

THE BATTLE

The following tradition... prepared by a gentleman... given, stated by those who... actors in what they denominated marks, is almost identical above mentioned, who... quest, what he had heard... acquaintances, concerning... gave a favorable turn to... mit me to say that to the... been indebted for many... nicated. And if all this... to the past, rather than... record what they know... ally, or by tradition, they... ent, and of future... profess to give a full... some things will be found... ries do not contain... Cornwallis was at W... regulars at his command... Morgan some fifty miles... marched up between the... cut him off.

At your request, I... the intelligence within... of the Gov. Pender... Morgan was immediately... was near enough to the... the attention of the... Gen. Taylor's conduct... regulars at his command... in all about 1160 men... in Gen. Morgan and... quest was granted, and... Col. Tarleton, on taking... off dinner the third day... Morgan should be his... regulars at his command... the force could have... danger of being attacked... menced a retreat as fast... at the same time sending... head-quarters for Lewis... when joined by that... of Mecklenburg, killed... officer of the day asked... express to head-quarters... ferred his services, was... half speed.

Mr. Lewis says he... was cast down, and... he thought himself... returned, all was joy... and the victory gained... camp of Greene.

Morgan continued his... no alternative but to... to the mountains of... he thought himself... object of sport, than a... before a superior force... with his enemy, and... such odds; the British... and the cavalry as three... of Morgan's men were... On arriving at the... battle he called his... of learning the... he summoned all the... When the council met... stating the circumstances... and then enquired if... bacon and flour, and... stand by and defend... burning, no prize to... enemy and acquit... baggage, their lives, and... This sentiment prevailed... little time was spent... respective duties. Gen... diers to examine their... every thing in the... While the ground... ground they intended to... sent a small party of... situation of the enemy... that could be arranged... After a short nap of... before day and made... He spared no pains to... which alone would secure... In arranging the... rience rifle-men (in... from services rendered... as well as he, was of... all the time he kept... to fight in close order... that no pistol was to... cers were employed in... out the evening before... with intelligence that... of the camp, and... line of march, and... prouch of the enemy... a little after the firing... the North Carolina Mil... arrived the evening be... till now; they were... retreated in disorder... Virginia's ground, and... When the battle com... commenced firing, and... ed. And to use the... to me that every ball... ception stopped the... army. The Eagle eye... in their mission... favorable moment to... he threw Tarleton's... meant time Morgan... treated at the first... the rear; he rode up... tenance, called out, "You... round more and the... armed, and immediately... commenced their fire... service. The whole ar... the enemy with a com... embarrassment common... ning of an action, and... passed off. Many re... a Morgan's body of r... within a lance's reach... The army had now... mined on victory or de... caused the enemy to fall... Washington formed for... became alarmed for his... his retreat would be... of his retreat. Col. W... able time to free the... bloody Tarleton, and... display of his courage... own life, or the danger... men, and came up with... his side; and attacking... strength at his head;... cut off his ear." Making... of Tarleton's fingers, by... guard of Tarleton, who... One of the dragons... about to give him the... Washington's men who... broke the order of the... dragon with his pistol... and Washington seeing... out of his reach, re... not long had done, he... ally having led, the... Morgan had cut off... ing at a most fearful... of victory. Some sought... down in the attempt to... the battle was over, B... down their arms and... The firing ceased, and... tory. The whole Ar... of their voices shouted: "H... America!" Thus was... of Cornwallis. The whole... of a few hours, the... or taken prisoners. The... officially known. The... been that there were over... it affirmed by a man of... drew who was present in... as many prisoners.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We have been led to expect from the rumors we have heard on our Streets for the last fortnight, that a deep scheme was being concocted somewhere, by which an endeavor would be made, to impute to General Taylor the use of language in reference to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, which would cause a feeling of indignation to be raised among our troops, against the old Hero, and very naturally, among the People of the State generally, if the vile expressions said to be used by General T. should be proved to be true. We published recently, from the New Orleans "Bulletin," a short article, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of the accusation. From this, we learned that General Taylor was charged with saying in relation to the mutiny that is said to have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment in August, 1847, that "ALL the Officers should have been shot, and the Regiment sent home in disgrace!" This report was circulated in New Orleans, while a part of our Regiment was there, awaiting transport vessels to convey them home; and when it reached the ears of Cols. Bliss, and Bragg, they both at once, "GAVE A POINTED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER." Not content with this, however, several gentlemen called upon Gen'l. Taylor himself, and apprised him of the report which was in circulation, when the old Hero "DENIED IT IN THE MOST EMPHATIC MANNER, AND SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH!" This set us easy; for we knew that the testimony of three such men as Cols. Bliss and Bragg, and Gen. Taylor himself, could effectually silence any Loco Foco slander that might be set a-going, without any given authority. We consequently withheld, for some future occasion, evidence which came into our hands immediately after publishing the above referred to article, which entirely disproves the allegation there made, and which we will give presently.

