him, until startled by the appearance of Mr. Gruff, in his usual bustling manner. He turned to him, and in his kindness of heart, would have offered consolution. But Gruff broke out in a voice of thunder, 'They have deceived themselves, Mr. Mildway. Some vile incendiary—some midnight fiend, with a purpose more hellish than him who inhabits the regions below, has thought to deprive me of my carnings—the labor and toil of years. But they're disappointed, Peter Gruff defies any man to make a beggar of him.—
'No, sir,'—and he stamped with the fury of a maniac—'the insurance office, sir, will have to feel the blow. I am insured to the full value, and I'll have it, sir; there'll be no holding back-before to-morrow's sun shall set. I will be re-instated!' Thus he continued, until the bystanders supposing him bereft of his reason, forced him home and urged him to retire to rest.

In the morning, Mr. Gruff was found to be perfectly sane. His first business was to repair to the office, and demand his insurance. Suspicions were awakened-for Peter had but a few days before effected an insurance on his goods to an amount that astonished every one who was aware of the transaction. Enquiries were immediately set on footand the suspicions were corroborated beyond

this man, selfishness and avarice have been of the Texas, Rangers, and - Churchill, one of the most prominent traits. A thirst for gold! Capt. May's U. S. Dragoons. It blowing a gale Oh man, if it be not subdued by better judg. at the time, and being dark and rainy, no assistance ment, to what end will it lead thee. Alas! whatever could be given them-they both perished. to what did it lead him? Under cover of On the 21st inst, seven companies of artillery, in night, when there was no eye to see—save

His, from whom no action can be hid—he
planned are and carried out his plans too:

the 21st inst. seven companies of artillery, in all 674 men, were despatched from the Brazos with discharging, were the ships John Holland and Atlantic, bark Robert Morris, brigs Architect, Union and Millaudon, and schooners William Bryan and Elizabeth. The iron steamer DeRossett had also arrived. planned, ay, and carried out his plans too; the steamers Neptune and Sea, to Tampico.— he robbed his own store of the goods obtain. "These troops," says our correspondent, "are ined on credit, and sent them to a neighboring tended to relieve the navy which took and still holds city; accomplices were in waiting to take possession of that place. This will give those galshould not go unpunished-like other hypo- port. crits, his virtues being overdone, the well-acing of his own conscience-if indeed, con- whole command: science could be supposed to dwell with such others, we see him glad to grasp at.

worthy old gentleman entered his counting city and welcomed him as a friend. One of the best tion would be lauful. There was not a moment's room; Mr. Gruff has been here, and asks houses in the place was offered to him for his head pause about paying a partizan, in the person of PAGE, of you the privilege of placing a stand on quarters—which offer he accepted. Gen. Wool's but when a Whig fell into the same category, an ir your pavement, on the front of the store, to army, numbering 2600 men, was in excellent health was in the way. We have no doubt but both will be sell oranges. If I mistake not, he is the and spirits. The country through which it passed paid; certainly if it is considered legal. But PAGE man who condemned such a proceeding, and is described as abounding in wheat, corn, beef mutvoted for a license to be imposed on venders of such things, which he knew they could ton and every necessary means of subsistence, had the effect of tickling the consciences of the democof such things, which he knew they could which could be had at reasonable prices. Capt. racy of the North Carolina Senate. "Ma connot afford; and must as a consequence, be Davis reports that corn is raised in quantities science!" deprived of their living. I think, father, it and of a quality surpassing any thing he had bewould be but justice, to refuse him-not that I would bear malice against him-but it might teach him a lesson stronger than any that has yet overtaken him."

Mr. Mildmay stood for some moments engaged in thought. At length, looking tenderly, but earnestly, at the young man, he said, My son, let him who has never done wrong, be allowed the privilege of judging his fellow man. Common frailties are the strongest lessons of mutual forbearance .-This man has come among us with a desire to do us, as citizens, all the evil in his power. Could his voice have ruled us, as a people, we should indeed have groaned beneath the yoke of tyranny; but as is usual, in such cafeel the bitterness of the unjust reproaches case. they have meeted out to others, in days when they revelled in their father's ill-gotten

'You are right, father,' said Frederick; and the he called me 'scape-grace, reprobate, and all else that was disrespectfulas he thought to raise himself in public opinion, by that means-I will endeavor to raise greater by forgiving it,

ship with him, removed into it, and the firm deliver his message; but that officer's instructions of Mildmay & Son is at this time the most being peremptory he returned to Monterey. When fourishing mercantile house in the city ;the head proprietor having long since proved to his numerous customers and to the world, He was to have left the next day. Gen. Taylor into be the noblest work of God- AN HON-EST MAN."

