WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, April 16, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

ERROR.—The article headed "*Surrender of Vera Cruz,*" &c., is taken from the "*Delta,*" of the 5th of *April*, and not of *March*, as it is printed on our 1st page.

RAIL ROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—We learn from a gentleman just from South Carolina, that the people of Marion District have subscribed $150,000 to the Manchester Road. This is good news, if true.

☞One hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Commercial Bank having been subscribed, we see it stated that the stockholders will meet on the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing directors, &c.

☞We mentioned in our last paper the arrival at the Brazos of the schrs. Harrison Price and Florida, with the remainder of the North Carolina Volunteers. Since then we have seen a letter from Captain Price, of the New Hanover Company. The letter was written on the 24th of March, and he says that all his men are now in good health and spirits. He lost one man, whose name was Walker, (we forget the first name,) on the passage out.

LIEUT. COL. FAGG'S COMMAND.—The 10th Company of North Carolina Volunteers has been made up, enrolled, and equipped, and is now at Smithville, under command of Lieut. Col. Fagg, ready to proceed to the Rio Grande just so soon as a transport can be procured. There were 21 men over and above the requisite number for the Company, who have been mustered into service as a detachment, and who will proceed with the Company.

ADJUTANT MEARES.

Some of our readers are aware that our young townsman, GASTON MEARES, Esq., was Adjutant of the Arkansas regiment of mounted riflemen, at the battle of Buena Vista. It was with emotions of no ordinary pleasure that we read a letter the other day addressed by Capt. PRICE, of the North Carolina Volunteers, to his (Capt. P.'s) brother in this place, in which the writer states that "GASTON MEARES distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, and has been, in consequence, elected by the regiment, to the post of Lieut. Colonel." Our readers will recollect that a portion of this regiment "fled ingloriously," as Gen. Taylor says in his general order, and also that the gallant Col. YELL, who led the remainder on so gallantly, was killed.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We perceive that our neighbor of the Chronicle has hoisted at the head of his last paper the name of "Zachary Taylor, for President," Well, Gen. Taylor is not the first man who has had to exclaim—"In mercy, save me from my friends." We feel confident that if old "Rough and Ready" only could get a chance at those whig editors who, without any regard to the fitness of things, are thus imprudently (even for the objects they have in view,) endeavoring to press his military reputation into the turbulent arena of politics, he would give them a lesson in the way of "drilling," which would make as lively and lasting an impression upon them as does the field of Buena Vista upon the redoubtable Santa Anna. Two or three suggestions rise almost unbidden to our minds whilst reading the Chronicle's and other editorial paragraphs of the same kind. Before we give utterance to these suggestions, we would state that we do not wish to be understood as intending to detract one iota from the great and well deserved reputation which Gen. Taylor has acquired during the present war. Our readers are aware that we have always spoken of him, since he has been in Mexico, in terms of unqualified praise; and we have spoken as we felt. In the first place, then, we would like to know of our whig friends at what time they have ceased to feel all that holy horror for military chieftains, which was wont in times gone past, to fill their bosoms, and fall so glibly from their tongues? We would like to know at what particular moment in the history of that mongrel party, the scales have fallen from their eyes? It has also suggested itself to our mind that the individual who aspires to the Chief Magistracy of this great Republic, might possibly require some other qualifications than those which are acquired in the camp or on the battle-field. Again, we would suppose that the "great and magnanimous" whig party, who are so constantly harping about principles, would ascertain what the political principles of the man are, whom they would set up as a candidate for the first civil office in the world. And here we would make an enquiry of our neighbor of the Chronicle, (which we have frequently before made of our friends privately, but without a satisfactory answer,) viz: What political principles does Gen'l Taylor profess? Is he a war man, or an anti-war man? Is he a Tariff, or an anti-Tariff man? &c. &c. In a word, is he a Whig? What evidence has the Chronicle, that he professes the principles of the party who seem desirous of making him President of the United States? And if, in the general, he claims to be a Whig, we would like to know whether he goes the whole federal ox, horns and all? Perhaps he may be a Tyler man. If so we would like to know it. We presume the federal party will not enquire very minutely into these matters. The only questions with them are, will he consent to run as a Whig candidate? and will his military achievements secure for us a party triumph? If they think these questions can be answered in the affirmative, we presume they will not enquire very minutely into what particular tenets the old General holds. As a matter of curiosity, however, we should like to know.

