and a gentleman.

Our Vera Cruz correspondent, 'Uluc,'  
says:—It is rumored that Gen. Cushing's  
brigade is ordered to Jalapa.

Three companies of Col. McLellan's re-  
giment of Tennessee volunteers arrived  
at Vera Cruz on the 14th. One hundred  
and thirteen men, of the New York vol-  
unteers, under the command of Captain  
Torry, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th,  
in the barque Nancy W. Stephens, from  
New York.

The career of the notorious Father Ja-  
rauta has at last been checked. A letter  
from Queretaro, dated April 2, states that  
the Father was arrested at Hucjutla, by  
the Prefect, Don Cristobal Andrade. The  
arrest is officially announced in the Tam-  
pico Noticioso.

Capt. Connelly, of the Louisiana Moun-  
tained Battalion, arrived at Vera Cruz, es-  
corting the mail at Puebla, on the 12th  
instant. Capt. C. met a great many guer-  
rilleros, but they made no opposition to  
his march. He also met a Mexican train  
of eight wagons, the conductors of which  
reported that the guerrilleros had levied  
a contribution of three hundred dollars on  
their merchandise.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Our contemporaries published this morn-  
ing the proceedings of the Court of In-  
quiry at the city of Mexico, embracing  
the proceedings of the 18th 19th and 20th  
days. The details are two long for our  
columns. We give a synopsis, embracing  
all the points of interest.—Mobile Adver-  
tiser.

The first witness called was Lt. Clarke,  
whose testimony was expected to impeach  
the previous deposition of Major Burns,  
who had sworn that he had never before  
been a witness before a civil court. Lt.  
C. was not allowed by the court to testi-  
fy, because it could not find on the records  
of the court that Major Burns had so stated.  
To this decision Gen. Scott entered his  
protest.

Capt. Taylor's testimony was very clearly  
against the claim of Gen. Pillow, of  
having planned the battle of Contreras.  
He says: "I asked him [the night previous  
to the battle] how things looked? He  
replied, badly. He said the position was  
very strong, too strong to be attacked, and  
that he was going to report that fact to  
Gen. Scott, advising him to leave it, and  
get in the rear of San Antonio." Rather  
a strange opinion for one who had planned  
the attack!

Capt. Grayson's testimony locates Gen.  
Pillow at San Augustine on the 20th of  
August, at about seven o'clock, A. M.

Lt. Beauregard testified that in a con-  
sultation of General and Staff Officers, at  
Piedra, Gen. Scott expressed a decided  
preference for attacking Chapultepec,  
in preference to the Garita of San Anto-  
nio, but that Gen. Pillow preferred an  
attack on the latter, although on the eve-  
ning before he had said to him that the  
time for attacking the latter had passed.

The testimony of Mr. James L. Freaner,  
of "Mustang" of the Delta, is too rich  
and good to be passed over lightly. We  
will therefore give the most racy morsel.

"James L. Freaner recalled.—Question  
by the Prosecution.—Has the witness  
ever had any particular conversation  
with Maj. Gen. Pillow, on the subject of  
the interest he, the said Pillow, took in  
the newspaper, printed in New Orleans, called  
the Delta, and respecting what the  
said Pillow would do for the benefit of  
that paper? If so, when, where, or in  
what particular connection was such con-  
versation, as far as memory may serve?"

"A.—It was on or about the 23 of Aug-  
ust last, at Mixcoac, and I think in the  
afternoon, while in conversation with Gen.  
Pillow. Gen. Pierce entered the room;  
Gen. Pillow introduced me to Gen. Pierce,  
as being connected with the New Orleans  
Delta, remarking at the same time to Gen.  
Pillow, that "this is one of our friends,"  
and said, I don't recollect whether it was  
immediately after or in the course of that  
conversation, that he intended to do some-  
thing for that paper; that he intended to  
make it, or words to that effect; I can't  
use the precise language; I think the  
words were to that effect, my impression  
is, those were the words used. I replied  
to Gen. Pillow, that no one person could

make the Delta; that it had met with a  
success from the time it went into exist-  
ence, which no other paper ever had in  
the Southern country, and it was mainly  
indebted for it to the energy, industry and  
independence of its proprietors. It was  
in the course of a general conversation,  
while I was talking to Gen. Pillow, that  
afternoon."

