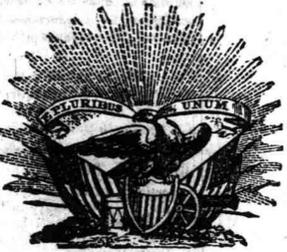


CONGRESS. The lamented occurrence of the death and funeral ceremony of the Hon. Richard P. Hilditch, a highly respected member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, has produced a chasm of two days in the present session of Congress. His death was announced on Monday, and both Houses in consequence immediately adjourned without doing any business. His funeral took place yesterday, and both Houses attended it. So that no business was done on either day. To day both Houses will resume the consideration of their unfinished business; but, if with no better success in the House of Representatives than during the last week, the intermission of the two last days can hardly be considered a loss of time. There is no reason to hope better things, however; and there are some who even yet think that Congress might be able to get through its business and adjourn by the 20th of July.—National Intelligencer.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

RALEIGH, N. C. Tuesday, June 30, 1846.

MR. SHEPARD—THE RAIL ROAD.

We promised in our last, to furnish the public with an expose of Mr. JAMES B. SHEPARD'S personal connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, prior to his purchase of 50 Shares of its Stock, and we now proceed to redeem our pledge. We know that the first exclamation of every reader will be—Is it possible? Can it be true that Mr. SHEPARD, who urges so vehemently, in his public addresses, that the Whigs have involved the State in a great Rail Road debt, was one of the very men who recommended the guarantee of the State, and voted throughout for carrying it into effect. He not only did this, but when a motion was made to strike out that feature of the Report, which recommended a loan of the State's name for \$500,000, he actually voted against it!—This is no empty assertion, but is verified by the records of the Convention, which we publish below, and is susceptible of positive proof. Yes! JAMES B. SHEPARD, who voted in favor of lending the faith of the State to guarantee a payment of \$500,000 for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, now gives as the chief reason why he should be elected Governor, that this Road has involved the State in a heavy loss, which, if it ever accrues, was produced by his vote, with others! But listen to the Record: Mr. SHEPARD was one of the Delegates from Wake County, in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, and he voted Aye on the following Resolution, viz: "Resolved, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification, to wit: Let a loan of five hundred thousand dollars be to the Gaston and Raleigh Company; subscription of four fifths of the Stock, by the State, to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Company, and a like subscription of two fifths to a company for a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. Second class, a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the State; the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound; the incorporation of a company for that purpose and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the State; a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilmington road at or near Wayneboro, and a subscription of two fifths by the State."

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. J. B. Shepard Jones moved to amend this Resolution by striking out that part of it which recommends a guarantee on the part of the State, of \$500,000, to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. On this motion, Mr. James B. Shepard voted NO! And yet, in the face of this vote, committing Mr. SHEPARD beyond redemption, to the sinking fortunes of the Raleigh Road, his organ, the "Standard," has the effrontery to keep before the people, that in 1838 (mark the year), the Whig party in the Legislature involved the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Road in a debt of \$500,000, with interest up to 1860! If the "Standard" is not dumb before this development, then we will admit that impudence has no bounds, and Loco Focoism no conscience.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Capitulation of Reinos, without firing a gun—Camargo opening her Gates to the U. S. Army—Triumphant progress of our Forces. Accounts from Brasos Santiago to the 14th inst. brings news that the Town of Reinos, against which the expedition of Col. W. Lacy had started, was surrendered without resistance. In addition to the above, the Mobile Tribune says: "Camargo and Reinos had capitulated in the advance of General Taylor, and he was waiting only the means of transporting his troops up the Rio Grande to march towards them. The main body of the regular army is on the right bank of the river; Capt. Desha's command and the Washington and Jackson regiments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left bank. Governor Henderson, at the head of about one thousand Texan troops, reached the banks of the Rio Grande on the 10th inst. Seventeen warriors of the Tonkaw tribe of Indians accompanied the Texan. The sight of these Indians created much alarm to the inhabitants of Matamoros and its vicinity, as they fear that General Taylor will let them loose upon them. The Committee sent by the Louisiana Legislature to present the vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, reached Matamoros on the 8th. Patriotic and appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, and a splendid collection was served up. Toasts, wit, and sentiment flew around the board.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

We learn from the "Virginia Free Press," that the Hon. WILLIE P. MANOR, Senator from North Carolina, has consented to deliver an Address at Harper's Ferry, on the 4th of July, on the occasion of the dedication of a new Hall.