The Chronicle intimates in his article, that the administration has been, and is hostile to Gen. Taylor; that it has endeavored to injure him. How, when, and where, we would like to know? For our own part, we are entirely ignorant that the slightest attempt has been made to injure Gen. Taylor, in any way by the administration. We *know* that the federal press has endeavored to create such an impression, with a view of *injuring the administration.*

Another matter which we have thought of is, what position General Scott now holds amongst his whig friends. Has the "hasty plate of soup" killed him off? or is his political principles *known?* and does that unfit him for a candidate of the "Great Whig Party?" Alas! for the "hero of Lundy's Lane." We fear his "cake is all dough." We suppose we will get the "hang" of all these things after a while.

SURRENDER OF SAN JUAN DeULOA AND VERA CRUZ.

By an extra issued upon Friday morning last, we forwarded a brief account of this most brilliant achievement of American arms to as many of the country post offices as the short time in which we had to operate would permit us. Since then nothing has been talked of but the "fall of Vera Cruz." The Southern press is filled with accounts of this most brilliant achievement. We give in to-day's Journal a long, but if our readers take the same interest in the affair that we do, not too long, and interesting account of the various incidents which preceded and followed the surrender of these famous strongholds of Mexico. The reader will perceive that the account is written by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the whole affair. It is, therefore, the more interesting. It is decidedly the fullest and most spirited account which we have seen.

Thus has fallen the renowned Castle of San Juan D'Uloa! This is the crowning victory on the part of our gallant Army and Navy. This Castle, too, which was thought to be impregnable by many of our Whig seers, has fallen into our hands with a comparatively insignificant loss. With the possession of this stronghold, we think that the American army may safely march from one end of Mexico to the other, without encountering any serious opposition. Although we feel and admit that this is one of the most brilliant exploits which the pages of our brief history exhibit, still, in our humble opinion, it does not redound so much to the glory of the American soldier as the battle of Buena Vista.—For this reason—Gen. Scott sat down before the walls of Vera Cruz at the head of the largest and best appointed army, take it all and all, which the Union has ever sent on any expedition. His force was about 14,000, of the very flower of the American army. Add to this that he had the co-operation of the largest and best appointed fleet which the Union has ever yet concentrated at one point. To the united prowess of these combined forces, the city and castle yielded. This we calculated upon. On the other hand, look at the blood-stained field of Buena Vista. There was Gen. Taylor, at the head of a mere handful of men, (about 5,000) and these, comparatively speaking, raw troops. With this little army, he awaited Santa Anna, the best military leader in Mexico, who advanced upon him at the head of the principal army of the Republic, some 20,000 strong. For two long days old "Rough and Ready" fought this immense army, and finally made it retire, covered with defeat and disgrace. Let the reader look upon these two pictures and then ask which of them will furnish the most brilliant page in the future annals of the Republic. Both affairs, however, will long remain monuments of the bravery of our citizen soldiers.

The very natural question in connection with this subject, now is, what effect will these events have in the production of a treaty of peace? We should suppose, as we have before said, that Mexico would, by this time, see that further resistance was entirely out of the question; and we would suppose that she would be anxious to close the war on any terms. We do not know that this will be the result, but certainly, under the present aspect of affairs, it is a reasonable presumption. We presume that Gen. Scott will immediately march upon the Capital. And we now think that it is very probable that he will be joined by Gen. Taylor, whose column, we think, will shortly push on from Agua Nueva. Time, however, will soon develope all these matters, and perhaps it is only a waste of paper to speculate upon them.

