# From the Charleston Courier. THE SCENES IN BERLIN.

We have been favored with the following extracts of a letter, written by a young student, a native of Charleston, pursuing his studies in Berlin, to his father in this City.

It will be seen that the writer was residing in the immediate vicinity of the blood-shed and violence which took place in Berlin, and was consequently a personal observer of the tumult. The letter is of a late date, and gives a particular and clear account of the whole affair. We can find room only for the following extracts :

" BERLIN, April 1, 1848.

" There has been, ever since the news of the French Revolution, an inclination here to follow their example. No open disturbances took place until the 13th ter peace was made; but when thew saw the citizens armed they took them all down." March. The next day proclamations were posted on all the street corners, stating that after three blasts of the trumpet all those who remained in the streets, would be arrested and punished with six month's imprisonment, or labor. After seven o'clock the streets were quieter than usual till about nine o'clock; a detachment of To the Senate and House of Representatives of horse, followed by one of the Princes on a beautiful white horse, passed under our window at full gallop. Shortly after some one brought the news that the prople had attacked the soldiers in the Leipsiger-st., with stones, sticks, &c., and that a regiment of cavalry and several companies of infantry had been ordered to the spot. A few minutes after we heard the trampling of their horses' feet, and looking out the window saw a thousand mounted lancers pass before us, making off, with the point of their lances gleaming in the moon these and other sources of information, it ap. when the Government was administered, exlight and with the black and white flags with which every lance was adorned, a a war of extermination against the white race. exceeding ten millions of dollars. While he strange and handsome appearance. The In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor admitted his willingness to respond to feelings people had taised up all the draw bridges sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who of humanity, exposed as the citizens of Yucaacross the Spree, to prevent the passage fall within their power. The inhabitants, tan were to extermination by the acts of hordes of the troops. At eleven o'clock, as in panic stricken and destitute of arms, are flying of lawless and ignorant savages, he could but ed to send three of their number to said Convention, to the evening, all was quiet. The people before their savage pursuers towards the coast ; lament that the President had seen fit to inwere fired upon by the soldiers, but, I believe, mone were killed. Next day the students held a meeting, which ended in their determining to arm themselves and take revenge for the outrages which had been committed; nothing else happened. The next day the King granted freedom of the press. It seems that the people had assembled before the Palace to thank him for his concessions, but, unfortunately, their " vivat" was mistaken for " a bos" by one of the officers, who ordered his the adoption of any measure, with a view to men to charge upon them and disperse (hem-this was done, and many were wounded, and, if I am not mistaken, some killed. At two o'clock, a little while afterwards, we saw a great multitude of people coming over the platz, many with arms in their hands, which they had obtained by breaking open an arm store in the house where our friend HOFFMAN lives. When they reached the Jerusalem-street, they cried out for barricade, and in an in- that "near a quarter of a century ago, the stant the horses were cut loose from a wagon of wood which was passing by and upset; they then destroyed the booths sors, that the American continents, by the free which had been erected for the ensuing and independent condition which they have aseaster fair which had just commenced that morning. These were broken to pieces and thrown into the barricades; by continual, addition it was in an hour's time increased to tolerable strength .--These barricades were within a stone's throw of our windows and we could see all their movements ; they next barricaded the Ober and Niederwall-st., so that all access to the platz was shut. Shortly after, a battalion of infantry arrived and principle, especially in reference to North Ametook possession of the barricade at the rica, is at this day but the promulgation of a Oberwall st. ; they received, however, a policy which no European power should chergalling fire from behind the barricade and ish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of returned it with equal fury. We could every European nation should be respected; see the balls as they struck off the plaster but it is due alike to our safety and our interests from the house opposite us. I was looking out of the window at a boy about sixteen years old, who was brandishing his sabre and defying them to advance, when a ball struck him in the mouth and he fell and died without a groan. I saw several others fall behind the barricade, but I am confident that the soldiers lost more, for efter an hour's hard fighting they retired. The fighting had now commenced in every part of the city, and you could hear the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American continrattling of small arms, mixed with the occasional report of cannon, in every direction. Nearly every one at the barridade near us had obtained arms by breaking in an arm store in our house. To- come a colony of any European nation. wards night the house tops were all occupied and the tiles torn out and carried to convenient places for hurling them down upon the soldiers. The landlord of an eating house opposite us made all his waiters go to work tearing up stones and carrying them up into his garret, and placed all his tables and other furniture against the windows to form shields to shoot from. In many places people were torn from their houses and cruelly massacred and others taken prisoners. They stuck with their bayonets through every place where a man could hide himself.-The people had several pieces of cannon and made awful havoc among the soldiers. There is a society of citizens here, who meet once a year for the purpose of having shooting matches with rifles. They their man. They fought on the side of the people and killed a great number .----About four d'clock in the morning a regiment of foot arrived and took possession of all the barricades. This they however did with difficul-

