

"Our's are the plane of fair delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C. Friday, August 29, 1845.

A CURIOSITY.

We have received from a friend in Tennesse whose handwriting we recognize, the original Plan of the City of Raleigh, in Manuscript, with the names of the original owners of Lots, and a representation of the Houses, at that time erected in the Town .-We will take pleasure in showing it to any one, who may have the curjosity to examine it.

TT We are requested to state, that the Lecture advertised in our last to be delivered by Mr. H. Syp-NET SHITH, at the " North Carolina Military Academy," on Friday (this) evening, is postponed until Sa-(urday (to-morrow) evening; at which time and place the friends of the Institution and the public generally are invited to attend.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

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REVOLUTIONARY LEGENDS. We copy into this paper, from the "Washingto

Union," a Communication connected with the histo ry of North Carolina, during the Revolution. We do this as an act of justice to the memory of one of the most gallant spirits that ever fought and bled in de fence of his country's cause. How the Editors of the "National Intelligencer," who are so attached to North Carolina, and so conversant with its history. should have permitted such a libel on the memory of a true Patriot to find a place in its columns, as is contained in the subjoined extract from their paper of the 1st inst., we can only account for, by supposing, what we have no doubt is the fact, that the article was inserted without the knowledge of the Editors. And our confidence in them is such, that we are certain that the moment their attention is drawn to this matter, they will at once relieve themselves from the imputation of conniving even at any attempt to pluck the laurels from the brow of a glorious old soldier .-But to the extract :

"An anonymous "Subscriber" enclosed to us little while back, some columns communicated to the Union (the Government paper) as authentic memori-als of the Revolution in North Carolina. Were this series of stories striking, we should still be scrupulous of publishing them as historical. Our friend has, we think, overrated both their interest and their truth. "They avow themselves to be taken from the oral narrations of an ancient midwife, whom the author meets in his professional labors as a Physician. The personal habits of this ancient dame and traits of her discourse—her medical theories—her aversion to In-dians—her fondness for her pigs, &c. make up a large part of these " Sketches of the Revolutioary War in North Carolina." With these-signally uninstruc-tive-are mixed some adventures of one Je Graham, who appears to have escaped the pursuit of Tarleton's dragoons, when they chased Col. Davie's men from Charlotte (N. C.) towards Salisbury, on the 25th of

September, 1780. " Now, the historical value of " Aunt Suzie's" stories is not entirely positive, inasmuch as we neither know the old lady's sources of information nor her name, nor that of him who holds the pen for her, nor his accuracy in regard to what (true or not) she told

"Well : the " Sketches" relate beside the mishaps of Jo Graham (as mentioned) and the succor given him in his wounded state by Aunt Suzie and her mother, the arrival and "residence" at their farmhouse of some other persons a little famous. Now, history, we saw, afforded no means of clearing up the facts concerning Jo Graham, inasmuch as that negligent Muse, Clio, has never given herself the slightest thought of rescuing the deeds, and even the "red coat and white small clothes" of the puissant Jo from un-merited oblivion. They say-at least Horace saysthat she was quite in the habit of treating great men

so, before Agamemnon's day : Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi : sed omnes illacryinabiles Urgentur, ignotique longa Nocte, carent quia vate sacra. As to Jo Graham, therefore, we had no hope of making the Muse and the midwife correct and check each other's fables. But when the grandame's tale

the subject, they should have been. But they also "consulted" in search of the truth. Pray, with whom? Certainly, with no one having the slightest acquala-tance with the traditions of the revolution in western North Carolina. The gallant defence of Charlotte 1 Davie, with but few more than two hundred men against the approach of the whole British army-his driving back their columns of horse in three several charges which they made, and keeping them al bay until Lord Cornwallis advanced in person to his savalry, reproached them with cowardice, and, by airy, reproached them with cowardice, and, by rein-forcements of overpowering numbers, at last compel-led our troops to retire from the unequal contests are remembered by the people of that region with a ride bordering on enthusiasm. They boast of it is a "warm reception" given to his lordship in what, form that and like attentions, he was pleased to styl, the "hornet's nest" of America. And the part bord of by Grabam in that eating on the bord of the relief and Graham in that action, at the head of the voluntee of Mecklenburg-his command of the reserve, ofver-ing the retreat-his being wounded, and left for fead about four miles from the village, on the Salisbury road-are as familiarly known to the whole people the western part of the State, as the defeat of Fer-guson at King's Mountain, or the fall of Davids a at the passage of the Catawba. It may be safely affir ned that they are more generally known. The events occurred at his own home—in defence of that village in which, five years before, while quite a youtla he had witnessed the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenburg—in a county which he eften afterwards represented in the Legislature of the State,

