

From the Baltimore Sun, May 15.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
THE VIEWS OF GENERAL WORTH ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

We find in the Washington Union, of yesterday, a note from the Hon. F. W. Bowdon, transmitting the following letters, which he had received from General Worth, in reply to a letter he had addressed him, asking his opinions in regard to the various questions which divide the two great parties of the country:

TACUBAYA (Mexico), April 12th.
My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 18th ult., reached me last evening. The return courier leaves in a few hours, and as another opportunity will not probably occur in the next two weeks, I hope you will excuse me for substituting the enclosed copies of replies to two other friends, as answers, in part, to the inquiries you have addressed to me. To many communications on the same subject from citizens of different States, these are the only answers, other than simple acknowledgments of civility, that I have felt at liberty to make. In each case, the writer was already named—or looked to be named—a member of the Democratic Convention, to meet in May. To that extent these replies embody, distinctly and truly, my sentiments and opinions. In respect to the additional points presented by yourself, I shall now as distinctly and truly answer.

1st. "Gradualism and reduction of the price of public lands."
I would vote any reduction necessary to place farms within the reach of industrious bona fide settlers or emigrants, regarding the early occupation and cultivation of the public domain as the richest public treasure; hoping still to see an annual surplus over and above expenses of administration—as surveys, sales, &c.—carried to the public treasury, to be appropriated, among other national objects, to the improvement of our great lakes and rivers, to the extent of constitutional permission. It is my settled conviction, that within twenty years, the commerce of the great lakes and western rivers will reach a magnitude far exceeding, and ever thereafter taking the lead of, that flowing to and from the Atlantic, and when our lines of communication with the points now attained on the Pacific, are once established and opened to the enterprise of our people, there will hardly be found a term of comparison. We shall exhibit the extraordinary spectacle, under our free and glorious institutions, of clutching and controlling the commerce of Europe with one hand, and the riches of China with the other. I speak of riches; but the fulfillment of our high political and social destiny, is the prominent and grand consideration.

21. "The veto power?"
This I regard as the tribunal power, essentially democratic, popular and conservative; placed by the constitution in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, to represent, in his person, the absolute sovereignty of the people; and it must be an extraordinary abuse, of which we have yet had no example, that would induce me to vote any change or alteration. I have supposed that the constitution only looked to its exercise in the case of hasty or unconstitutional legislation, or (an insupportable case) fraudulent or unreasonable legislation.

3d. "The right of the people of the different sections of the Union to carry their property" [of whatever kind or complexion] "and participate in the territory about to be acquired from Mexico," [or acquired from any other power on this continent,] I cannot suppose to be seriously questioned. When the acquired territory shall be admitted into the sisterhood of States, it will be for the admitted States to determine all things relating to their own social condition. Congress in its recognition of these views, will doubtless ever recur to the principles of that great landmark—the Missouri compromise—to guide its decision.

I remain, my dear sir, your friend and obedient servant.
W. J. WORTH.
Hon. F. W. Bowdon, M. C.
Washington, D. C.

The following are the letters referred to above:

TACUBAYA, Mexico, March 12.
My Dear Sir:—Your friendly and obliging letter of the 3d ultimo reached me yesterday. I have never had a party tie, or association, in any partisan sense; nor ever failed, in social and familiar intercourse, on proper occasions, freely and frankly to utter such opinions as I may have entertained on questions of general political interest to my country. As a soldier, I have held it unbecoming to mingle in party strife, or take part in local politics. God forbid that we should ever, even seemingly, witness a union of the ballot-box and the cartridge-box. I am now thirty-five years in a profession affording few opportunities to master acquisitions necessary to civil station. I believe myself to be a respectable soldier, and further make no pretensions; in that quality my government and my countrymen have generously rewarded me. The country has from whom to choose illustrious and experienced statesmen from either of the parties: Cass, Dallas, Buchanan, on the one side; the brave and honest Taylor or Clay on the other; and Calhoun, perhaps, between the two—all men with large experience in civil affairs and civil policy of our government. Infinitely better our victories, however brilliant, had never been achieved, than that the public mind should become disheartened and vitiated by mere military distinctions.