He, who the Christian's course has run. And all his foes forgiven: In love to God, and love to man On earth, has tasted Heaven. Baltimore, 1846.

LAYER FROM BRAZOS .- More troops for Tumpiec.—The brig Mary Jane, Capt. Meekins, arrived last evening, from Brazos Santiago on the Ilst inst. Captain Meekins reports that the steamer Naptune Captain Meekins reports that the steamer Naptune was to leave Brazos on the 21st for Tampico, with seven companies of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Col. Belden. When the Mary Janesailed the Neptune was getting up steam; five companies of artillery were then on board, and the other two companies were all ready to go on board. The steamer Sea was also taking in a field battery, consisting of two 18-pounders and sixteen 6-pounders.

steamer McKim arrived at Brazos on the th inst from this port, having on board the com-inces on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore to ing home the remains of the lamented Ringgold.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Mary-Jane is direct from Camargo. He informs us that there is no news from the army of any interest.

THE COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1846.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Monclova and Chichuahua Taken.

Expedition against Victoria-March of the American Force upon Saltillo. New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1846.

The Steampship McKim, J. B. Peck, master, arrived last evening from the Brazos, which place she left the 24th inst. The McKim brought the mail and a large number of passengers. Amongst the latter are Majs. McLean and Graham, bearers of despatches from Gen. Taylor, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis, bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool .-On the 19th inst. it blew a gale off Brazos. The schooner William Bryan and barque Robert Morris were caught in it. The former stove her bulwarks and lost her deck load of mules and small dragged their anchors off the bar and put to sea; they had not returned When the McKim left. The schooner John Wainwright, of New York, was lost with all her cargo in the Brazos. The McKim experienced very heavy weather on her return voyage and lost overboard Chas. Muller, of Baltimore of the Texas, Rangers, and — Churchill, one of Capt. May's U. S. Dragoons. It blowing a gale at the time, and being dark and rainy, no assistance In the character which we have given of age and lost overboard Chas. Muller, of Baltimore

bright beams, he stood exposed. His credit a portion of the forces under him to Monclova, and

a man. 'Vengeance is mine,' saith the Lord. reports that Gen. Wool took peaceable possession ty! Even the scanty subsistence he grudged to of Monclova on the 30th October. The Governor The Resolution was laid on the table, at the suggesfore seen, and that the climate is delightful and the country generally very beautiful, tertile and watered with numerous streams. Gen. Wool marched marching days. He took along with him forty fort. day's provisions for his columns, and another train with an equal amount, was a few days in his rear. These were the last supplies he expected to receive from Port Lavacca, as he designed opening communications with Gen. Taylor for receiving future

News was received at Monclova on the 2d inst., that Col. Donigan, of the Missouri volunteers, who had been detached by Gen. Kearney, at Sante Fe, for that duty, had taken the city of Chihuahua, ses, the blow he struck at others, has descen-ded with force upon his own head. His with 700 men. He entered the place without imwife, his daughters, labor diligently with the pediment-the town having surrendered without a needle for daily bread; and will doubtless gun being fired, as we always said would be the

> Col. Riley of the 3d Infantry, has been ordered to march with the whole of his regiment upon Victoria de Tamaulipas. He had lest upon that service when our informant left Camargo.

Mildmay on taking Frederick into partner- desired Major Graham to proceed to San Luis and was expected in the course of ten days. Maj. Graham left Monterey on the 16th inst. Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. tended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment leaving Gen. Worth there. No resistance was anticipated from the enemy.

