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THE PATRIOT.

[COMMUNICATED.]
The Boundary of Texas.

CITY OF AUSTIN, Feb. 20, 1848.

That the existing Mexican war has grown out of the annexation of Texas, is a fact so notorious that candid men, conversant with all the facts, will not deny. That the march of General Taylor to the Rio Grande was the immediate cause of the war, is also a fact clearly demonstrable.— This General Taylor did under the positive orders of his Government, and can in no wise be responsible for the consequences of that movement. The Administration only is responsible.

If the territory included between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was under the exclusive jurisdiction of Texas, then it became a part of the United States, by the articles of annexation; and the Executive did not transgress the legitimate exercise of his power, in ordering the army of the United States to march through that territory and occupy the bank of the Rio Grande, or any party of the territory whatever. But if it was not, or if the inhabitants thereof acknowledged fealty to Mexico and submitted to her laws, and claimed to be under her jurisdiction, then that territory, by the very articles of annexation, was subject to negotiation by the Government of the United States. With candid and intelligent men there is no need of any elaborate arguments to support these propositions.

I will give the opinions of some of the most eminent men of Texas, in relation to the territory included between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, delivered at the time of annexation, which may throw additional light upon the propriety of the course of this President in issuing that order to General Taylor, about which so much is said of late. Let me here, however, premise, that the question of boundary had never been canvassed before the people of the State. And at the time of annexation, they cared but little whether the Nueces or the Rio Grande was the western boundary—annexation was to be had at any and every sacrifice—they did not pause to make any inquiries about the conditions. Doubtless the general impression was, that the Rio Grande would ultimately be made the boundary, because it seemed to be a good national dividing line between this State and Mexico. But this by no means affects the merits of the question, what had been or what was then the condition of the territory west of the Nueces.

A warm debate sprung up in the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State, preparatory to her admission into the Union, upon a proposition to incorporate in the Constitution the following clause:

"All persons who left the country for the purpose of evading a participation in the revolution of 1836, or who refused to participate in it, or who aided and assisted the Mexican enemy, shall forfeit all rights of citizenship and such lands as they may hold in this State."

It was believed, this article, if incorporated in the Constitution, would forever exclude from Texas as the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. It was well known, the inhabitants of that territory had always been against Texas, and would by this clause, if afterwards included by treaty or otherwise in Texas, be deprived of their lands and their homes.—The consequence of which would be, that the people of that territory never would be willing to belong to Texas. The question of boundary was incidentally alluded to in the discussion.

Mr. CALDWELL said:

"The State of Texas, upon the adoption of this section must yield now and forever all pretensions to the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. I have no idea we ever shall get that country if we adopt this resolution. How many individuals are there of the large population in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, from Santa Fe down, who have not for the last ten years been aiding and assisting the forces kept there? Our own soldiers have been captured there, by our own citizens. The inhabitants of that region scarcely know that we claim that country. We have never offered them any protection. They have aided the enemy, they have sold their provisions; that is the way in which they have lived. Are we to place this country in such a position as inevitably to lose that portion of our territory? The United States will not make any effort to treat for it, if compelled to move the whole population across the Rio Grande; they cannot do it, unless they undertake to secure to those citizens the rights which they never have abandoned. Texas has never made any demand upon them in any way; are they to forfeit their rights because this Government has never been able to exercise jurisdiction over them? In conclusion I hope we shall desist from a mode of legislation which seems calculated to embarrass the United States in obtaining that territory for us."—[See Debates of the Convention, page 397.]

Mr. HENDERSON (now ex-Governor) said:

"I think the true inquiry is, will the passage of this law embarrass future negotiations between the United States and Mexico. If it does, and I conceive the United States Government will so

regard it, I presume every gentleman upon this floor is ready to say it is unwise to enact it, and I agree with my friend from Bastrop (Mr. Caldwell) in the opinion that it will have that effect: that it will throw embarrassments in the way in the negotiations which the United States must enter into with Mexico upon the subject of our boundary. How stands the question? By our acceptance of the very resolutions of the United States Congress which have called us together, we have passed out of our hands all power over the subject. And if we adopt this clause, we shall be saying to the United States, we adopt your resolutions, with the reservation that we claim the right to confiscate the property of all the citizens who have lived in this disputed territory."—[See Debates of the Convention, page 400.]

