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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 8.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1848.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, MAY 17, 1848.

I have been here five days, but such has been the state of excitement, in consequence of the violent essays of the clubs at the hall of the National Assembly...

You doubtless find in the papers a complete history of all that has happened; but as that from an eye witness is always more accurate than when republished from one paper to another...

The American Minister kindly enclosed his ticket to me on the 14th, which would admit one person as his representative to the diplomatic tribune or box...

Accordingly, at 12 o'clock on the 15th, I entered the hall. The members were assembling, and in a few minutes the meeting was opened. Several speeches were made...

At this moment one of the tribunes, which correspond to the boxes in your theatres, was forced by the mob, headed by two respectable looking men...

Mr. Polk. During the fourth day's sitting of the Locofoco Convention, Dr. Ramsay, a Delegate from Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. Polk...

MICHIGAN. A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing from Michigan, says: "You may rely upon it, that in no State in the Union is Gen. Cass less popular than in his own, and in no city less admired than in that in which he has lived for thirty years..."

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL. The Universal Public is greatly indebted to Mr. Senator Pearce and his associates in the Senate Committee on the Post Office Establishment, for having yesterday reported a Joint Resolution directing the Postmaster General to renew the transportation of the great Southern Mail on the old line...

narrow passage, and escaped into the open air with no other injury than a coat somewhat torn. The national guards soon surrounded the hall, ejected the intruders, and in the course of two hours after the Assembly organized.

It was evident that this movement was preconcerted; but the intention to form a new Government has been frustrated. There doubtless will be alarms daily, consequent upon the threats of the disaffected. Citizen Guinard told me that morning at 9 o'clock that trouble was expected—he was chief under Courtais of the national guard...

MAY 18.—M. Lamartine was called suddenly to-day to the National Assembly, as an attempt is about being made to have him excluded from the Government, on the charge of ordering the release of four hundred men who were arrested.

The Editor of the "Petersburg Intelligencer," writing from Washington, under date of June 3d says:

At a meeting in the Whig Club room last night, we had the most cheering accounts from various parts of the country. Among others, Judge Talmadge, formerly of New York, but now of Wisconsin, stated that he had just passed through Michigan, where he had just seen Judge Woodbridge—formerly a Senator from that State, who assured him that if Taylor was nominated he could carry Michigan...

MR. POLK. During the fourth day's sitting of the Locofoco Convention, Dr. Ramsay, a Delegate from Tennessee, presented a letter from Mr. Polk, requesting him to inform the Convention that he did not desire a renomination. This letter was received with loud applause!

Mr. Ramsay of Tennessee said—I have a letter from President Polk. A Voice—What business has President Polk to do with this Convention! (Hisses and confusion.) A Voice—[object, sir.] The Chair—Who objects? What State is that? A Voice—No matter about the State—I object for myself. (Applause.)

A genuine Locofoco.—An exchange paper tells a story of a gentleman in Berks county, a member of the Democratic party, whose attachment to regular nominations was happily illustrated. "The Convention have nominated Polk," said a wag to him, who had obtained possession of the real news. "Polk! just the man we want!" "No, no, I was mistaken," said the wag. "Woodbury, Woodbury is the nominee!" "Woodbury! Good! No-body can run so well as Woodbury; he is the best man in the party." "Well, after all, it is neither Polk nor Woodbury, but Cass!" "Better still! Three cheers for Cass! Who can run so well as Cass!" Philadelphia News.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL. The Universal Public is greatly indebted to Mr. Senator Pearce and his associates in the Senate Committee on the Post Office Establishment, for having yesterday reported a Joint Resolution directing the Postmaster General to renew the transportation of the great Southern Mail on the old line, by way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad...

This Resolution was accompanied by a Report of some length, of which our Reporter was not able to get a copy.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A NEW RAT TRAP.—Take a tub or kettle, fill it within six inches of the top with water, cover it with chaff or bran, and place it at night where the rats resort. By this method thirty-six rats have been taken in one night.

Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War.

The most extraordinary portion of Secretary Marcy's reply to General Scott, is that in which, alluding to the General's complaint that the proper supply of men and munitions were not afforded him, he tells him, in substance—"You took the city; that is a proof that your complaints are groundless."

This kind of reasoning would make no allowance for superior generalship, nor for the courage and patience of the troops. It would tear the laurel from the skillful leader and his brave followers, who, with inadequate means, and entirely by the force of genius and courage, had triumphed over obstacles otherwise deemed insurmountable. It would reduce to mere commonplace affairs the most extraordinary campaigns that the world ever saw. Success is an infallible proof, it seems, that sufficient resources were afforded. Were the few hundred men with which Cortez overthrew a mighty empire such a force as a wise Administration would have deemed sufficient for such an enterprise?