Of several letters received, kindred to your own, I have permitted myself to reply to but one, and that only in courtesy to the manifest sincerity of honest (although mistaken) friend. In the same spirit and regard, seeking no concealment of my opinions, I send you a copy: confidential, as was the original, and remain, respectfully, friend.
W. J. WORTH.
Hon. ELIHA ENGLISH, of Va., Wash'g'n, D. C.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 10, 1845.
My Dear Sir:—In acknowledging your favor of November 12th, it is due, to candor to say that I am not aware of ever having entertained a desire for preferment out of my own profession, probably because of conscious want of qualification, and distaste for the means whereby preferment is usually attained.

The subjects you pay me the compliment to present, are of high national concern and interest, in respect to which my humble opinions are equally unimportant and unimportant; and it is only in courtesy to a generous, although unknown friend, that, with these remarks, I proceed to answer your interrogatories, viz:
1st. "What are your views of the Mexican War, and do you believe it an unjust one?"
War, ever to be deplored, should be avoided so long as may be consistent with national honor or national rights. In my opinion, there has been no war in our history, (always excepting that for independence, which stands out, and will through all time, a case by itself,) nor is that of any other people, commenced under greater provocation, or waged with higher humanity. Regarding, then, this war as eminent-

ly just, I sincerely hope it may be the pleasure of government, sustained by the people, to prosecute it with vigor, until ample satisfaction for indignities, and full indemnity for sacrifices, be received.

2d. "Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the Chartering a United States Bank?"
When the question was agitated as a measure of financial and political expediency, I looked no further into the subject than to keep myself informed generally on matters of public interest. During its struggles for a recharter, and when writhing and reeling under the blows of the patriot President Jackson, my judgment was instructed that such an institution, however wisely restricted or cautiously guarded must of necessity, have within itself elements dangerous to public and private virtue, if not to the appropriate and healthful action of government. So the people seem to have regarded and decided the question, and it is difficult to conceive a state of affairs to tempt any sane, or to excuse any honest man, in the effort "to give it vitality again."

3d. "Are you in favor of the present independent treasury?"
Decidedly in favor of the principle;—of its working in respect to economy and convenience, in receipt and disbursement of the public moneys, uninformed;—although under the impression that, in those respects, (its machinery,) modifications may be desirable; and if so, that the wisdom of Congress will apply the remedy.

4th. "Do you favor, or oppose, the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the different States?"
Were I in a position to vote, or exercise personal influence, oppose it to the utmost. However honestly designed, it is difficult to imagine a scheme fraught with greater evil, or more ingeniously devised to corrupt individuals and masses—States and Congress. Besides, will not such a disposition of the proceeds operate a fraudulent stewardship of the great trust confided to government for the general good?

5th. "Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the tariff 1846?"
Absence, since the passage of that act, has deprived me of the opportunity of informing myself, by observation, or by communion with others, as to its practical operation. As a general principle of economy, applicable to our institutions and circumstances, I should hope to see a tariff for revenue, critically adjusted to the various interests and rights of every part of the country, limited strictly to the means necessary to an economical administration of the affairs of the country, including every proper and constitutional internal improvement—protection regarded as purely incidental—trusting, nevertheless, to see the day, and that not remote, when trade will be free and unfettered; when no interest of our country will need, or desire, aught of protection against foreign competition.

