

possible for any banks, except the few that may be at the points where the revenue is collected, to continue their operations. They will be driven necessarily to curtail all accommodations; press their creditors, collect their debts, and thereby produce universal ruin among all the laboring and indebted classes of the country.

4th. *Resolved*, That under the operations of the Sub-Treasury it will be found extremely inconvenient and expensive to prosecute with rigor and success the war with Mexico, into which we have been most needlessly and wantonly plunged, by the ill-advised and most injurious measures pursued by the present Administration of our Government.

4th. *Resolved*, That we admire the sagacity, the wisdom, and the patriotism, with which our difficulties with England, relative to the North East Boundary, were settled by the Washington Treaty; and that we deprecate the personal and vindictive assault which has been made upon our distinguished Secretary of State who negotiated the Treaty; and that we condemn the unworthy and the dishonorable means by which the seal of confidence covering the records of the State Department, has been violated by C. J. Ingersoll.

6th. *Resolved*, That in our opinion, were the same sagacity, wisdom, and patriotism, which were evinced in the adjustment of our difficulties with England through the Ashburton treaty, brought to bear upon those arising out of the Oregon question, they would soon be honorably and amicably settled.

7th. *Resolved*, That we approve of the course pursued by the President in refusing upon the call of the House of Representatives, to disclose those secrets connected with the expenditure of the secret service fund, because it is an implied censure upon the President of the U. S., upon whose authority alone it could be expended; because it would be a violation of the confidence, which it was intended, should be inviolable under all circumstances; because, it might result in disclosures which would involve subjects of other Governments in most disastrous consequences; because, it will render such a fund useless in future, however necessary it might otherwise be, when it is known that to effect some party purpose or to indulge some personal malignity, the seal of secrecy can and may be removed upon an indefinite period of time; and above all, because it will be an act of gross dishonor to the American Government, and to the American People, to permit those secret transactions to be disclosed, which can only be done by the Executive and Legislative Department of our country.

8th. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate the rashness and the impudence of the Executive in involving our Government in war with Mexico; yet we will stand by our Country in war as well as in peace; sustain the dignity of our Nation, and the honor of our Flag; and that we will anxiously look forward to the period when the power of the Ballot box will place over the destinies of our Nation rulers of more wisdom, more justice, and more moderation.

Before the question upon their adoption was taken, Mr. Gilmer was called upon for a speech. He advocated the sentiments of the resolutions that had just been read in a few brief remarks.

On motion, *Resolved*, That our present Governor, William A. Graham, is altogether worthy to be the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, and that is enough to entitle him to the united support of the whole people.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Greensborough Patriot, with a request that the other Whig papers of the State copy them.

The meeting then adjourned.
JOHN M. MORRHEAD, Ch'n
PETER ADAMS, Secretaries.
M. S. SHERWOOD.

An Example.—It was said in the time of our revolution that there were Spartan women among the matrons of our country. The following breathes the best spirit of those heroic days. It adds new honor to a name already illustrious in our annals:

At a meeting held on Saturday evening, before the City Hall, Lieutenant Porter, of the Navy, related the following incident:
"My father (Commodore Porter) had three sons.—To one he gave a pistol, to another a gun, and to the third a sword, with the injunction never to surrender them but with life. How far this has been regarded, let the death of my poor unfortunate brother, on the Rio Grande, speak. I will not say what I will do, but I am only waiting my government's command. A few days ago I received a letter from my mother, in which, after alluding to the death of her son, she said, 'my son, I should be glad to see you, but I prefer that you go the other way.' 'These,' said he, 'were the words of a Spartan mother,' and we must admit, they are worthy the widow of one of the most gallant naval heroes in the annals of the world. Lieutenant Porter entered the navy as a common sailor, and by merit worked his way to the position he now occupies.

Love and Glory.—A gentleman from Iberville married a most lovely girl, and in two hours afterwards marched with the volunteers.