Nineteenth Day, April 6.—John H. Peo-  
ples, of the American Star, gave some de-  
tails of a conversation between himself  
and Gen. Pillow, in reference to Mr. Peo-  
ples' previous notice of intention to pub-  
lish the Leonidas letter, with such com-  
ments as he thought it deserved. Gen.  
Pillow said to him:

"You must recollect, as I said before  
that I never forgot my friends nor forgive  
my enemies. At that time the late Capt.  
Smith, 3d Infantry, came in, and the con-  
versation stopped. After Captain Smith  
had left the room, I asked Gen. Pillow if he  
would allow me to take that letter which  
he had addressed, but not sent, to me, that  
could shape a contradiction, as he author-  
ized, from. He reminded me again, when  
I got up to leave the room, that he was  
second in command, and if General Scott  
were to go home or any thing were to  
happen him, he then would take com-  
mand of the army."

The substance of Lt. Tilton's testimony  
is comprised in the following paragraph:  
"On or about the 22d September, I, to-  
gether with another officer, paid a visit of  
ceremony to Gen. Pillow. Upon that oc-  
casion, the conversation turned upon the  
battles preceded our entrance into the  
city. Maj. Gen. Pillow stated to us that  
the battle of Molino del Rey was an un-  
fortunate affair; he informed us that he  
had lost 890 men, which loss we, (mean-  
ing the general officers) sedulously con-  
cealed from the army, lest it might have  
a dispiriting effect on the men, and that  
Gen. Scott was stunned or paralyzed by  
this loss; and consequently, upon himself  
as second in command, devolved the sub-  
sequent movements—or words to that ef-  
fect; I do not recollect exactly the words  
used. I was also given to understand at  
the same time, by Gen. Pillow, that the  
conception, as well as the execution, of  
the assault upon Chapultepec, originated  
with himself. With the exception of some  
personal compliments on ourselves and  
the Voltigeur Regiment, that was, I be-  
lieve, the substance of the conversation."

Mr. Trist thus runs a trifling thrust at  
General P.'s claims to the honors of the  
victory of the 20th of August. They had  
been in Gen. Scott's room on the night of  
the 19th, engaged in consultation respect-  
ing the contemplated battle of the morn-  
ing. Mr. T. says:

The company dropped off until at a  
very late hour of the night, when prepa-  
ration were made by General Scott to go  
to bed, and he had a bed made in his room  
also for General Pillow. Upon my leav-  
ing the room to go to my own, Gen. Pillow  
followed me and went with me to my room.  
He then, in a very solemn tone, said to  
me, "This is going to be a failure. I an-  
swered that things had certainly not looked  
very bright at nightfall, but my own spir-  
its had been very much raised by Capt.  
Lee's arrival, and the information brought  
with him.—Gen. Pillow did not notice  
my remark, but in a tone and manner im-  
plying that I had interrupted him, went  
on to say, that I call on you now to re-  
member and bear me witness hereafter,  
that I have had nothing to do with it. At  
that time, I looked upon these words as  
the dying charge of a man who expected  
to be killed next day, and in a manner  
corresponding to that expression, I made  
him a promise, as well as I recollect, "I  
will not forget." He then began some  
further remarks in the same strain, giving  
his views of what ought to be done."

Mr. Trist further testified, that at a meet-  
ing of many general officers, about the  
11th of September, General Scott was in  
favor of attacking Chapultepec, but that  
Gen. Pillow was very reserved. Further-  
more, that about the same time, Gen. Pil-  
low expressed to him his decided opinion  
that there should be no more active op-  
erations until the army was reinforced.  
He also testifies that Gen. Scott was not  
cast down nor irresolute after the affair  
of Molino del Rey, as stated by General  
Pillow, though he was much grieved at  
the loss of many personal friends. He  
says:

"I recollect particularly, Martin Scott  
was one of them. His mind, in other re-  
spects, was precisely what I have always  
known it to be, in regard to all operations  
of the army, busy all day in receiving re-  
ports, and comparing views perfectly clear  
and collected. If there was any differ-  
ence between his condition then and on  
former occasions, he was more animated."

Twentieth Day, April 8.—The testi-  
mony of Mr. Trist continued.—It went  
principally to exculpate General Scott from  
the imputation cast upon him by Gen-  
eral Pillow, of having made an "experiment"  
in the affair of Molino del Rey. Mr. T.  
it would seem, was not altogether cool in  
his manner, as the President of the Court  
requested that he would give his evidence  
with less of a spirit and tone of hatred, &c.

The subjoined extract from the testi-  
mony of Captain Huger, on the evening  
of the 20th, after the battle, it would be  
well to compare with the one quoted a-  
bove from the testimony of Mr. Trist, giv-

en late at night by the same Gen. Pillow  
just before the battle.

"I rode up to him to congratulate him  
on his safety and the success of the day,  
which had turned out as well as we could  
have wished from the prospects of the pre-  
vious night. The General replied, "Yes,  
sir, I had arranged all my plans, which  
have been successfully carried out, and  
Gen. Scott is perfectly satisfied with it."