☞The following is the general order issued to his victorious army by Gen. Taylor, after the battle of Buena Vista. How different in tone and language from the gasconading pronunciamentos of the Mexican commanders It is brief, pointed, and modest. Well, indeed, may we be proud of such an army, commanded by such a General. We are glad to see that Gen. Taylor has dealt so lightly with those volunteers who so ingloriously fled in the hour of peril. We say we are glad, for we do not think that the conduct of these troops is any thing like conclusive evidence that they will not, in time, make as brave soldiers as ever drew sword. It cannot reasonably be expected that men who are on the red field of war, for the first time in life, will exhibit all the cool bravery of veteran troops. The profession of a soldier is, like all others, attained by practice, and we feel assured that many of those who wavered at Buena Vista will, should the war continue, retrieve the honor which they have so unfortunately lost. We will wait with considerable interest for the specific report which Gen. Taylor says he will furnish, in which he says he will speak of particular corps and particular officers:—

ORDERS No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Buena Vista, Feb. 26, 1847.

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The general would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the general deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation, and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:
W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—What is usually called the law and order party, alias the Algerine party, have carried the little State of Rhode Island. Just as we expected.

EMIGRATION.

The emigration from the British Isles to this country, at the present time, is really surprising. Ireland alone, it is computed, will send forth not less than 200,000 (!) people from her shores to all parts of the world. A large proportion of these emigrants will find their way to the United States. And viewing the matter in a fair and candid light, we cannot but think that the United States will be much benefitted by the transaction. For the class which is now emigrating from Ireland is composed of those who, of all others, are most wanted in the Western portions of our vast territory, viz: the industrious farmers of the land. Unfortunately, the very poorer classes cannot find means to transport them from the scenes of misery in which they live. The small farmers, the middling classes, are selling out bag and baggage, and are coming over here in thousands, to till our soil and to become useful and industrious citizens. Let them come, we have room enough for all of them, and to spare.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—The latest intelligence which we have from the North Carolina Regiment, is that which says that Major STOKES, at the head of two companies of North Carolina volunteers, was on his march from Matamoras up the river to Camargo, as an escort to a train of supplies.

☞The gallant Gen. BUTLER has left Washington for his residence in Kentucky. He will return to the Army so soon as his wound will permit him.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR: I see in the *Register* of March 26, that it is generally accredited, that the President of the United States will avail himself of the occasion of the next Commencement at Chapel Hill, to visit this State, and to which I have not the least objection. But I cannot agree, that Mr. Polk was honored with the gift of the highest office in the Republic by a majority of *Naturalized* voters. It is beyond contradiction, that he was elevated to the high and responsible office that he holds, by illegal votes. H. P.

We clip the above from the Raleigh Register of the 9th instant. We do not envy the narrow contracted feelings of the man who penned it. Even if it were true, (which it is not,) what had Mr. Polk to do with the manner in which the election of 1844 was conducted. He did not seek the office. He did not electioneer for it as his opponent did.—Surely it is a narrow spirit that could dictate a paragraph like this on the eve of a visit to his Alma Mater by the Chief Magistrate of the Union. It exhibits two things tolerably plainly. First, that the writer has but a very narrow contracted spirit, and in the second place, that he has no common sense.

☞The number of officers killed and wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, in proportion to the number of troops engaged, is unprecedented in the annals of warfare. We have, heretofore, assigned one reason for this, viz: the barbarity of the Mexican lancers, who, so soon as they found an American officer wounded on the field, immediately despatched him. Another reason was the daring, we had almost said, reckless courage of the officers. In order to encourage their men they were always foremost in the fray. The accounts of the battle shew that there were killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, and 14 Lieutenants—total killed, 27. Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, and 25 Lieutenants—total wounded, 37. Total officers killed and wounded, 64.

☞T. SHERMAN BROWNELL has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty of the city of New York.

DID YOU EVER HEAR THE LIKE.—In Camden, N. J., the folks are using prepared paper shingles, and say they are cheaper and will last longer than the wooden article.