Our letters continue to speak of Santa Anna's Butler's commands were in eamp outside the town. which contains valuable information :

CAMARGO, Nov. 7, 1846. Gentlemen-Military onthusiasm ran high yesterday morning in consequence of a rumor that the Presi-dent had authorised a movement from the army here towards Tampico, but ere nightfall the fire had dam-pened down in consequence of our learning that some of our people had "come down in ships" and per-formed that important operation. I think there is no

Luis Potosi; and that the Dictator was falling back in the direction of the city of Mexico. This was a very natural route for him to take, were he driven from his lines at San Luis, considering the position of affairs in this access.

his lines at San Luis, considering the position of affairs in this section.

The people here are talking strong of a Territorial Government, and I think they are more serious about it since Gen. Kearney, a proclamation has been known among them. I cannot see the least objection to the course Gen. K. has pursued, and the good sense of the American people will sustain him. Closet politicians know nothing of these people. Confidence and sympathy are thrown away upon them. Not an Indian chief who roams at large through his boundless plains and hills—without example to guide him, without laws to make him honest—that is not more sincere, in whom more confidence cannot be placed, than in Santa Anna, Ampudia or Mejia. And our Government will see, from the material she has got to work upon, that she must change her conciliatory policy for one more rigid, more conciliatory. Things have changed since we came here, or else at that time were but little understood. The people are not ready to fly into the arms of our Government at the fire of the first gun, but the reverse. The military aspirants are prevented by their people from making a peace with the United States. I do not believe there is a single pulsation of their hearts, unless from interest or fear, which is with us, nor can say man where views pulsation of their hearts, unless from interest or fear, warks and lost her deck load of mules and small boats. The Robert Morris also threw overboard a part of her deck load of mules. Several schooners it long without a revolution. Why, then, sprinkle dragged their anchors off the bar and put to sea: The steamer Major Brown, which went up the

schooner Arispe, loading for Tampico. They would soon leave with one other company of regulars, pro-visions and munitions of war. Off Brazos Santiago

A GOOD JOKE.

The democrats of our Legislature introduced a charge, and dispose of them according to his lant fellows an opportunity, which they much de- Resolution in the Senate, to allow JAMES PAGE, the directions. He was himself the incendiary, sire to go further and conquer more. They have Democratic Doorkeeper of that body, last session, and on whose head he was heaping curses the not yet half told their tale." The entire force sent not re-elected this session, pay for one day's service at more effectually to ward off suspicion—but over to Tampico was under Col. Gates of the artil- the beginning of the session, and also his mileage in S. Cold in his wildow willed it that such a dead God in his wisdom willed it, that such a deed lery, who we presume, will take command of that coming from home to wait at the door till the Senate was duly organized. Mr. Francis called for the yeas We have been furnished with the following nar. and nays on the second reading, much to the surprise customed eye could trace the leadings of the rative of the proceedings of Gen. Wool. Our last of the democratic members. They were recorded, and heart. And the' in the sober hour of mid- advices informed us that Gen. Taylor had sent a every member voted yea, beginning with a whig memnight the deed was done; yet, to the sun's message to Gen. Wool requesting him to despatch FRANCIS introduced an amendment awarding the ors having recovered the goods, stopped all that before the message had reached the General, he further proceedings, and left him to the work- had determined to march upon that point with his Resolution offered in his case, at the last session, similar to the one now offered in favor of PAGE, and "Capt. G. T. M. Davis (Aid to Gen. Shields) which was rejected by the rote of the democratic par-

and a number of the principal citizens formed an tion of a democratic member, that there might be 'Father,' said Frederick Mildmay, as the escort and met Gen. Wool about four miles from the time for reflection, and to ascertain if the appropriawould have got it, law or no law, if it had not been for

MR. WEBSTRR'S SPEECH.

