

THE LATE MAJOR RINGGOLD.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Gen. Samuel Ringgold, of Washington County, Maryland. His mother was a daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; a distinguished citizen in the days of the Revolution.

He entered the army as Lieutenant of Artillery, in July, 1818, having graduated at West Point with much honor; being one of the five whose names were recorded as the most distinguished of the class. He was at once selected by Gen. Scott as one of his aids; and served in that capacity several years, and ever enjoyed, in a very eminent degree, the confidence and friendship of that distinguished soldier.

He was frequently expressed his heartfelt gratification at the peaceful termination of the unhappy difficulties between a portion of the gallant people of that State and the General Government. When the Indian war occurred in Florida, the deceased, then a Captain of Artillery, was there on duty; actively employed, in various services, until the wasting effects of the climate had so impaired his health that he was prostrated by disease.

He never recovered from the effects of his exposure during the Florida campaign; and when ordered from Fort Mifflin to join the Army in Texas, the experienced Surgeon at this post strongly insisted upon his physical inability to go through with the campaign. But he strengthened himself for duty, and as far as known here, he was never, for an hour, unfit for service since he left the Post. He fell in the fierce battle of the 8th inst., the same ball killing his horse under him, and wounding him mortally.

The deceased was an accomplished gentleman, beloved by his friends, and truly respected by all who knew him. He was devoted to his profession, and justly appreciated the high responsibilities of an officer in command. He rigidly enforced discipline, at all times, and in all things; and yet, probably, no officer had more entirely the respect, the confidence and the affectionate regard of all his officers and men, than the gallant soldier of whom this brief sketch is given.

His patriotic words to the friendly officer who came to his assistance ought not to be forgotten: "Don't stay with me; you have work to do; go ahead."

Such was the late Major Ringgold; and many such brave and gallant men make our army, small as it is, an invincible host.—Baltimore American.

[From the New York Globe.]

CAPT. SAMUEL H. WALKER.

This officer is one of those rare spirits which a state of war will bring out from our citizen soldiers. His late unequalled conflict with the Mexicans, in which he lost nearly every man under his command, and his daring heroism in cutting his way to General Taylor's camp, have excited in the public mind a strong desire to know more of him.

He is the same gentleman so frequently and honorably spoken of in Gen. Green's journal of the Mier expedition. He is a native of Washington City, from whence he went into the Florida war, where, in several campaigns he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery. In 1842 he went to Texas, and during the invasion of that Republic by General Wall, he was marked for his bold and daring conduct. After the Mexican General had retreated from San Antonio, and when he lay upon the Rio Hondo, Walker and Capt. McCullough crawled through his camp one night, spied out his position, and the next day with the gallant Hays, led the attack upon his rear guard.

He then joined the celebrated expedition against Mier, and on the morning of that sanguinary battle, he with three others—being the advance scout of the Texans—was taken prisoner and carried with his hands tied behind him to the head quarters of General Ampudia. The Mexican General questioned him as to the Texan forces, and when Walker informed him that the Texans had only three hundred men, Ampudia pompously replied: "Does that undisciplined band of men presume to follow me into this strong place and attack me?" "Yes," says Walker, "make yourself content upon that subject, General, they will follow you into hell and attack you there." He was, with his comrades, then marched a prisoner to the city of Mexico.

At Salado, with the lanceate Capt. Cameron and Dr. Brecken, he led the attack upon the guards, overpowered them, and marched for Texas, when after eating up all their horses and mules, and living five days upon their own urine, surrendered to the Mexican Generals Merced and Ortega. He was again marched to Salado, where, with his comrades, he was made to draw in the celebrated black bean lottery, and every tenth man was shot. Those that remained of the Texans were marched to the Castle of Perote and the city of Mexico. Here, while working on the streets in that city, he was struck by a Mexican corporal for not working faster; when, with his spade, he knocked down the corporal, which caused the guards to beat him nearly to death. His life was a long time despaired of, and upon his recovery, he with two companions, sealed the walls of his prison after nightfall, and made his way to Texas, over a distance of more than 1000 miles. Before, however, they got out of the country, they were twice more imprisoned and each time effected their escape. When he had reached Texas again, he joined Captain Hays, who, with fifteen others, armed with Colt's repeating pistols, fought 26 Camanches, and defeated them, leaving 26 killed upon the ground. Here he was wounded with a Camanche spear, and his life again despaired of. We now hear of him, with 70 Texans, attacking 1500 Mexicans, and all perished in battle but himself and 6 others; and then, to crown his wonderful life of daring, he cut his way, single handed, into Gen. Taylor's camp from Point Isabel.