Much has been said, by those who attempt to justify the course of the Administration, of the jurisdiction Texas exercised over the territory beyond the Nueces, from the fact that there was one settlement at Corpus Christi, which is beyond the Nueces, which did acknowledge the jurisdiction of Texas, and was represented by Mr. Kinny in the Convention which consented to annexation.—This certainly gave Texas some claim to that territory. She had some rights there. But truth and justice being our object, let Mr. KINNY speak for himself. In the discussion of the proposition to insert the clause above alluded to, referring to his own condition, he said:

"When Mr. Mexican came, I treated him with a great deal of politeness, particularly if he had me in his power; when Mr. American came, I did the same with him; and when Mr. Indian came, I was also very frequently disposed to make a compromise with him. My situation was very peculiar."—[See Debates of the Convention, page 405.]

Upon the same subject Mr. KINNY further said:

"It is said by some, might makes rights. I have known some instances where I have been obliged to knock under myself; and I have no doubt the position of many of the citizens of Texas is the same as my own. I ask you, sir, what jurisdiction Texas has extended over the country between Nueces and the Rio Grande? Where has there any civil authority been exercised under the Government of Texas to give this country the right to it? When Messrs. Williams and Hockley went to Mexico, this question was asked by the Mexican Commissioners. There is Mr. Kinny, he has occupied it, was the reply. We know that very well, said the Mexican. But he has been paying duties, they rejoined. A fool he is for it, said the Mexican; what protection has Texas ever given him, to claim that country under him? I will not ask you, what protection have I ever enjoyed from Texas? I have been permitted to stay there by the Mexicans, and not in consequence of the protection afforded by Texas."—[See Debates of the Convention, page 405.]

This is the language of Mr. Kinny himself, who, if he was not the only, was nearly the only man residing west of the Nueces that claimed the rights of a Texas citizen.

Mr. HORTON, (afterwards Lieutenant Governor,) in the same debate, alluding to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, said:

"I would ask gentlemen what protection we have ever given to the people residing in that section of the country? What is their peculiar situation? When the Americans have gone there, they have preyed upon them; they have been necessarily compelled, by force or otherwise to give up such property as they had. So, vice versa, when the Mexicans have come in, they have been necessarily compelled to furnish them the means of support. Since 1837 they have been preyed upon by our own countrymen. I am ashamed to say it, but I speak the truth, before high heaven, bands of robbers have driven off their cattle by hundreds and thousands, to this portion of the country, to the Brazos and further east."—[See Debates of the Convention, page 408.]

I give you these extracts with no other view than that the truth might be known. I am a Texan; I wish the Rio Grande to be our western boundary. I hope it will be. I believe it ought to be. I can never approve any treaty which does not make it our boundary. But this does not alter the facts of the case. We expected the Rio Grande would be made by treaty our western boundary, when we consented to annexation; but had no idea a blundering Administration would take forcible possession of the disputed territory, especially while in peaceable possession of Mexico, and thus involve the nation in a war, costing millions of money and much blood, for the sake of a sandy desert, almost entirely valueless.

A TEXAN.

A GOOD DESCRIPTION.—Hon. Andrew Stewart, in his late Speech in Congress, drew the following sketch of Polkism:

"But this Administration goes by the rule of contrary; they theories and their measures are always at war. When they preach economy, I look out for extravagance; when they flatter the people as the true sovereigns of the land, then comes a veto; when they say peace, then look out for war; when they say democracy, look out for aristocracy; when they denounce paper money, look out for Treasury notes; when they say 54 or 40 of fight, look out for 'stink out' and 49; when they say no conquest, look out for all of Mexico."

WORKS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—We learn from the "New York Express" that Mr. Charles Francis Adams is very shortly to publish the works of his illustrious father, in some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes. The deceased Statesman, who carefully revised them for publication, by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expense of printing. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is said to be a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. will probably prove to be historical and biographical works.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Later Intelligence from France.