☞On Monday, the 5th inst., the subscription books of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company were opened at Sumpterville, when $30,000 was subscribed.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Whigs have carried the State of Connecticut. They have elected their Governor and a small majority in the Legislature. There are four Federal members of Congress elected. No change in this point. They were all Feds in the last Congress.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—Gen. Scott, some time since, wanted some printing done, and sent to the Tampico Sentinel to have it executed, but was told that it could not be finished in time for want of hands, whereupon the next day, upon parade, he desired all the printers in the ranks to step three paces in front. Several hundred printers obeyed the order!

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans papers of the 6th and 7th inst., we gather the following items of Mexican news. Gen. Santa Anna arrived in the Capital on the 17th March, just in time to put down the civil war, which was then and there raging. It is said that he has coalesced with the clergy, and is now all for peace. This, we think, is not at all improbable. The Mexican papers state that Chihuahua, the Capital of the State of the same name, has fallen into the hands of the Americans.—We presume there is no doubt of this, as the Mexicans are not apt to make the accounts worse on their own side than the facts will justify.

GEN. SCOTT'S MOVEMENTS.

We have no definite accounts from General Scott since the day after the surrender of Vera Cruz. The Washington Union learns from Col. Totten that Gen. Scott would push on to the city of Mexico almost immediately; at any rate, so soon as he could get the necessary supplies. We presume that long ere this he is on his way to the city of Mexico. The distance from Vera Cruz is about 300 miles, which, if he had once started, would not occupy in marching more than three weeks at the outside, taking into account any opposition which he might meet on the way.

THE LOAN.—We perceive from the Washington Union of the 12th inst., that the whole of the loan ($18,000,000) advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury, has been taken above par, at a premium varying from ¼ to 2 per cent. Bids for $57,790,883 were put in, when only $18,000,000 was required, thus shewing that our government can borrow just as much money as it wants.

☞Among the wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, was a citizen of this State, Brevet Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, son of Jno. H. Bryan, of Raleigh. Young Bryan was attached to the Staff of Gen. Wool.

☞We clip the following from the Charleston Courier of the 13th inst. We are glad to learn that the Southern press is beginning to see this matter of mail failures in its proper light. The Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company has been the victim of most unmerited abuse for some time past:—

The Northern mail of yesterday was only from Wilmington, N. C., the Rail Road Cars not having arrived from Weldon when the steam boat left.

It is but justice to the North Carolina contractors (the Rail Road and Steam Boat line) to state that since the 19th of last month—the date of the new schedule going into operation—there has been but two failures of accomplishing schedule time. One of these was with the steamer *Gladiator*, when the passengers gave a certificate of the propriety of suspending the trip, on account of the weather, and the other is the present failure on the part of the Rail Road, the season for which is yet to be accounted for.

The hour for the arrival of the Wilmington boat here is now fixed at half-past 12 o'clock, while the cars on the South Carolina Rail Road leave at 9 A. M., conveying the mail West. In most instances the boats reach here before nine o'clock, *three haurs and a half before schedule time.* In a short time, we suppose, a change will be made in the departure of our cars, when failures will be few indeed, as far as North and South Carolina is concerned. Will our New Orleans friends who we know have just reason to complain "put the saddle on the right horse," and not charge our North Carolina neighbors with faults that they are not in fact accountable for.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the specimen number of a new daily paper just started in Philadelphia called the Evening Bulletin. We are much pleased with its appearance, and wish it may prosper. It is the only evening paper published in the city of Philadelphia, and will, consequently, contain 12 hours later intelligence than the morning papers. Subscription price only $5 a year. *Cheap as dirt*

CAPITAL.—The New Orleans Delta says that the officers and men of the Phœnix Company (La. volunteers) have forwarded from Vera Cruz $100 for the relief of the suffering Irish. Noble fellows.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Wyoming at Philadelphia, we have dates from Liverpool up to the 13th March, seven days later than our last accounts.