and in both the conventions which deliberated on the adoption of the federal constitution by North Carolina -in a vicinity where he ever after resided thro out a long life, and wore the scars of the wound ireceived there-and among a people whose militi he commanded in the capacity of Brigadier Generic in 1814, when they co-operated with General Jac son in the subjugation of the Creek Indiaus. It is to be regretted, for the suke of peace to his ashes, that a me portion of his public service had not brought his to the notice of the editors of the "National Intelligen-

It may be asking too much of those who discot ree as flippantly of muses and poets, as these reviegers do, to " consult" muster-rolls and records for the reality of one whom they are determined to consider as a mere nom-de-guerre. But what historian have they consulted, who furnishes a decent excuse for the mockery with which they have treated his memdry Is there any who professes to give the details of the action at Charlotte, in which the name of Grahata is not mentioned ! " Lee's Memoirs of the War in the South," written by a distinguished officer, who fined the Southern service soon after the affair at Charlotte, and, with this identical " unknown" of the 'reviewers, served in many a well-lought field in the winter and spring of 1781, contain this statement in substance ; "On the approach of Conwallis towidds Charlotte, Gen Sumner, who had been encamper at Providence, retired on the nearest Road to Salisb try, leaving Col. Davie strengthened by a few volunteers under Major Graham, to observe the movement of the enemy.

" Davie, relying on the firmness of his troops? de termined to give them (the British) an earnest of the spirit of the country into which they had entered . "His infantry, also dismounted, with Graham's ol-unteers, were advanced eighty yards in front, on thich side of the street, covered with the enclosures of the

village." ventured out of the unknown into the known, we felt

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORE, Aug. 24, 1845. " War or no war ?" is the all-absorbing question of the day here, as in every other section of the country. However, things at the South-west are of a character so fickle and uncertain, that no intelligence from that country, warlike or pacific, can be relied upon. What Mexico declares to-day, she counteracts tomorrow. At all events, our own Government seems to be fully prepared to meet the emergency, if hostilities be resorted to, on the part of Mexico, for the reclamation of her "revolted province." The Ship " Pacific," which was chartered at this Port to convey Company A., of the 2d Regiment of Flying Artillery to St. Joseph Island, Bay of Arkansas, sailed hence on Friday last. Meanwhile, the underwriters have become sensitive, and the rate of premiums on all vessels bound to New Orleans, Cuba, and all parts of the Gulf of Mexico, is advanced one-half per cent To the Pacific no risk is taken at all, unless the ' war clause' be inserted, which reduces the hazard to a

mere sea risk. Still the general impression entertained by Commercial men in New York, seems to be, that there will be no war ; or, if there shall be, that it will be a mere border affair. It is bad policy to entertain teo contemptible an opinion of the strength of an enemy. It has been remarked, that it is easy, as it is customary, to sneer at the Mexican troops, and make ourselves merry at the expense of the imbecility of that Government, yet it is asserted by those who have had a long residence in the country, and have enjoyed an ample opportunity of observation, that an army of 15,000 Mexican troops would prove formidable match for ten thousand of the flower of England's veterans, even were they led on by a WgL-LINGTON, in the prime of life. The Mexican Cavalry the most efficient arm, in such a war as that be-

tween the two countries would prove-intelligent men. and men whose opinions are worth knowing, believe will be found any thing but mean opponents; and the conclusion is irresistible, that the orders for increased forces, which have been sent, and are now sending from the United States into Texas, is a sure indication that if war is to come, it is to be no child's play. Another large fire took place in the upper part of ty-with what success, I never heard. the City, one day last week, destroying an extensive

Linseed Oil Factory, an Iron Railing Manufactory, Soap and Candle works, &c. &c., valued at about \$100.000.