Progress of the Revolution.—Establishment of a Republic.—The Provisional Government.—Abolition of Titles, &c.—Flight of the Royal Family.—Recognition of the Republic by other Powers.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston March 27th, with thirteen days later news from Europe.—It is said that the revolution has spread throughout France, all the departments having joined the republic. Louis Philippe and the royal family, with M. Guizot, have arrived in England. Riots have taken place in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and great excitement existed in Ireland and on the continent.

We give a copious detail of the news, commencing with extracts from the *European Times*, dated Liverpool, England, March 12.

The revolution in France is now an *fait accompli*. The abdication of Louis Philippe—the appointment and rejection of a regency—the complete triumph of the Parisians over the army—the establishment of a provisional government—the proclamation of a republic—the overthrow of the House of Peers and all titled distinctions—the precipitate and abject flight of all the members of the Orleans family and their misguided ministry to our own shores, or other places of exile—the immediate recognition of the new republic of France by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States—have all fallen in such rapid succession, that the events of every hour come teeming with some mighty occurrence affecting the destinies of whole nations and dynasties. The speculations respecting the causes, incidents, and probable results of this sudden, serious, and mighty social convulsion, are various and weighty.

A provisional government has been organized, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for genius, eloquence, and science.—Some of them are of almost romantic integrity.—Carried away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the excited, ungovernable mob of Paris threw down the muskets which, in the first fury of their new-born zeal for liberty, they had taken up against the popular leader, and, by their unanimous shout, invested the provisional government with full authority. As the revolution of July was the work of the bourgeoisie, so is the revolution of 1848 the act and deed of the working classes, who have sealed the inauguration of their labors with their own blood.

The question which every one asks of his neighbor is—"will it last?" Every man in England, and we believe, elsewhere hopes so. Lamartine himself says, in his address to foreign powers—"We desire, for humanity, that peace may be observed. We even hope it."

The French are but in the first stage of transition. They must not only teach, but they must secure obedience from the masses, before the regular edifice which is to crown their hopes can be raised. If the foundations are laid in peace, the French people may erect a proud monument, to consecrate throughout all ages the glory and liberty of a gallant people. But if the elements of war insinuate their fatal agency into the fabric, the whole will assuredly crumble to the dust, and perish.

The provisional government became constituted by a usurpation, or rather by the free choice of the mob. But, however that may be, eleven members established a supreme authority at the Hotel de Ville. Royalty and peerage have been swept away in a few brief hours; but hunger, gaunt banger, and one hundred thousand mouths, yawning around the seat of government; and something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes. A gigantic system of out-door relief was conceived, and immediately executed. Formidable legions of national guards were then formed at a stipend per day. These have been packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and the employed was broken, and in a short time a decree was passed limiting the hours of labor.

The journals were also to be propitiated. Accordingly, the stamp duty was removed; but these and numerous other decrees will not satisfy the hungry; nor does the taxing of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a national guard, tend to carry out, to its legitimate end; the old received Jacobin doctrine of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Already the decree has gone forth that a new national assembly is to be called on the 20th of April, when the provisional government will resign its power into the hands of the definitive government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear, that the good work-people of Paris, who will have the vast majority in the new assembly, leaving more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands as statesmen. Shipping, in the mean time, and commerce, are at a stand. The funds have fallen enormously. Considerable failures are announced. Clubs are in the course of formation to advise or overawe the government. Strikes among the workmen are becoming more numerous. Daily operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of the English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

Our latest advices from Paris are to March 9, and represent the city as tranquil; but the financial crisis still continues unabated, and some eminent houses are spoken of as being in difficulties; but no further failures have been announced.—The funds have fallen considerably.

Our latest foreign news is not much in amount but is important. The account of the revolution in Paris reached Vienna on the 1st instant, and produced a most profound impression. The consternation which prevailed there, says an article in the *National*, cannot be described. The five per cents, fell from 96, to 82.

