

The Wilmot Proviso.

Some of the Southern Whig papers have been late endeavoring to increase the bitterness of feeling, existing between the free and slave holding portions of our union, with the design, if possible, to produce a division in the ranks of the Democratic party.

The four Democrats, says the Richmond Enquirer, just chosen to Congress, from the State of Maine, were elected as friends of the Missouri Compromise over the combined Whig and abolition strength.

Again, the late Democratic nominations in the State of N. Y. were made by the division of the party called hunkers, and is decisive of the complexion of the opinion of the great body of the Democratic party in that state on this question.

On the other hand, we have the declaration of the Whig Convention of Massachusetts, to nominate candidates for state officers.

It is needless to go farther to show that the great body of the Northern and North-western Whigs are in favor of this Proviso.

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Fire at Richmond.

A very destructive fire occurred at Richmond on Sunday morning the 10th inst. It broke out in the Gallego Mills which it totally destroyed.

Massachusetts.

The Democrats of this state have nominated as their candidate for Governor Gen. Cushing, Colonel of the Massachusetts regiment, now at the head of his command in Mexico, with Gen. Taylor.

The Result.

In Maryland, Georgia and Pennsylvania the Democrats have elected their candidates for Governor.

The result in Pennsylvania is highly gratifying. Gov. Shunk is re-elected by a large majority. It will be recollected that this is the state in which the Democratic Tariff of 1846 was to work such ruin.

Change of Front.

We are not surprised at anything in these days, but really, we are astonished to find that some of the Whig press have come out in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico.

The Elections.

MARYLAND.

The election in this State has resulted in the election of Thomas the Democratic candidate by a majority of 671.

The delegation to Congress consists of 2 Democrats, & 4 Whigs. Their names are T. W. Ligon and R. M. McLane Democrats, and John G. Chapman, J. Dixon Roman, Alexander Evans and John W. Crisfield, Whigs.

GEORGIA.

From the returns we have received, it appears that Towns, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of 617 being a gain of nearly 2500 since the last gubernatorial canvass.

The Senate it is reported is Whig by a very small majority. The House of Representatives about a tie. It is thought that the Whigs will have a very small majority on joint ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The only news we have from this state is from telegraphical despatches in the Richmond papers. Gov. Shunk is re-elected by a majority of FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the N. Y. Whig State Convention:—

Resolved. That while the Whig freemen of New York, represented in this convention, will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, and jealously maintain all the reserved rights of the states, they declare since the crisis has arrived, when the question must be met, their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free, or which may be hereafter acquired by any action of the Government of our Union.

The Boston Post has named the fourth of July next as the time for a National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the next President and Vice President, and the City of Baltimore as the place at which it shall meet.

From the N. O. Picayune, 5th inst.

The News From Mexico. Somewhat copious details of the news from Mexico, brought yesterday by the Alabama, will be found in another column under the appropriate head.

Beyond dispute, the most satisfactory feature in the news touches the loss sustained in the recent actions by the army of Gen. Scott and its present position. Our news is rather of a negative nature, but it is hardly less satisfactory than if it were more definite.

The next feature of importance in the news is the rumored resignation of Santa Anna. It is mentioned in a letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent in another column. This is confirmed by La Patria, which says the instrument of resignation is dated from Guadalupe, the 16th of September.

One of La Patria's rumors is that Gen. Rea had entered Puebla with 6000 men, and that the American commandant has been compelled to bombard the town from the heights by which he commands it.

A few words now in regard to the guerrillas and we have done. We look with no kind of apprehension upon the alleged stand of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo.

From the circular, which is given in another column, to the commandants of the different States of Mexico, announcing the abandonment of the capital by Santa Anna, we are persuaded that the fighting for its possession ended on the 13th of September.