Mr. WEBSTER lately delivered a speech at the Whig meeting held in Boston, to respond to the Whig Nomfrom the Presidio del Rio Grande to Monclova, a inations. We are unable to give anything like a sat distance of two hundred and four miles, in eleven isfactory account of this elequent and patriotic ef-

> He alluded to the sub-treasury as one of the measures of the present administration, the benefits of which are not fully developed, and thought that the evils of the tariff of 1846 apparent to the public. At the allusion to the Mexican war, some one in the north gallery cried out-" Who voted for it?" As soon as the excitement caused by this interruption subsided, Mr. Webster exclaimed, with one of his peculiar smiles, and in a very impressive manner-" It was not voted for by any body. The President made it without any vote at all." There was immense cheering for some moments, when he again said-" Are you an-

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GEN. WOOL

Official despatches from Gen. Wool have been received at Washington. They are dated at Coahuila, (near Presidio) Mexico, and communicate Upon the arrival of despatches from the United the intelligence of his having arrived at the Rio States Government ordering an end to be put to Grande, on the morning of the 8th ult and having the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Major Gra- crossed the river on the 9th, 10th and 11th ult. withham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp out any serious accident. As the substance of the myself, by forgiving him; for it has been and inform them that each party was at liberty to despatches has been gleaned from other sources, it truly said by an author of old, that the great- act as it might think fit. Not an officer nor a sol- is unnecessary to give them in detail. He states est man on earth can no sooner inflict an in- dier was to be seen at Saltillo. Maj. Graham had that he should resume his march, with about 1,900 jury, than a good man can make himself an interview with the Governor and informed him men on the morning of the 16th, after leaving a that the armistice was at an end, requested him to company to take charge of the boats, and the ford The old stand formerly occupied by Mr. despatch the intelligence to the Mexican comman of the Rio Grande, until the rear of his column Gruff, having been handsomely re-built, Mr. der-in-chief at San Luis Potosi. The Governor under the direction of Col. Churchill, arrived which

> In one portion of his despatches, he says: "Unfortunately the quartermaster's department is without specie. Treasury notes are of no use to us, as the Mexicans will take nothing but gold and silver. With private means and borrowing, we shall be able to pay for half rations of corn during Dragoons, but would return again to Monterey, our stay at this place. Whether I shall succeed as well at other towns is doubtful. My route to Chihuahua will be through San Fernando, Santa Roso, and perhaps Monclova. At this point I will preparations at San Luis Potosi. It was reported endeavor to open a communication with General that he collected 30,000 men; but this was consider- Taylor, which, it would seem, will be necessary, ed by many an exaggeration. Gen. Worth's divi- on account of supplies. As soon as the wet season sion yet occupied the city of Monterey, but was commences our communications with San Antonio about leaving for Saltillo. Generals Twigg's and and the Presidio will be, in a great measure, cut off-the route in many places, independent of the We insert a letter from one of our correspondents, streams, will be impassable. Hence, I will be compelled to establish a depot of supplies at Monclova, or some other point in the interior, and on a route leading to Gen. Taylor's army, or depot of

> He adds that the supplies of the country are limited, only a partial amount of Flour and Corn, and full rations and beef could be obtained. He had danger of a collapse, as we can yet work off steam to advantage on the expected march of Gen. Taylor on Saltillo; the President having vetoed the armistics and given Gen. T. authority to go ahead, it is supposed he will without delay march on Saltillo.
>
> A rumor (which I do not vouch for, but which is not only possible but probable) says that another revo

THE NEW DISTRICTS.

In all the Districts, the estimates of their political character are based on the returns of the contest between GRAHAM and Hour in 1844; as officially recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

Pirst District.

	- TOMORES	
100	GRAHAM.	House.
Cherokee,	383	241
Macon,	371	285
Haywood,	370	328
Buncombe,	875	496
Henderson,	565	206
Rutherford,	1402	435
Burke & McDowell,	1263	309
Yancey,	310	615
Cleaveland,	336	720
Caldwell,	544	260
	6419	3895
	3895	
	2524 white	mai

2524 whig maj. Second District

	SCCORG PIREL	
	GRAHAM.	Hoke.
she,	561	499
urry,	1032	1023
redell,	1527	379
owan,	809	736
avie,	608	354
atawba* (vot	ed with Lincoln,)	
Vilkes,	1333	167
	4770	3158
	3158	*4

1612 whig maj. *Catawba voted in 1844 with Lincoln, but at the last Gubernatorial Election gave a separate vote of 482 for Graham, whig, and 681 for Shepard, dem.

Third District.

