

NORTH-CAROLINIAN

Wm. H. Payne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE

Friday Morning, July 11, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAS. B. SHEPARD, ESQ.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CANDIDATES. Senate.—DR. THOS. N. CAMELON. Commons.—DUNCAN SHAW, GEO. W. PEGHAM.

Agents for this paper in N. York. Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 25 William street. Mr. George Pratt at the Morning Telegraph Office, 15 Nassau street, are authorized agents for obtaining advertisements and subscriptions for the North Carolinian in New York.

THE FOURTH, was a bright and beautiful day, though warm. It passed off with the usual things, processions, readings, orations, parades, &c.

The oration, delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Haigh, at Mr. Arey's new buildings, was an excellent production; beautifully written and handsomely delivered. The only fault that struck us was, that it was rather too political, by which we mean, that it contained allusions to certain recent political events, which might not have been pleasant to all his hearers; but that is of secondary importance; the oration did great credit to the orator. We hope his future political life may be guided by the moderation, patriotism, and maxims, which he inculcated on that occasion.

From the Union.

THE REVENUE TARIFF PASSED.

It is with grateful hearts that we announce to the country the passage of the revenue tariff bill in the House of Representatives by a vote of 114 for, to 95 against, the bill—being a majority of 19 votes in favor of the measure which counting the Speaker, who can only give the casting vote, and three democrats who had not voted off, unavoidably absent, swells the actual majority to 23 votes. The vote was not sectional. The North, the South, the East, and the West participated in adoption of the measure. The largest vote for the bill was from the West—Six of the Western States—namely, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and Texas, being unanimous for the measure, with majorities in its favor from Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Louisiana. Let this fact teach moderation to the protectionists.—The great, the glorious, and growing West, is for free-trade. That vast region from which two new States, Wisconsin and Iowa, are about emerging, and whose entire representation under the census of 1850 will, at the present ratio, reach 100 members, is almost unanimous for free-trade. The voice of the free-trade is heard from the mountains of the new States, and the new States, north and west of Wisconsin and Iowa—all will be agricultural, and all for free-trade. And Oregon now secured, and ready for peaceful settlement and emigration—Oregon to form at least four new States—Oregon upon the Pacific, and inviting the commerce of Asia and South America—Oregon pre-eminently agricultural and commercial—she, too, will come in under the glorious banner of free-trade.

Will the protectionists longer resist this irresistible plunium? Will they learn wisdom, and permit the present bill to pass through the Senate? Would they, if they could, defeat it there, and bring down upon them by that resistance a much more radical measure than the bill which has just passed the House of Representatives? We warn the protectionists, that if the present Congress resist, and this bill is not passed, they must expect a lower aduolorem. All the duties upon the necessities of life have been greatly diminished, whilst luxuries are made to bear much larger proportion of the revenue. It was due to justice to state that the largest vote for the bill came from the West; but the South nobly sustained their long-cherished principles. Virginia, the great founder of the democratic faith, was unanimous, save one, (14 out of 15 representatives) in favor of the measure. South Carolina is renowned for courage and intellect, was absolutely unanimous. All the democrats of Georgia and North Carolina were true to their great cause. One—we believe but one—whig vote was given for the bill. The man who had the moral courage to give that vote was the upright and able whig member from Alabama, Mr. Hilliard. The democracy of New York covered themselves with glory in their support of the measure.

From Pennsylvania, so distinguished in support of the war of '76, and 1812, and so ever ready to pour out the life-blood of her sons in defence of the country—so attached to the Union—so true to the democratic faith on all other questions but the tariff, there was but a single vote for this great measure—and that came from the bold and fearless, the truly able and eloquent Whig. Let him wait but a year, to see the operation of this bill defeat all the pretensions of his opponents, and his vote, though now alone, will be the vote of Pennsylvania. It is a singular coincidence, that Mr. Wilson, the only Pennsylvanian who voted for the bill, is a native of the same town and county of that State as Mr. Walker.

The following States, ten in number, were unanimous in favor of the bill: New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas, (absent on the final vote). A majority of the votes of the following States were for the bill: the above ten States, and in addition, Maine, (the star of the East, unimpaired save one), Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, (unanimous, save one, rescued by sugar and molasses), Indiana,

Ohio, Tennessee—in all, eighteen States for the bill; New York equally divided. Six States were unanimous against the bill, and a majority in three more against it—in all, nine States.