UNITARIAN FAITH.

From a pamphlet published by authority of the Book Association in Massachusetts, 1845. "They believe the Bible to be a revelation of the will of God to man." "They believe in the Father and in the Son, and in the Holy Ghost." "They believe in 'God the creator of all things,' revealed by Jesus of Nazareth, as the God and Father of all; that He only is entitled to supreme worship; that 'Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God,' sanctified and sent into the world, &c.; that He is the only Saviour of sinners." "The mediator between God and man, and that we have redemption through his blood even the forgiveness of sins." "They believe in the Holy Ghost, that divine power, and influence by which the Christian Religion was planted, and is upheld in our world, and that it is important to all who sincerely repent of their sins and turn to God. They believe 'in human depravity, not in innate and total depravity, and the imputation of Adam's sin, but in the great depravity and wickedness of the human heart.' They believe 'in the atonement, or reconciliation—that Christ died to reconcile man to God, but not to appease the wrath of that God, who so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' They look for acceptance with God, not for their own good deeds, but through the unpurchased grace or mercy of God, sealed by the blood of Christ." "They believe in 'regeneration, a change of heart by faith which is the gift of God.' They believe in experimental Religion, God, but not to the exclusion of an hour of duty. They believe in 'a judgment to come,' and life beyond the grave, that without holiness no man can see God, &c.

THE TARIFF.—In remarking upon this subject, the National Intelligencer says: We cannot help think—if we may without offence freely express our minds—that the House of Representatives would be much more wisely, usefully, and indeed, patriotically employed, if, instead of laboring at this moment to destroy the Whig Revenue System, which has for the last four years worked so admirably and prosperously for the country, it would seriously set about providing the ways and means, by loan or otherwise, for supplying the deficiency in the Treasury which will inevitably and very soon result from the expenses of the War, in which the country now unexpectedly and unhappily finds itself engaged."

THE CLAY STATUE.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to those who have taken an interest in the effort, so creditable to the Ladies of Virginia, to perpetuate in marble the noble features of our Statesman and Statesman, that the contract for the completion of the Statue, as speedily as practicable, has been, within a few days past, finally made with Mr. J. D. HARR, the Kentucky sculptor—whose competency for the task is avouched, as well by an examination of the admirable productions of his untaught genius, as by the concurring opinions of connoisseurs and professional artists, in regard to their superiority, both in conception and execution.—Mr. Harr left this city a few days ago on his return to Kentucky, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to the performance of the grateful duty devolved upon him by the Ladies of Virginia.

GOOD.

While the General Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, numerous propositions were made to reduce the mileage of members of Congress. All were rejected except the following, offered by Mr. Dockery, which was adopted: "And be it further enacted, That from and after the end of the present session of Congress the mileage allowed and paid to Senators and Representatives to Congress and Delegates from Territories, shall be 40 cents per mile for the first 200 miles; 35 cents for each mile above 200, and not over 300; 30 cents for each mile above 300, and not over 400; and 25 cents per mile for any distance over 400 miles; Provided, That the features mileage allowed to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in any one session of Congress, shall in no case exceed \$750."

This amendment was subsequently adopted by the House—yeas 125, nays 58, (all the members from this State voting for it.) Should the bill pass the Senate with this amendment, it is said it will effect a saving of \$60,000, besides more generally equalizing the pay of the members.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the speech of Mr. HANNEGAN, in answer to Mr. HAYWOOD, and the hypothetical denunciations of the President, therein contained. The impassioned orator from the West scouted the idea of Mr. Polk ever agreeing to a treaty, which prescribed the 49th degree as a boundary, and painted, in glowing colors, the scorn and infamy, which will be his, for all time, should he do any thing so inconsistent with all his principles and professions. Well! Mr. POLK has done what Mr. Haywood said he would be willing to do, and thus brought upon him the hypothetical curses of Mr. Hannegan.—Lynchburg Virginian.