There was a negro Camp Meeting held in the subrbs of our sister City, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, which was very unceremoniously broken up and dispersed by the hostile visit of a band of rowdies from New York, in number about thirty or forty. Immediately on entering the camp ground, they cooly proceeded to tear up and break the benches erected for desirable object having been effected, they began to exercise their pugnacious propensities upon the persons of the poor "niggers," who, instead of making an effort to repel the ravagers, at the very commencement of the melee struck their tents, and fled like a flock of sheep before a bull-dog. The scene, as described by those who witnessed it, is represented to have been a species of tragi-comedy. The howls and hideous yells of the uninvited savages from New York, mingling with the shouts and shricks of the negroes as they hastily decamped, were ludicrously amusing A posse of the City Police were upon the ground during the riot, but either being too few in number to oppose the rioters, or more apprehensive of their own safety than the preservation of the peace, they at tempted no interference. Commendable, was it not Among the numerous strangers in town, I observe the celebrated "Bill Johnson" alias the "Hero o the Thousand Isles," who cut so conspicuous a figure among the Islets of the St. Lawrence during the Canadian rebellion, in 1836-7. The "Colonel" is quite a lion here at present, and struts along Broadway with an air as independent as a ' wood-sawyer's. The "hero" says his object in coming South is not the pursuit of office-he being neither Loco Foco of Whig, but a "reglar Anti-Britisher." He approves strongly of the Annexation of Texas, and advocates the flogging of Mexico forthwith, solely because both these " measures" are calculated to wound the sensibilities of our kinsman over the waters, JOHN BULL. The total number of deaths in the City last week, according to the Health Inspector's Report, amount ed only to 263, which at this generally unhealthy season of the year, is a gratifying evidence of the continued good health of the City. Of these, 69 were produced by Cholera Infantum, and 42 by Consumption. The Steamer "Great Britain" continues still to at tract thousands-the "odious 25 cents" taxed all visiters, notwithstanding. She will sail for England positively on the 30th instant, and already has not less than thirty passengers engaged. Yours, R. P. S. Corros .- The market continues languid and inactive. At present there is but a limited busines doing at prices a little below previous rates. The last news from Europe has had no very favorable effect upon the market here. Since its reception, prices have been weak, and the sales nominal, which will not be increased until holders recede full } cent --

so on, at the Wharf. With their Franco-Canadian [the vain and pusilanimous nation which excites it tell me I was in a foreign country.

I was, although a bachelor, under petticoat govern- lously Utopian is the idea that leads them to bement, and the next day left for Kingston, in the "Royal Mail Steamer." The calm which had before annoyed me, still continued, and, after hearing of us; for by a decisive stroke-one that will so much of the grandeur of the Lake storms, or of the Lake during a storm, it was provoking that our rough friend, Mr. BOREAS, would not even accommodate me with a breeze.

I awoke at Kingston. This is a place of considerable size, and regularly laid out. After the troubles in Canada, when the Upper and Lower Provinces were united, Kingston was selected as the Seat of Government, and during that time it increased rapidly ; but the Government has been removed to Montreal, and although from its favorable situation, at the mouth of the Lake, it must always be a place of importance, yet the outlay of Government money being taken away, injures its growth and business materi-

ally. After spending a few hours in looking at the Bridge, Hospital and new Fortification, I again embarked for Montreal, on board of a small Steamer. taking that in preference to the more usual route by Steamboat and Stage, because it was to pass through the Thousand Isles and down all the Rapids between Kingston and Montreal, instead of avoiding them by so popular. Canal or Stage. Soon after leaving Kingston, I was taken sick, and retired to my berth, much provoked at the indisposition, as we were soon to pass through one of the wildest and most picturesque places, as report had made it out.

A few minutes after leaving the Wharf a gun was fired, and signals made for the vessel to heave to, and a boat put off from the shore with some Military Officers. They soon boarded, and were in search of a deserter who, as they were informed, had secreted himself in the Steamer. Every likely and unlikely place was examined, but in vain ; and after a two hours' delay, we were allowed to pursue our course. The soldier was on board, and crawled out of the coalhole that night. On their attempting to secure him, he jumped overboard, and swam for the land of liber-F.C.