The bill will produce twenty-eight millions of net revenue. Where so many made able speeches for the bill, it would be invidious to distinguish; but we cannot forbear to mention the able argument of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. McKay. He has borne the brunt of the labor of the day. He has worked for the great cause by day and by night; and to him let all honor be paid, as it is due.

We shall publish the bill when it has finally passed both houses.

LOCOFOCO PARTY BROKEN UP.

The above was the exulting caption of an article in the last number of the Tory paper, the Observer. The article is more than a column long, in fine print, and a real glorification of the prospect of "the locofoco party being broken up" and their failure consequent thereon, to modify the present tariff. The "locofoco party" is no longer held together, says that Tory print, by the cohesive power of public plunder. The spoils—the spoils—have sundered it.

A few disappointed democratic office-seekers in Congress had got into a pet with the President for refusing their applications, and said some hasty and imprudent words, such as that they would not vote to modify the tariff, &c. &c., and the silly Observer straight writes a long article proclaiming that "the locofoco party is broken up!" Oh! silly man! O, easy dope!

But, the ink with which he wrote had scarce dried, before he who was so rejoiced, had to drop his pen, hang his head, and exclaim "while folk is mighty uncertain!" The gentleman whom he had fondly hoped had "broken up the democratic party" by refusing to vote for the tariff, came nobly to the rescue, and marshalled themselves on the side of the administration, justice, and the people! to the great mortification of this chaffed editor of the Observer.

Really, this is like a cowardly scamp in a fight, rejoicing over a supposed fatal wound which his adversary had awkwardly inflicted upon himself, being at last completely overwhelmed and demolished, while in the very act of his vain-glorious boasting.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. M. KAY.

The Washington Union, in noticing the passage of the Tariff Bill, says: We have also to congratulate the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Gen. McKay, on the successful termination of this day of the most laborious portion of his onerous duties. The vote by which the bill was finally passed may be some compensation to him for the many sleepless nights and anxious times, unjustly as we have always believed, been thrown upon him in relation to the time at which the bill should be taken up. Possessing a perfect knowledge of the chances which attend on legislation, and deeply versed in the capacities of that more subtle thing—the temper of the House—we have not doubted that he was more competent than any other man to judge of the order in which he would call up his business, and that whatever course he thought best to adopt in that respect would turn out finally to be the wisest and best.—The result has justified the calculation.

The Hillsborough Recorder, in a few remarks replying to our joking notice of his backing Gen. Scott, to prevent him from being shot in "the rear," asks if we have not military pride enough "to say if Gen. Scott has not acted nobly, as became a gallant officer, in regard to Gen. Taylor?" We have never denied, and we have declared that it was a generous and honorable declaration of Gen. Scott's, that he did not wish to supplant Gen. Taylor while he was doing so well.

But we cannot, honestly and truly say, either as "a military man," or a "militia man," that Gen. Scott was right and the administration wrong; in the late occurrences, because, although we do not claim much military knowledge, we do claim to know subordination from subordination, and do declare Gen. Scott's conduct to be insubordinate in a high degree; and the more reprehensible as coming from him, to whom the whole army and nation look, as a pattern, standing as he does at the head of the army. We should like to know how Gen. Scott can expect his subordinate officers to obey and respect him, after he has shown them that he does not obey and respect his superior officer, the President of the U. States.

But while the Recorder is so tenacious of the character of Gen. Scott, whom he styles one of the "gallant defenders" of the country, and is so anxious to defend him from the "envious assaults of party scribblers," what does the same Recorder think of Gen. Scott's attack upon Gen. Gaines, another of the "gallant defenders" of the country?

The Georgia Regiment of Volunteers left Columbus on Saturday the 27th June. They marched to Montgomery, Ala., on their way to Mobile.

THE GRAVE YARD.

By an Ordinance passed by the Town Commissioners, it has been ordered, that all persons wishing to purchase ground in, or inter in the New Grave Yard, must apply to Mr. William Williamson, who has possession of the keys, and will attend to all applications.

PLAIN THOUGHTS

On the Oregon Question.

Probably we ought to wait and see if this question be really settled, as it is moved; but we presume there can be no dot of the truth of the report, as it seems to be agreed to by those who know all about it, yet they are not at liberty to tell. That is, there is no doubt it is settled so far as the consent of the United States to the proposition of England, can settle it.