	# . ma . r . m . m . m . m . m . m . m .	
	GRAHAM.	HOKE.
incoln,	911	1773
lecklenburg,	808	1242
nion,*		
neon,	1073	50G
tanley,	541	81
abarrus,	751	477
iontgomery,	596	107
Uchmond,	678	113
foore,	584	513
	5932	4812
	4812	

1120 whig maj. *Union votes with Anson and Mecklenburg.

Fourth District.

A 9	u	A MOROCO	
Stokes,	GRAHAM. 1105	Ноки. 1165	Ri
Rockingham,	449	981	M
Guilford,	1920	463	Δı
Randolph,	1082	318	Di
Davidson,	911	658	G
	5467 3585	3585	R
	1882 whig	maj.	
77	PAL BILALI	- 4	

Fifth District.

	GRAHAM.	HOKE.
Caswell	277	1088
Person,	287	622
Orange,	1756	1555
Chatham,	1153	794
Granville,	976	985
	4449	5044 4449
		595 dem maj.
	Sirth Distri	et.

	GRAHAM.	Hown.
Wake,	1073	1271
Franklin,	361	710
Warren,	127	716
Halifax,	569	378
Edgeombe,	118	1410
Nash,	70	796
Johnston,	639	585
	2957	5966
		2957
		2000 dem

Seventh District.

	GRAHAM.	HOKE.	
Cumberland,	603	1070	3
Robeson,	559	599	100
Columbus,	190	342	. 7
Bladen,	271	499	
Brunswick.	335	311	
New Hanover,	283	1101	
Sampson,	461	727	
Duplin,	246	966	
Onslow,	178	553	
	3116	6063	
		3116	
		2952 de	m. maj.
Eig	thth Distri	ct.	

	GRAHAM.	HOKE.
Wayne,	217	846
Green,	253	199
Lenoir,	298	356
Jones,	195	153
Craven,	681	622
Carteret,	454	332
Beaufort,	987	439
Pitt, Hyde,	607 401	441 189
Washington,	368	136
Tyrrell,	311	137
	4572 3900	3900
	672 whig	maj.

Ninth Bistrict. GRAHAM.

Currituck,	137	400
Camden,	518	94
Pasquotank,	593	177
Perquimmone,	366	217
Chowan,	286	188
Gates,	359	391
Hertford,	308	269
Bertie,	507	409
Martin,	316	523
Northampton,	814	362
	3904 3105	3105

1844 and 1846, in the Co now stand, by which the intelligent reader can view the whole ground, and at once perceive the equity and the importance of the present change—as it regards justice to the principles of equal rights and a fair expression of the public will.

FIRST DISTRICT. 1846 1844. Graham. Hoke. Cherokee. 383 241 489 Macon, 371 285 457 328 496 447 370 Haywood 951 431 875 Buncombe 565 206 563 Henderson. Rutherford 1402 435 1269 231 309 1232 Burke, 1263 310 615 440 Yancy, 423 541 Cleaveland 336 720 544 260 661 222 Caldwell. 6922 3315 6419 2524 Whig Maj. 3607 W. maj.

This District is now represented in Congress by JAMES GRAHAM, Whig.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	1844	1.	1846.	
***	Graham,	Hoke.	Graham,	Shepard
Mecklenburg,	808	1242	680	1038
Lincoln,	911	1773	847	1560
Iredell,	1527	379	1419	288
Davie,	608	334	500	319
Rowan,	809	736	820	696
Cabarrus,	751	477	687	391
	5314 4961	4961	4953 4291	4291
		200 3	7.4.4	S 1001

353 Whig maj. 662 W. maj. This District is now represented in Congress by DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Whig.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	184	l.	1846.	
	Graham,	Huke	Graham,	Shepat-i
Ashe,	561	499	707	525
Wilkes,	1333	167	1350	128
Surry,	1032	1023	1103	1045
Stokes	1105	1165	995	951
Rockingham,	449	981	387	761
Caswell,	277	1088	260	995
	4757	4923 4757	4802 4405	4405
		166 D	.m. 397 \	V. maj.