A rich planter of East Feliciana was engaged to a beautiful young lady, with no dowry but her charms and virtues; he reluctantly left her for the frontier, but being desirous of securing her his estate, he induced her to follow him to the city. They were married, and in a few minutes she returned to her new home, and he proceeded with the volunteers. Glory attend those hero husbands, and love and bliss to welcome their return.—N. O. Jeff.

LEUT. DEAS.—Although from the peculiar circumstances of the case of Lieut. Deas, Gen. Worth was unable to exchange for him, we learn that strong hopes are entertained that the Mexicans will of their own accord allow that gentleman to return to the American army.—The rash act, of which he has suffered already severe consequences, was one of courage and generous devotion, and will be judged of more leniently by public opinion than almost any other violation of military discipline.—N. O. Pic.

THE BATTLES ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The glory of the American arms never shone brighter than in the brilliant contest of Palo Alto, of the 8th; and in the even more brilliant contest of Resaca de la Palma, of the 9th of May. On both days our soldiers

"Fought like brave men, long and well."

They fought at great odds, with a foe superior in numbers, and in a position which the enemy had selected. But these only gave opportunities for more striking displays of personal valor; these disadvantages only served to show the vastly superior power of the American arms; they give to the victory half its glory.

It is impossible for any man to read over the accounts of these battles—to see with what perfect self-abandonment the officers led to the fight, even up to the cannon's mouth, and how promptly and with what overwhelming impetuosity the rank and file followed, and not feel that there is something in the American soldier—something in the cause which he espouses—something in the name he bears and the country he defends, which make him more than equal for any common foe. And if he who reads them be an American, by nativity or adoption, he cannot help feeling a glow of pride in knowing that the blood men who thus fought and thus conquered are his own countrymen.

"The army has covered itself with glory; every man, officer, and private did his duty." These are the words of a letter we have from one who shared in the hottest of the fight.—There was not one recreant in the ranks. It is a great thing for us to know this. It is a great thing for the country to know that we may depend on the rank and file. Thirty-odd years of peace—thirty-odd years of drilling and marching and countermarching—with guns for toys and caution for playthings—when the soldiers went through their evolutions and took part in the sham battles, as children do in their sports—rose with the morning gun and retired at the heat of drum—when parades were made seemingly only for display—and drilling resorted to only as a relief from the fatigue of having nothing to do—in these thirty years of peace, when the army had dwindled to only a handful—when a new generation of men had come to take the place of the immediate descendants of the men of the Revolution—when the veteran soldiers had nearly all passed away—in these thirty years, we say, that had passed since "the last war," there had nothing occurred, there was no chance offered to our soldiers, to prove that the men of Seventy-six had not degenerated in their veins.

It must be allowed that there was mistrust all round. The debates in Congress for years have tended to impress upon the country that there was no reliance to be placed, in the hour of conflict, upon the handful of men who were called "the regular army." A systematic course of depreciation has been pursued by many of the members of the House of Representatives towards the officers. Their numbers have been reduced, their pay cut off, their general valor and character impeached, and almost en masse they were denounced as the

"The Cankers of a long peace."

The man whose bravery is attacked can offer no defence but that which the moment of battle affords him. Our officers on the Rio Grande felt this. The time had come when they might vindicate their names and that of their profession from the charges brought against them.—And nobly have they vindicated themselves. Look at the dead! Look at the wounded! See what the living accomplish! Four superior officers were killed on the field of battle, and 12 severely wounded. Colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants were among the slain or the wounded. Every twentieth man who received a shot was a commissioned officer; and among those who fell were the flower of the army.—And the living—what did they not do? "The enemy were three to their one, and yet they were in the midst of the carnage. The balls were over and around and all about them. Officers and men and horses fell dead at their sides." "I had four men killed at my side," writes one of the living. "I charged along with Lieut. Inge," writes another, "when he was killed, and I was unhorsed, and thus only escaped." "The enemy had their best men, and fought us hand to hand," writes another. "Every officer and every soldier behaved like a hero." "Their swords were a thousand, their bosoms were one."