As soon as it was ascertained that the matter was in all probability brought to a close, the Tory press, with a barefaced impudence really more amusing for its absurdity, than striking for its ingenuity, claimed an whole credit of the peaceful settlement of the Oregon question for the "Senate" and what they call the "WHIG Senators." They endeavor to cast odium upon the President and the democratic party, for claiming the "share of Oregon," and most indecently in face of the facts, claim the merit of the peaceful settlement for themselves!

It becomes necessary, then, to examine the history of this question for some time back. In the first place, the Baltimore Democratic Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, "Resolved, that our title to the whole of the Oregon territory is clear and unquestionable." Very well; this was taken as the text of the party, we suppose, throughout the canvass. The people approved the doctrine, for they elected the candidate of the party who avowed it. They also elected a democratic Congress to carry that "Resolve" into execution. The 29th Congress commenced its session, with a new President and new Congress, on the 1st Monday in December, 1845. The President sent in his Message, telling Congress that his early attention had been directed to the negotiation on the subject of Oregon, which he found pending at Washington; that every attempt at negotiation had failed, and that "no compromise which the United States ought to accept, could be effected." He therefore withdrew the proposition which the British minister had rejected, and assented the American right "to the whole Oregon territory," which he believed was "maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments."

He therefore recommended, among other things, that provision be made by law for terminating the joint occupancy, by giving 12 months notice to Great Britain, &c. &c.

The first move in relation to the Oregon question, was Mr. Cass' resolutions, calling for information on in regard to the defenses of the country. These resolutions the anti-administration party opposed, because they thought them premature, and would show our weakness, &c., but the resolutions passed unanimously.

Now, it is a notorious fact, standing recorded on the proceedings of this Congress, that the so-called, self-styled whig party, as a party, and a small portion of the democratic party, opposed this measure of giving notice, because they feared it would give offence to Great Britain and bring on a war. They were for postponing the consideration of the subject; some, until near the close of the session of Congress, and others perhaps altogether; and Mr. Webster was probably for putting it off until "some fourth of July."

We say it is notorious that the vote of the whig party was against giving notice to Great Britain; and therefore, they were opposed to settling the question at this time; for it has been plainly shown that the giving of the notice, and that alone, has been the moving and leading cause in bringing the matter to a settlement. It was declared by the protest authorities that all negotiation had failed. The President was determined that it should be settled in some way, and recommended the notice.

It is also notorious that even the British Press, and the British Parliament saw none of the objections to the notice, which the opponents of the administration conjured up. The British Government and people said it was no more than they could expect, and in fact they were glad of it; for it was the first step towards bringing a long dispute to a close. Not were they as over nice about the phraseology of the resolution as our "British" friends. Our "whig Senators" and others, to whom so much praise is given, spent immense time and money in wrangling about the wording of the resolution, and at last, a leading British Press declared it was no matter of consequence, what phraseology was used. It would do just as well in a "sphereruptory" shape as any other; but no offence could possibly be taken at it in any shape!

Now, with these facts on record, which we defy any one to refute, these party presses opposed to the President, boldly attempt to rob Mr. Polk of whatever credit there may be in bringing this Oregon question to a settlement. Why if Mr. Polk had followed whig counsels, the Oregon question would have been now just where it has always been, hanging over the nation, a spark that imprudently might at any time blow into a war. The "whig Senators" and whig Press, were actually *quid pro quo*, what the English Government ad press admitted us to be entitled to!

We say that all the debate in the Senate about the wording of the resolution was a useless, idle, nonsensical and criminal waste of time and money, for which those who participated in it ought to be held accountable, and if they get their deserts they will be kept at home at the next election. We aid so then, and we say so now.

HOT.—The thermometer was at 94 degrees in our office, at four o'clock, of Thursday last.

THE PRESENTATION.