To such men Texas is indebted for her eman-

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York Express of the 5th inst. says "the budget of the steamer, [Hibernia] though pacific, contains matter that will give the administration, at Washington, ample chance to display all the powers it can command in statesmanship. The state of our foreign affairs is not entirely peaceable with England, as many are trying to persuade themselves, if we may be allowed to take the tone of the British press as the fair exponent of the feelings of the people.

Since the passage of the law authorizing the "notice," the Oregon question has been allowed here to rest quietly, and all our attention has been turned to Mexico, which quarrel has proved to be fully as much as the administration has the power to manage; and it has let Oregon alone, in the vain hope that the other party in the dispute would be alike indifferent, and thus allow Mr. Polk the glory of appearing to have forced England to a settlement, or at least the prospect of one.

Now that the United States has for political effect, agitated this "Oregon question," the prospect, that we shall get quite as much of it as we care for, and that England will not be so easily put off as we have hoped. The London Times of the 15th of May, in reviewing this subject, says:—

"The slight difference between the two branches of Congress as to the form of expression to be employed in authorizing the President of the United States to give notice for the termination of the Oregon Convention has terminated as we had anticipated. The point was one of no real interest or importance. We are less concerned with the form in which the Congress may address the President, than with that in which the President may address the British Government, and whether the resolution was courteous or peremptory, it could afford us no just cause of complaint. To a certain extent indeed, these resolutions do impose upon the President the duty and necessity of negotiation and compromise, and so far they afford him sufficient pretext for departing from the intractable views he has himself expressed on former occasions. But the nature of the negotiation and the terms of the compromise rest wholly with the Executive Governments of the two States; and the opinions which have hitherto been expressed in Congress can have only an indirect influence on the settlement of the question."

We have in our Mexican war forgotten our Oregon dispute, and because forgotten, many have thought it was ended; but not so it is considered on the other side of the Atlantic. There the Oregon question is taken into consideration together with our Mexican troubles, and the opinion expressed that our troubles with Mexico will force us to be more yielding on the Oregon dispute. The Times, of the 15th continues:—

"But the main question upon which the affairs of the Union may at this moment be said to turn, is not the re-election of Mr. Polk, or even the Oregon notice; but the relations of the United States and Mexico. We have long foreseen that before the storm which seemed to be gathering in the horizon over the coast of Oregon could burst, the peace of the North American continent might be interrupted by the effects of the annexation of Texas and the continual outrages offered by the Cabinet of Washington to the Mexican Government. These anticipations have probably been already fulfilled. There is every appearance that the claim of General Taylor to extend the frontier of Texas to the Rio Grande, without any convention or agreement with Mexico as to the boundaries of the new State, would be resisted by the Mexican forces. The final withdrawal of Mr. Slidell from the Republic would be taken as a proof that the frontier of Texas were to be settled by force; and we have great reason to believe that this suspension of intercourse will be followed by measures of violence on the part of the American Government, both on the frontier of Texas and on the coast of the Pacific. It is possible that Mr. Polk may think it safer and more opportune to pass the time in a bold stroke against another of the most important provinces of Mexico, than by resorting to a hostile collision with England; and if any incident should lead to a declaration of war against Mexico, the seizure of Port St. Francisco and Upper California would be considered all over the Union as a sufficient pretext for adjoining the discussion of the Oregon convention. The general impression produced in New York by the late intelligence from the south, which followed was aggravated by the opinion that the European Powers would interfere to support an independent Government in Mexico under a monarchical constitution. It is needless to revert to the observations we have made on more than one occasion on this subject, unless it be to repeat the assurance, that if ever a monarchy is re-established in Mexico, it must be by the will of the people of that country, not by foreign interference. But the attention this scheme has attracted in America has proved a powerful diversion from the Oregon controversy; and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Polk will find that, before he pursues that subject, all his resources will be required for the defence of Texas and the projected attack on Mexico itself at such a crisis; but the most accredited opinion seems to be, that if the President is unable to maintain himself, Santa Anna will be recalled, and invested with dictatorial powers."