The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two years general, presented himself to the provisional government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of the diocese. Mr. Duchere has been appointed Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are an-

nounced, among which are M. Cidevant, to Constantinople; M. de Facas, to the United States; M. de Beaumont Vasse, to Denmark; M. Cidevant Moskova, to Spain.

The coming elections in France excite great attention.

On the tenth the Toulon papers say that the Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville arrived off that port and made communications with Admiral Baudin, who, through telegraph, applied to the government for instructions. The admiral, it was said, had been authorized to place a vessel at the disposal of the Princes, to carry them wherever they pleased.

M. Arago, the republican Minister of Marine sent for the French admirals in Paris. They all attended. He then addressed them, and asked them if there were any of them willing to serve the republic. They replied all. He then said he requested men of courage and steadiness; that he knew them all to be so; and he was ready to appoint to the command of the fleet of the republic any one they might choose.

He therefore appointed in accordance with their recommendation, Admiral Baudin, who left Paris for Toulon, to take command and to sail for Algiers. His instructions are to take possession of any ships he may find in the port of Algiers, or integrals of the French Republic.

The Chateau of Neuville has been sacked and burnt to the ground.

Paris, Feb. 29.—Mr. Rosh, the ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin, and Maj. Pison likewise, waited on the members of the provisional government, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview we take from the *National* of to-day:—"At 2 o'clock the representative minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville to make a formal recognition of the provisional government. It was most appropriate to the representative of the American Union, to be the first to welcome the infant republic; for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment. The step taken by the minister of the United States has been regarded, under existing circumstances, as of serious importance; although fully expected, it has touched acutely the members of the provisional government; and, after an interview in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they, in a body, accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics."

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorders were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops, and had evidently no political objects in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our own town, tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is observed.

In Ireland no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press, which surpasses any thing within our recollection, has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally; by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade, and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent, might we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING OF FRANCE AND THE QUEEN OF THE FRENCH AT NEW HAVEN.—*Brighton, March 3d.*—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, on landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The ex-King and Queen have for some days been moving from farm-house to farm-house, in the neighborhood of Treport. They were nearly exhausted by fatigue; and on his arrival, the King stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up.

Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen, with a male and female attendant—who had, during the week, constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress—embarked on board a French fishing-boat near Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the ex-King and Queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Philippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton, to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; and the second, to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the royal family. Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children, the Count d'Eu, the Duc d'Alencon, the Duc and Duchess de Montpensier, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. The Princess Cleopatra is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Jouville (?) on the 21. The Prince and Princess de Enville were at Algiers at the date of the latest advices from that city; and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brussels.

DECREES, &c., OF THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The papers give the substance of the numerous decrees, proclamations, &c., issued from time to time during the revolution. We copy the most important.

Capital punishment to be abolished.

All political prisoners to be liberated, and furnished with means to join their families.

Suppression of Chamber of Peers, and dissolution of Chamber of Deputies; constitution of a republic; every citizen to be a national guard; the liberty of the press guaranteed, and freedom of thought secured.

Abolition of all titles of nobility.

National Assembly to meet on the 20th of April, and decree a constitution. Population to be the basis of election. Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including those of Algiers and the colonies; suffrage to be direct and universal. All Frenchmen 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 to be eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret; voters to be furnished with a ballot list, and to vote at the principal place in each canton; no person to be a representative who has not 2,000 votes; each representative to have 25 francs per day for the duration of the session.

An act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of all the colonies.

All prosecutions against the press, and for political offences, to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such offences to be released.

All oaths taken by public functionaries to be discontinued.

All the citizens to be armed and clothed as national guards; those not able to provide clothing, to be furnished with it by provisional government.

Diminution in hours of labor.

Royal residences to be sold, and proceeds applied to the victims of the revolution, and as some compensation for losses in trade and manufactures.

Decrees have also been issued, changing the names of several vessels in the navy, and also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy, or the members of the fallen Royal family. All institutions having the name Royal prefixed, to be called national.