The Milton Chronicle repeats that Mr. Shepard said in his speech at that place, that "all Bank Officers were fit subjects for the gallows." Surely, Mr. S. cannot be in his right mind, for he has only a brother, (and one of the most deservedly distinguished men in the State,) who is President of a Branch of the Bank of the State, but most of his relations are Stockholders, and he himself attended the last meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, and united in the passage of Resolutions highly applauding the administration of that Bank, and requesting the venerable President still to remain at his head.—Fayetteville Observer.

A PAINFUL SKETCH.

A capital correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from Matamoros, describes the place as the meanest looking and filthiest he had ever seen, and of the Hospitals gives the following painful account: "I went to visit the different hospitals. They were filled with the wounded and dying. The stench that rose from them, from the want of police, was disgusting. You could tell at a glance the wounded of Palo Alto or La Resaca de la Palma. The latter were mostly bullet wounds, whereas the amputated limbs told of the cannon's fearful execution in the former. Beside one poor fellow, a beautiful girl of 17 was seated, keeping off the flies. She was his wife. In another corner, a family group, the mother and her children, were seated by their wounded father. One bright eyed little girl quite took my fancy, and my heart bled to think that thus early she should be introduced to so much wretchedness. On one bed was a corpse; on another was one dying, holding in his hand the grape shot that had passed through his breast. He showed it to us with a sad countenance. I left the hospital shocked with the horrors of war. The army have left their wounded comrades with very little or no attention to their wants.

Eight or ten Gold Mines are now successfully worked in this County. Some of these have been worked for more than twelve months, and have been a source of considerable profit to their owners. Others have been recently discovered, and give very flattering prospects. Many of our farmers have turned their attention to that business, and are making very fair profits. It is the opinion of those who have seen the gold, and are of the opinion that this County will ere long become a rich mining region. Gold can be found in small particles, in four-fifths of the small streams; and, we have no doubt, will be found to exist in abundance, in veins that have not yet been discovered. Few, that have embarked in the business, have suffered much loss.

Mr. Benton—It is reported that Mr. Benton has complimented his co-council friends of the 54-40 party, by stating that the severe rebuke mentioned in scripture as having been expelled from the man and permitted to enter a herd of swine, with whom they rushed down into the sea, are now located in the 54-40 men.—Fayetteville Observer.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF GEN. SCOTT.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) and vicinity convened in the Court house, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst, for the purpose of expressing their views upon the unworthy effort now being made by bad and unscrupulous partisans to tarnish the fair fame of America's best and ablest soldier, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

The object had in view by the call for the meeting, was feelingly and eloquently stated by E. M. SMYSEN, Esq., who moved the appointment of a committee of thirty-one to draught and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee, after retiring a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions: Whereas the President of the United States has refused to Major General WINFIELD SCOTT the command of the army intended for the invasion of Mexico; and whereas the responsibility for this unprecedented step, which properly and fairly belongs to the Administration alone, is unjustly and falsely attempted to be fastened upon Gen. SCOTT: Therefore

Resolved, That we not only justify but commend the conduct of Gen. Scott in his late correspondence with the Secretary of War, in which he informed that functionary, in plain and indignant language, that he was not the dupe of the schemers who were plotting the destruction of his reputation, and endeavoring to deprive him of the command of the army, to which he was entitled by his rank as Commander-in-Chief.

Resolved, That, after a careful examination of all the facts connected with the refusal of the President of the United States to invest Gen. Scott with the command of the army, to which he is entitled as well by his rank as by his illustrious services, and the blood which has streamed forth from his veins on the battle field of his country, we recognize in all, with feelings of the highest admiration, the same noble conduct and qualities which as a man and a soldier he has always displayed, and which have so much endeared him to the American people—namely, a frankness which treasures no wrong in secret; a courage which fears not to cast into the teeth of power its meanness and injustice; and a chivalrous generosity which scorns to deprive another of a single laurel gloriously won.