"We abstain from offering an opinion as to the course which it may be incumbent on this country to pursue in the event of hostilities between Mexico and the United States until the facts be before us. This much, however, is certain, that in proportion as the restless policy of the American Government begins to bear its proper fruits, we are justly entitled to insist upon an immediate and equitable adjustment of that question which divides the public mind of Mexico, and which we are ever ready to follow up in our own country, than they are to trumpet their notice to the world. *Dutis in our turn and our duty to be eager and resolute.* The difficulties which surround the Cabinet at Washington are self-taught and self-created. The people may have to bear the punishment of the people's folly; and the Government which is in its hands will ill provide for its defence. But since they have provoked these suspicions, and will perhaps ere long have committed themselves by acts of a more decided character, the time is come, when we, too, must be resolved to lose no time in obtaining for the British interests in Oregon the protection of a definite treaty with the United States. We shall therefore hail with satisfaction the arrival of the notice, if it be transmitted at once; and the appropriate answer to it will be contained in the instructions which will authorize Mr. Pakenham to make the final proposals of the British Government for the partition of the Oregon territory."

By this it will be seen that England is not so willing to give up the discussion about Oregon, because Mr. Polk, in his recklessness, has involved us in an unnecessary war with Mexico. The reckless spirit of conquest that is shown by his administration may be all well enough, but this game of "extending the territory" is one at which the British Government is an adept, and in this case is not averse to use all her knowledge. The Times of the 11th, in an article reviewing our naval strength, does not speak in that conciliatory tone so grateful to the ears of the administration, and which has ever prompted it to more foolish boasts of the strength and readiness of our government to contend with England. The Times, instead of conciliation, now points out the weakness of the hold the administration has upon the people; and Mr. Polk's inability to obtain their sanction of a war with England, except in a cause the justice of which admits of no doubt. The Times remarks:—

"The truth is that Mr. Polk is well aware that, unless the conduct of the English Government is such as to cause a strong fit of excitement and resentment in the

United States, the first serious indication of war, the first heavy loan brought into market, and the first proposal of a war budget, would be the signal for a most vigorous and active opposition to the President's Government. So great an increase in the demands of the Federal Government upon the nation, would at once indicate the change which has really, though covertly, taken place within the last few years in the policy of the dominant party in the United States. As long as they observe those rules of forbearance, peace, and good faith towards their neighbors which were inculcated by the illustrious founders of their constitution, they were too strong to run any risk of foreign aggression, and too wise to provoke a contest they were unprepared to meet. But since those primitive virtues have disappeared from amongst them, their foreign policy and their military establishments have moved *puri passu*; and they have yet to learn that no State can annex provinces and impose prepotent conditions upon its neighbors, without accepting the great and permanent burdens of standing armies and immense arsenals.

The United States come into the field not only with a volunteer army and a fleet trained in part by foreigners, but with a blighted credit. Long before a cannon is fired, and whilst war is still no more than a remote contingency, they may discover that the pecuniary transactions of the last few years between America and Europe, have done more to lessen their power than the defeat of an army or the destruction of a fleet. What power has Mr. Polk of contending against difficulties of finance aggravated a hundred fold by the past policy and present attitude of his Government? Already we understand that his views upon the tariff, which might have given a permanent and pacific lustre to his administration, have been abandoned, or at least postponed—doubtless because they involve sacrifices of revenue which it is absolutely impossible to make. And if the United States are to make preparations, even for the defence of their own territories, at all in proportion to the arrogance of the language in which some of their representatives speak of the territories of other States, the Cabinet of Washington must have in preparation some considerable financial expedient which will reveal their designs to the world, and their weakness to themselves."

This is public opinion as shadowed forth by the leading press of Europe, and is worth the careful attention of all. The Mexican question is, in truth, to be the turning point of our foreign relations.