he died. At eight o'clock I went out and found the streets impassable for the barricades, and every now and then my foot would slip in blood ; the houses were perfectly riddled, and in some places large pieces broken off by cannon balls. About eleven o'clock, after I had returned home, the sentinels at the Oberwall-street called to arms, and a few moments after saw an officer on horseback, waving his handkerchief and followed by the people, who were shouting at the top expulsion from their country. of their voices; he was bearing orders from the King for the military to retire. These orders were received with great joy by the soldiers, who had not had a whole night's rest for a week, and had eaten nothing for 24 hours. In an hour's time there was not a soldier to be seen in Berlin. The King granted them nearly every thing they asked; one of their petitions was the organization of a citizen guard, and that very afternoon ten thousand were armed at the Arsenal, and in every place where we used to see soldiers we see armed citizens. In many parts of the city the people would not trest to the King's promises and refused to take down the barricades until they saw what he promised accomplished, and in the Alexander platz they continued fighting till-two hours af-

### YUCATAN.

The President of the United States transmit ted to both Houses of Congress on Saturday, the following message :

the United States :

I submit for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. JUSTO SIERRA, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to and asking the aid of the United States.

I have considered it proper to communicate, who now pays one dollar, must then pay 75, eign ground." In the Mesican war our nationthe information contained in the accompanying and so on. And what had this debt been con- al honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of tracted for ? The Republic of Mexico owed and indicating terms of peace we may well af-Congress to adopt such measures as, in their our citizens some 3 or 6 millions of dollars, she ford to be forbearing and even magnanimous judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European unable to pay it, and Mr. Polk went to war to power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1848.

In the Senate, the message having been read.

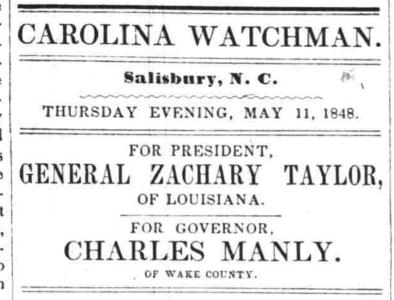
Mr. CALHOUN rose to express his regret that he President should have taken other than the higher grounds of humanity. It was on such a base, in his opinion, that the message should alone have rested ; and had it been so, Mr. C. in aid of such suggestions ; but, if his ear had not deceived him, the message had reaffirmed the ground assumed by Mr. Monroe in his message of 1823, in relation to the non-interference of European Powers in the affairs of this he will lead his opponent thro' the County by a Continent. It was, in short, assuming the hundred or a hundred and fifty votes. This is broad principle that we should be bound to in- the "inimitable Charley Manly," and he will terference in all cases, no matter at what ex- bear the Whig standard in triumph over the pense of money or sacrifice of human life, when battlements of the enemy and come forth from such interference occurred. Now, where was the contest a glorious victor cool and unscathall this to end, and were the people of this ed .- Weldon Herald. country prepared for any such crusade? He conceived the suggestions at this time unnecessary, and calculated to lead to dangerous results. In the present condition of Europe nothing was to be apprehended from interference on her part. She could no more seize Yuca. tan and hold it than we could. Who could say at that moment what the condition of England would be, or indeed was at the moment he was speaking? He thought, after the experience of the past, they should be more guarded. Already had the country been involved in a cost of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, which their country has been reduced by an to say nothing of the thousands of lives sacriinsurrection of the Indians within its limits, ficed. He asked why was Europe reeling to and fro at this very hour, if it were not from The communications present a case of human wasteful and reckless extravagance ? He glancsuffering and misery which cannot fail to excite ed briefly at the enormous increase of expenthe sympathies of all civilized nations. From diture since the administration of Mr. Monroe pears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging clusive of the public debt, at a cost not much

had never repudiated the debt, but was actually to our fallen foe.

hundred millions for it, in a word, the expenses ered yet.

occasionally relating a spicy and humorious lieve me when I declare I shall be content. I anecdote that threw the audience in a hearty am too old a soldier to murmur against such laugh, Whigs, Locos and all, and his speech high authority. would have been disposed to go far, very far was favorably received as the rapturous applause that followed it gave sufficient evidence.