We noticed in our last, a large and beautiful silver goblet was to be presented to the Fayetteville Rifle Corps, on the coming Anniversary of American Independence. By the urgent request of the Corps, and others, who, from the large crowd of spectators, were unable to hear Maj. John T. Gilmore, the Orator selected by the ladies for the occasion, he has kindly furnished us with his remarks. The Orator spoke from the piazza of the residence of Jos. Arey, Esq. as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE RIFLEMEN.—By the solicitation of your Officers, I had the honor to address you, upon your fourth Anniversary, and to deliver, in behalf of your corps, a Gold Medal, awarded to the most skillful in marksmanship upon that occasion. I have now the honor to address you in behalf of a portion of the Ladies of Fayetteville, who, through me, design to present you with a Silver Goblet, as a lasting testimonial of their approbation and respect, for the prompt tender of your services to your country, upon the approach of the Mexican War. In justice to those, whose patriotic feelings I here represent, I must say that in every aspect in which that war may be viewed, our country occupies the most elevated position and is justified by her moderation and forbearance to Mexico. Upon the annexation of Texas to the United States, no treaty has been violated, and national law has been respected. That every government has the right of revolution no one will deny; and if that revolution be successful, the revolting government becomes free and independent—neither the mother country upon the one hand, or the revolted provinces upon the other, are permitted to decide upon its independence—that belongs to other nations. By the treaty with France, (30th April, 1803), Texas became ours—by the treaty of 1819, we sold Texas to Spain, and Mexico not recognizing the independence of 1825, when the Spanish troops under Gen. Barradas retired from the coast—Texas was a province of Mexico, and all Mexico belonged to Spain. Texas declared her independence in 1835, and Mexico in 1835, and fought the battle of San Jacinto in April, 1836, and from that date, the establishment of her independence was complete. The independence of Mexico herself was not acknowledged by Spain until the 11th Dec. 1836, being after the independence of Texas was declared, but actually achieved. If then, it is established that it is necessary for the mother country to acknowledge the independence of the revolted colony, it is likewise established that Mexico herself was not independent in 1835, and hence had no right to make any treaty with Great Britain, at that time, in relation to Texas. And again, even when Spain did acknowledge the independence of Mexico in December, 1836, she embraced only those countries to which Mexico had actual possession. Will any person pretend to say that she had possession of Texas in Dec. 1836, when Texas had driven back an army of 9000 Mexican troops, and captured Santa Anna, their commander-in-chief and President of Mexico?—more than this, he was held a prisoner of war upon Texas soil, and finally was voluntarily sent home by the authorities of Texas. Could any one doubt the power of Texas to maintain her independence after this? So clear was that fact established that the U. States acknowledged her independence in 1845, and Great Britain did the same thing. The independence of the U. States was not acknowledged until 7 years after she had won the battle of San Jacinto! And again, it is a notorious fact, that Mexico herself was not independent in 1835, and hence had no right to make any treaty with Great Britain, at that time, in relation to Texas. And again, even when Spain did acknowledge the independence of Mexico in December, 1836, she embraced only those countries to which Mexico had actual possession. Will any person pretend to say that she had possession of Texas in Dec. 1836, when Texas had driven back an army of 9000 Mexican troops, and captured Santa Anna, their commander-in-chief and President of Mexico?—more than this, he was held a prisoner of war upon Texas soil, and finally was voluntarily sent home by the authorities of Texas. Could any one doubt the power of Texas to maintain her independence after this? 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The Corps then marched to their parade ground and dismissed; and in the afternoon we were favored with a shot at 100 yards, off-hand to take possession of the cup for the next 12 months. THIS honor fell to private A. Hales, by a shot of 57 inches.

We hope we may be pardoned for what some may look upon as egotism, in copying the following notice from the Charleston Courier; for we are but one individual of the fifty odd composing the corps; and we know it will be gratifying to them to see that their gallant conduct is appreciated abroad as well as at home. It was the fruitful remark of Genl. Taylor, when accepting the sword from the State of Louisiana, that it is the approbation of his fellow citizens, that cheers and animates the soldier!

Handsome Compliment.—The Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C. with a feeling of patriotic highly commendable, have raised a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to a Company of Riflemen organized in that place for service in Mexico. We have been favored with a sight of the article, which was ordered in this City, and was manufactured by Mr. Moore. It is a handsome and massive Silver Goblet, of elegant proportions, and the engraving and inscription, executed by Mr. Wm. Keenan, are tasteful and appropriate. On one side of the goblet is a shield, surmounted by the United States Coat of Arms, within which is the following inscription: Presented by the Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C. to the Fayetteville Riflemen, on the 4th July, 1846, as a token of esteem for their meritorious conduct in volunteering their services for the Mexican War.