Resolved, That the refusal of Gen. Scott to supercede Gen. Taylor, who had fought by his side in battle, except at the head of such reinforcements as would allow him to do so without injustice and obloquy to that gallant old soldier, furnishes another evidence of the generosity and magnanimity of his nature, and adds new splendor to the name already rendered illustrious throughout the world by the deeds of his own sword.

Resolved, That the Administration has not only been guilty of great injustice to Gen. Scott himself, but by its refusal to give him the command of the Army destined for the invasion of Mexico, through a mean jealousy of the glory of which he might acquire at its head, has wronged the country by depriving it of the services of its bravest and most experienced General.

Resolved, That the eager haste with which the Administration availed itself of his frank and straight-forward statement of grievances and demand for redress or explanation, to withhold from him the command to which the voice of the country had already called him, taken in connection with the ungenerous attempt to legislate him out of his commission, betray the extent to which they envy his reputation and fear his popularity, and the unworthy arts of contrivance to which they are prepared to resort to remove a rival from their path.

Resolved, That it is idle and vain for those carpet-knights, whose highest exploit has been to do military duty once a year under the comfortable shade of an umbrella, to hope to sully the fame or hide the glory of Gen. Scott by their envious attacks and malignant slanders. Let the vipers bite the file, they will but break their own teeth. Let the dogs bay the moon: doubtless it will still shine on.

Resolved, That it is not at all surprising that the vile panders to party should have as little relish for Gen. Scott's "soup" as the British had for Gen. Jackson's hot "coffee."

Resolved, That instead of cowering before the false and Anti-American charges which a base jealousy of his glory has prompted, it is the duty of the friends of General Scott to guard his fame as that of their country, to rally round him, and to vindicate his claims to the highest meed of his country's favor; and we rest firm in the belief that the generous sympathies, ever alive in the hearts of the people, will be aroused and stimulated by the injustice which has been done to the sacred hero of many battles; and that those who sought to sow the seeds of distrust in his courage and patriotism will reap a plentiful harvest of disappointment, embittered by the scorn of an indignant people.

WELL DONE OLD BUNCOMBE!

Since the order of the Executive of our State to the citizens to hold themselves in readiness to march at short warning to the "tented field," no less than SEVEN companies have reported themselves to the proper authorities, within the bounds of the ancient "State of Buncombe."—Glorious Old Buncombe! Well may her sons be proud of her. And when it is remembered that her citizens were opposed, almost en masse, to the annexation of Texas, at the time and in the manner in which it was done, her patriotism stands forth in a still more glorious light.

Let the readers contrast the course of the Whig counties throughout the State, with that of Democratic Mecklenburg—the birth place of Mr. Polk. The Whigs opposed annexation, but at the call of their country rush by thousands to her defence. The Democrats advocated annexation; and in the instance of Democratic Mecklenburg, after weeks of drumming up, seventeen volunteers were all that could be found willing to march forth to the defence of their soil, when invaded. Let the people remember this difference between Whiggery and Democracy. And let it always be borne in mind, too, that Whiggery and devotion to country means one and the same thing.—Highland Messenger.

WHO HAS GIVEN US PEACE?

We make an inquiry, which we wish every candid man to answer, whether Whiggery Democrat, would make and obtain that unprejudiced answer, which a few simple but conclusive facts will give. To whom are we indebted for Peace? It is a question not second in importance to any issue which is, or can be presented to the public mind.

If to Mr. Polk belongs the credit of having restored amicable relations with England, upon his head be all the honor. We would not, if we could, pluck one leaf from that chaplet of bright renown which must forever encircle his brow, if he have been the pacific counsellor by which the sword has been returned to its scabbard, and a prosperous land preserved from the desolations of war. We know not what more enviable reflection mortal man could possess, than to know that he has been instrumental in averting one of the direst curses which has ever scourged the world. But in justice and in truth, the President does not deserve the credit of Peace. His repeated and imperious claims to the WHOLE of Oregon are irreconcilably inconsistent with his pretensions while the absurd idea receives the finishing blow from a declaration of the "Pennsylvanian," copied and endorsed by the Washington "Union," that the President's Message, conveying to the Senate the British proposition, "contains a re-assertion of the opinion expressed in his message of December last, and a declaration, that should the Senate either decline to give him their advice, or not advise the acceptance of the proposition, with or without modification, by a majority of two-thirds, he would reject it." Thus Mr. Polk, by his own act, expressly casts upon others the sole responsibility, and leaves to others the sole honor, of the arrangement by which the Oregon dispute has been settled.