> Upon the whole, we think that Mr. Manly has made a very favorable impression on those who had the pleasure of hearing him speak and



We are authorized to announce the name of Col. M. LEACH, of Davidson, as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, of this Brigade-embracing the Counties of Rowan, Davie and Davidson.

IF We are requested to state that the Whig Convention, for Davie County, to nominate a Candidate for the House of Commons, will meet in Mocksville, on the second Saturday in June, (it being the 10th day,) and that the Whigs of each Captain's Company are requestrepresent them as delegates therein ; and that the Whigs

These are my opinions upon the subjects rewhip it out of her. Well, he fought and whip- ferred to by you; and any reports or publicaped and fought and whipped, and repeated the tions, written or verbal, from any source, differperformance again and again, and has not got ing in any essential particular from what is here the six millions yet, but he has paid over one written, are unauthorized and unfree.

I do not know that I shall again write upon of the War, waged to recover some three or six the subject of national politics. I shall engage millions of dollars, has cost the country over in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. one hundred millions and the debt is not recov. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. Mr. Manly spoke about an hour and a hall, If they do not, you know me well enough to be-Z. TAYLOR. To Capt. J. S. Allison.

CABARRUS SUPERIOR COURT.

The semi-annual Term of this Court was held last week by his honor, Judge MANLY .---The most important Suit, the State vs. Jacob Dove, for the murder of George Linker, was ordered to be removed to this (Rowan) County, upon the Prisoners affidavit. No other cause of general interest was on the Docket, though many knotty points that seemed greatly to interest the profession, were discussed at the bar, and disposed of mostly without appeals .--In this connection, we take the liberty of say. ing, upon the authority of others better qualified to express such an opinion, that Judge Manly fulfils the requirements of his station in a highly creditable manner, as a fair and impartial arbiter between man and man-as a clear think. er and a well informed jurist and a dignified officer, we think he is entitled to a high rank upon a bench highly distinguished throughout for many excellent traits and much ability .--We think North Carolina never had greater cause to be proud of her Superior Court Judi-

cature. The Clerk of the Court has kindly furnished us with the following Presentment of the Grand Jury of this Term, which reflects much credit upon this spirited and enlightened County as well as upon the body making it. As will be inferred from the presentment itself, it was eli-

the Whig part surprised that ago we express that we should Election. We result, but forbe it to say, that the is now as strong ried the State certain things of party, we should Delegates by at as we had last In the City doubts is Whig Democrat, who votes, is elected. the whole Whig one Whig comp could be found, borrowed a Der It would be a the Whigs of N ic-Whig Delegat Democratic votes sion. In Augusta, majority, three

VIRGINI

The returns

ran, and, as w ago, the Democr In Rockbridge county, seven V a Democrat prol duct and was el A party that a on the part of its tal.

While we depu we know that t be temporary. time will find the as firmly united as

### DEATH OF

The Union of Su ces the death of Ge U. S. Senators from sas. The Union say He was walking

granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power, which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereighty" over Yucatan. pesuliar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last : a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yu. calan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican Republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her commissioner ; but whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognized her as a neutral in our war with Mex. ico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy are mostly good shots and seldom miss and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that ner. we have employed our troops in our States of the Mexican Republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabiity, as stones were thrown from almost every tants who have maintained their neutrality in house: In Jerusalem street building, pitch was the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot at the poured down upon them. It is lucky that the present, without serious danger, withdraw our people who had stood upon the root of our house forces from other portions of the Mexican terhad left it, or we might have been dragged out ritory now in our occupation, and send them to and either murdered or taken prisoners. The Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing brutality of the soldiers exceeded all belief; for circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in tion must be resorted to. Well, in that case, national honor. The principles of our Governinstance, a tailor boy was caught carrying am. the Gulf not required at other points, to afford what proportion would North Carolina have to ment as well as its true policy are opposed to munition to the barricades, he was taken to the them relief. But it is not to be expected that pay ? Her taxes for State purposes amount to the subjugation of other nations and the dis-Gendarmes Market and first his cars were cut any adequate protection can thus be afforded, \$80,000 and her share of the taxes to pay off memberment of other countries by conquest .-off, then his arm was broken, and then he was as the operations of such naval forces must, of this debt would be just seventy-five times that In the language of the great Washington, beat on the head with the butt of a musket until , necessity, be confined to the coast,

and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsu-Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty " over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." "This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situated in the ent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to our whole southwestern coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should be-

dulge in any remarks concerning foreign interference. He expressed the opinion that the Yucatanese had been partially instrumental in bringing about the evils they were suffering constituted authorities, implored the aid of this under. They had extended to these ignorant government to save them from destruction, offer. and illiterate hordes a free participation in all ing, in case this should be granted, to transfer the privileges enjoyed by themselves, treating them as equals; and what had been the result la" to the United States. Similar appeals for Why, they had wheeled round and become the aid and protection have been made to " the murderers of their benefactors; and so it would be again in all like cases.