Office of the Bee. NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 16-Noon. TEXAS AND MEXICO. IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have received, relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas, from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion. -Gen-Gaines, now in our city, having received authenthe accommodation of the "brack bruddren." This tic information to the effect that TEN THOUS-AND Mexican troops, were within eight days to supply life and strength to the body. march of Col. Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor Mouton, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of TWO REGIMENTS or VO-LUNTEERS, (of ten companies each) one consisting of Infantry and one of Rifle men; and 2 nature. In from two to four years an entirely now companies of Artillery; with eight field pieces .--The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forthwith into execution. The two Volunteer Regiments are to be staioned at the Forts and Barracks on the Gulf. subject to the orders of the Government ; and the .S. troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas. The two Companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday, on board the steam shin Alabama, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment, Infantry,) two of which are expected to-morrow morning, from Pass Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

patois, it needed no " ghost come from the grave," to will inevitably be the sufferers. Should their temerity carry them to such lengths, we trust they Toronto is a thriving place, substantially built, with will be met at the outset by a force that will teach public buildings of little note, and indifferent Hotels. them the prowers of our people, and how ridicalieve they can cope with us in arms any more than in arts. This humanity, as well as valor, demands inspire them with a due degree of terror-thous ands of poor wretches who may be dragged in chains from their homes, will, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, save their lives by at once making, in double quick time, an advance backwards. Whatever the strategy or manmurring of our enemies, let them but provoke hostilities, and victory will certainly be found folded in the flag of our Union.

> The expressions, rich blood, and poor blood, have scientific basis. The ridicule which many have attempted to cast on these common sense opin recuil upon themselves as surely as that Truth will prevail.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The effect of this celebrated medicine is to purify the blood ; to convert the poor, corrupt blood, into healthy, rich blood. And it is because they do this that they have been so steadily sought after by all classes of citizens who have required medicine. And it is because of the power Brandreth's Pills are now known to posess as health-restorers, that renders it

They cure all affections, simply because they make the blood pure-abstract out of it those qui roduce disease, and give to it those qualities which roduce health.

Now every solid part of the human frame is made from the blood, and the food we eat is converted into blood to supply the waste our bodies are continually sustaining. So in the ordinary course of nature we manufacture our entire bodies in about nine years from the blood taken into our stomache. Suppose the blood made in this stomach of ours is un impure, ocrasioned by some cause or other ; it may refer to the preceding generation ; no matter, we make impure blood, and if so cannot be healthy. Or suppose the air we have lived in for some time has been loaded with matters detrimental to health, or our food for a long period has been of an unwhe kind, or the mind has been troubled-for grief, anziety, or great attention to any particuar point is sure to occasion bad effects in the blood. Any of these causes existing, good bloed cannot be applied to the

body. But let Brandreth's Pills be used daily under these circumstances, in doses of from two to six pills, or so the case shall determine. What is their effect ? It is to carry of the impure matters from the blood, leaving only the good to renew every part of the body .--What was unsound now becomes sound, and the stomach soon gets into so healthy a condition that e-ven bad air or unwholesome food for a time are unable to injure the health materially. Even when the climate or food continue unhealthy, the occasional use of the Brandeth Pills will separate the impure parts and cause their expulsion, leaving what is good When the bones are diseased, when every ramifi-cation of the frame is out of order, the Brandeth Pills will, in nine cases out of ten, curs. Remember that the bedy can be entirely remade from food, bones and all; and aided by this most beneficent medicine in a quarter of the time it takes in the ordinary course of healthy body can be exchanged for the unsound, the diseased, the miserable one. The slowness or quicks ness of the change slogether depending upon the si-fect the Brandreth Fills are made to produce; which No possible injury can result from this; nothing but good can follow. Enquire the effect of Brandeth's Pills among your unprejudiced friends; you will hear sufficient to satisfy you that there is no risk in ma-king the trial, and that you will not be doing yourself justice without it When your blood is once PURE nothing in the form of food will hardly come amies ; nothing will sour upon your stomach, you may eat pies or any thing in reason, and the greater variety of food the better blood is made. All who have weak stomache, who are dyspeptic, or in any way afflicted in body, should without any delay resort to Brandreth's Pills-which will indeed strengthen the life principle, and by per-severance with them, entirely renew the whole body; the materials now in it good, will be kept so, those bad, displaced and removed. Good blood cannot make bad bone of flesh. And bear in mind, the Brandreth's Pills surely purify the blood. The method of preparing the Brandrethian Veget-able Extracts is secured by Letters Patent of the U-States, Patent granted to Benjamin Brandrath, 20th January, 1843. The extracts by which Brandreth's Pills are com osed are obtained by this new patent process, with out boiling or any application of heat. principle of the herbs is thus secured, the same es in from me. A sure test of genuine Brandreth Pills. Examine the box of pills, then look at the certificate of agoncy whose engraved da'e must be within the year, which every authorised agent must possess; if the three lab-els on the box agree with the three labels on the certificate; the pills are true-if not, they are false.