It was indeed a terrible battle. It is almost a miracle that any one escaped the galling fire of the Mexican artillery, and the impetuous charges of their dragoons. But the gallantry of the American soldiers never faltered—each man looked death in the face as if he were a familiar friend—all fought as if life were the least stake they had in the contest. All honor and glory, then, to the soldiers on the Rio Grande—the thanks of the nation have been nobly won by this army of heroes.

But, in the praise of our own soldiers, let us not forget the foe. Next to the joy the soldier feels for his own success is his admiration of the gallantry of his enemy. It is nothing to conquer those who make no resistance. There is no honor in winning a battle where the foe lies at the first exchange of shots. There is no honor either in depreciating the gallantry of those whom we have overcome. The Mexicans fought well. If they could not stand before the American arms, though they were superior in numbers, and inured to wars among themselves, it was not because they did not fight well, but because they there encountered no common foe. It was the fortune of the Mexicans, in these memorable battles, to engage an army whose officers were filled with the spirit which had shined out all thought of defeat, and excluded all idea of surrender. The sentiment of Napoleon's Guard was theirs: "The Guard never surrenders."

There is no disgrace in being conquered by such men. The Mexicans ought to feel this. They did all they could. They fought bravely—perhaps never before so bravely. "I saw them shot down," said Major Ringgold on his dying bed, "I saw them fall before the shot of my artillery; I saw the ranks thus broken filled up by others, who in their turn were shot down." They charged our ranks with their dragoons, and were repulsed, and yet they charged again. Thrice were they driven from the battery which Capt. May charged so gallantly, and thrice did they return and man it. The fight lasted for five hours, and our own officers say "they fought like devils."

We conquered them—we conquered them with a force scarcely numbering one man to their three.—And this is our glory. It is to their honor that they fought well. We acknowledge it, because they deserve to have it said of them. And in this we have even our greatest satisfaction, for in its truth consists the whole joy of the soldiers who conquered. It gives to them

that without which all the glory of the action would be lost—

That true joy which warriors feel
At foemen worthy of their steel.

Let no one among us then, think that in deprecating the Mexican valor, in these battles, he exalts that of our own soldiers.

The Navy and War Departments.—There is evidently a plan on foot in the Locofoco party to get rid of the Secretaries of the Navy and War. The New York Globe, the strongest Locofoco paper in that city, thus speaks of Mr. Bancroft:

"Without going behind the record of his confirmation for detail, we have only to look at him as he now stands before the country. His folly and inefficiency as head of the Navy Department have lost him the respect of the Navy and the confidence of the country. He has proved himself wholly deficient for the station, and seems alien to all the elements that make the gentleman. Originally a schoolmaster—he has brought to the Department the feelings and habits of the worst specimens of a pedagogue. He deserted the pulpit and took to the ranks of political partisans, where he cheated and deserted his party. He is pronounced by those who know him best, a bravo with power and a dastard without it—a mountebank in manners, whilst he regards himself a Chesterfield in elegance. In his intercourse with Congress and citizens he seems to lie from a love of falsehood, and hugs and courts it as honorable men do truth. We have not space to complete the picture, but, as far as it goes, we appeal to every member of Congress, of both parties, for evidence of his faithfulness. It is at no hazard, we say, that his immediate retirement from his present position would do more to increase confidence in the administration than any other single movement. The Congress and the country are 'languishing' under his conduct of the Navy Department."

The correspondent of the same paper, the Globe, writes from Washington thus:

"It is the general impression that the Secretaries of Navy and War will retire from the Cabinet. Their retirement will meet the unanimous response of Congress and the country."

OUR LOSS IN THE ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE MEXICANS.

In one of his despatches to the government, Gen'l. Taylor says:

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle.

Gen. T. also says:

I am under the painful necessity of reporting that Lt. Blake, topographical engineer, after rendering distinguished service in my staff during the affair of the 8th inst., accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the following day and expired before night.

The Union states that the accounts already published are substantially confirmed by Gen'l. Taylor.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA EXPEditions.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes as follows, from the Indian country, twenty miles west of Independence under date of the 10th instant:

"The company bound for California is composed of as much intelligence and respectability, certainly, as ever wended their way to a new country, and the integral are representatives from almost every State in the Union.