The commercial intelligence is of considerable importance. This arrival brings the intelligence that American provisions—indeed, American products of all kinds, have slightly declined. The principal reason assigned for this is the tightness of the English money market. Below we give extracts from the latest English papers, which will shew the state of the markets there. We see it stated that the number of persons employed by the British Government on public works in Ireland, are now 702,228, representing about three millions of people, who have nothing between them and starvation except the Government bounty. This is really an awful picture. The following are the extracts:—

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE. Friday, March 12.—Notwithstanding advices received this morning from America, report much excitement and advancing prices there in consequence of the late accounts from England; our market to-day exhibited no lively symptoms in any article of the corn trade; and though some parcels of wheat were taken for Ireland at our last quotations, the millers bought sparingly, and for most descriptions of this grain, business closed dull, with a slight tendency to decline. Flour moving less freely, western brands receded to 41s. 6d. to 42s. per barrel, and English as well as Irish, although scarce, must be noted cheaper. Barley was in slow request at Tuesday's rates.

Beans, upon a very limited demand, were rather depressed in value; and Peas merely sustained former prices. Oats and oatmeal, being very little noticed, were the turn cheaper. Indian corn continues to meet good inquiry for Ireland, the transactions therein this morning were to a fair extent, at a reduction in some cases 1s per 480 lbs.

General average of Grain for the week ending March 6—Per Imperial Quarter—Wheat 74s 7d; Barley 56s 11d; Oats 32s 3d; Rye 55s 11d; Beans 53s 1d; Peas 56s 1d.

Aggregate average of the last six weeks—Wheat 73s 6d; Barley 54s 1d; Oats 32s 5d; Rye 55s 2d; Beans 53s 6d; Peas 56s 9d.

Arrivals of Bread Stuffs from the 9th to the 11th of March, inclusive, at Liverpool—Wheat. 1839 quarters; Malt, 1325 do; Oats, 1766 do; Beans, 848 do; Peas, 193 do; Indian Corn, 4557 do.; Oatmeal, 726 do; Flour, 190 sacks, 2105 bbls.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, March 12.—Cotton—A greater depression has prevailed this week than for some time past; the altered state of the money market has increased the gloom previously noticed in the manufacturing districts, and spinners continue to buy very sparingly; speculators and exporters have also confined their operations to small parcels. Under the influence of these unfavorable circumstances, holders have pressed supplies upon the market, and a decline has been submitted to of ¼d per lb. upon most descriptions of American, whilst other kinds have participated to a great extent in this reduction. Speculators have taken 2000 American, and exporters 900 do. and 250 Surat. Sales of the week 18,100 bales.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Washington Irving, arrived at Boston on Saturday, with advices from Liverpool to the 21st ult., being one week later than previously received. We copy the following from the N. Y. Herald:

The Sarah Sands arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

The Constitution, Capt. Britton, arrived on the 20th, with damage to spars, &c.

The Sarah Sands would return April 1st.

All kinds of cotton had declined ¼d. per lb., but at this reduction purchases in Upland, which are placed at 6½d. per lb., cannot be made to any extent. The total sales of the week, including 2,600 for exportation, have only been 16,150 bales.

The London corn trade was very firm on Wednesday, March 17th, for wheat, English and foreign, of which the supplies have been only small, and much below the great demand which exists for immediate use, by the malters, and for exportation to France, although higher prices have not been freely paid. The business has not been at fully the prices of Monday, and sales have been generally refused unless at higher rates.

Indian corn, of which the arrivals have been larger since the change of wind, is to be obtained at lower rates, there being numerous buyers at hand for this grain, where the prices show any tendency to decline.

The reports of the extensive arrivals of flour and Indian corn at the port of Liverpool, had not produced any influence in the London market, where the supplies were far below the present demand for every article for the home and foreign trade.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16th and 17th, several parcels of American flour were purchased at Liverpool for shipment to France and coastwise.

The demand was finely met by the holders, and the prices of Tuesday were without change. At our market on the morning of the 19th, there was a very fair attendance of buyers, and a tolerably good business was transacted in wheat and flour at the full prices of Tuesday.

Western Canal Flour realized 40s. per bbl., and the extent of sales since Tuesday is estimated at 30,000 bbls.

Indian Corn was one shilling to two shillings per quarter lower.

More business was doing at the decline.