To come to the case of General Scott. The world is yet wrapt in admiration at his daring and successful campaign against Mexico. And why? Had he been adequately supplied—had such resources as a prudent Administration would have placed at his disposal been furnished—had he been placed on the same footing with his enemy—would there have been any thing very extraordinary in his success? Does he perform a very wonderful feat, who, with ample means, contrives to accomplish a given object? Was it this which won for the campaign of 1796 in Italy the distinction, among military men, of having been the most remarkable on record?

Why, an ordinary General, with ample means, might have done the same thing. It is where the means are disproportioned to the end, that success denotes the great Commander, and calls down the admiration of the world. This it was that made all Europe regard Bonaparte with wonder, when he first burst upon their view, and this it is which now elicits the admiration of Christendom in favor of Gen. Scott. The Secretary, by leaving him to his own resources—by supplying him in a manner totally inadequate to the design in view—by thwarting him whenever it was in his power—brought out the brilliant traits which dazzle the world, and made him the "Great Captain" of the age. And now, that he has triumphed in spite of every obstacle—now that he has, by the mere force of his own talents, worked his way to victory through obstacles apparently insurmountable—now that he has conquered a peace from nine millions of men, with a force not ten thousand strong—his very energy and genius are brought in judgment against him, and the world is told that his success is a convincing proof that he was amply supplied!

Let us examine two of the most remarkable campaigns on record, and see how just this reasoning of the Secretary will prove to be, when tried by that standard. In the campaign of 1796-7, Bonaparte destroyed five Austrian armies, one after another, each of which was more than double his own force, and at least one of which was in the proportion of three to one. During all that time, the Directory not only sent him no reinforcements, except four regiments, but even issued a decree forbidding him to list from among the Italians, soldiers to supply the gaps left in his ranks by eighteen pitched battles, and more than seventy engagements. Like the present Administration, that body was fearful of being eclipsed by a successful General. He triumphed, however, in spite of neglect at home, and fierce resistance abroad. What would the world say at this time, if the Directory had had the ample supplies and reinforcements had been afforded him, and adduced his victories in proof of the fact?

Again: Any man who has read Napier's Peninsular Campaigns, is aware of the difficulties with which the Duke of Wellington was beset, from the very beginning, by the conduct of the ministry at home. The immense resources of the British Empire, both of men and money, were wasted on petty expeditions, while the General who commanded in that part, where alone the enemy was liable to a mortal wound, was entirely neglected by the word-balancing, loud talking, phrase-choosing ministry, over which such men as Percival and Canning presided. At any time, by abandoning positions which were of no service to the ultimate issue of the war, the British Army in the Peninsula might have been increased to 150,000 men, whereas it never reached the third part of that number. Had the French forces been directed by one man of energy, the English General must have been overwhelmed, for they were five or six to one. But they were divided into seven different armies, commanded by men independent and jealous of each other, who could not be brought to unite for

any purpose of utility. The pecuniary supplies, in the meantime, were doled out with a hand so sparing that Wellington was compelled to buy goods, and ship them, in order to supply specie, which along the inhabitants would receive. The management was so wretched, that even Secretary Marcy would have been ashamed of it. But the genius of Wellington triumphed over it all, and he acquired a far higher reputation than he could have done had he been amply supplied. He succeeded in spite of all obstacles. What would the world have said, had the English ministry, in reply to his numerous complaints, pointed to Salamanca and Victoria and said, "these confute your murmurs?"

We protest against that kind of reasoning which takes from a great General all his merits, and confers them upon the ministry at home; which makes his success an argument that he was furnished as he should be; which gives no credit to his superior genius, and reduces him to the level of ordinary men. The injustice of such reasoning is as apparent in the case of General Scott as in that of any other person whatever. To say that a General, who is expected to encounter fifty thousand regular troops, in a country which has not its like strong positions in the whole world—to overrun nine millions of people—to storm positions deemed impregnable—to keep up a line of communication two hundred and fifty miles long and swarming with guerillas—to hold cities of fifty, sixty, and two hundred thousand hostile inhabitants—is amply supplied when he has not ten thousand men whom he can bring in the field, is to offer a deliberate insult to the understanding. The success of the operation, with such inadequate means, is little less than a miracle, and while it places General Scott foremost among the Generals of the age, it is a subject of eternal reproach to this administration, that he should ever have been placed in a situation so perilous, and requiring such high military talent to triumph over its difficulties.—Rich. Whig.

The following is the address of Ex-Governor Morehead, the President of the Convention, on taking the Chair on Wednesday afternoon:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I do not possess language adequate to express to you my grateful feelings, and to return to you my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me by selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. If, gentlemen, I possessed qualifications either by experience or otherwise, for the distinguished position—as I am conscious I do not—the obligations that you have imposed on me would be far greater than they would deserve, and therefore do I consider my indebtedness to you, at this time still the larger.