I have thus, my dear sir, in a plain way, frankly answered your questions, truthfully, if not satisfactorily.
Cordially reciprocating your kind expressions of personal regard, believe me, very respectfully, your obt. serv't.,
W. J. WORTH.
JOSEPH NILL, Esq., Chambersburg, Pa.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH MEXICO!—I: is now the settled conviction of the best informed, that we shall have no treaty with Mexico. It is a singular result of conquest that the conqueror should be embarrassed by the fruits of his victories—that he offers to purchase from his enemy the possessions he has won by his skill and valor, and that the enemy refuses the boon—scorns the concession. We repeat that this is without parallel in history. Having entitled ourselves to all the benefits of territorial dismemberment by the laws of war, while the defeated and humiliated party refuses the price we are willing to pay for that which was ours without a money equivalent, the question naturally arises,—What shall be done with Mexico? There are three courses open. 1. The entire abandonment of all our conquests to the line of the Nueces. 2. The completion of our conquests and absorption. 3. The adoption of a defensive line. The first is entirely in contradiction, to public feeling and opinion, even if it were expedient to throw away the fruits of our victories and expenditure of blood and treasure. If the question were for the first time raised, whether we should punish Mexico for her contumacy and bad faith, by an invasion of her territory, the answer would be in the negative. Our acquisition of territory, limited as it may be, has resulted in a costly experiment to obtain national redress by war, as it may prove a source of danger to the stability of the Union. The question assumes a different aspect if we are to surrender to weakness and obdurate pride all that has been obtained by national sacrifices, after concession which have been spurned.

We trust that as the little support in popular sentiment for the abandonment of Mexico, so we hope there is less for entire conquest and absorption. It is here that our people should guard their desires by self-imposed moderation. The virtue in nations of abstinence, in the face of temptation, to acquire territory is as rare in the annals of republics as it is in those of monarchies. In offering to purchase from Mexico that which is ours by the rights of conquest, we have so far practically contradicted the truth of the remark, that in our war with that country we have exhibited the same spirit of territorial aggrandizement. Let us not then listen to the counsels which would advise the entire subjugation and dismemberment of Mexico. Our mission is not to extend the area of freedom by the agency of conquest. Liberty never yet made for herself a path by the sword, where her institutions have been firmly planted. The idea of a glorious destiny to be wrought for the republic by physical force and the strong arm of power, has immeasurably lost its influence over the public mind. Our people have recovered the self-possession, we trust, that belongs to that restraint on the spirit of adventure, which the war of Mexico aggravated, for the acquisition of new land and boundless riches. Having gratified to the full the passion for military enterprises, they will fall back into the pursuits of regular industry, if demagogues do not stimulate anew the popular inclination to extend our domain by the use of the sword, instead of the gradual spread of our laws and institutions over a large surface, by their intrinsic virtue.

The only alternative left us, then, is to adopt a defensive line embracing the limits marked out by the treaty. This will involve a large expense, for a force less than 10,000 men could not, we imagine, maintain such a line on a frontier that would present so many points of attack. But this expense will not be diminished if we enclose a treaty of limits with an imperfectly established government. No one can suppose that a Congress at Queretaro can render binding on the State of Mexico the stipulations of a treaty formed by an incomplete representation of those States, and the teeth of a fundamental article of the Mexican Federal Constitution forbidding the alienation of Mexican territory. It is fortunate, therefore, if the treaty submitted to that Congress is rejected. We should save fifteen millions of dollars, and occupy as advan-

geous a position without the treaty as to negotiate with an unrecognized authority. If an arrangement is concluded by purchasing a peace through a small majority of the congress at Queretaro, we are apprehensive that the United States will be cheated-out of their money, in having to maintain their acquisitions by arms, after having first conquered, then purchase them and finally engaging in the infinite prolongation of defensive hostilities.—*Evening News.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.
THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

We have before us the proceedings of this body up to the eighth day. With much of the business heretofore transacted our readers will feel, with ourselves, little concern or interest. There are however, a few salient points which stand out as exceptions. Among these the action in reference to the delegate from the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, claims the first importance. Dr. Pierce reached Pittsburg on the evening of the 2d inst., and the next day sent to the President of the Conference a communication informing him of his appointment as Delegate, and requesting a decision by vote, whether he would be received as the bearer of fraternal regards. This communication produced a good deal of fluttering, and was ultimately referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, who brought in the following preamble and resolution on the 5th.