IS IT PATRIOTIC?

The present contest for the gubernatorial Chair, presents the singular spectacle of one of the Candidates canvassing popular favor, by attacking popular interests. The State owns one Rail Road, and has \$600,000 of Stock in the other. And Mr. Shepard has made these Roads the unceasing theme of the bitterest denunciations. He proclaims wherever he goes, that the Raleigh Road is not worth a dollar, and that the whole of the Wilmington Road will in ten years be covered with old field pines. What pleasure can any true hearted son of North Carolina take in decrying her public works? Why should it give him pleasure to ride them—and ride them to death—and after that, preach a funeral sermon over them, as he did at Hillsborough? Is it nothing, that transportation by the hundred, which under the old system was one dollar and a half, is now reduced by Rail Road to sixty cents? Is that of no benefit to the community? Is it nothing, that the Raleigh Road has for the first four months of the State's ownership paid eight per cent. on the purchase money, over all expenses? Is it of no public benefit, that produce can now be transported, not only with little more than one-third of the former cost, but so expeditiously as to take advantage of the rise and fall of the market? Is it nothing to the public, that those whose business or pleasure calls them abroad, can now accomplish in a few hours, what was before the wearisome labor of days?

But if these things were not so—would it be wise or patriotic, especially in one who aims to be Governor, to decry our public Institutions, to render them as worthless as possible, by exciting and arraying against them popular hostility? If the bargain were a bad one, would it not be prudent to make the best of it? Why should the Road be abused, denounced, crippled in its action, thwarted in its honest endeavors to sustain itself, and prove, so far as may be, a public blessing? Is it right thus to depress the resources of the State—to mock at her want of wisdom, in making these investments, in which, if she was mistaken, she erred by the side of many prudent and good men, who individually proved their sincerity by planking the cash-almost to their ruin? Why move Heaven and earth, to prove that the good old North State, our mother, is hopelessly insolvent? Why not cheer her on in her honest endeavors to extricate herself and her sons from the serious difficulties in which she has unfortunately become entangled? Is it wise in War, to withhold supplies? to refuse to furnish the resources necessary to carry it on? What would now be thought of the Whig party in Congress if they should pursue this suicidal course, because they do not approve the action of President Polk in provoking the War? Is it any more patriotic to attempt to cut off the resources by which our State is laboring to recover her losses? Suppose such unmitigated abuse were directed to an individual, destroying his influence, breaking up his trade, and blasting his character. Our Courts would pronounce him who made those attacks a libeller—and a jury would thrust their fingers deep in his purse after the wherewithal to repay the injury. But the State has no heart, and ambitious young men may stab her under the fifth rib, and repeat the assaults to their heart's content, and she utters no cry, she asks for no damages. We call on all good citizens to stand by the State and her interests; to rally around her, and let the glorious strife be, who can aid her the most in sustaining herself in this crisis. She is in distress, and requires wisdom and prudence and manly nerve to bring her out. What man, who loves his State as he ought, would see her interests confined to the hands of a rash boy, in a time like this? Can he "govern men or guide the States," whose notions about mortgages would shame any candidate or Justice of the Peace in North Carolina? Is he competent, who gravely maintains that because the Rail Road is declared by the Legislature to be insolvent, therefore, "its property when sold to pay its debts is not worth a cent?" Who most of course suppose that when a man is insolvent, and cannot pay all his debts, therefore what property he may have, when sold under execution or decree of the Courts, is worth nothing.

We have heard of poetical justice; this we suppose is poetical Law. It certainly differs as much from the law as recognized by reason, common sense and the Courts, as Blanner does from Paradise Lost. Heaven saved us from poetical Governors, unless their poetical favors be considerably subdued and cooled by sprinklings of common sense. We have no objection to being as poetical and silly as they please, so they act out their nonsense in a state of retirement. But when the times are so sadly out of joint, when our finances require the coolest heads and the soundest judgment, when the horrors of War are around us, and we are already engaged in a strife, the end and result of which God only knows, it is no child's play with us—this election of Governor. Let us act as becomes men, wise men, who can discern the good of our Country—and resolute patriotic men who will dare to prefer their Country and their whole Country to any partial party triumph.