But if we are thus relieved from all apprehension in regard to Gen. Scott's army from this source—and we have not thought the alarm felt for him in some quarters well founded—we have to deplore the calamities which have overtaken the city of Mexico from another source, and which are more formidable than could have resulted from our occupation; nor do they fail to excite alarm lest our army has suffered from the same cause.

According to the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz, of 20th ult., received here by La Patria, letters from Jalapa and Orizaba announce that immediately after Santa Anna abandoned the capital, and as soon as the populace felt themselves relieved from the restraint of his bayonets, the Leporos commenced the work of sackings the city, plundering the houses of citizens as well as foreigners and committing all species of excesses.

We have news from Mexico which announces the taking of Chapultepec by Gen. Scott, who, the same day, attacked the capital by the garitas of San Cosme and Nino Perdidá.

He succeeded in routing the Mexican forces who fell back upon Guadalupe. Then Gen. Scott took possession of the citadel, and immediately sent 1500 men with four pieces of artillery to the plaza of the Palace.

We could add other versions of the above news which we have received in abundance from different sources, but from the various contradictions between the different stories, and some comparison of facts, our impression is very decided that the rumors are grossly exaggerated, and that they all grow out of the excesses of the Leporos, whom, possibly, Gen. Scott had much difficulty in reducing to order.

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[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, September 22, 1847.

The Sun of Anahuac has been suspended and it devolves upon me to furnish you with what transpires in the local line as far as I am able to do so, although nothing of real importance has taken place since the departure of the James L. Day [on the 21st Sept.] She was hardly under way before a report reached the city that the Bergara camp was attacked by guerrillas, and that they had put to the sword there was a general rush to the gates, and the house tops were covered with citizens eager to witness the fray, but it soon ended in smoke, no attack having been made, although it is positively stated that a considerable body of the enemy were seen within a few hundred yards of the camp, on the sand hills.

The information that I sent you yesterday, that Gen. Scott had entered Mexico, has been fully confirmed to-day, with a few additional particulars; but you shall have all that are authentic, leaving the rumors to take care of themselves.

It appears that on the 13th inst. the Americans charged and carried the Citadel, and immediately turned all the guns of that fortification on the city. About 12 o'clock at night (some accounts say 11 o'clock) all the Mexican army retreated upon Guadalupe.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the Civil Governor, directing him to manage affairs as well as he could, until he should receive official information as to where the Government should be established.

The only portion of the news that is not confirmed is Santa Anna being wounded, of which nothing is said in the address which reached us to-day.

It is reported that Gen. Quitman is on the way down with despatches, and has 4000 men with him. If this be the case, he has no doubt been induced to take so large a force from the fact that Paredes is near Puebla with 6000 men; but I can hardly understand how Gen. Scott could have spared so many men after the severe losses which he must have suffered.

We have all sorts of reports about a small detachment that left here the day after the departure of General Lane's command to overtake him, but as I do not consider any of them authentic I will not recapitulate the rumors.

Col. Wilson was taken very ill yesterday evening, and the duties of Governor consequently devolved upon Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles, who is an fail in such matters, and everything connected with the Department will be sure to be conducted as it should be.

I neglected also to mention in my last that your express man informed me that Mr. Kendall had sent down four other couriers since he left Puebla, none of whom reached here.

VERA CRUZ, September 24, 1847.

A detachment returned last night from Gen. Lane's command, which had arrived at the National Bridge without encountering any serious obstacle, although the guerrillas made their appearance on several occasions in small numbers, without doing any harm to our command.

It appears that upon the arrival of Gen. Lane's command at the Bridge a report was current that Cerro Gordo had been fortified by the guerrillas, and was occupied by them in force.

The difficulties under which several former commands have labored, occasioned by shortness of supplies, should, I think, have furnished impressive lessons to those succeeding them upon the same route, and I hope that this will be the last time that a command is caught in such a fix.

Col. Collin's command, which is stationed at the San Juan Bridge, was attacked a few days since by the guerrillas, who killed one private and wounded two others, which shows that notwithstanding the lower part of the road is fully occupied by the Americans, it is occupied by the guerrillas also.