As we anticipated, the accusation has appeared in the Loco Foco prints of this State, though considerably changed. We are proud to state, however, that not a single Editorial notice (with the exception of the "Standard," at Raleigh) has been made by our opponents, giving countenance to the calumny. But some of them have permitted Correspondents to do that which they were ashamed to do themselves. A writer in the "Wilmington Journal" says, that Gen. Taylor declared in the presence of Lieuts. Singletary and Pender, that "the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought ALL to be dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." In the Petersburg "Republican," there is a Communication over the signature of "Truth," purporting to have been written by "the Officer" (Lieutenant Pender), in whose presence the expression is said to have been made by General Taylor, in which he expresses astonishment and regret that it has found its way into the public prints, and then continues:

"But it having been published and contradicted, I consider it proper that I should give the exact language used on that occasion by Gen. Taylor to me: "That he (Gen. Taylor) had never found any difficulty in managing volunteers, before the present volunteers, and that he had nothing but trouble with those." And speaking more particularly in reference to the difficulty in the North Carolina Regiment, used the following language—"That ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." This conversation happened about the last of August, 1847."

The statement of the Correspondent of the "Wilmington Journal," first above quoted, having been denied by the "Commercial," upon the authority of Lieut. Nixon White, who heard Gen. Taylor himself disclaim it, this Correspondent procures from Lieut. Pender the following Certificate, which is published in the "Journal" of last Saturday:

PETERSBURG, July 24th, 1848.

I do hereby certify that the language attributed to Gen. Taylor, in a Communication that appeared in the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 21st inst., to wit, "that the Officers of the N. C. Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot," &c., was uttered by him in my presence, and in fact addressed to myself. (Signed)

JO. S. PENDER, Of the Edgecomb Company, N. C. Volunteers.

Without stopping to point out the discrepancy between the statements in the Petersburg "Republican" and "Wilmington Journal," we proceed to give another statement by Lt. Pender, and to show the difference between

LIEUT. PENDER AT HOME,

AND

LIEUT. PENDER IN MEXICO!

On Saturday, the 23d ultimo, we received from E. J. Foster, Esq., a native of Franklin County in this State, once a resident of this City, and more recently Editor of the Jackson (Miss.) "Southerner," the following Correspondence, which we have preserved until the accusation should come from some responsible quarter. That event having occurred, we now proceed to lay it before our readers, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1848.

Maj. BATTLE—Dear Sir: I am surprised to find a disposition among the North Carolina Volunteers, to complain seriously of Gen. Taylor, who they state, has spoken very harshly of them on some particular occasion in Mexico. The expressions attributed to General Taylor, conflict so palpably with the general prudence and discretion which marks his intercourse with men, and are so unlike him, that I am loth to believe the report. Please let me know such facts as you may possess, relative to the complaint. As you were Counsel for the defence before the Court of Inquiry, you doubtless have it in your power to throw all light necessary, upon the matter. With many friendly recollections, I remain, &c.

E. J. FOSTER.

Maj. Battle replied as follows:

Louis Napoleon and Lewis Cass.

We have seldom seen anything more happily put, than the following comparison between these two figurants, of the present day, by the Augusta [Ga.] Chronicle:

"The Democracy of Louis Napoleon and of Lewis Cass.—In a letter of thanks to the electors who returned him to a seat in the National Assembly, Louis Napoleon speaks of 'consolidating democratic institutions.' What this 'consolidation' consists in, that 'pretender' indicates sufficiently in a pamphlet, written by him a few years since, in which he says: 'France is Democratic but not Republican. I understand by Democracy the government of one by the will of all; and by a Republic, the government of several obeying a system.'"