Perhaps, no situation is more painful than that of an unpractised Speaker, when undergoing the severe ordeal of a maiden Speech. The instances on record. of individuals who have had the greatest difficulty in overcoming the embarrassment incident to such a sitnation, are numerous. Apprson, it is said, never ventured upon more than one effort in the British Parliament, and bungled sadly even in that. The throes which single speech HAMILTON experienced in the delivery of the celebrated Oration which gave him his nick-name, were so great as to deter him from all subsequent pursuit after oratorical distinction. Lord Easking broke down in the first speech of importance which he attempted in the House of Commons. At its commencement, Mr. Prrr took a few notes, but threw them aside almost immediately, finding there was nothing new or striking in the arguments he was advancing. Easking was so disconcerted by this circumstance, that he first heaitated, then stammered out a few incoherent sentences, and finally sat down without making any conclusion to his Speech, under the plea of sudden indisposition.

BOTANY.

Of all the animate and inanimate productions o nature, Flowers have the least reason to complain of the neglect or unkindness of man ; and Æsor or GAY would find it difficult to discover a grievance for them which they could lay, with any justice, at the foot of Jovz's imperial throne. In every age and every nation, they have been honored and cherished, loved and admired. In olden times they graced the festivals and adorned the altars of the Gods. They have been showered on the heads of Heroes and Statesmen, been twisted into the chaplets of Hymen, and chosen by Love as his most appropriate gift, and most intelligible symbol. Affection has delighted to strew them on the graves of the departed, and Poetry has sung their praise, till the wearied ear turns from the oft-told tale.

Botany appears to be peculiarly adapted to the study of the Ladies, as it tempts them to the enjoyment of air and exercise, which though the best friends to health and beauty, the most effectual remedies for nervousness, are yet very generally neglected. It is a science too, within the range of female acquirement, and is repuguant to neither humanity nor elegauce. Entomology is cruel ; Mineralogy, difficult and laborious; Conchology, expensive; but Botany, is both cheap and easy, healthful and innocent, open to the pursuit of all, and requiring only just so much study and attention as may awaken interest, and occupy without wearying the mind.

FLOGGING IN THE BAITINH ARMY .--- It appears by the following extract from a recent letter of the London correspondent of the Atlas, that military flogging of great severity, for the most trifling offences, is still practised in the British army, with all the brutality that was inflicted at the time of the Boston Massacre

Two exceedingly steady and well conducted men. in the second batallion of Coldstream Guards, stationed at Windsor, were last week flogged in the Barrack square, for a slight breach of military discipline. A whole company, consisting of about seventy men, were ordered into their room for the purpose of being inspected by the Surgeon of the batallion. The men were all ordered to strip themselves and to appearin a total of metfect mudity, for the purpose of being exed at Windsor, were last week flogged in the Barrack state of perfect nudity, for the purpose of being ex-amined. Two men objected to undergo such a pub-lic exposure, and took the liberty to expostulate with the surgeon on the great indelicacy of such a proceed-ing, which it is said, had not been resorted to before. The two men positively refusing to strip, were imme-diately ordered to be placed under arrest, and to be taken to the "black hole." The men refused to obey this order, alleging that they had no right to be called upon to indescutly expose themselves in presence of seventy men. A court martial was convened, and the men found guilty of a breach of military discipline, and each was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes upon his bare back. The men received their punishment with great fortitude, not-withstanding their sufferings were most severe—the blood trickling down their backs in streams after the first twenty lashes ! Their comrades looked en in sullen silence. The moment they were dismissed ipline, and each was sentenced to receive they gave vent to one loud, simultaneous hiss ! It is said that great excitament and discontent prevail said that great excitament and discontent protect throughout the whole batallion, in consequence of this severe punishment, as they consider the sen-tence not only excessively severe, but unjust. The men were tried, sentenced, punished and taken to the hospital, all within two hours and a half.