It is a novel feature in the Executive intercourse with Congress, that parts of the matter called for by that body are suppressed. Parts of the official documents of the Mexican government are supplanted by stars, and some that would criminate Polk, in regard to the position he has taken, appear in the original Spanish. Mr. Slidell, in a letter to Mr. Buchanan dated Mexico, Dec. 17, states that objections were raised against his credentials because he was not confirmed by the Senate, and that Mexico wished a Commissioner, not a Minister, and complains that he was not addressed in his official capacity. This is an important document, because it was the latest from Mr. Slidell, when the army was ordered to march to the Rio Grande. This is mutilated with stars, and the people are not trusted with the dispatches of their own Minister. We are fallen upon the strange times, when a republican people, are professedly jealous of their rights, thus submit to executive dictation and control without being permitted to know the secret cause of this usurpation, or having imparted to them facts that would vindicate or condemn the conduct of their public servants. In a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Slidell, Jan. 28, he tells the latter to wait till the government of Parades refuses to receive him; when the final refusal was received he was to demand his passports—and says: "it will then become the duty of the President to submit the whole case to Congress."

But this duty was not performed; for the President did not make known the final refusal of Mr. Slidell's demands for passports, till the 11th of May! We have not space to notice the whole of these documents. Let it suffice, that every dispatch that might throw any light upon the unfortunate if not criminal management of our public men is filled with stars, and the reader is left uninformed of all the most important matter that might enable him to judge of the capacity or integrity of those engaged in these affairs. We notice one matter which glaringly exhibits the characteristic duplicity of the administration. On the 20th of January one week after the army was ordered to the Rio Grande, the Washington Union congratulates the country on his confirmation, on account of the great good he will accomplish. "Much," says the Union, "will depend on him—much on the success of his negotiations. We are happy, therefore, to announce his confirmation in this evening's paper." Will the reader please to mark this?—The Editor of the Union was happy at the prospect of accommodating matters, one week after the army was ordered to the Rio Grande, and Mr. Polk says it was not ordered there till all hope of the recognition of our Minister by the Mexican Government, had dissipated. If the American people, ay, even the Democratic Party can stand this, we shall almost be tempted to paraphrase a scriptural sentence for their consideration and edification: "Surely the people is"—an Ass.—Wilmington Commercial.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

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From the New Orleans Picayune of May 30. LATER FROM THE ARMY. The steamship Galveston arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 27th inst. She brings a confirmation of the news brought by the Telegraph. General Taylor has obtained peaceable possession of Matamoros. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition in the city, which is of course a valuable acquisition to our army. The Mexicans destroyed an immense quantity of their ammunition by filling up the wells and throwing other portions into the river. General Taylor gave most positive orders to his men not to take the slightest article without giving a fair equivalent. The citizens were told by Gen. Taylor to continue their business operations, but prohibited them from selling liquor to any of the army. Commodore Conner with most of his squadron had left for Pensacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack upon Vera Cruz. He intends taking with him three or four line of battle ships. The steam schr. Cincinnati, Capt. Smith was at Matamoros—the Mary King-land at anchor off the bar, the Monmouth acting as her lighter. The steamer Augusta was aground in the Bay. The Sea and Florida were also engaged as lighters. On her passage to the seat of war, the Galveston was the scene of a terrible murder: a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named William Malloy. The deceased was buried at sea, Capt. Wadell reading the funeral service. The murderer was put in irons and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel. General Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoros, despatched two companies of horses to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about 50 miles, but never approached nearer than six hours travel. The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th contained, it is said, \$16,000 in gold. The James L. Day, which sailed on the evening of the 26th, arrived about 9 o'clock, a short time after the Galveston. The only additional item of news she brings is that the Mexican army had retreated to Camargo, about 200 miles from Matamoros, it is supposed for reinforcements. A party of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragons, under the command of Capt. May, Arnold and Carr, arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th inst., for the purpose of recruiting their horses. A letter from our private correspondent, "S." contains the following item: I forgot in the beginning of my last letter to say the Com'd. General has ordered "that the blockade of the Rio Grande will be considered as raised in regard to all vessels bringing cargoes for merchants in Matamoros, except such as contain munitions of war of any description." The Tropic says: The Mexicans were encamped about 90 miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected.