On Tuesday, March 16th, in confirmation of increased arrivals, we have to note for that day's market a liberal supply of most kinds of grain and produce coastwise, and from abroad, especially of Indian corn and flour, of which the importations are abundant, and the export to Ireland considerable. Transactions in every description of wheat were upon a limited scale.

Modesty of Gen. Taylor.—A gentleman, after reading Gen. Taylor's despatches, remarked that one of his great characteristics was his *modesty.* "Yes," replied a wag, who was standing by, "that's true, but no one can say he is a *retiring* man."

LATER FROM TAMPICO AND THE BRAZOS.

The New Orleans Picayune contains advices from Tampico to the 27th, and from the Brazos to the 28th ult. At Tampico all was quiet. From the Brazos the Picayune has the following:

The Flag of the 27th ult. gives further accounts from Santa Anna's army. They were communicated by a letter dated from Tula, the 11th of March, written by a Mexican officer to a friend in Matamoros. The letter says Santa Anna arrived at San Luis Potosi on the 8th ult. He returned at the head of a remnant of one of the divisions of the army with which he marched out to attack General Taylor—the remaining two divisions having marched in directions where food might be procured for the famishing soldiery. The writer remarks of the battle and retreat:—"We have suffered a far greater loss than in any engagement ever before fought in the country—upwards of four thousand were left on the battle-field or died on the retreat—the army was destitute of provisions of any kind, and the soldiers were rendered ferocious by their privations and suffering; disaffection is wide-spread throughout the ranks, and I may say, the army under Santa Anna is virtually broken up." This letter also mentions the death of several citizens of Matamoros, officers in the Mexican army, who were killed in the late battle.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Monterey on the 9th of March with the 1st Mississippi Rifles and the Kentucky Cavalry as an escort, and from an article in the American Pioneer, (a paper published at Monterey,) we infer that he was yet there on the 15th. What day he left Monterey we are not informed, but all accounts agree that he was in pursuit of Gen. Urrea. We extract from a letter in the Flag, dated Camargo, the 23d ult., which purports to derive its information from Major McCulloch:

Old Zack is down on this side of the mountains, hunting up Urrea with a sharp stick.—The Old Zack is wrothy at being assailed in his rear and having his bread carts demolished, and if he but lays his hand on the Mexican General, will flay him alive. Urrea will doubtless effect his escape, for he would sooner meet the devil with odds than Old Zack. At the last accounts he was at Linares, making a straight shoot for the Tula Pass.

The Kentucky cavalry are here, having been sent down by Gen. Taylor as an escort to a train. They return immediately, accompanying the Mississippi and Virginia regiments of infantry, who proceed through by the way of China.

Captain Graham's company of dragoons, Capt. Gray's company of rangers, four or five companies of Virginians, part of the Ohio and part of the Kentucky regiments of infantry, sent down here recently with the train, are now all on their return to Gen. Taylor.

A letter in the Picayune, from Vera Cruz, dated the 28th ult., says:

From the city of Mexico, through the foreign fleet, I have later intelligence to communicate. On the 19th inst., it is reported that Santa Anna was in the capitol, that he had joined the clergy, had put down the revolution of Gomez Farias and Salais, and that with his new associates, he is now anxious for peace. This news comes from a source that appears to me reliable, and I give it, believing it to be in the main correct.

It is further reported that Santa Anna is at the head of 4000 regular troops, and that, aided by the church party, is able to make headway against any opposition. In this distracted country, and among this uncertain population, it is hard to tell or even surmise what a day may bring forth; yet with the powerful aid of the clergy Santa Anna may be enabled keep the reins of power in his hands for a space, and make peace or continue the war as may best suit his purposes—I am disposed to think, since his meeting with Gen. Taylor, that he has become heartily disgusted with the war.

STILL LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Southern mail just in, (Thursday morning,) brings a little later intelligence from the theatre of war.

The Picayune contains dates from Vera Cruz up to the 31st March. Gen. Twiggs had started with a Brigade towards the National Bridge, (on the road to Mexico,) where some opposition was expected.