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STILL & DECK

hat it would need no Niebuhr to catch her tripping. Now, read the subjoined Communication

To the Editor of the Union : THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. AND

THE REVOLUTIONARY LEGENDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The National Intelligencer of August 1st, under the head of "Revolutionary Legends," contains an edi-torial critique upon an article in the "Union" of July 11th, entitled "Sketches of the Revolutionary War in North Carolina ;" to notice a part of which I must request a brief space in your paper. The individual now addressing you had no agency in the preparation of these sketches, nor any knowledge that such a pub-lication had been made, or was intended, until a day or two before the appearance of the Intelligencer's remarks upon it. It may be proper further to add, that, although a subscriber and constant reader of the Intelligencer, he is not that subscriber who desired a tion of them in its columns. Nor does he take any exception to its declaration that they are devoid of interest. But feeling a natural concern in the fame of the person who is the subject of the first of the sketches, and with whose services and suffer ings in the cause of the country, at the darkest peri-od of the war in the South, the Intelligencer is pleased wantonly to trifle-very much to the amusement at least of the editors-he is constrained to interpose not merely to assert the truth of history, but to repel such gross and causeless injustice.

These sketches purport to be narratives derived from a matron eighty-five years of age, now living in the vicinity of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, who is denominated by the writer "Aunt Suzy," and whose family name appears to be Alexander. And it may be remembered by your readers, that one of them refers to the refuge (as is alleged) of the fami-ly of General Jackson (then in his boyhood) at the me of this old lady's father, about the time of the British invasion of North Carolina ; and the other, to the succor and relief afforded by herself and her mo-ther to Joseph Graham, an officer who had fought under Col. Davie in the defence of Charlotte, on the 26th of September, 1780 ; who had been badly woonded in the retreat, and who came bleeding and disabled to their dwelling on the evening of the same day. This individual is described in the editorial remarks prefixed to the " sketches," as the father of the presaut governor of that State, and is readily recognised by every one in the least degree familiar with the

traditions of the section of the country where these events happened, as the late Gen. Joseph Graham, then of Mecklenburg, but for the last forty years preceding his death (in 1836) an inhabitant of the ad-

joining county of Lincoln. The Intelligencer denounces these stories as en-tirely fabulous, so far as they concern Jackson, because contradicted by history ; and if not impossible as they relate to Graham, altogether incapable of having their truth ascertained, since history had not deigned to notice him at all. The editors then pro-ceed in a yein of great merriment to consign him to oblivion, loaded with such a weight of ridicule as practised pens are enabled to educe from the familiar on of his name in which the old matron indulges herself-her description of his dress-and from the application of epithets of sarcasm. And being classiques, they conclude this strain with a derisive application of the hackneyed verse of Horace :

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, &c.

Possibly it may turn out, that the brave men who lived before Agamemnon had this advantage over their successors in 1780—that if they have been doomed to sleep unknown, in the long night of ages, for want of the escer pates, the truthful author to record with " great seal for truth," and after a professed examination of the entire history of that period. Indeed, it was to have been presumed, in common charity, that such a course of derision and insult would hardly have been indulged in by those professing deliber-ately to give information to the public, without hav-ing had recourse to the best sources of information, and finding them to justify it. "Its truth (say the editors) there was no ascertaining ; but, at least, we thought we might be able to satisfy ourselves of the possibility, though not the reality, of the facts ; so we considered, consulted, and remembered." But they possibility, though not the reality, of the facts ; so we considered, consulted, and remembered." But they could fine no trace of such a character in history. Now, after this, those who have read the remarks of the editors will readily agree, that, if any such per-son as "Jo. Graham" did in fact exist, he was never

Rainigh, 16m Arg. 1816.

"Lieutenant Locke and five privates were b led and Major Graham and twelve wounded."