"The distinction is well put; and Louis Napoleon is a 'Democrat.' What is Louis Cass? Is he a Democrat or Republican? We answer, without fear of contradiction, that he is no republican. He repudiates the doctrine of 'a government of several obeying a system.' In place of a stable 'system,' by which the action of the government is to be regulated, he substitutes the 'Public Will.' The Executive being elected by the votes of all, or as Louis Napoleon expresses it, by 'the will of all,' he becomes the paramount representative of a nation of Democrats. In carrying on this 'government of one by the will of all,' if the legislature happens to pass bills contrary to the recommendation of the President, he has only to refuse to sign them, and control, by the immense patronage at his disposal, one third of the legislators, and there is an end to all opposition, till the time for electing a new despot comes round. If the republican system of government, fully established in this country by the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, is to be maintained, it is indispensable to elect an honest man for President, who is pledged to administer the government on the principles laid down by Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Cass is pledged to the dangerous doctrine of rapid and indefinite 'progress,' and affects to despise the old republican landmarks of 1776 and 1787. The Whigs of this day, like those of the Revolution, are the only true Republicans in the Republic. They alone resist with equal energy the encroachments of a domestic, elective monarch, and of a foreign hereditary one. With them, names are nothing. With the Democrats, a name is every thing. If the King is elected by themselves, and calls himself, like Louis Napoleon, a Democrat, he can do no wrong. We to the Congress that does not promptly recognize his wars as both constitutional and proper. Not to vote thousands of men to be killed by disease and the sword in a foreign land—not to vote millions of dollars to be squandered abroad—subjects delegates in Congress to the opprobrious stigma of being denounced by Democrats as 'traitors' to their country. The One-Man-Power of Mr. Cass—his much praised French Democracy must be put down in the United States, unless we are prepared to step from republicanism to despotism—from the sublime to the ridiculous."

The Richmond Times of the 1st instant, in speaking of the above says: These excellent remarks, in our judgment, point out the great, radical and permanent difference that exists between the Whig and Democratic parties in the United States. The one, the Whig party, holds that Congress is the great representative of popular rights in the Federal Government; the lower House being peculiarly invested by the name given to its members in the constitution, with the representative character, whilst the office of the Senate is rather to advise and temper than to originate. The Democratic party, on the other hand, proclaims that the President is the special representative of the people, and that every act of his, in that capacity, is consequently the act of the people themselves, and therefore to be justified. According to this doctrine, Congress is esteemed the dangerous element in our government, and every check which the President can apply to its action, every influence which he may exert over its deliberations, is applauded as the just observance of the popular will. The power of returning a bill, with the President's objections, as it was mildly termed by the founders of the Government, has, by universal consent, assumed its true name of VETO—FORBID; and, under the strict discipline of the party which sustains these encroachments of Executive authority, has become the high prerogative of positively stopping all legislation, whenever the opposition may prevail in the two Houses, by a smaller majority than two thirds.—By this perversion of "the power of the negative," (as the early statesmen of the Republic also termed it) the President has come to illustrate perfectly, as our Augusta contemporary lucidly shows, Louis Napoleon's idea of the true Democracy—"the government of one by the will of all." In this expression, the "hero of the tame eagle," as he is sarcastically dubbed by those who remember his ridiculous descent upon Bordeaux, only repeats the well known sentiment of his illustrious uncle—Consul, General, Emperor, je tiens tout du peuple.—Consul, General, Emperor, I hold all of the people! Never was there, according to his professions, a more thorough Democrat than Napoleon Bonaparte. He might assume every despotic prerogative, visit all France with the conscription to sustain his foreign conquests, alter her laws at his pleasure, and finally

place a more brilliant crown upon his head than the Bourbons ever wore; still, all that he did was by the will of the people; and as there was no possible mode of knowing that will, except from his own mind which represented it, of course the popular will was but another name for his own sovereign pleasure.