Gen Quitman had proceeded with a detachment towards the town of Alvarado. No doubt but that this place is now in our possession. It will afford a fine market for the procurement of mules and other articles which Gen. Scott needs on his march to the city of Mexico.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.—The news brought by this mail from the city of Mexico is up to the 24th ult. Santa Anna had assumed the reins of power, and had issued an address to the citizens, and to the National Congress. In this address he does not, as we read it, give any intimation of a desire to return to peaceful councils. We do not know what his real intentions are, but we think he is for peace.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—The latest dates from the Brazos state that Gen. Taylor had returned to Saltillo, after a fruitless search after Urrea. No doubt the latter has gone beyond the mountains long since. The prevailing impression at the Brazos was that Gen. Taylor would shortly push on from his present position towards San Luis Potosi.

COL. HARDIN.—This gallant officer, before his death, captured a Mexican flag, which, after he was wounded, and shortly before his death, he requested might be sent, together with his war horse, as a memento to his beloved wife in Kentucky. Poor fellow.

Further from Santa Fe—More Battles—Eight Americans Murdered—Sickness at Santa Fe.—The Philadelphia papers contain a despatch from Pittsburg, giving news from Santa Fe to the 3d of February.

Several actions had taken place between the insurrectionists and the Americans.

Col. Price, with 350 men, had a battle with 2000 Mexicans at La Comeda, in which the Americans were victorious, and 36 of the enemy killed.

Another battle occurred a few days afterwards at Sansbada, with a similar result.

An action had occurred betwen the Missouri volunteers and the Mexicans at Moro, in which Capt. Headley, the commander of the volunteers was killed. The Americans then retired to Vegas

A reinforcement of 200 men was sent from Santa Fe under Col. Morrison, on whose appearance the Mexicans abandoned Moro, after murdering eight Americans.

The insurrectionists are mostly of the rabble.

Don Vogel, the Secretary of State, under Gov. Bent, was acting as Governor of Santa Fe.

In a skirmish between the volunteers under Capt. St. Ardin, and the insurrectionists, a Mexican was killed, wearing Gov. Bent's coat and shirt.

There was much sickness at Santa Fe, from three to five deaths occurring daily, mostly teamsters.

New Orleans Charter Election.—This election took place on Monday last. From the returns, it appears that the whigs have a small majority in the General and the First Municipality Councils. In the Second Municipality Council, the whig majority is overwhelming, thirteen to three; whilst, in the Third Municipality Council, the democrats still preserve he ir ascendancy.—*Charleston Courier.*

For the Journal.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT MARION COURT-HOUSE.

At a full meeting of the citizens of Marion District, held at Marion Court-house, on the 1st Monday in April, to take into consideration measures to increase the subscription of stock to the proposed Rail Road from Wilmington to Manchester.

On motion of Gen. Wheeler, Major W. B. Rowell was called to the Chair, and Thomas Evans requested to act as Secretary. On being organized, the Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and it proceeded immediately to business.

On motion of Major Gibson, the Secretary was requested to read the act incorporating the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, which being read, the Hon. B. K Henagan rose, and with a few practical prefatory remarks, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the interest felt by the citizens of this district for the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road has not been diminished, nor has their confidence in its success weakened, and the meeting feel fully assured that all *the pledges which have been made in regard to it, will be redeemed by Marion.*

Resolved, That we hail with pride and satisfaction, the steady progress and perseverance manifested by our fellow-citizens of North Carolina, and that it is the duty of the districts in this State interested, to follow their examples of liberality and zeal in the work.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair in each Beat Company of this District, to solicit subscriptions to the stock of said Road, and that said Committee report to the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, by the first Monday in May next.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to call public meetings in some central points of their respective Beats, for the purpose of presenting the importance of the Road to the people, and to encourage subscriptions.

Upon the resolutions being introduced, E. D. Evans and R. B. Boylston, Esqrs., being called for, made some very appropriate remarks before the meeting, pointing out the general utility of the Road, and its great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the District—after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Gen. Wheeler, the books were presented to the meeting, upon which a large addition was made to the amount already subscribed.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Secretary transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the Charleston and Wilmington papers for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. B. ROWELL.