The account is too long to be copied here at length. but will repay perusal by any one taking interest in the subject. It will show that the "midwife," sho' professing no familiarity with the muse, is far better sustained by her than the National Intelligentier, which presumptuously affects to speak in her as ne The mistake of the venerable old dame, in the fank held by Graham at that time, goes but to corrobe ate the general testimony of one who had known hit in every grade, from a sergeant to the head of a batalon, Your present correspondent never saw Mrs. Afixander, and knows nothing of her habits of life, which are detailed with some minutenes, in connection with these sketches of the revolution : though, from his earliest recollection, he has heard of her kind milisterings to the wounded officer who sought her air on the 26th of September, 1789, and has been taught to cherish for her an hereditary gratitude and affection. He well remembers that on the 26th of Sept., 1636. about a month before the death of General Grah im. he recurred to the circumstances in which he had I ten on that day fifty-six years preceding, and scknow edged the hospitality and good offices of these benivolent and patriotic females, in terms altogether cof firmatory of that portion of the narrative of the Ske ch-

I have no information concerning the authentisity of the account in relation to the visit of the Jack upn amily to the house of her father, but perceive no good reason why it should be doubted. Her accuract as to what she herself saw, in the part of the stort already considered, entitles her to be fairly treated as concerns the residue. There is surely nothing in the condition of things at that time to render it imprideble, much less impossible, as the reviewers suppliese. The people of Waxhaw and Mecklenburg, in those days of dread and trial, were united in the strongest bonds of patriotic sympathy and good neighborhi od. They were not more than a day's journey apart ;; ind it would have been no difficult undertaking, on iny occasion of alarm, for Mr. Jackson to have sor ght protection under the hospitable roof of Mr. Alexan ler. in the manner related by his daughter. Her being at variance with the dates of events in Kendall's Life of lackson cannot be regarded as at all decisive against her credibility. Time is very often not materies in letermining the actual occurrence of events. There was no occasion for fleeing " farther and faster" Sato Guilford then, as the reviewers suppose. They sem not to be sware that Lord Cornwallis proceed farther than Charlotte at that time: but that, ution nearing of the defeat of Ferguson, he decamped 1.om Charlotte in the night, after a stay there of fiftees or wenty days, and retreated to Camden ; and that he lid not again invade North Carolina until late in December following. It is no very violent conjective, therefore, to suppose that Mrs. J. may have lingered in Mecklenburg a few weeks before going to Guilfird. The sales are 3,300 bales for the week, and may now This, however, is mere suggestion. I go not into iny be quoted as follows : dispute upon that. I have been forced reluctantly to ask the indulgence of your columns, to repel an panprovoked attack upon one whose military reputation is cherished with some pride by his countrymen, and whose character is esteemed a richer legacy than any Fully fair to good fair inheritance he has left to his children. That done, my and is accomplished.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The next Congress (the 29th) will be composed wo hundred and seventy-eight members, excluding Texas, viz : fifty four Senators and two hundred and twenty-four Representatives. According to tables compiled by the Journal of Commerce, it would appear that of the actual members of the Senate at this date, 24 are Whigs and 26 Democrats. Four States, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi, ate to Sailor-looking men, and more of them. The whole ocrats. These will give the Democratic party six ind and frail looking Boats, whatever the facts may majority in the Senate. The last House of Represen- i.e. and fewer accidents certainly do occur with them. tatives contained sixty eight Whigs and one hundred and forty two Democrats. There have been two hundred and ten members of the next House elected. who stand seventy six Whigs, one hundred and twenty eight Democrats, and six Natives. There remain to be elected fifteen members, viz: six from Maryland Hampshire, Massachusetts and N. Jersey-the one from Florida and the four from Mississippi, which elect by general ticket, will probably be Democrats, mak-ing 133 Democrats in the House, and giving their a large majority of the members.

Upland & Florida. Mobile & N. O. 64 a 64 - 7 a 78 64 a 64 Ordinary to good ord. Middling to good mid. 74 a 8 84 a 84 71 a 84 81 a 91 The export from 1st to 19th instant, has amounte to 6,643 bales.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.] NOTES OF A TRIP TO NIAGARA AND CANADA.

TORONTO, July, 1845. How comparatively safe one feels in a Canadian

Steamer ? They are built more Ship-like than ours painted black, with heavy bulwarks, and manned by

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 17. TEXAS AND MEXICO.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS-REQUISITION FOR MEN ON OUR GOVERNOR-THE CALL RE-SPONDED TO.