And this is the sort of Democracy which the party of Gen. Cass have introduced, and are endeavoring, through his election, to confirm, in this country! Well might Mr. W. P. Tunstall, in a late speech in this city, utter the bitter ironical sarcasm, that if he had the power to amend the federal constitution, he would alter but one word in it; wherever the word President occurs, he would change it to King. Then, as all the other provisions would remain as they are, the Executive would have precisely the same powers which he now has, but with this difference, that with the odious name of KING, he would be afraid to attempt the aggressions which are now every day practised by our Presidents. For history establishes the remarkable fact, that whilst, in our free republic, the Executive office has been constantly gaining in crements of power, the power of the veto has not been exercised in Great Britain for more than ninety years, and it has fallen into total disuse in all the limited monarchies of modern times.

\*NOTE. The Constitution was adopted by the Convention on the 17th September, 1787; but it was not ratified by the required number of States until the summer of 1788. On September 13th, 1788, the old Federal Congress declared the ratification duly perfected, and adopted the following resolution, which will be interesting to our readers as explaining the reason why the 4th day of March is the first day of each Presidential term.

"Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next, [4th March, 1789,] be the time and the present seat of Congress (New York,) the place for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution.

EXPENDITURES FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Polk in his last message, speaking of the debt contracted in the war of 1812, says:

"Though the country was burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some cases unnecessary and extravagant, expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of the debt was postponed for more than twenty years, and even then it was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending policy of President Jackson, who made its payment a leading measure of his Administration."

By way of comment on this truthful passage, we copy the following from a document printed by the Senate in last January, which contains all the appropriations to Internal Improvements made between 1806 and 1845. From this it appears that more money was appropriated to Internal Improvement during the economical administration of Gen. Jackson than during all the other administrations put together.

Under Jefferson	48,400
" Madison	250,800
" Monroe	706,621
" J. Q. Adams	2,310,475
" Jackson	10,582,882
" Van Buren	2,222,514
" Tyler	1,076,500
Total, \$17,199,223—of which Jackson spent \$10,582,882!! That's a sample of the "stern will and unbending policy" of Jackson!	

From the Rochester Democrat. NIAGARA FALLS—SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This suspension bridge is the most sublime work of art on the continent. It makes the head dizzy to look at it, and yet it is traversed with as much security as any other bridge of the same width. We were present while the workmen were engaged in hanging the planks over the fearful chasm. It looked like a work of peril, but it was prosecuted with entire safety. Not an accident has happened since the first cord was carried across the river at the tail of a kite.

It is impossible to give the reader a clear idea of the work. Imagine a foot bridge, eight hundred feet in length, hung in the air at the height of two hundred and thirty feet, over a vast body of water rushing through a narrow gorge at the rate of thirty miles an hour. If you are below it, it looks like a strip of paper suspended by a cobweb. When the wind is strong the frail gossamer-looking structure sways to and fro, as if ready to start from its fastenings, and it shakes from extremity to centre under the firm tread of the pedestrian. But there is no danger. Men pass over it with perfect safety, while the head of the timid looker-on swims with apprehension.

We saw the first person pass it—Mr. Ellet, the builder. His courageous wife soon followed him, and for two days hundreds, attracted by the novelty of the thing, took the fearful journey.

It is worth a trip to the Falls to see this great work, although it is not probable that one in twenty will have the nerve to cross upon it; far strange as it may seem, there were those who had no hesitation to slide over the awful chasm, in a basket, upon a single wire cable, who could not be induced to walk over the bridge. And this aerial excursion is thrillingly exciting. A seat on a locomotive, travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, is nothing to it. When you find yourself suspended in the air, with the roaring, rushing, boiling Niagara two hundred and fifty feet below you, if your heart do not flutter, you will have nerve enough to swing over Vesuvius. And yet the sensation is not altogether unpleasant. The ride itself, as the old lady said about skinning eels, "is nothing when you get used to it."

Martin Van Buren, the "northern man with southern principles," in 1840, now appears to be in bad odor with Southern democracy, because he cannot support Cass, the man without principles.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of July 23.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Our letters and papers by the New Orleans came to hand yesterday. Our files from the city of Mexico, see to the 14th inst.—three days later than we received by the Alabama.