The subjoined quotation from the same  
witness, Capt. H., only agrees with the  
opinion entertained by every sensible and  
candid mind in this country, respecting  
the energy of the brave old General who  
has done so much with so meagre means  
in Mexico, and who has been so ungrate-  
fully rewarded for his services.

Q.—Had the witness many official or  
other interviews with Gen. Scott between  
the 7th and 12th of September, and what  
was the impression received by witness  
on those occasions, regarding said Scott's  
energy compared with earlier occasions in  
the campaign?

A.—I have had frequent interviews  
with Gen. Scott during the stated time,  
and as the occasion required any great  
energy, I think he always displayed as  
much or more energy, both of mind and  
body, as I observed on lesser occasions."

Lieut. Bereman testified that Major  
Burns denied positively to him having  
been the author of the Leonidas letter.  
The Major, it will be recollected, claimed,  
before the court, the authorship of said  
document. He also showed Lieutenant  
B. certain laudatory verses, in which  
Gen. Pillow's name was introduced in the  
chorus, the whole written and adapted to  
the beautiful air of Jim Crow.

Lieut. McConnell thus speaks in an-  
swer to a question when and where he  
saw Gen. Pillow at the battle of Chapul-  
tepec. He states the time twenty min-  
utes after the place had fallen, that Gen.  
P. was carried into the works:

"When I was near the building, I saw Gen.  
Pillow borne along on the backs of some sol-  
diers. I remember it was at this time that  
they were carrying him along, for I stopped a  
moment to look at him, and seeing that he did  
not appear to suffer much hurt, and remembering  
a circumstance which happened some time pre-  
vious, I passed on, thinking he was but slightly  
hurt."

Rather a thrust that—no doubt more severe  
than the wound that put Pillow in the blanket.

The testimony of Lieut. Simpson goes mere-  
ly to confirm that of Lieut. McConnell, as to  
the time that elapsed after the fall of Chapul-  
tepec before the arrival of General Pillow, in  
a blanket, at the Castle. Here the Court  
adjourned to the next day.

All the developments of this Court are a rich  
commentary upon the means taken to rob Gen-  
erals Scott and Smith of the honors so nobly  
won by their foresight and skill and which a  
base conspiracy attempted to steal from them.  
But the people of this country will yet put a  
correct estimate upon the whole matter, and  
we hope reward the actors therein, according  
to their deserts. One thing appears evident,  
and that is, that Gen. Scott will lose nothing  
by the investigation, and Gen. Pillow will gain  
less. While certain gentlemen that have testi-  
fied in the matter will acquire no fresh laurels  
thereby. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

It was thought that the Court of Inquiry  
would soon adjourn to the United States, where  
are many of those whose testimony is consid-  
ered important.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The calumniator of Henry Clay receives  
very little quarter from the public press.  
The Cincinnati Atlas closes a scathing  
review of his malignant letter with the  
following anecdote:—Rich. Whig.

"We think Cassius is guilty of a sin of  
omission, together with many of commis-  
sion, in his letter. If Mr. Clay absent at  
the Virginia Springs, was virtually guilty  
of the murder of Cassius on his sick bed,  
he ought, on the other hand, to be credit-  
ed for saving the life of Cassius at a still  
greater distance. We cannot vouch for  
the truth of the statement, but it has been  
made to us on respectable authority, that  
Cassius, when a prisoner among the Mex-  
icans, begged them to spare his life tell-  
ing he was a son, or relative of Henry  
Clay, who was opposed to the war, but  
who, if he were slain, would take vengeance  
against Mexico! Now, if this be true,  
we think Cassius does not deal fairly to  
complain of Mr. Clay for leaving him to  
be murdered in his sick bed. The one  
at least ought to balance the other."

An immense meeting assembled on Mon-  
day afternoon, in Independence Square,  
Philadelphia, for the purpose of express-  
ing sympathy with Republican France.

At the appointed hour the meeting was  
called to order by Benjamin W. Richards,  
formerly Mayor of the city of Philadel-  
phia, and on his motion Mayor Belsterling,  
of the Northern Liberties, was called to  
the Chair, in the absence of Mayor Swift  
the Chairman of the day, who was sick.

Three rostrums were erected, and ad-  
dresses, in English, French, and German,  
were delivered by several distinguished  
gentlemen. The Marseilles Hymn and  
Hail Columbia were sung by a powerful  
choir, and three cheers were given for  
"France, and Freedom throughout the  
world."

It is stated in the New York "Express" that  
more than three thousand men are now en-  
gaged upon the enlargement of the Erie Canal,  
and considerable portions of the enlargement  
are to be brought into use this season.