### MR. MANLY IN HALIFAX.

date for Governor, met his fellow-citizens of portunity. Halifax county, on Monday last, and gave them his views on the various exciting questions of the day.

It was the first day of our Superior Court, the weather was propitious, no cloud dotted the broad expanse of Heaven, but the sun shone forth in all his splendour, and in every thing betokened that a more favorable day could not have been chosed.

An unusually large number of persons came into court and to hear the speech of the Whig standard bearer.

At noon the Court took a recess, and, there being about two hundred persons in the courthouse, it was announced that Mr. Manly would then address his fellow citizens. Col. Joyner rose and in a very appropriate manner, introduced him to the assemblage who received him with marked respect. Then commenced the speaking.

Mr. Manly spoke on the various topics that now occupy public attention. On the War question, he occupied the great Whig platform. He spoke of the annexation of Texas, stated that the very act of annexation, left open the question of boundary, to be adjusted by negotiation and in as much as Congress recognized the boundary question as unsettled, and consequent. ly the country between the Nucces and the Rio Grande as disputed territory, the order of the President, marching our army to the Rio Grande was the immediately cause of the War. That the President is responsible for the War; that he is without authority of law for his rash course ; that Congress-which alone possesses the war-making power-has never delared War: that the people, after the question has been fully and freely discussed before them, have declared through their Representatives in Congress, that the War was not brought on by the act of Mexico, but by the President himself, for ambitious purposes, and that it was prosecuted to acquire terrifory which-that of it not owned and occupied by Mexican citizens-is not worth the amount that is paid for it, much less the expenses of the War, and the millions We have now authentic information that, if of indemnity which our Government is to pay

the aid asked from the United States be not our citizens. We have already more territory en by the constitution to the Executive to inte than we can occupy, and there are millions of pose his veto, is a high conservative power; acres of better land in the United States unbut in my opinion should never be exercised occupied, than any in New Mexico or Califorexcept in cases of clear violation of the constinia. Mr. Manly admitted the importance of Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a possessing a port on the Pacific coast, but said tion by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, he, why not buy it ? Why not pay Mexico the for many years passed the known opinions and value of it instead of forcing it from her ? This wishes of the Executive have exercised undue he thought was the proper mode to procure it. and injurious influence upon the legislative deand it would cost far, far less in the end, than obtaining it by the method the President has adopted. dergoing a great change from its true theory. Various other questions, were ably discuss-The personal opinions of the individual who may ed. Mr. Manly spoke in very complimentary happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not terms of Halifax, the ancient borough, that gave to control the action af Congress upon questions birth to the Constitution of the State, and to of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to some of the greatest men our State has ever be interposed where questions of constitutional produced. His encomium on Halifax was just power have been settled by the various depart. and appropriate as it was chaste and beautiful. ments of Government and acquiesced in by the Next came the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico "by authority." The "pass" was people. Third.-Upon the subject of the tariff, the read, and the subject discussed in an able mancurrency, the improvement of our great high-

be requested to select their delegates on the days of their spective musters.

## MANIFESTO OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday last, ontains the following Letter from Gen. TAY-LOR to his brother.in.law, Capt. J. S. ALLISON, intended evidently as a Manifesto of his opinions on political matters, on which his partisans must advocate his claims for the Chief Magistracy of the Union. The General, it is appa-Agreeable to appointment, the Whig candi. rent, desires to be relieved from all further im-

#### BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Dear Sir : My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish-nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right today and wrong to morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided them a freehold-say fifty or sixty acres of land. in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First .- I reiterate what I have often saidam a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a par. ty. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second .- The veto power. The power giv- brother, Dorr, when he, like the royal fugitives National Convent

cited by some general remarks of his honor in his usual charge, upon the subject of education and particularly upon the Common School System in our State. If other functionaries would take up this subject in the same spirit, the burning reproach of having the greatest proportion of illiterate persons, would never again be fixed by a census upon North Carolina:

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? Cabarrus County.