This District is now represented in Congress by DAVID S. REID, Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

1844.		1846.	
Graham,	Hoke.	Graham,	Shepard
678	113	715	54
586	107	485	93
1073	506	957	332
911	658	1004	610
1920	463	1867	, 369
1082	318	1233	213
6250 2165	2165	6261 1671	1671
4085 W	hig maj.	4590 V	V, maj.
	Graham, 678 586 1073 911 1920 1082 6250 2165	Graham, Hoke 678 113 586 107 1073 506 911 658 1920 463 1082 318 6250 2165	Graham, Hoke Graham, 678 113 715 586 107 485 1073 506 957 911 658 1004 1920 463 1867 1082 318 1233 6250 2165 6261 2165 1671

This District is now represented in Congress by ALFRED DOCKERY, Whig.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	1844.		1846.	
Wake,	Graham, 1073	Hoke. 1271	Graham, 1060	Shepard.
Chatham,	1153	794	1126	524
Cumberland,	603	1070	722	701
Moore,	584	513	588	352
Johnston,	639	585	683	675
Wayne,	217	846	317	884
	4269	5079 4269	4496 4237	4237
		910	m 250 V	Uhia m

This District is now represented in Congress by J. C. Dobbin, Democrat.

	SIXTH D	ISTRIC	T.
	184	5 .	
	Graham,	Hoke	Grahai
WISOT.	559	599	57

	Graham,	Hoke	Graham,	Shepard
Robeson,	559	599	575	527
Columbus,	190	342	195	383
Bladen,	271	499	302	391
Brunswick,	335	311	352	257
New Hanover,	283	1101	257	948
Sampson,	461	727	504	692
Duplin,	246	966	277	917
Lenoir,	198	356	292	301
Onslow,	178	553	210	626
Jones,	195	153	218	169
	2906	5507 2906	3182	5211 3182
	Dem. m	ıj. 2601	Dem m	nj. 2029

This District is now represented in Congress by JAMES J. McKAY, Democrat.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	1844.		1846.	
0	Graham, 1756	Hoke. 1555	Grahami, 1711	Shepare 144
Orange, Person,	287	622	392	51
Granville,	976	985	1065	89
Franklin,	361	710	383	63
Warren,	127	716	161	64
Halifax,	569	378	561	45
	4076	4966 4076	4273	459 427
	Dem. me	ui. 890	Dem. 1	naj. 32

This District is now represented in Congress by JOHN R. J. DANIEL, Democrat.

PLOUTER THOTICS

	1644:		1846.	
	Oraham,	Hoke-	Graham,	Shepard.
Nash,	70	796	95	827
Edgecomb,	118	1410	127	1394
Pitt,	607	441	550	308
Greene,	253	199	331	330
Beaufort,	887	489	935	421
Washington,	368	136	351	114
Tyrrell,	311	137	245	182
Hyde,	401	189	420	265
Craven,	681	622	691	591
Carteret,	454	332	393	336
1 1 3	4150	4751 4150	4038	4768 4038
3 97 m	Dem. m	ai. 601	Dem.	maj. 730

This District is now represented in Congress by HENRY S. CLARK, Democrat.

•	184 184	ASTRIC 4:	T. 1846.	
Martin,	Gra'm. 316	Hoke, 523	Gra'm. 355	Shep'd.
Bertie,	507	409	498	350
Hertford,	308	269	360	200
Gates,	359	381	353	398
Northampton,	514	362	515	408
Chowan,	286	188	276	182
Perquimons,	366	217	447	242
Pasquotank,	593	177	506	224
Camden,	618	94	514	64
Currituck,	137	465	173	528
	3904 3105	3105	3997 3105	3105
- 31	200 W/Lt.		N Conne	8.

799 Whig maj. 892 W. maj. This District is now represented in Congress by Asa Biggs, Demograt.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Proclamation of Com. Stockton to the People of California.

We copy the following from the Union received On my approach to this place with the forces under my command, Jose Casiro, the Commandant-general of California, buried his artillery, and abandoned his fortified camp of the "Mesa," and fled, it is believed,

With sailors, the marines, and the California batta-

With sailors, the marines, and the California battahon of mounted riflemen, we entered the "City of
Angels," the capital of California, on the 13th of
Angust; and hoisted the North American flag.
The flag of the United States is now flying from
every commanding position in the territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion.
The territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed as soon as circumstances may permit, by officers and laws similar to
those by which the other territories of the United
States are regulated and protected.