The Fayetteville Riflemen may legitimately claim the honor of being the first volunteers in the present contest, as we understand that when the Lone Star Republic was incorporated among the family of States, the Riflemen, anticipating a collision with Mexico, tendered their services to government, whenever the occasion required them.

A CITIZEN SOLDIER.—It is stated that ex-President Lamar and Gen. Memmcan Hunt are serving in the army under Genl. Taylor as privates, and that they decline promotion, preferring to do duty in the ranks.—In addition to this, we observe that the Southern and Southwestern levies, include among the names of the volunteers, many from the highest walks of life—men of fortune, planters, and members of the liberal professions, who have literally shouldered the musket, and gone into the field as common soldiers. A state of things which produces such results suggests a varied and interesting train of reflection.—N. Y. Telegraph.

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1,000 Bushels CORN, for sale by HALL & HALL, July 11, 1846—326 ft.

tical and military strife, yet the influence is not the equal in power, every department of the government and its limit is but the boundary of the public. Such was the case when the Roman Empire was in the zenith of her power, when the name of a Roman citizen was a passport throughout the world, but when the Empire began to decline, some influence declined along with it.—The example upon this occasion deserves to be emulated by every Town in every State in our Republic, and I don't not it occasion required, that they like the Roman Spartans, would cast their Jewelry into the Treasury to support the war.

Fayetteville Riflemen: The genius of our government is opposed to large standing armies in time of peace. They are considered dangerous to the liberties of the people, and hence the militia has been regarded as the great Bulwark of national defence—no one can question the patriotism of the militia, but without discipline, it is necessarily inadequate to the defence of the country, upon any sudden emergency. To obviate this, volunteer companies have been established throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the militia, and at the same time freed from the dangers incident to a standing army. "The patriotism of our citizens was demonstrated upon the 19th of July, which was enabled to overthrow the tyrannical rule of the British. The friends of our country, and the friends of the Republic, have been ever since endeavoring to gain against it. Happily, their wisdom has received the sanction of experience, whilst the martyred blood of the revolution consecrates that government under which we live. The republicans of Greece and Rome, which once gave laws and learning to the world, are gone forever, and the monarchs of Europe are looking with an anxious eye, to the downfall of ours. The buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the ruins of Palmyra and Babylon, are but vestiges of the splendor of the past. The Island of Great Britain, upon its invasion by Caesar was found to be in a state of barbarism, and that very Island has now become the proud mistress of the world.—Our republic has risen from 13 to 28 States, and has 3 to 20 millions of people, and now her progress has advanced as the march of time, rising still higher, until she shall reach the climax of national greatness, and become herself, sovereign of the ascending world.

Fayetteville Riflemen: You in part are committed to the defense of the Republic. The donation which is before you, is presented for your patriotism and valor. During the four years of your existence as a corps, twice have you set your services to your country. Reflect that upon this great day which gave birth to you, we have the independence of your country, and your services to your country. In the hour of your country's danger, remember those who gave it, and the cause for which it was given—and may our country, like the mother of the Girardin, when asked for her jewels, point to her sword and her flag.

The Goblet was then received by the Captain of the Riflemen, who responded as follows: Sir, in receiving through you, from a portion of the ladies of Fayetteville, this beautiful present, the Riflemen have received an honor, certainly unexpected, and I fear, undeserved. In tendering our services to the Government, we did not mean to do what we conceived to be our duty as citizen soldiers.

Unfortunately, our number was small, not over 33 rank and file; but we made every reasonable effort to fill our ranks to the proper complement, and that we do not stand before you this day, in proud attitude of a full company, ready for marching orders, I feel warranted in saying, is not our fault.

In offering, sir, through you, a soldiers' thanks to those ladies who have done us this honor, I think I may safely pledge this corps, that should ever an opportunity be offered them, of showing their valor in defence of female honor and beauty, that they will amid the turmoil of the battle field, show that they remember with grateful hearts, this proud and pleasing occasion.

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PITTSBOROUGH, June 30, 1846. Dear Sir: In your paper of the 27th instant, we see an Editorial article, in which you mention that you had received a letter from Pittsboro, stating that there are a number of cases of the Small Pox in that town and Chatham county. No case of Small Pox has existed in this town the present year, nor at any former period since our residence in recollection. We therefore respectfully ask of you the author of the letter you received from this place giving you the intelligence, which will afford us a fair opportunity of sending every thing right relative to the unfortunate report. This request we have no doubt you will cheerfully grant. We remain yours, very respectfully, H. A. LONDON, S. McJENANIAN, JOHN HARMAN, GREEN WOMACK, JO. RAMSEY, M. HANKS, WILL. T. HORNE, ISAAC HALL, A. TORRENCE, JOHN. T. DAVIS.