"It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate idea of our number, but it is large—far more than I had dared to hope; I can now count from my present humble seat, over one hundred wagons, and, estimating each wagon to contain five souls, we have at this encampment at least five hundred persons—all bound for California. The number, I think, cannot fall short of one thousand.

"The Oregon fever has abated, and I think the number cannot be large that will strive for a place in the debatable land.

"I have just received a letter from Col. Kearney, at Fort Leavenworth, to whom I sent an express to know something of the Marmones, who are crossing the Missouri river in great numbers at St. Joseph's. He informs me that at least two thousand have actually passed, and that others are daily crossing. He represents them as well provided with all needful munitions of war, including a train of artillery."

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Independence on the 11th communicates the following:

"Our town for the last few weeks has presented a scene of business equal to a crowded city. Emigrants to Oregon and California have been pouring in from all quarters to this point, which is made their general rendezvous. There are, this spring, two distinct companies, one to Oregon and the other to California; heretofore they have made but one company until they have crossed the mountains, but at present the number to each expedition is sufficient to organize and protect themselves from the Indians.

"The number of emigrants is not yet known, nor can it be until they reach their general encampment on Kansas river, about one hundred miles west of this place, and where a census will be taken. A finer looking body of emigrants than the present, I have never seen—manly and bold in their appearance, and generally well equipped for so long and tedious a journey as they have before them. Among them are persons of all ages, even to the old man following his grandchildren."

Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool, your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

Foul Slanders.—The Locofoco presses, from the Union down, are unremitting in their efforts to gull the public into a belief, that the Whigs are opposing the country in this period of war with Mexico. Never was a more foul libel. One of their papers that we have seen arrays the names of 14 members of the House and 2 of the Senate as having "voted against the bill to furnish men and money to defend their country, and carry on the war with Mexico." Was that what they voted against? The Editor of the Wilmington Journal doubtless knows that it was not. He doubtless knows that it was given, not against the men and the money, but against the falsehood which Locofocoism insisted should stand out in the very preamble to the bill, and which the Locofoco majority, with a deliberately base purpose, required the Whigs to vote for, or vote against the bill. Another Locofoco paper, with an utter ignorance of the whole history of the country, such as would entitle a school boy of ten years to the birch, declares that the Whigs never did any of the fighting in the wars in which this country has been engaged, and it professes to doubt whether they will do any in this war. The writer of such a libel on one-half of the people of the U. States either never heard of Washington and his revolutionary associates, or of United States either never heard of Washington and his revolutionary associates, or of Scott, and Taylor, and Clinch, and the thousands of other gallant spirits of the last war,—or, he wrote the libel knowing it to be a libel. Again: The Union of Thursday night last says.—

"The present ebullitions of the whig organs are ominous of a determined and desperate attack upon the administration. Such was the course of the federal press in the war of 1842; and we shall scarcely be surprised to see them now, as then, invoking the formation of an organized opposition—calling forth another Hartford convention perhaps, and urging their members of Congress to refuse supplies for carrying on the war."

And this was penned by the Editor of the Union only two days after the House of Representatives had passed, by a unanimous vote, 191 to 00, the bill appropriating more than six millions of dollars to support the army, being two millions more than usual, and, including the ten millions originally appropriated, making an increase of twelve millions already caused by the war with Mexico.


Now what is the object of all these libellous attacks on the Whig party? It cannot be any desire to produce unanimity and a hearty support of the war? That object would be promoted by a directly opposite treatment. No: the object is to drive the Whig party, if possible, into the adoption of that very course with which they are now falsely charged. And the end to be gained by thus arraying one half of the people against the country in this its time of trial, is the great, the patriotic purpose, of electing some Locofoco demagogue, Polk or Cass perhaps, President of the United States in 1848!! And for this it is that the Union and its satellites are endeavoring to array the Whigs against the country.