Postponement.—The sale of the property belonging to the estate of D. H. Cress, has been postponed to Saturday the 4th July.

THE CAROLINA.

FRIDAY EVENING. FOR ORANGE. William OF ORANGE. If We are satisfied with the result of the election, we will support the present administration. If We are not satisfied with the result of the election, we will support the present administration. If We are not satisfied with the result of the election, we will support the present administration.

The Bloodless Victory. That we know not of, we know not of. In the midst of Democratic brethren, Texas succeeded in what, oras we printed, or yet, in still more rejoicings were the cry of lamentation out the Country. Whig brethren, not listen—nothing and they finally. Then rang through of boasting, and the ed a bloodless victory were not unrequited. British Whigs, been were opposed to the mate indeed, were the be boasted a bloodless is not so. The achon ing tears of hundreds tell of the anguish, error has brought upon "Experience is a will learn at no other proverb. Here is a penalty of folly is to be wise and foolish. Responsible for the cond a hard lot, but right. But if this Mexican brought to a happy were matter of univ gratitude to Him who We feel the scourge, removed, we should some years to come continue? and where when shall its effects be bered? Ah! these probably involve years of ceived horrors, and remain as long as the all a mystery beyond know not what commo It may be the beginnig tional troubles, the a people, once glorio ground down—humili A better fate may we hope there is—the vengeance of a There is much wiallly accredited to D sure you are right, our Government had eiple, and had not voracious cravings nation of our people, and we would now, peace with all the larly seeking, selfish to violate the most gratify the unholy and thus plunges the war, which may, disquietude of half the

Treating.—We days ago, by one seles, that our candi High Sheriff, have olution on the subject votes. We had not six months before, that We had far rather Turner had withdrawn as partial as we had and we venture to say has also offended the sternly moral people County, the Scotch men determined to pass as Treating not. In the name of hope not. We make this proposition that, at is favorably responded of all the voters in every Magistrate and every citizen who place,—that they to treat, and take care do you say, gentlemen.

Rain, Rain.—We Northeast storm of commenced on Monday and continued to 12 o' termination of half an of water has fallen, doubtless sustained all forward or truck sustained more or less

SIX MORE GENERALS.

We are glad to see the decided opposition manifested in the House of Representatives to the new War Bill now before that body; and we are particularly pleased to see that leading Administration members are taking ground against it. It is objectionable, first, in taking from the States the right, guaranteed to them by the Constitution, of appointing the general officers to command their Militia, and giving that power to the President; and secondly, in authorizing the appointment of two additional Major Generals and four additional Brigadiers. The army needs no such additional now. Why appoint new Generals, while those now in commission are unemployed? If additional Generals are required, why are Scott and Jesup idle in Washington? For the purpose of conferring a dearly and brilliantly won honor upon General Taylor, we should be willing to create the office of Major General for his benefit—but no farther would we consent to go, unless future events should show the necessity of adding to the number of general officers. The two provisions of the bill, to which we have referred, show how strong is the tendency to swell Executive patronage, and to add to Executive power. Like Aaron's rod, it is swallowing up the powers not only of the Legislative branch of the Federal government, but those of the States also. Why, too, incur this great additional expense, at a time like this, when we should carefully husband our resources? One of the great evils of the existing war will be the profligacy and corruption it will engender and perpetuate. "THE COUNTRY IS AT WAR," is to silence all objectors, and to justify all abuses. If there was a war with a powerful nation, or if our own land were threatened with invasion, we might be disposed to look with more allowance upon these immense and costly preparations. But why shall we lash the ocean into a tempest "to wait a feather, or to drown a fly?"—Richmond Whig.

The Legislature of Louisiana has appropriated \$500 to buy Gen. Taylor a splendid sword.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Daniel H. Cress, dec'd, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and those indebted must make immediate payment. A. W. BRANDON, H. H. BEARD, M. BOGER, Executors. Salisbury, May 12th, 1846—14w 3