We are still left in much uncertainty as to the result of the actions between Paredes and Bustamante. The papers in the interest of each claim the victory for their side. In the Monitor Republicano of the 14th, there is a kind of diary of each days events, from which it appears that on the 7th every thing was quiet. On the 8th Bustamante attempted to carry by assault the fort of El Tajo, but was repulsed after desperate fighting. Some deserters went over this day to Paredes. On the 9th some troops of the 3d Regiment of Alente went over to Paredes. There was little fighting on this day. On the 10th tranquility reigned, but there is a report that this day Bustamante retired from Marfil, but the Government newspapers refuse to believe it. Even from this enumeration we think it manifest that Paredes had the best of it down to the 10th. We have a letter from a very intelligent foreigner in Vera Cruz, who writes that the report is current there that Bustamante had fallen back, in consequence of his reverses, to Celaya, about half way between Guanajuato and Queretaro, and that most of his troops had deserted. Bustamante confesses, in a despatch dated the 8th inst., that the division of Cortazar had been repulsed, and that many of his troops dispersed, but he affects to treat it as a light affair.

The Supreme Court has pronounced its decision upon the question of the treaty, declaring that it was not necessary that it should be submitted to the Legislatures of the different States for their approval.

[From the New Orleans Delta, July 23.]

CUBA—PROSPECT OF A REVOLUTION.

We learn from a source on which we place reliance, that many arrests of persons of influence and distinction have lately taken place; that in the dead of night, files of soldiers are sent to the residences of the suspected, who are dragged from their beds and incarcerated; and that this work has been carried on to an extent little dreamt of on this side of the Gulf. The charge on which these persons are arrested, is, we understand, that they are engaged in, or cognizant of, some conspiracy, which threatens the overthrow of Spanish rule and dominion, and a reprobation of the title of "ever faithful," so long and frequently lavished on the Cubanos, for the valuable consideration they render to the Spanish Government. Among others, we understand a General Officer was arrested in Havana a few nights since.

Very Important.—Without further preface, we lay before our readers the following important intelligence, which we have received from a reliable source:

The 24th June was fixed upon by the friends of independence in Cuba, as the day on which the people were to revolt against Spanish authority, and to declare in favor of the independence of the Island, and its annexation to the United States! Circumstances occurred (unnecessary to particularize) which prevented the plan of revolt from being carried into effect at the time specified. In the state of affairs, Don Gabriel Pedro Sanchez informed the Governor of Trinidad of the conspiracy, at the head of which was Gen. Naveles Lopez, who succeeded in making his escape via Matanzas, on board a vessel bound to the United States. In consequence of the information furnished to the authorities, many arrests were immediately made of men of wealth and station in the Island. At the present time, or at all events, only a few days ago, as we are informed, Don Jose Maria Sanchez Istraga and Don Jose G. Diez Villegas, gentlemen of considerable wealth, were (among others) confined in the fort Principe at Havana, and Don Jose Joaquin Verdagues was detained in the fort of Cienfuegos. These prisoners, we further learn, are to appear and answer the charges laid against them, before a Military Commission, of which Col. Christoval Zurita is appointed President. What their fate will be under the mild administration of law by a Spanish Military Tribunal, we can easily conceive.

We further learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the Island, unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic and a person of good fame, and the American Consul certifies that he is so. Even then, he must give security for his good behaviour.

Our information is not as full as we could wish, but is sufficient to show that the spirit of independence is aroused in Cuba, and that the authorities are using strong means to repress it. The end is not yet. One failure will not daunt those who aspire to freedom and independence. The day of reckoning will come, and Cuba will ere long shake off the yoke of subjection.

GEN. CASS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democrats of Taunton, pursuant to public notice, regularly given, held a meeting on Friday evening last. The nomination of Cass and Butler was repudiated, and a determination was expressed to support Mr. Van Buren. A call for a county convention was read, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for that convention.

The Democrats of Pawtucket assembled on the 21st, declared a similar determination, and made arrangements for a State mass meeting for the choice of delegates of the Buffalo Convention.

The account of the Taunton meeting, as given in the Boston Post, represents it to have been thinly attended. It was addressed by Gov. Morton, his son Nathaniel, Colonel White and several others. Gov. Morton expressed his approbation of the movement, and his readiness to give his views at large on another occasion.

GEN. CASS IN WISCONSIN.—The Democracy of Southport, Wisconsin, held a Van Buren ratification meeting on the 10th, which was largely attended. The Utah resolutions were adopted, and the most ultra speeches made. A letter from there dated the 11th says: "There are not, in this whole town of Southport, six Cass men, and none who are willing to avow themselves as such, and the same may be said of other southern towns in the county."