But they will be disappointed. The Whigs will not only vote all the necessary supplies,—(unanimously when not coupled with a falsehood)—but they will fight the battles of their country too.—There is one thing, however, that they will not do. They will not support Polk and his party which have unnecessarily plunged us in this war. They make a distinction between the Administration and the Country. The latter they are always ready to support and defend.—Pay. Observer.

The "Union" and other organs of the administration, shower down upon us Whigs torrents of abuse, because we will not identify them with Mr. Polk with the country, and support him, as well as the war, in which he has unconstitutionally, unadvisedly, and rashly engaged us. They, forsooth, seem to expect us to consider him our country, and to support him as well as that country. We shall do no such thing. We scorn him more than ever, for clandestinely involving us in a war, which he had not courage enough of himself to recommend Congress, nor foresight enough to provide for when intended and provoked. The war was made to steal upon us, and upon the trade and commerce of the country all unprepared, when we had every reason to believe our difficulties with Mexico were blown over, and on the eve of amicable adjustment.

As for ourselves, we have marked out our course, and we shall pursue it without turning to the right or left, because we think the course is right. We shall support the war, but we shall at the same time point out every step of wrong the Executive power has been guilty of in bringing us into it; and, first of all, we shall never cease to decry the political and criminal folly of invading the Mexican State of Tamaulipas.

The "Union," however, has paraded, within a day or two, (and other papers have copied it) a manifesto of the Mexican General Woll, (of June 20th, 1844) in which he orders off all Mexicans from the territory distant one league from the left bank of the Rio Grande, as a proof conclusive that Mexico holds the territory on the East side of the Rio Grande as Texan territory. To say nothing of the absurdity of supposing a military officer in the command of an army has the power of fixing a boundary line between nations, it is clear that the evident object of that manifesto was to separate all Mexicans from the Texan population, or Texan interests; and so far from conceding the Rio Grande as a boundary line, suspended the then existing armistice in order to make an attack upon all Texans presuming to approach the Rio Grande. The Mexican General not only in that manifesto claims all Texas, but fixes the punishment of death upon Mexicans presuming even by their presence to sanction the claim of Texas upon the Rio Grande. Nothing is stronger than the spirit of that manifesto against the Texan claim, and yet the "Union" and others have the impudence to urge it as proof that the Mexicans have looked favorably upon the Rio Grande as the real boundary line.—N. Y. Express.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1846.
FOR GOVERNOR,
William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

¶ We are authorized to announce **Hezekiah Turner**, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

¶ We are authorized to announce **John L. Graham**, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

OUR CANDIDATES.

It will be seen by a letter in to-day's paper, that Mr. C. L. PARTEE, one of the Whig nominees for the Commons in the next Legislature, declines the acceptance of the honor conferred on him by the Whig Meeting of the 23rd May. The letter speaks for itself. It is regretted that Mr. Partee could not obtain his consent to run. But all seem to feel satisfied that he has good and important reasons for not doing so, otherwise he could not have refused a compliance with the many warm solicitations of his friends.

Mr. RICHARD LOCKE has also declined the same honor conferred by the same meeting. This too, is seriously regretted by his Whig brethren, for their hearts were very much turned to him. But Mr. Locke was nominated without having been previously consulted, and was therefore unprepared for it. If it had been possible for him to accept the nomination we believe he would have done so; and we speak in all candor when we say it, there is not a man in the whole ranks that would have been more acceptable to the party than he.

But notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, we are not without hope of a brilliant victory in the approaching contest. We have lost nothing, except by delay, in getting candidates out. The places of Messrs. Partee and Locke have been filled; and we have also a candidate for the Senate, in the field. Our ticket is made up as follows:

For Senate, Doct. Samuel Kerr.
For Commons { Doct. P. Henderson,
Isaac Ribelin.

With this Ticket, we shall walk over the track. This delegation in the Legislature would be an honor to old Rowan. They are all gentlemen of mature years and settled minds,—whose characters are fully established, and could have no need of uselessly taking up time in political speeches for self promotion. They would rather devote themselves to the actual wants of their constituents, and consulting their interest alone, would direct their efforts to promote their welfare. We are, therefore, well pleased with our candidates, and have no doubt they will receive the undivided support of the Whigs. No objection can be raised against them, but there is much to be admired in them as gentlemen, happily qualified for the stations to which they yield their services.