Whereas, a letter from the Rev. L. Pierce, D. D., delegate of the M. E. Church, South, proposing fraternal relations between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the M. E. Church, South, has been presented to his Conference, and whereas there are serious questions and difficulties existing between the two bodies; therefore,

Resolved, That while we tender to the Rev. Dr. Pierce all personal courtesies, and invite him to attend our sessions, this General Conference does not consider it proper, at present, to enter into fraternal relations with the Methodist E. Church, South.

This resolution produced to make quick work of a disagreeable question, and by a summary process to settle the future policy and relations of the two Churches. Some of the Baltimore delegates, knowing that such a rejection of Dr. Pierce would lead to trouble among the laity in their quarter, wished a postponement of action. A debate ensued which ended in the adoption of the following proviso, which was appended to the original resolution and carried by a unanimous vote, the Baltimore delegates concurring in:

Provided, however, that nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to operate as a bar to any propositions from Dr. Pierce, or any other representative of the M. E. Church, South, towards the settlement of existing difficulties between that body and this.

As a precedent to this procedure, the Committee on public worship announced the next day that they did not feel themselves authorized to tender any of the Methodist pulpits to Dr. Pierce or others of the preachers from the South who were present. It was however most graciously resolved that Dr. Pierce should be allowed to sit within the bar—a remarkable specimen of abolition courtesy. How far the Doctor has availed himself of this privilege does not appear. We regret that he did not feel it due to self-respect and to the character of the Church he represented, to leave Pittsburg by the first mail-coach or steamer.

Some of the speakers in the debate occasioned by Dr. Pierce's note, seemed at a loss to conjecture the precise object of the Doctor's mission. This however, is obvious to every man. It was simply to exhibit the desire of the Southern Methodist Church to preserve the essential unity of Wesleyan Methodism, and to declare that the movement which led to the new and independent organization, was in no sense schismatical;—the M. E. Church, South, no secession. It involved no admission of inferiority on our part; it was not asking any favors. On the ground of perfect equality we tendered an overture which looked to the maintaining of fraternal relations between ecclesiastical bodies, in doctrine and discipline essentially one. We should spurn the thought of receiving any confederating courtesies, where as constitutional Methodist our right of acknowledging the Northern Church as a legitimate branch of the Wesleyan family, or withholding that acknowledgment is, to say the least, as clear and strong as any they may claim in reference to us.

Very different was the reception given to Dr. Dixon, the delegate from the British Conference. Upon being presented he told them of the pleasure it gave him to be among them. He could not refrain from expressing his gratification in having shaken hands with the President of the United States, and the leading politicians at Washington. Poor old Dr. Bond must have sat on pins lest his British friend should mention the name of Mr. Calhoun, after all the humbug about Dr. Capors' correspondence with that distinguished statesman. However nothing came to light about the aforesaid correspondence in Dr. Dixon's speech; and the substance of the matter was that being an Englishman, was much impressed with the courtesy of our great men, shaking hands with a stranger—a thing scarcely creditable in his country; he was very sure they were gentlemen! He volunteered the confession that he had been treated by his Methodist friends with a cordiality and affection such as was not accorded to the Methodist brethren when in England. And here his good brother Peck might have remembered a few things not so very pleasant on that subject. He kindly promised that the next time Methodist gentlemen visited Great Britain, they should be treated a little better; which no doubt, administered a crumb of comfort to Dr. Peck and others.

With regard to the circumstances which surrounded Methodism in the United States, Dr. Dixon, with one breath, declared it would be presumptuous and premature in him to remark; and then, in the next breath, he plunged into the boiling cauldron of abolitionism, by declaring that his sympathies were all on the side of liberty, and the emancipation of the slaves, admitted that he was touching a very delicate question, but then, with the genuine bluntness of Mr. Bull, he thought it right to tell them that the English feeling was all on one side, and that he understood very well the true question, and felt a deep interest in it since he had happened to take a prominent part in the great anti-slavery movement a few years ago and was a member of the great national committee on emancipation. All this was a remarkable instance of caution and abstinence from "premature and presumptuous" walking into a delicate subject!