VERA CRUZ, September 25, 1837.

I have just seen a note from Major Lally, dated the 23 inst., at Jalapa, in which he states that everything was quiet there, not having had an alarm for a month. He says that the

wound he received on the road to that place in the neck, came very near killing him, but it is now doing quite well. From letters arrived by the same conveyance there are a hundred rumors from Gen. Scott's command, and but one important item which he relied upon, and that is a proclamation from Santa Anna, in which the people of Mexico are informed that he has resigned the office of President of the Republic, and that Santa Anna has been initiated in his place. I will try to obtain for you a copy of this proclamation and forward it by the first boat. As the reports that come down are very recently believed by a majority of the residents, I will give you a list of them before the leaves, if no later news reaches us from Mexico in shape that can be relied upon.

John Quincy Adams.

It is said that this veteran statesman has written twenty folio volumes (manuscript) containing all the events of his travels, diplomatic missions, treaties, and numerous important and instructive incidents of his life, since he was eighteen years of age, when he was very early appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court in Europe, on pleasure, and with so efficient connected with the Legation. Mr. Adams will not part with these public treasures, leaving them as a legacy to posterity to place these volumes in such hands as will, if published, be a most valuable acquisition to the library of the statesman, scholar, and philanthropist of the 19th century, giving, as these doubtless will, Mr. Adams' views and opinions of those men most conspicuous who figured in the early days of the Republic, in which himself as well as his father assisted in shaking off the trammels of the mother country, and in a Nation to be respected throughout the world, and an example to all monarchies.—Sat. Courier.

The Whig press are assailing the Administration for sending Mr. Trist, or even a Minister along with General Scott, to Mexico. With what face can they do so, when it is remembered that this policy was first suggested by Mr. Crittenden, a leading member of the Whig party, as we speak of the war in the Senate, employing the following language:—

"Great consequences might be involved in this war. We would, therefore, make address compensations as possible. He would, if he had his way, send a Minister to negotiate with our GENERAL, AND TO BLOW THE OFFER OF PEACE."

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the town of Washington, N. C. a weekly newspaper, TO BE CALLED THE

WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT

The subscriber will commence the publication of a newspaper in the town of Washington, under the above title, with the assistance of his son John Howard, on the 1st day of January next. Having published a Democratic paper some twenty years in the "boro", is the same congressional district will be done now to "define our position." Suffice it to do the present to say that the "Washington Democrat" will be thoroughly Democratic in all its efforts will be made to render it an acceptable and useful newspaper.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

The subscriber has just received by the volunteer of Schr. Jone, a very large and excellent assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, consisting in part of an excellent variety of Straws, Silks, Mullins, &c. Her assortment of fancy goods embraces an uncommon variety comprising nearly every article in demand.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, being anxious to dispose of her goods, will sell at very reduced prices.

LATEST FASHIONS.

And Patterns received twice a month from New York.

BLEACHING AND PRESSING.

Done at the shortest notice. Her store is at Polk street, two doors west of Mr. Blackwell's corner.

MUSIC TEACHING.

MR. S. STATHAM would respectfully request that he intends opening a class for a limited number of pupils on the PIANO and GUITAR, and in addition to the common instructions for beginners in Music, he would say to those who are sufficiently advanced in the practical part of the first rudiments, that he will give instructions in thorough Bass and Composition.

Fare Reduced!

NEWBERN AND PLYMOUTH LINES. The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that the fare by this line of Stages carrying the United States Mail, is reduced to the following rates and will continue so until further notice. Through either way from Newbern to Plymouth, \$4.00. From Washington to Plymouth, 3.00. From Washington to Newbern, 3.00. Wm. P. WARD, Contractor. Newbern, Oct. 8th 1847.

BLANKS, of all kinds, printed to order at the Office of the Republican.