LOCOFOCO MISREPRESENTATION.

The Locofoco papers and cross-road politicians from one extremity of the Union to the other are trying with all the ingenuity which they have, to fasten the charge of infidelity on the Whigs to their country, because they have had the independence to denounce with just indignation the manner in which the country has been plunged into a war with Mexico. Now these Locofoco papers and small fry politicians, know full well that while the Whigs hesitate not to condemn the President for his rashness in bringing on this war which has already cost the country many millions of dollars and some of its best officers and soldiers, they have not refused a single cent that has been called for; but avowed their determination to stand by the country let the consequences be what they may. What the reason can be for this mean and despicable course which they have commenced against the Whigs, we do not know, unless it be that they wish to create the impression that the Whig party is opposed to giving the men and means to prosecute the war. If this is their object, we are confident the base and contemptible trick will recoil with double fury upon the authors of the scheme, while the Whigs will not be slow to call those to account for getting us into a useless war. When the proper time arrives, they will not vote against the means necessary to carry on the war, and bring it to an honorable close; and those who have tried to slander the Whigs on this subject, know that they have been guilty of injuring men who will go as far as the Locofoco party in sustaining the country under any circumstances. The Whigs have done it often, and will do it again.

The citizens of Charleston have commenced taking subscriptions for the purpose of presenting a sword to General Taylor for his gallant services.

GENERAL MILITIA OF ROWAN, came on Tuesday last. The militia of Rowan, with the sky densely overcast. These, however, vanished as the day advanced. At an early hour of martial music—the music of the air; and, increasing until about 9 o'clock, it began to hear one self speak or see the thoughts were marching in squad and squad were marching; until, finally, they fell into line. The officers were giving every thing their "right face"—"music!"—"forward, march!"—a train of about 1000 soldiers, the town, some of them were but generally exhibiting a trifling disorder. Nevertheless, to say, the militia of Rowan sent a better appearance than Rowan.

We did not follow to see, not therefore speak of there, on this occasion no doubt.

At about 2½ o'clock, we returned to Town, and saw Companies,—was a single line of double file—"shouldered arms,"—"and "shouldered arms," gratifying words of—nines,—you are dismissed was broken in a twinkling pany marched directly to grade ground—well pleased of changing the soldier for the day had now been hot.

At five o'clock, the Mexican War turned out duty, were pretty well a lightful shower of rain the day.

Busy Time.—This year with the farming streets of our Town that almost every man is either holding or driving son which opened upon ing in of Spring still crops and grass push an amazing rapidity that pelled to put forth their to nurse the one and the Farmers on the street article.

Dull Time.—We have Merchants, Clerks and in the midst of almost a calm. They weary their doing nothing. Looking office we see them lounging, en, door-steps and splashing, or rather languor. Their condition tiable when it is thermometer is ranging grees heat; and the 14 hours long. Some of five minds cannot sustain of patience, or whose at least restraining, catch tackle or gun, and go in the pond and neighborhood ha! we have the advantage we are never without a

A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

One of the greatest victories has lately been achieved of the State of New York foreign enemy invading over any political party. Alcohol. An election in that State, at which large majorities that granting licenses for the liquors should cease. by all the public journals as one of the greatest record, and which, all every man earn his breadly rejoice over. Long people of the Empire State of this glorious triumph of constructive enemy they lyn, the majority against 2,000 votes.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

We announced in our last Volunteers were forming with the Proclamation of We now have the satisfaction the company is complete. heard, Rowan has the honor full company of volunteers. Annexed is a list of names.

Richard W. Long, Captain, an, First Lieutenant; Robert S. W. James, 1st Sergeant, do.; Edward Rowlett, 2d do.

It is understood that Henry Horn, Esq., to be port of Philadelphia, who some months suspended was finally decided by day last.