PRUSSIA.—A correspondent at Cologne writes that the middle classes of Prussia, as in the Rhensian States, are determined to achieve political independence, and have a voice in government.—They are peaceful and devotedly attached to the government, but firmly assert their rights.

AUSTRIA.—The resignation of Prince Metternich is announced for a certainty in Paris. On the 8th the news of events in Paris caused consternation at Rheims (Vienna?). There was a grand council of all the ministers. The news of the event was despatched in all directions. The French ambassador at Vienna is said to have fainted on hearing the news. He started on the next day for France. Thirty thousand troops are to advance to Italy, without delay. At Munich, a rioting has taken place, and a constitution existing from the king at the point of the bayonet itself.

ITALY.—The Jesuits, alarmed by the demonstrations made against them by the people, have already quitted the city of Turin. The *Journal of Turin* fully appreciates the tendency of the French revolution, encouraging the king to put himself at the head of the national forces to effect the salvation of Italy.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the King has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Messina, which had been bombarded forty hours by royal troops.—The Panto France is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of francs. It is said that the Messina have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

At Berlin, the news created a panic; and it was impossible to restore the current of trade. In Frankfurt, the effect was very similar.

At Havre, the sensation caused the Bank of Havre to suspend, and no hopes were entertained of its resumption.

At Hamburg, business was much disturbed; and popular movements demanding reform took place.

At Marseilles, there was no disturbance.

At Vienna, the news produced an unfavorable effect on business.

A late letter from Amsterdam states there have been in that city sixteen failures during the week ending 6th instant.

There have been one hundred and twenty failures in the British kingdom since the last advices. A lower business is done in consequence of the large failures by the merchants and bankers of England, Europe, &c.

The Marquis of Normandy, of England, was the first to recognise the claims of the French republic, and acknowledged them on the part of his country.

The ambassadors from Russia, Prussia, and Austria took time to receive instructions from their governments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Jerome Bonaparte, and Napoleon Louis Bonaparte sent in their adhesion to the republic, offering their individual support.

Achmet Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, fought on the popular side with great interpidity.

Victor Hugo was appointed mayor of the 9th arrondissement of Paris. Cormenin was appointed vice president of the Council of State.

Louis Philippe arrived in England on the 3d March. When he left Paris, he had only one five-franc piece in his pocket. All the members of his family escaped, except the Duchess de Nemours. He left the members of the French royal family distributed in Claremont and Buckingham palaces.

Several of the English nobility and many artisans were obliged to flee from France. At Bordeaux, the Paris revolution first created great excitement, but business afterwards resumed its usual course, and all was quieted.

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TRIST.

The long looked for correspondence between Gen. SCOTT and Mr. TRIST, has been laid before Congress. It is very voluminous. The Correspondent of the "Philadelphia Ledger" says:—

It is not near so interesting as the public had a right to expect, and half a dozen letters embrace all that is in the least degree amusing and striking. It would seem as if Gen. Scott had been very much put out with Mr. Trist's mission, which he looked upon from the jump as intended to humiliate him. He objected to the "sealed" package from the State Department, which he was ordered to forward to the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and to the power which he said was given to "the Clerk in the State Department," to tell him when to conclude an armistice with the ene-

my. All the letters written to him by the Secretary of War could not compass his mind, and he sprays of Mr. Trist in little better style than if he were introducing the name of a notorious pick-pocket. "The Clerk in the State Department" seems to have haunted him, and he thanks his stars that the president as not degraded him so far as to associate him with Don Nicholas in the negotiations.

Mr. Trist, in return did not spare Gen. Scott in his letters to the State Department, which are choice, circumstantial and exquisitely impertinent: first to the General, and after recall, to the President himself. Mr. Trist is not to be headed, either by the General commanding in Mexico, nor by the Commander-in-chief of the army.