The important question then recurs, in its full force, to WHOM is the country indebted for PEACE? Let the industrious and thriving agriculturists of the country, ask the question; they would have been torn from their peaceful firesides, and happy and profitable occupations, to fight the battles of an unjust and unnecessary war: Who have given them Peace?

Let the people of the seaboard and cities ask the question—they whose trade and commerce would have been destroyed, whose monuments of art and enterprise would have been levelled with the dust, and whose burning homes would have lit up the dark canopy of night with their red glare;—to whom are they indebted that the spires of their temples, still unharmed, point upwards to the skies, and that the hum of a busy multitude still echoes through their crowded marts?

Let the South ask the question; she, whose principal staple would have been cut off, and whose institutions would have been exposed to peculiar vengeance, in a contest by which the preponderance of free States in the councils of the nation, was to be still farther increased by the acquisition of the WHOLE of Oregon: Who has saved her from a war whose wickedness could only have been equalled by its folly?

Let mothers, wives and sisters, ask the question—who has saved sons, husbands, brothers, from a horrible and unnecessary death, in a distant region, far from the tender consultations of friends and kindred? or, who has preserved them from worse than death, the contagion of evil influences which so often make the camp a nursery of vice and crime, and cast the first plague spot of sin upon the fair brow of ingenuous and innocent youth?

Let the people, of all ranks and sections ask the question; who has saved them from the visits of a U. S. Tax Gatherer, following close upon the heels of their own County Sheriffs, and wringing from their humble means the little which had been left by the demands of their own State? If the war had been commenced, DIRECT TAXATION, and that to the amount of twenty or thirty millions a year, would have been the inevitable result, besides the creation of a debt of at least TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS. Who has saved the people from this horrible infliction?

The President declines the honor. To the SENATE, then, the glory belongs, and, more especially, to the WHIGS of the Senate and the nation, who, amid showers of contumely and reproach, amid incessant charges of treachery and cowardice, have planted their feet immovably upon 49, and proved themselves the uniform and undeviating advocates of PEACE and COMPROMISE.

Are not the Whigs, then, worthy to be entrusted with the public confidence and with the destinies of the country? Can there be safer hands in which to confide the administration of national affairs? Who would not rather wear the green and bloodless laurels which they have earned than the thorny crown of War?

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1846. In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Thursday of the next week was fixed upon the day on which the Debate upon the Tariff bill shall be brought to a close. Committee of the Whole—a decision which indicates a disposition in that body towards an early termination of the Session.

In the Senate, a bill having been brought in from the Committee on Military Affairs for the organizing into brigades and officering the volunteers received into service for the Mexican war, Mr. Webster took occasion to make some important remarks. In making these remarks, Mr. Webster's object appeared to be threefold; first, to express his readiness to vote for all necessary supplies to carry on the war while it should last; secondly, to express his opinion, succinctly, but clearly, upon the Government plan of ways and means, or revenue; and, thirdly, to insist, cogently, that the time had come when the people of the United States desired to be informed as to the objects and purposes for which the war against Mexico is hereafter to be prosecuted. He pressed this inquiry strongly, and we think, die general sense of the country is with him in the feeling that it is time to put the question, and to have an answer.

As to revenue, there was one point in Mr. W.'s observations in which it strikes us he is quite unanswerable; and that is, that the idea of looking to loans and Treasury Notes as resources to supply the Treasury, is an idea which must of course repudiate all notion of establishing, for the present, the Sub-Treasury. These things, it seems clear, cannot go on together.—Nat. Int.

UNITED AS ONE.