States are regulated and protected.

But until the Governor, the Secretary and Council are appointed, and the various civil departments of the Government are arranged, military law will pre-vail and the Commander-in-chief will be the Gover-

nor and protector of the Territory.

Is the mean time the people will be permitted, and are now requested to meet in their several towns and lepartments, at such time and place as they may see fit, to elect civil officers to fill the places of those who decline to continue in office, and to administer the laws according to the former usages of the territory.
In all cases where the people fail to elect, the Commander-in-chief and Governor will make the appoint-

ments himself. All persons, of whatever religion or nation, who faithfully adhere to the new Government, will be considered as citizens of the Territory, and will be zealously and thoroughly protected in the liberty of conscience, their persons and property.

No persons will be permitted to remain in the territory who have access to support the actual of the permitted to th

tory who do not agree to support the existing Gover-ment, and all military men who desire to remain, are required to take up arms against it, or do or say anything to disturb the peace.

Nor will any persons, come from where they may,

Nor will any persons, come from where they may, be permitted to settle in the territory, who do not pledge themselves to be, in all respects, obedient to the laws which may be from time to time enacted by the proper authorities of the Territory.

All persons who, without special permission, are found with arms outside of their own houses, will be considered as enemies, and will be shipped out of the

country.

All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for

the property stolen.

The California battalion of mounted riflemen willbe kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty, to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians or any other persons, upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and Cal-ifornia shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants, and to defy the power of Mexico.

It is required that all persons shall remain in their houses from ten at night until sunrise in the morning the time this Territory is under military law.

(Signed) Commander-in-chief and Governor of the City of the Angels, California, Aug. 17, 1946.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA. On the 15th of Septemder, 1846, an election will be held in the seweral towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections have usually been holden, for the purpose of electing the aicaldes and other municipal officers. In those places where alcaldes have been appointed

by the present Government, they will hold the election. In places where no alcaldes have been appointed by the present Government, the former alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election Given under my hand this 22d day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at

the Government House, R. F. STOCKTON, (Signed) Commander-in-chief and Governor of the

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury notes were offered freely in the city of New Orleans, on the 19th ult, and pegotiations of them made at 1 per cent discount, In some cases the exchange was made for bank paper, at a great-

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

er rate of discount.

The Union rms us that a correspondence has recently to between the Spanish Minister d the Secretary of State, which reat Washi vives the pledges of the two governments to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of 1799. Our squadrons have been instructed to respect the rights of Spanish vessels who are destined to any Mexican port which may not be blockaded, and without any contraband of war on board. Spain, on her part, pledges herself to observe the obligations of the Treaty, and to prohibit Mexican privateersmen from using the privileges of Spanish ports.

TAMPICO.

In a very short time there will have been sent from New Orleans about six hundred effective men to garrison Tampico, and it is probable that additional assistance can be got from the Brazos and the camps along the line of the Rio Grande.

BY THIS EVENING'S MAIL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. We learn from the Register that CHARLES L. HIN-

70%, osq. has been re-elected Treasurer, and WILLIAM F. Collins, Comptroller for the ensuing two years. It is creditable to the Legislature, that these gentlemen, so favorably known throughout the State, were elected without opposition.

DEAF AND DUMB EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of Mr. Cook's pupils, in Raleigh, took place on Monday night last, before a large concourse of citizens and members of the Legislature. The Star informs us that the exercises were highly interesting, and mentions the case of Lucy B. Mon-Rts, of this town, se exhibiting improvements calculated to produce astonishment.

GENERAL SCOTT AND HIS SUIT. We learn through the New York papers, that Mai: Gen. Scorr secompanied by his aid de camp Lieut. Williams, and by Major Smith of the Corps of Engineers, sailed on the marning of the 30th ult., in the packet ship Union to New Orleans, on route for Maxico, there to assume the command of the convoy and its ulterior operations.