About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon business look us out of our office : and as we went down Camp and on to the Post Office, we saw citizens grouped together at every corner, talking intently about-we then knew not what. They seemed elated and in high spirits; and as they consisted promiscuously of both whige and democrats, we knew that the cause of their rejoicing must be the living vegetable. The public should be caution something more than a mere political party triumph. When two men met we could hear one say to another, with a significant smile, to sharpen " Uncle Alexander" (the big sword,) and the

latter would remind his friend how necessary it now was for him to burnish up his old rifle, "rugged-muzzle Bess." We soon learned

"What had caused this great commotion The city through."

It was, at the time we speak of, publicly and very generally known that the veteran, General Gaines, commanding the Southern military division of the United States, had made a demand on Governor Mouton for one thousand men for the national service, and that the Governor promptly made a requisition of Gen. Lewis, commanding the first division of the Louisiana milifia, for the required force, viz : two regiments of volunteers, of ten companies each-one of them to consist of musketeers and one of riflemen and two 'companies of artillery with eight field pieces. The requisition was of course immediately responded to, and will be put forthwith into execution. It was the knowledge of this fact that caused the excitement amongst our citizens which we have attempted to describe ;-it was this that made them as if

Their souls were in arms And eager for the fray !

We understand that the whole of the artillery force of the city-a most effective and well armed corps-have volunteered their services, and that they have been accepted. Our gallant uni- and to sell on such terms as cannot formed infantry companies are not, in the mean- entire satisfaction to all who may be dis time, listlessly resting on their arms ; calls for a ronize me. Some of the leading articles

meeting of the officers of the Washington Regi-

IT The above Pills are on sale, by regular Agents, in every County of the State, and by WILL: PECK, wholesale and retail Agent, Releigh

LARD WANTED. SEVERAL BARRELS GOOD NICE LARD WANTED, for which highest Cesh price will be given. WM. PECK WH. PECK. 27th Adrest.



THE Subscriber (Into Brive & Pascup) has this day commenced receiving his Fall Stock of

MEDICINES. PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS

Perfumery, Ac., which have been selected with spe cial reference to quality in the b Northern markets, on the most far able terms ; and, there being vision of profits as heretofore offer much greater inducements to

chasers. I am determined to keep the parent a

Dird In Pittsboro,' on Saturday last, Mr. Mathew I

a native of Scotland, but for several years a resi of this City, from whence he removed to Chatfim, about a year or so since.

CONTRACTOR STORE TA

fair seems more sea-worthy than our fancifully pai There is one drawback, however ; the Sailors are all Franco-Canadians, and the most thorough cowards which walk or sail over our earth, being alarmed from light causes, and often in their despair becomin vholly unmanageable, in cases of serious accident nd great danger. The Captains complain much of this, and I had an opportunity afterwards of witnessig it, for when our Steamer was run into and sunk thousand miles farther down the St. Lawrence, inead of using their energies to save the Boat, they jept, screamed, and clung to each other like chilren. The River from the Lake shere is wholly

our paper to-day. In fact, the question will not Madder, Dutch, be "Who will be suffered to remain at home !" but "Who will be permitted to enrol themselves amongst the defenders of their countrymen bevond the Sabine ?" Before to-morrow's sun ascends the meridian, the draft, in mercantile phrase, will be honored, and were it numerically ten times the amount which it is, it would be met with the same alacrity and good-will. This movement is said to be consequent upon authentic information, which has reached Gen. Gaines, of the advance of 10.000 Mexican troops to a point within eight days march of General Tay-Ocean-like-no land can be seen but that on which lor's quarters. We are not aware of the precise you stand. Toronto was soon in view, with the long, disposition which is to be made of the vol horn-like sand bank, which stretches out into the force ; the great body of them, we believe, go to Lake East of the City, and forms its capital harbour. reinforce Gen. Taylor's command.

We shertly afterwards landed, and were anused with We, like the rest of our citizens, have no ap- and well exp the strange appearance of the Porters, Drivers, and prehension for the result. If a conflict comes, August 23, 1845,

ment and Louisiana Volunteers may be seen in Venetian Red. Manilla, Patent Black Logwood, in stick & Pustic, Camwood white Les Red Lend. loaps, a great broabes, all ki BI'k, 4 Salt Petre Cantor Oil Sweet Oil 10 to 18 x 3 affu, ell idae

Indigo, best Carace

Blue Stene, N. B. Press is put up at all

30 800