We have not seen a single paper but what recommends that the war with Mexico should be vigorously prosecuted, and people in all directions appear to be actuated by a similar spirit.—This has never been the case in our former wars, and if the Administration fails, thus supported on all sides, to conduct the war effectively, its responsibility to the country will be immense. In Western Carolina here, where we have so large a majority of Whig voters, the whole people are anticipating a war consonant to the past fame of our arms and the greatness of our resources—but the Whigs do the volunteering.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL, who has been employed by the Governor to make the survey from Raleigh, West, and an intersecting route to Fayetteville, in compliance with an Act of the last Legislature, in completing a Turnpike road, passed through this Town yesterday morning on that business.—Carolina Watchman.

GEN. JOSEPH GRAHAM.

The subjoined sketch is a very interesting one. It relates to the father of our present excellent Governor:— "As you go on from Beattie's Ford across the Catawba, about eight miles on the road to Lin-Catawba, and some ten from the latter place, you colton, and some ten from the latter place, you pass Vesuvius Furnace, the product of which is sold and enterprise of that Citizen Soldier, and Soldier Citizen, Joseph Graham. Here he lived some forty years of his life, advancing the internal improvements of the country, with all his perseverance and powers of invention, planning and building and perfecting his iron works; and increasing his own resources as he added to the conveniences of his neighborhood, and the wealth of the country.

Here he reared a family of children, seven of whom survived him, though his life was prolonged to seventy-seven years. Here as a neighbor and head of a family, like Dr. Hunter, the minister of Unity and Goshen, on whose instructions Graham attended, he exercised the frank hospitality, and cheerful intercourse, that species in principle, and decision of action, which characterized the soldiers and officers of the Revolution, who went into the camp, patriots, and came out unpolished by its vicissitudes and unhardened by its sufferings, and bloody scenes.

Hunter and Graham were both spectators of the Convention in Charlotte, May 20th, 1775—Hunter six days past his twentieth anniversary birth day; and Graham not yet sixteen. Both saw much service in the war that followed, and after the peace, Hunter served his country as a faithful minister of the gospel—and Graham as a high minded, noble spirited citizen, a sheriff, a military officer, a magistrate, and in the latter part of his life, an Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

HIS PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION. Both Hunter and Graham were of that race from the north of Ireland, called familiarly Scotch Irish, that filled up so large a portion of Virginia and the Carolinas, whose residence in the Carolinas was marked by the ravages of the British Army under Cornwallis—whose families were then so fruitful in soldiers, as those of their descendants have since been in good citizens, many of whom the State and Nation are delighted to honor, from the time his British Lordship despaired of subjugating a people among whom his army could not stay.

Hunter was brought from Ireland when a child—Graham was born in Pennsylvania, October 13th, 1759, and at the age of seven years was settled with his widowed mother, who had brought her five children to the neighborhood of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. His coming to Mecklenburg was about the time of the birth of ANDREW JACKSON, since General, and President of the United States, which took place March 15th, 1767, on the Waxhaw, a creek in South Carolina, which enters the Catawba about thirty miles from Charlotte, the residence of his parents and friends, who were all Emigrants, like the ancestors of Graham, from the province of Ulster, in Ireland.

Graham and Hunter both received their Education in part at a flourishing Academy in Charlotte, afterwards known as Queen's Museum, and subsequently at Liberty Hall. HIS EXTENSIVE ARMY. In the month of May, 1778, and at the age of nineteen, we find him in the army, an officer in the company of Captain Gooden, of the 4th Regiment of North Carolina regular troops, under Colonel Lytle, marching to the Rendezvous at Bladenburg in Maryland. In Caswell county the regiment met the news of the battle of Monmouth and the consequent retreat of the British forces to New York, and proceeded no further.—Graham returned home on furlough and spent the summer.

In November of the same year he was in active service, on the Savannah, under General Rutherford—and in the spring following, we find him as Quarter Master with the troops under the command of General Lincoln, in his campaign against the General Proctor. After the battle of Stono, which lasted an hour and a half, fought the 10th of June, 1779, in which General Jackson's eldest brother, Hugh, lost his life, not from wounds, but the excessive heat—Graham was seized with a fever, and after lingering two months in the hospital took his discharge as soon as he could travel and returned home.