The purpose for which you have assembled here from every part of the land, uniting in common counsel and deliberation, is that of bringing relief to our common country, and devising and executing such schemes as are necessary to her prosperity and happiness. Order, wisdom and decorum should characterize our deliberations, and so sure as they do, success will attend them. [Applause.] We should yield, fellow-citizens, on this occasion, all our personal preference. Let us bring forward, for the good of our common country, our united counsels and our united wisdom.—Let us rear our standard with the full determination to carry it on to victory. [Applause.] All we have to do is to select a standard-bearer who will secure the hearty co-operation of all sections of our country's welfare. Let us have inscribed upon our banner "the prosperity of our country." [Applause.]

It has been asserted that "to the victors belong the spoils." Let us determine that we will be victors, and when victorious, if spoils we must have, let them be the redemption of our country from her present embarrassed condition, and replenishing her exhausted treasury, and restoring her to that flourishing and happy condition from which she had fallen. Let us endeavor to spread over our land industry, peace and plenty, which shall give to every laborer adequate employment and remunerating wages—which shall cause every sea to be whitened with the sails of our commerce—which shall make the produce of our rearing fields to spread plenty over our own land, enable our people to extend to others that bounty which a wise Providence has bestowed upon us. [Great applause.]

Fellow Citizens—If our deliberations are conducted with that order and love of law which characterize the constituents who sent us here, we shall have little cause to fear for our eventual triumph. [Applause.] And if our spoils be such as I have described, spoils which will bring prosperity to every door, and cause the land to teem with the blessings of a wise legislation and well directed industry; if, gentlemen, the results of your deliberations shall be to restore to our country peace, harmony and prosperity; to restore to the constitution its violated rights and powers, and to restore the administration of the laws of our country to its pristine purity, if such should be the effects of your harmonious deliberations and your patriotic counsels, I shall deem it the proudest legacy that I can bequeath to my posterity, that I had the honor to preside over that council of sages whose deliberations produced these happy results. [Great applause.]

REWARD OF MERIT.—The annual examination of the pupils at the Virginia Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, took place at Staunton on the 25th and 27th ultimo. A number of premiums were presented to those of the pupils who have most distinguished themselves.—The first premium, consisting of a Gold Medal, was awarded to Thomas H. Tillinghast, (a deaf mute, son of S. W. Tillinghast, Esq. of this town,) he having been "most distinguished during his connection with the School for scholarship and good conduct."

National Whig Convention.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

The Convention met this morning at nine o'clock, and after prayer had been offered up, resumed the vote for a nomination for President.

There were two ballottings yesterday, and the following is the result to-day of the

THIRD BALLOT:

Taylor 133 Clay 74 Scott 24 Webster 19 Clayton 1

There still being no choice, a fourth vote was taken and resulted as follows:

FOURTH BALLOT.

Table with 4 columns: State, Taylor, Clay, Scott, Webster. Lists states from Maine to Wisconsin with corresponding vote counts.

Whole number of votes 280—necessarily to a choice, 141.

It was thereupon announced, that General ZACHARY TAYLOR WAS DULY NOMINATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

This announcement which was made by the President, in a clear and distinct voice, was received by a storm of applause, which continued for some time.—The shouts were taken up by the dense mass that filled the street in front of the building where the Convention was in session and the glad news spread with electric velocity through the city. No words can give any adequate idea of the wild joy and enthusiasm, which took possession of the people throughout the whole city, and it is gratifying to see, that among those who are loudest in their exultation at the certainty of the election of the "old Hero of Buena Vista," are those who most earnestly struggled to obtain the nomination of others.

Mr. Collier, of New York, moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The following names were then placed in nomination:—Geo. Evans, of Maine; Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts; John M. Clayton, of Delaware; Wm. H. Seward, of New York; John Ewing, of Ohio; Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Robt. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; John C. Young, of New York; Thos. B. King, of Georgia; Thurlow Weed, of New York; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania; Hamilton Fish, of New York, and Thomas McKennan, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Patterson, of New York, withdrew Mr. Seward's name; Mr. Ashmun withdrew Mr. Ewing; Mr. King was also withdrawn.

The President then directed the Convention to prepare to ballot for Vice President.

Thomas Ewing of Ohio was then renominated.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, was also placed in nomination.

The first ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Lists candidates like Abbott Lawrence, Millard Fillmore, George Evans, etc. with their respective vote counts.