For the Journal.

EDITOR JOURNAL—Sir: You will much oblige a large number of the citizens of Wilmington if you will give the following card a place in your columns till the day of election. The Chronicle contains another ticket, but it will be recollected that the following ticket has been in nomination for some time past.—The ticket below will meet the warm support of a large majority of the people of Wilmington:—

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: Understanding that by an act of the last Legislature the election of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for Cape Fear River and Bars, has been taken from the County Court and given to the citizens of the town of Wilmington, entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, and said election to be held on the 1st day of May in each and every year, we would beg leave respectfully to nominate the following men as suitable persons therefor, viz: JAS. F. McREE, JOHN WALKER, JOHN WOOSTER, DANIEL B. BAKER, WM. C. BETTENCOURT

MANY CITIZENS.

March 4th, 1847.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second Session of the 29th Congress.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 2.]

RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, and the officers and men under his command, in the late military operations at Monterey.

Resolved unanimously, by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to cause swords, with suitable devices, to be presented to Major General Butler, Major General Henderson, and to Brigadier General Twiggs, Brigadier General Worth, and Brigadier General Quitman, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be further requested to present a sword, with suitable devices, to the nearest male relative of Brigadier General Hamer, and to communicate to him the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of a gallant man, whose name ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him, to the army under his command.

APPROVED March 2, 1847.

MARRIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. McNair, Mr. John W. Murphy, to Miss Margaret Jane McLeran.

DIED.

In this county, on the 29th ult., John McClendon, Esq., aged about 80 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

April 8th—Schr Hetty Maria, Perkins, Castine, Me., to G. W. Davis.
9th—Schr Oneco, Crowell, Boston, to G. W. Davis.
11th—Schr Vandalia, Stout, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Wm. Burke, Lawrence, Charleston, to do.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to do.
Schr Hariet, Osborn, Charleston, to J. & W. L. McGary.
Schr Pontiac, Philips, Charleston, to J. Gammell.
Schr Express, Hatchell, Onslow, to Brown & DeRosset.
12th—Schr Hornet, Strout, N. York, to G. W. Davis.
Schr G. W. Davis, Murch, do. do.
Schr Wilmington, Willetts, Balt., Brown & DeRosset.
Schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, to R. W. Brown.
14—shcr T B Savoy, Weldon, Philadelphia, to C D Ellis.
Br brig James Wilmington, Kelly, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

9th—Schr L. P. Smith, Brewster, N.Y., by RWBrown
Schr Oregon, Hill, Philadelphia.
10th—Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Phil, by G. W. Davis.
Schr J. D. Jones, Griffing, N. York, by R. W. Brown.
13th—J. Hartman, Eyre, Philad., by John Gammell.
14th—Schr Wave, Lansil, Boston, by Barry & Bryant

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THE requisite number of shares in this Bank having been taken, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of electing nine directors to manage the affairs of the institution.

☞The Books will remain open at the Bank of Cape Fear until 10 o'clock on Wednesday, 21st inst. Until that time persons wishing to take more Stock can have an opportunity of doing so.

April 16, 1847—[31-tm.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 9½	a	$ 10
Middlings,	8½	a	9
Shoulders.		a	8½
Hog-round,		a	9
Western, none	5½	a	5½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	1 25	a	1 40
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	90	a	95
Meal,	95	a	1 —
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	8½	a	11
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	8 75	a	9 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	90	a	95
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	a	10
Western,	00	a	0
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7	a	7 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	5 50
Scantling,	4 00	a	4 50
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	25	a	27
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip,		a	2 25
Hard—			1 25
Tar,	1 30	a	1 35
Pitch,	90	a	95
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	
No. 2,	50		—
No. 3,	20	a	22
Spirits Turpentine,	36½	a	38
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	90
Black Eye,	85	a	90
Cow,	80	a	85
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	16 00	a	17 00
Prime,	12 00	a	13 00
Fresh,	0 —	a	0 —
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 75	a	4 00
Rough—Per bushel,	1 00	a	1 10
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	20