AGAIN ENTERS THE ARMY. He was ploughing in the fields of his mother, in May 1780, when he received the news, that on the 12th of the month, Charleston, South Carolina, had surrendered to the British—that Cornwallis had moved on rapidly to Camden—that Buford's regiment retreating, and out of danger as they supposed, was over-taken by Telfon on the Waxhaw, surprised, and almost the whole regiment killed or desperately wounded, in cold blood and asking for quarter.

While Lord Rawdon took possession of the Waxhaw settlement to overawe and pacify the country—young Jackson, then about sixteen, most unwillingly retreated to Mecklenburg, with his mother, and resided for a time in the family of the Wilsons, and assisted in the cultivation of the farm; and other families were scattered through the upper country. The inhabitants of Mecklenburg raised a regiment to act against the enemy, of which Graham was Adjutant.

On the 16th of August, 1780, Gates was defeated near Camden and fled to Hillsboro'. The whole country was in alarm and distress. It was a time to try men's principles. When it was understood that Cornwallis was on his march towards Charlotte, that he had rebelled, and rallying place of the American partisan forces, and as his Lordship addressed named it, the Hornet's nest of America, Graham was ordered by General Davidson to repair to Charlotte, take command of the forces assembled there, and join Col. Davie, who was severely annoying the advance to the British army. The night Cornwallis took possession of Davie's encampment on the Waxhaw, Davie encamped at Providence, about 24 miles from his lordship and about twelve from Charlotte.

IS WOUNDED AND LEFT FOR DEAD. On the morning of the 26th of September, Cornwallis marched toward Charlotte—that night about midnight, Davie with his cavalry, entered the town. On the morning of the 26th Cornwallis appeared with his army approaching the town. Tarleton's dragoons rushed forward and were repulsed—again rushed on, and were again repulsed; a regiment being ordered to sustain their charge, they rushed on the third time; and were repulsed. The regiment of infantry deploying on their flanks the forces under Davie and Graham, retired along the Salisbury road, keeping up a well directed fire from the Court House to the Gum Tree.

At the farm now occupied by Mr. — they halted and checked the advance of the pursuing forces. Here Graham narrowly escaped injury from the bursting of a gun in the hands of a soldier who was near, and was himself much injured. The force again formed on the hill by Sugar Creek meeting house. By their delay here, which was protected by the seal of Major White, their retreat was rendered dangerous, by a body of Dragoons who had gone round them on the right, and were coming down to intercept them at the Cross Roads a little beyond. This movement was discovered in time for the greater part to escape. After a hot pursuit, Colonel Locke, of Rowan, was overtaken and shot down upon the margin of the small pond near Kennedy's lane, and Graham was overtaken near the skirt of the woods some distance to the right of the road—cut down—severely mangled—and left for dead. He received nine wounds—six from sabre cuts and

three from bullets. His stock buckle arrested one of the Sabre cuts aimed at his neck, and saved his life. When the enemy left him crawled with difficulty to some water near, and slicked his numerous and painful wounds. Having been separated from his companions, in the pursuit, he lay for a time under the apprehension that he should be left to die unnoticed.

Towards night, Graham was discovered by friends and carried to the house of a widow lady, the mother of Mrs. Susannah Alexander, now living. Here he was concealed in an upper room or loft, and attended upon through the night by the widow and her daughter, who expected from the number and severity of his wounds, that he must speedily die. Once he fell asleep and breathed so quietly and looked so pale they thought he was dead.

WHOLESALE CORRECTION.

In the correspondence between Gens. Taylor and Ampudia, the following language is used by "Old Rough and Ready":—"I take leave to state that I consider the tone of your communication highly exceptional, where you stigmatize the movement of the army under my orders as 'marked with the seal of universal reprobation.' You must be aware that such language is not respectful in itself, either to me or my government; and while I observe in my own correspondence the courtesy due to your high position, and to the magnitude of the interests with which we are respectively charged, I shall expect the same in return."

These somewhat really Washingtonian, in the tone and language of the above quotation, a mild, gentle rebuke that ought to carry with it the entire correction. It is long since we have had such a long sword and such a short pen in the hand of a commanding General.

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