We hope the Doctor will treat his abolition friends with a little greater courtesy than did Dr. Newton in 1840. We happened to hear the latter gentleman complain at a breakfast-table in New York just before sailing for England, that the Abolitionists had loaded him down

with specimens of their precious literature, all of which, pamphlet and octavo, he meant to consign to the sea as soon as he got fairly out of sight of the shores of America! But this is a digression. *Tempora mutantur.*

A Southern reader will be struck with the multitude of petitions, remonstrances, memorials, projects of disciplinary change, and all that sort of thing. Really one would think that Northern Methodism was a monstrous leaky vessel to set at work such a multitude of polity-tinkers in mending it up. Just take two specimens. The senior Bishop, Hedding, comes forward with a scheme to get up a sort of *tertium quid* between an Annual and a General Conference:—a delegated Annual Conference composed of one member from each Annual Conference, to form a court of appeals, and to retain the acts of the General Conference with the power of suspending such enactments as it might judge to be unconstitutional, besides other things! Here is a blow at the constitutional prerogatives of the General Conference in its supreme judicial character—a fundamental innovation. What is meant by it it intends any thing more to relieve the episcopacy of some responsibility, it is hard for us to conjecture. Now that the conservative and steady resistance of the Southern Conferences to the innovating itchings of the North has been removed, it is impossible to say what will become ultimately of Northern Methodism. We fear all former securities will prove nothing more than empty air with the angler's line and hook in a storm.

Not entirely germane to the matter in hand, but a pregnant example of the prevailing tendency, is an avowal in the New York Christian Advocate of the 10th inst., in which Dr. Bond over his proper signature takes ground which utterly repudiates all church order and authority. He holds that under certain circumstances in a christian country, the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper may be administered by the laity! And this same paragraph was in days of yore the fighting cock against what was called *Radicalism*! Really after this, one will be prepared to see any sort of destructionism advocated by the leading press of the Northern Church. By the way, we may add, that offensive as Dr. Bond's articles have been whenever he comes athwart the questions which divide the South from the North, his last article out Herold Herod. There is a tone and spirit pervading it which makes a good man turn away with loathing. If we recaptured the fierce hostility which seems to possess the Pittsburgh General Conference and desired to see—which God forbid!—Northern Methodism torn into fragments, and cast out as a thing of scorn by all honorable men, we should ask nothing sooner than that this same person should be kept at the head of the official Journal of the Church. Hundreds of thousands turned to him a few years ago, as a bright luminary; he has proved himself a lurid and wandering star!

"A planetary plague, when Jove Will o'er some high-vied city hang his poison In the sick air."
To his management of the press posterity will attribute the breaking up of the Plan of peaceable separation between the two great branches of American Methodism; and the untold evils which are to result from that deed of nullification.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—NO PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The schr. Velasco arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which she left on the 8th of May. We learn from Capt. Decker, of the Velasco, that before he left Vera Cruz it was reported and generally believed there that the Congress at Queretaro had dispersed without acting on the Treaty; and it was universally admitted by all classes, Mexicans and Americans, that there would be no peace, but that the Americans would have either to occupy the whole country or to retire from it entirely.

Since writing the above we have received the Vera Cruz Free American of the 5th inst., for which we are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Boyle, of the firm of Boyle & Maccorrey, merchants, of Vera Cruz. It contains no news of importance, but is not the less acceptable.

The Free American speaks indignantly of the conduct of the Mexican authorities, who, it is stated, are doing all they can to humiliate the American citizens in Vera Cruz, and calls on the Governor to investigate the matter and see that justice is done. It seems that since the commencement of the Armistice the Mexican authorities have resorted to all sorts of petty annoyances, and as far as they dare, have done everything they could to gratify their revengeful feelings.

The British man-of-war *Electra* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., from Laguna.