The above letter was received by us on Friday morning after our paper of last week had gone to press, or we should have noticed it; but we answered it through the Post Office, and gave the information desired. But we must say, in justice to the author whose name is demanded, that his letter (not to be put to a gentleman who gave us the information, and besides, verbal reports) does not mention "Pittsboro." The association in our mind of Pittsboro and Chatham, connected with other rumors in which Pittsboro was mentioned, led us into attributing to that town what it did not say. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory.

GENERAL GAINES.

A court of inquiry, to consist of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. Brady, Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, and Col. J. Crane, members, and Bvt. Capt. J. F. Lee, recorder, has been ordered by the President to convene at Fort Monroe, on the 15th of July, to investigate the conduct of Bvt. Major General Gaines.

1st. In calling upon the governors of several of the States for volunteers of militia to be mustered into the service of the U. States, between the 1st and 15th of May, 1846; and to examine into the authority and circumstances under which said calls were made.

2d. In calling upon the governors of several of the States, between the 16th of May and 10th of June, 1846, for volunteers of militia to be mustered into the service of the United States; and also in appointing or authorizing certain individuals—from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, 1846—to raise troops to be mustered into the service of the United States; and to examine into the authority and circumstances under which such acts were done.

3d. In organizing and mustering, or causing to be mustered, into the service of the U. States, a body of volunteers of militia of the State of Alabama about the 25th of June, 1846; and to examine into the circumstances calling for the said act of Genl. Gaines in reference to instructions given to him by the Secretary of War, in letters dated respectively the 28th of May and the 1st of June, 1846; and the order of June 9, 1846, directing him from the command of the western division of the army.

4th. In giving orders, since the 1st of May, 1846, to officers of the ordnance, commissary, quartermaster, and pay departments, to issue and distribute ordnance and ordnance stores, subsistence stores, and for the maintenance and payment of public funds to certain designated individuals or bodies of men; and to inquire also whether the persons to whom such issues or payments were ordered or made, were legally in the service of the United States, or properly authorized to receive, or have the custody of public property or money.

THE RECRUITS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

There will be some labor, mingled with amusement, for the U. States officers at Fort Leavenworth, in breaking the new recruits from the interior of our State into subjection to military rules and etiquette. It is certain that some of the boys there now have very little idea of any such thing as deference for or awe of a commander.

A gentleman just down from the Fort informs us that while there a boat came to the landing, on which Colonel Kearney walked to see if any dispatches had arrived for him, and as he passed the sentry at the landing, he ordered him to prevent the recruits from coming on board. He had only reached the boiler deck, however, when down walked one of the boys, whom the sentry ordered back, but, thrusting him aside, on board they marched, and one a tall six foot Missourian, walked up to Col. Kearney, and, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, says: "You don't get off from us, old boss! but by Jingo corn, we'll go plain through you and thunder with you! What'll you drink, General? Don't be back'ard; sing out!"

The Colonel tried to look grave at this familiarity, but it was done by those who were so evidently unconscious of any breach of etiquette, that he was forced to laugh, and honored them by taking a glass of wine with them at the bar; the tall boy telling him at the same time that his drink "war'nt worth shucks, and only fit for wimen."

"Why in the thunder," cried another, "don't you go the corn juice, General? It's the only stuff for a military fellow to travel on."

One of the volunteer captains while drilling his men, was addressing them as "gentlemen." "Oh, please to lay aside your gentleness," shouted a United States officer; "all soldiers are men, and we don't want them to be so d—d gentle!"

"Weigh out that pork!" said an officer to two privates pointing to a pile of hog rounds. "Jim," says one to the other, "is that anything in the Governor's requisition about weight' pork?"

"I don't know," says Jim; "I'll carry my share when it is cooked, but I'll see 'em straddle of blue lightning afore I'll finger that grease pile!"—St. Louis Rerille.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan has been nominated to the Supreme Court Bench, and Mr. Walker, will be Secretary of State.