Whole number, 274

There being no choice on this ballot, a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Lists candidates like Millard Fillmore, Abbott Lawrence, and The Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York, with their respective vote counts.

be the choice of the Convention Vice Presidency, amid the most cheering.

After the nomination was made by Mr. McCullough, of New Jersey, of the Convention, and said that the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Vice Presidency was made on the free soil of Jersey, on the Trenton battlefield, and therefore moved that the nomination be declared by the convention as made by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, seconded by Gen. Taylor, but was too old a soldier to surrender when fairly whipped, and not despair of carrying Ohio for Taylor. Mr. Carroll, of New York, said "Whigs never surrender," and moved that the nomination be declared by a vote of the majority.

Mr. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said that his State would nobly support the nominations, and the cry was "grape, Captain Bragg!" Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, pleaded the vote of his State would be given daily and enthusiastically to the needs.

Mr. Collier, of Ohio, pledged himself to do its duty. She could elect Taylor President, and "old Whig" Vice.

Mr. Penn, of Ohio, came here to do its duty. He was determined to give hearty support to the nominations, and satisfied that he could pledge the State of Ohio. The Convention then adjourned die, at quarter of 4 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL RATIFICATION CONVENTION.

Seven o'clock on Friday night was fixed upon for the ratification, at Philadelphia by the National Ratification Convention. Nominations which had been made by the National Whig Convention, at the time appointed Independence Square presented a scene such as is rarely seen.

Neither trouble nor expense was spared by the Committee of Arrangements in the preparations for this Convention of the day. Against the rear window of the Hall, Independence was erected a vast stand, which was some twelve feet above the street. It was very capacious, containing accommodations for the large number of speakers present from all parts of the State, and the numerous reporters of the press, and the Committee of Arrangements, southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania were also erected very large stands like the main stand, covered, and variegated lamps also illuminated the suspended from the trees which are on its surface, and Drummond and Bannock were used to add brilliancy to the scene.

Of the many thousands present, ten thousand were said to have arrived from more, and the whole city was vocal with music of the bands of the numerous marching and counter-marching to the meeting until a late hour of the night. The meeting was called to order by MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, who read the following list of officers, which was unanimously agreed to:

President—W. F. Johnson, Vice Presidents—

- George E. Kent, Maine; C. C. Lawrence, Ohio; Thos. B. King, Georgia; Solomon Foot, Va.; L. S. Johnson, N. Y.; Geo. Ashmun, Mass.; W. J. Simmons, R. I.; N. L. White, Conn.; J. W. Fowler, N. Y.; William Wright, N. J.; H. D. Maxwell, Pa.; J. R. McFee, Del.; John C. Groome, Md.; W. S. Archer, Va.; D. M. Barringer, N. C.; G. Ganage, S. C.; G. W. Crawford, Ga.

Secretaries—E. Stanly, N. C.; J. Bowen Bell, Pa.; C. Bullitt, La.; George Lunt, Mass.; S. L. Smith, Ill.; S. S. L. Humedieu, Ohio; Isaac M. Alex. Ramsey, Pa.

Admiral addresses were delivered the evening by Mr. Johnston on the chair, and by Ex-Governor Morehead, of Carolina, President of the National Convention, and Gen. Barrow, of Tennessee, Richardon, Esq., of Maryland, and G. W. Crawford, of Georgia, Mr. Maxwell, of New York, Gen. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, (who presided at eastern Stand) Mr. Walker, of Rhode Island, the "Patriot Blacksmith," Mr. Whitney, of New York, Sweet, of Illinois, Col. Duncan, of Ohio, Mr. Cogdell, of Indiana, Mr. Parker, of Massachusetts, Mr. of North Carolina, Mr. Bedinger, of Col. Fowler, of New York, (who presided at the Southwestern Stand) Gen. Lawrence, of Kentucky, Hon. Mr. Houston, of Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, Mr. of Massachusetts, Z. Collins Lee, of Ex-Governor Stratton, of New York, Cooke, of Tennessee, Mr. Lyman, of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, Mr. Brown, of Virginia, Mr. Foster, of Georgia, Mr. Delaware, Mr. Mix, of New York, of Indiana, Mr. Richards, of Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, 1 others.

The following resolutions were adopted: 1. Resolved, That the Whig States, here assembled by their representatives, do hereby ratify the nomination of ZACHARY TAYLOR as President of the United States, and pledge themselves to support.

2. Resolved, That, in the choice of ZACHARY TAYLOR as Whig candidate for President of the United States, the Whig States, here assembled by their representatives, do hereby ratify the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice President of the United States, and pledge themselves to support.

3. Resolved, That, in the choice of ZACHARY TAYLOR as Whig candidate for President of the United States, the Whig States, here assembled by their representatives, do hereby ratify the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice President of the United States, and pledge themselves to support.

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