AMMUNITION COMING BACK.—The Velasco, which arrived last evening, brought from Vera Cruz 300 half barrels of ammunition, cartridges, &c. This looks more like peace than the news brought by that vessel.

N. O. Delta, 16th inst.

INTERESTING TO HOGS.—Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire-hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes extra importance on that account, neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it; their only question seems to be he still a hog, if he is they treat him as such.

And when a hog has no merits of his own he never puts on aristocratic airs or claims any particular respect on account of his family connections, and yet some hogs have descended from very ancient families they understand full well the common sense maxim, "Let every tub stand on its own bottom."

At a recent meeting of the Ladies Moral Reform Society, a beautiful young lady member, with tears in her eyes, said she feared she had infringed the by-laws, and wished to make her acknowledgments. "Why, what have you done?" asked the presiding matron. "Oh!" sobbed the young lady, Doctor—kissed me the other night, when he waited on me home from meeting." "Oh, well, that is nothing very bad," replied the matron; "a harmless kiss, and from a doctor, too, is not actually a breach of the rules, and I doubt not you will stand excused." "Oh, but that isn't the worst of it," replied the conscientious young lady, "I kissed him back!"

"I have always been astonished," said Miss Smix, "at the anxiety of young girls to have beaux; but I never pined a female more than when Miss—, of Jamestown, left my school. Seeing her 'trapped' and gazing towards the sky, I asked her what she was looking for."
"That beau," said she, "which is told of in Genesis, as being 'set in the cloud.' I wish he'd come down for I want to get married!"

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
Wednesday Morning, May 20, 1845.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

The Market.
Cotton has slightly improved, a good article will bring 8 cents. There is still but little offering. Not much doing in country produce.

We are again under obligations to the Editors of the *Charleston Courier*, for daily slips in advance of the mail.

Our Branch Road.

We perceive that a comparative statement of the original estimate of our rail road, and the cost of the construction for the same, is published in the *Columbia Telegraph*, as we suppose for the encouragement of the Charlotte and Greenville Companies, as it shows, that the portion of our Road already constructed has cost much less than the estimates. The most material difference between the estimate and cost are the iron and timber workmanship for the track. The estimate, it is stated was made for a track like the Columbia Branch, but that "the one adopted has proved far less expensive." Of course "less expensive" means an inferior construction, and for the life of us, we cannot understand why the people, those who have invested their money in this enterprise, are content to sit quiet, and let this corporation, treat them with so much injustice, both in the time and manner of the construction of the Camden Branch Rail Road. We point to the report of the Committee for proof—the road is "defective," and the mode of building decidedly "objectionable." We suppose if the South Carolina Rail Road Company saw fit to abandon the enterprise entirely, the people of Kershaw, would bow in submission, to their supreme will.

Important Rumor.

The *Mobile Tribune* and the *New Orleans papers* have a rumor by an arrival from Vera Cruz, that the Mexican Congress has dispersed, without any action on the treaty. If true,—"save the pieces."

Democratic Convention.

Monday last, was the day appointed for the assembling of the National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the U. S., to be supported by the Democratic party.

"Democratic Flag."

This is the name of a new paper published in Raleigh by W. WHITAKER, Jr., at \$1 per annum. We trust it may do good service in the cause, in the North State. They need more enlightenment there.

The Northern Methodist Church.

The Southern General Conference, at its last session appoint d Dr. Pierce of Georgia, as a Delegate from the M. E. Church South, to the General Conference of the Northern Church. His application to be admitted as a delegate, was rejected by a large majority, thus refusing any fraternal relations with the Southern church. The following is Dr. Pierce's letter, on receiving intelligence of the action of the Conference:—

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

Rev. and Dear Brethren: I have received two extracts from your journal of the 4th and 5th inst. From these extracts I learn you decline receiving me in my proper character as the accredited delegate of the M. E. Church South, and only invite me to a seat within the bar, as due to me on account of my private and personal merits. These considerations I shall appreciate, and will reciprocate them with you in all the private walks of Christian and social life.—But within the bar of the General Conference I can only be known by my official character.