Gen. Scott received one of his notes, a reply from Mr. Trist, averaging thirty pages, which the hero of Cerro Gordo calls a farago of insolence, conceit and arrogance, and which he only encloses to the Secretary of War as "a specimen of diplomatic literature and manners." How Scott and Trist, after all this, could have come together and co-operated in bringing about the treaty is a matter of surprise and astonishment. Certain it is, however, that Trist, not Scott, yielded the point.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."—The Franklin (Tenn.) Review has been furnished with the particulars in relation to a marriage which took place in the county of Williamson, in that State, in the month of September last which shows deception and hypocrisy of the worst kind, and exhibits a baser fraud upon unsuspecting innocence than any thing that has lately come to our knowledge in real life. The Review says:

"A man, who called himself John B. Wilson, came to this county, a stranger, some time in 1847. He pretended to be deaf and dumb, and under such disguise courted and married an amiable and estimable young lady, a 'deaf mute,'—Miss Elizabeth N. Alston—of highly respectable family connections, and succeeded in obtaining about \$400 of her estate from her guardian. He has since lived in this county and in Nashville, working at the shoe and boot making business, and keeping up as well as possible his assumed character of an honest man."

"It appears that he first married in North Carolina, and afterwards removed to McNairy county, Tenn. There he left his wife and went to Gibson county Tenn., and married another, with whom he moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi.—The friends and relatives of his second wife finding that he had been previously married, and had a large family living in McNairy, immediately pursued him with a view of arresting him, but he succeeded in making his escape from them. His last effort was in this county, Williamson, Tenn., where he married and acted out his rascality as already stated, robbing the unfortunate lady whom he married of peace, happiness and property, destroying her hopes, and blighting all her prospects by his heartless villainy."

"Within some two or three weeks past the facts became known that he was neither deaf nor dumb, and that he had a wife and many children in McNairy county. These developments led to further inquiry, and he was in consequence arrested a few days ago, on a warrant for bigamy, near Nolensville, twelve miles from this place, but unfortunately made his escape. His real name is Edward P. Green—he speaks with a slow and coarse voice, and has a down looking countenance. His first wife was a Krenolde; he married her in Guilford county, North Carolina. His second was a widow Word, a daughter of Mr. Ferris, of Gibson county, Tenn., near Trenton."

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.—A Letter from an Officer in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, dated Saltillo, February 12th, says: The Court of Inquiry, ordered by the President of the United States, for the purpose of receiving full information in relation to the mutiny which occurred in our Camp in August last, is now, and has been in session for several weeks. It promises to be a very tedious and tiresome Court. Col. PAINE's friends rejoice that an opportunity has arisen, by which the world may know the facts in relation to this affair. My word for it, from my knowledge of the whole matter, he will be pronounced blameless. I have nothing to say against the two Lieutenants connected with the affair; if they can exonerate themselves from blame, I am sure I shall be glad. But, I tell you, the reinstating these Officers has had a bad effect. Up to the time of their arrival in Saltillo, peace and harmony prevailed in our Regiment;—in fact, it was the happiest command in the whole country. They are again soured, from some cause unknown; but there can be no doubt of the same spirit working among them, that was present in Camp at Buena Vista. This spirit of insubordination, I am happy to say, is confined to the four Companies at Arispe's Mills. There is no danger of any more serious disturbance. C. C. BATTLE, Esq., is employed as Counsel by Lts. S. and P.

There had been but one death in the Regiment, this year, up to the 12th of February.—GEORGE RINT, of Company H, at Saltillo. Very few cases of sickness in the Regiment.

Raleigh Register.

TRUMPHS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The Democratic Convention of Kentucky assembled at Frankfort on the 18th, (yesterday), and unanimously nominated Mr. Linn Boyd as their candidate for governor. It reached him in a few minutes by the telegraph, and in a short time he returned an answer, declining the honor of the nomination.

The southern telegraph line has been completed to Augusta, in Georgia, and a connection with Washington was opened for the first time yesterday. We received a message, in a few minutes, from Augusta, conveying to us the last express news from New Orleans.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, some ladies took the steam boat for Richmond. They arrived there about 12 o'clock to-day, and in a few minutes communicated their safe arrival to their families in Washington.

All this looks like enchantment. But such are the triumphs of Science when wielded by the wand of Genius!—[Washington Union.]