Superior Court of Law-Spring Term, 1848. We, the undersigned, Grand Jurors of said

County, in responding to the views submitted to us by his Honor, the Judge, in his charge, fully concur in the sentiment that a general diffusion of knowledge among the people is the night's Southern m greatest security that Government can afford for the permanency and purity of our Republican Institution. We highly approve of the measures taken by our State Government to establish Common Schools in our State, and we recommend that the County Court of this County lay the tax authorized by law in aid of the

> JOSEPH B. WHITE, Foreman. WILLIAM GILLIAM, J. L. MISENHAMMER, H. S. PHARR, JAMES M. IRVIN, WILLIAM B. PARKS. CHARLES BARRIER, JOHN FAUTZ, JAMES A. EARNHARDT, WILLIAM WHITE, ARTHUR REID, J. R. WEDDINGTON, DAVID SUTHER, M. M. PLUNKETT, LEVI FINK, A. G. WHITE, MICHAEL GOODMAN.

Royal Fugitives .- It has been suggested, by favor of the tariff a some of the papers, that as many of the fallen Kings and Princes are about leaving Europe with the design of settling in this country, it would be as well for Congress to vote each of A friend at our elbow says they ought to be sent to Rhode Island, Good! Revive the Charter of Charles the second, and then put Louis Phillippe and the Algerines at the head of affairs, and Rhode Island would be a glori- the papers at the ous federal State.-North Carolina Standard. mits several inquiri

Not so fast Mr. Standard; New Hampshire is the State for them, as her Locofoco Government gave "aid and comfort " to their fugitive

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the Whig Nation

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or party.

parent health on on Tuesday, and is rapid and melan both houses of Co community with t tion. Yesterday but a short time out of respect to In an hour afterw last. Very soon a dings reached the

Another Letter

ed.

As a matter of g moment we make Letter from Gen. T answer to inquiries TAYLOR by the Edit Republican, as follo

" It has been sta pers, in a most p have said, if Hest of the Whig N general fund, to which this County is entitled. will not suffer your candidate.

"It has been a conversations, you are in favor of the Subtreasury, of 1 the responsibility o you; also, that, if will choose your C. ties. "We respectfully the following qu "1. Will you re a Whig National ( "2. Do you desig

ry Clay or any oth candidate? "3. Have you s ry, that you origina

> select your cabinet The following is

BATON ROUGE. Dear Sir: You stant, which allude that have recently tion, has been rece To your inquiries. reply :

of Treasury notes to pay the expenses of the tives in Congress, ought to be respected and War, the entailment of an enormous debt, and how, asked Mr. Manly, is this to be paid off? carried out by the Executive. Not by raising the tariff, oh no, the Democratic party is opposed to the tariff of '46, opposed to joice at the prospect of peace. My life has thing but the tariff of '42. It is plain this will all times and under all circumstances as a na. not pay off the enormous debt, and direct taxa. tional calamity, to be avoided if compatible with

amount or six millions of dollars, and the man "Why should we quit our own to stand on for-

ranaway from Rhode Island to escape justice. acceptance, provi pledges, and pero

Gen. Taylor's Sentiments.-So far as we have tution, or manifest haste and want of considera- had an opportunity of conversing with the whigs, says the Richmond Whig of Thursday, since the appearance of General Taylor's letter to Mr. Allison of New Orleans, we are gratified partment of the Government ; and for this cause to say, there is a very general concurrence of I have thought our system was in danger of un. opinion, that the views embodied in that document are entirely satisfactory : and we do not doubt that there will be a general, if not a universal, acquiescence in the opinion. 'We have, of course, not conversed with many of the whigs in the brief period that has elapsed since the General's letter has reached the city ; but as mong the few we have seen are gentlemen who had heretofore been decidedly opposed to the General's nomination as the Whig candidate for Then came the revenue question, the issuing ways, rivers, lakes and harbos, the will of the the Presidency. It is now placed beyond all people, as expressed through their Representa. doubt, to use his own expressive words, that on " CARDINAL PRINCIPLES," Gen. Taylor's sentiments are in entire harmony with those of the Fourth .- The Mexican war. I sincerely re-Whig party; and it would be obviously preposa high tariff as they call it, and will have no. been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at terous to suppose that the MEASURES of an Ad-

ministration recognizing such principles would not be equally in accordance with WHIG POLICY. The one must result from the other, as any other effect from its cause.

foco Convention for Governor.

ern prints, to the Clay be the nomi al Convention" not suffer my name correct, and have oral or written n not been my inten change my positio name from the can the nominee of th either of the Whi Thirdly. I have that I was in favor of the subtreasur war with Mexic should, if elected. both parties. No ments were mad to any person. add, that, should

conferred upon me

Mr. Reid, has accepted the nomination of the Loco-