You will therefore regard this communication as final on the part of the M. E. Church South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States.—But the proposition can be renewed at any time, either now or hereafter, by the M. E. Church. And if ever made upon the basis of the Plan of Separation, as adopted by the General Conference of 1844, the Church South will cordially entertain the proposition.

With sentiments of deep regard, and feelings of disappointed hope, I am your, in christian fellowship,
L. PIERCE.
Delegate from the M. E. Church South.
Pittsburg, 9, May, 1845.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Tuesday Evening, May 16, 1845.

Agreeable to public notice the members of the W. T. A. Society of this place, and many others interested in the cause, met at the Presbyterian Lecture Room; Capt. A. M. KENNEDY, our energetic and ever zealous President, took the chair and briefly stated the object of the meeting in a few general remarks, and concluded by reading the circular of Judge O'Neal, President of the State Temperance Society. The following gentlemen were then appointed delegates to represent this Society in the semi annual meeting of the State Temperance Convention to be held in this place on the 14th June, viz: Messrs J. K. DOUGLAS, J. B. McKAIN, W. T. CASTON, A. M. KENNEDY, J. C. WEST, J. WORKMAN, Rev. Dr. S. S. DAVIS, and Rev. S. M. GREEN. The pledge was then read, and the society sang the favorite song "Be day of drinking wine forgot," after which, several names, of both sexes, were added. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the meeting of the convention viz: Messrs J. R. McKAIN, D. H. SHULAR, and Dr. T. J. WORKMAN, after which, the Doxology was sung and the meeting adjourned.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The Griffin Whig of the 11th inst. says:—"The State Convention of the Baptist Church commenced its session in this city on Friday last, and continued in session until Monday evening, when it adjourned. Ministering brethren were present from all sections of the State from the mountains to the seaboard, and from the Savannah to the Chatahochee, and several of the surrounding States from Virginia southward, were well and ably represented. It is seldom the case that a convention for any purpose can boast of a superior array of talent or more devoted to the cause in which they are engaged, than was exhibited in this Convention."

THE REVENUE.—The revenue from the customs commencing on July 1, 1847, ending the first week in May amounts already to more than \$29,000,000, and will, during the remaining seven weeks of the fiscal year certainly exceed thirty-two millions. Mr. Walker estimated the revenue on the safe side at \$31,000,000; the

actual revenue, therefore exceeds the estimates by one million of dollars. What would have been the revenue from customs and the political and financial condition of Europe remained undisturbed, it is now difficult to say; but it is highly probable that, in that case, the revenue would have reached the sum of \$39,000,000. Mr. Walker's estimate and his theory of the tariff are thus triumphantly vindicated by facts.
Baltimore Sun.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news, is generally regarded as being of a favorable character. The tranquil termination of the elections in France, and the evidences of a revival of confidence and commercial activity in that country and England, afford strong grounds for the hope that the worst has been passed, and that the reaction has commenced. Willner & Smith's *Liverpool Times* of the 29th ult., remarks:

Notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs in France, and almost every other part of the Continent, as well as the political agitation going forward in every part of the United Kingdom, there is, we are happy to say, a gradual improvement taking place in the general aspect of commercial affairs. The Easter holidays have in some degree prevented an increased activity in the markets for Foreign and Colonial Produce. Still the demand for most of the leading articles has improved, and a slight advance on the rates last quoted has been paid. The Corn markets are firm, and higher prices have been paid during the week. The accounts from Manchester state that there is rather an improved feeling in that city and the surrounding Cotton districts. From Yorkshire we have also more favorable accounts as regards the state of trade in the Woolen branch of business.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MEXICAN FRUIT.—We saw a number of fine large Watermelons yesterday on board of a ship from Vera Cruz. They were from the valley of Jalapa which, with that of Orizaba, constitutes the finest fruit and vegetable growing country in the world. This lonely region, susceptible as it is of the highest degree of cultivation and production, is, under Mexican rule a dreary waste, roamed over by vast herds of cattle, and unapplied to any of the purposes of cultivated life. A few thousand enterprising planters and fruiters from the North thrown into this country and property protected, and guaranteed in their rights, would make it the choicest spot in the globe. Fruits here grow and blossom the whole year round. Fruits richer and more luscious than those for which the West Indies are so famous, grow wild, and only require to be gathered and sent a few miles and shipped to this city, to yield handsome returns. All small grains, vines and vegetables, flourish here in the greatest vigor and luxuriance. But it is vain to expect that this beautiful country will ever be rendered productive or available to the uses and enrichment of man as long as it remains under Mexican rule. The miserable narrowminded jealousy and contracted ideas of the Mexicans will forever exclude foreign capital and enterprise from this beautiful and promising region. A few years ago some French Emigrants settled in one of the Northern States of Mexico, and commenced the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine on a large scale. They succeeded admirably and were about to extend their operations when the Mexicans rose en masse, destroyed all their vines, their machinery and apparatus and threatened to take the lives of the Frenchmen if they repeated the experiment. The French Government demanded and obtained full reparation for injuries done to citizens of their country, but the expense was given up, and thus did the mad jealousy of the Mexicans destroy in the bud an enterprise calculated to promote the wealth and happiness of the people and to develop the productive energies of the country to a greater degree than any other that ever was started in Mexico.—*N. O. Delta.*

A VETERAN NEGRO.—We were much interested in the history of the adventures of a negro man, who has lately returned from the Mexican war, as related to us by that accomplished officer, Lieut. Rains, of the Engineers Corps. Sandy has had the singular fortune, for a negro to have been, at his own earnest solicitation, in nearly all the battles in Mexico. He was at Corpus Christi during the encampment of our army at that place, and marched with the column to the Rio Grande. In some of his peregrinations around Fort Brown, he was captured by the Mexicans after a stout resistance, and thus became the first prisoner in the war with Mexico. The Mexicans took Sandy to Matamoras, and treated "with the most distinguished consideration," and finally offered him a Lieutenancy in the Mexican army, which he indignantly declined, and escaping in a skiff, joined his master, Major Rains, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Brown. By solicitation, Sandy was allowed to join the army at Vera Cruz and was present throughout the siege. He was again at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and joining his master's brother, Lieut. Rains, at Puebla, he marched with the army into the valley of Mexico, and was present in every battle before the capital—being always near to render assistance to his master in case he should require it. No one in the whole army appeared to enjoy the success of our arms with more enthusiasm, and no one maintained a more uniformly gallant devotion to his duty and charge than the negro Sandy. Having been with the army since his childhood, he well deserves the title of the "veteran negro."—*Id.*

WHERE HAS SANTA ANNA GONE?

This is the most interesting query of the times. The ship in which he embarked was bound for Jamaica. But, as we have heard from that Island since the time expired when he should have landed there we think the cunning Mexican must have put us on the wrong scent. He gave out that it was his object to join his old friend Gen. Paz in Venezuela; but, as Paz is at present in as hard a strait as Santa Anna was before he left Mexico, we guess he will turn his face in another direction. We think Santa Anna will return to his estate in Cuba, provided he can get the consent of the Governor, or will proceed to England by one of the West Indian steamers. The Governor of Cuba has refused him permission to reside in the Island, from an apprehension of giving offence to the United States. His sojourn there in 1846 being one continued intrigue and preparation.

It is no doubt the expectation of the wily Mexican general, that as soon as our forces are withdrawn from Mexico, he will be able to return and re-establish his power in a more durable foundation than ever. His course on the treaty certainly indicates ulterior views and a desire to be prepared with abundant pretences for the future deception and control of the Mexicans. After the war is over, he will say to his countrymen: "My great devotion to liberty and independence, my natural pride of character caused me to oppose this peace. I could not