

From Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times, May 30.

Outbreak of Hostilities between the United States and Mexico.

The Cambria, Captain Judkins, arrived here on the afternoon of Thursday, after a rapid and pleasant passage of twelve days, with the intelligence of the rupture which has already taken place between the Mexican and the American forces.—The issue of the conflict, which has taken place at Fort Isabel, on the Rio Grande—if conflict it can be called, for it seems, according to the accounts, too trumpety for the appellation—has astonished, and we are sorry to add, gratified many persons. It has astonished those who have regarded the valor of the Mexicans with contempt, and it has delighted those who wished to see the pride of Jonathan humbled—humbled, because he has had the temerity to hear his cousin Bull. This is unkind, illiberal; but we suppose it is human nature—the least amiable phase of human nature.

The effect of the news has been to raise the price of American produce. On its receipt many persons instantly withdrew their cotton, and the consequence has been, as is customary in such cases, a rush of speculators into the field, and an improvement in the value of the staple.—Another cause has been at work. Early yesterday, the result of the second reading of the corn bill in the Lords was known. The settlement of this question must beneficially serve business—must give increased firmness to the manufacturers—must enhance the value of the article; and this, with the former cause, has rendered the market additionally firm.

If the corn bill should pass—of which, at present, there hardly exists a doubt in the minds of the least sanguine—an immense quantity of produce will be immediately released from bond, and thrown on the market.

The bulk of the produce so held under the Queen's lock, is American flour and other American produce. Its value has been estimated as high as five millions sterling. In every point of view—for the safety of trade, for the security of the exporter, for the comfort and happiness of the people—it is desirable that no unnecessary delay take place. Our readers will observe that the Government had not only a majority of proxies, but a majority of peers present on the division. This is important as regards the ultimate success of the measure in committee.

The markets in every part of the country will be more or less affected by the second reading of the corn bill in the Lords but the effect will not be fully developed before the sailing of the steamer on Thursday next.

The greatest excitement prevailed in London yesterday, respecting the news from the United States and Mexico, and the passing of the second reading of the corn importation bill in the house of Lords by a majority of 47. Two special engine expresses were forwarded—each running the two hundred and ten miles in six hours.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic steamer Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, arrived at Boston, on Thursday the 20th, bringing some interesting intelligence. Below we give the most important items:

England has offered her mediation between the United States and Mexico, and instructions to this effect have been sent over to Mr. Pakenham.

The Oregon question has ceased to cause any public disquietude in England. In Parliament, lately, in reply to a question by Mr. Addams, whether the President of the United States had given notice of the intention of this Government to terminate the treaty of joint occupation, Sir Robert Peel stated that the President had given the formal notice necessary; and that, in doing so, the President had adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of Congress, that the notice was given with a view of leading to the amicable adjustment of the differences which existed between the two countries on this subject.

The news of the outbreak of war between this country and Mexico had a tendency to check, in some degree, shipments from Liverpool in American vessels.

The same news had induced the French Minister of Marine to give orders for the dispatch of an additional number of war vessels to the Gulf of Mexico.

Prince Louis Napoleon had arrived in England, and was about to leave for Florence, to join his father.

It is said that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion bill when Parliament re-assembles after the Whitsuntide holidays.

Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the Ministry. It appears, for the Portuguese, to have been a more than ordinarily energetic affair.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated on the 23d May, says that the cholera was advancing with rapid strides towards that city.

A Curious Case.—A letter from Washington to the Richmond Times, says:—

Ex-Senator Tappan from Ohio (a Loco-foco of blessed memory) was appointed to inspect and arrange the mineralogical collections brought home by the Exploring Expedition, by a committee of Congress. In almost all cases there are duplicates. He was allowed by the Committee, for his services, to take one of each, provided he left all the best specimens for deposit here. Like Hoyt with the Sub-Treasury, however, he looked upon this as a mere fiction and has sent off to Ohio all the best specimens for his own use; making in the operation in a short time, from 20 to \$25,000. It was discovered a few days ago, and communicated to the Committee of Congress who appointed him, who instantly repealed the resolution giving the office to him. He resigned directly, and has made a bee-line for Ohio in quick time. They can do nothing with him, I suppose, for it was simply a breach of privilege. But isn't he an untried Democrat?



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 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.

GOV. GRAHAM IN SALISBURY.

On Tuesday last Gov. Graham addressed a large and respectable audience of the people of Rowan according to appointment. He first noticed the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, about which so much clamor has been made by the Loco-focos since its sale; and we think must have satisfied all candid and reasonable men that the course pursued by him on behalf of the State, was the only one that could have been taken. And that if the wishes of the Loco-foco party had been complied with, a loss to the State would have been sure. But, instead of that, wiser counsels prevailed—the Governor as authorized by Act of the Legislature at its last session, put the Road up to the highest bidder, and bid himself the amount of the indebtedness of the Company to the State. No other bid being made, the Road was knocked down to the State, and during the time the Road has been under the direction of the State, it has paid all expenses, and actually left a balance of *Twelve thousand dollars in the Treasury!* This looks like a loss to the State, don't it? It may appear so to demagogues—to the Standard and to the airy James B. Shepard; but, we are satisfied, that those of the Loco-foco party who are disposed to be reasonable, (and we know there are such) will acknowledge that Gov. Graham did nothing more than his duty, and no more than any honest man would have done, placed in the same position. Mr. Shepard, we understand, has said on various occasions, that the Road might as easily have been bought for *one dollar or ten dollars* as for \$363,000!—True, enough, such a thing might have happened, but what would the State have gained? Would the remaining balance due to the State have been paid by the Company? We suppose not. Well, if such be the fact, the complaint against Gov. Graham for bidding the whole amount due the State (as every man of judgment would have done), is hypocritical, and only intended by the Standard and Mr. Shepard to gull such as are not informed upon the subject; and is totally unworthy of any man who is disposed to pursue a fair and upright course towards his political Opponent.

What makes it worse, is the undeniable fact, that most of the prominent men of the Democratic party, gave their hearty support to this very Road. Locis D. HENRY, MICHAEL HOKE, both candidates of the party for Governor, and WELDON N. EDWARDS, and a host of others that might be named, voted to grant the credit of the State to this Company. And as Gov. Graham, remarked, if the Road had turned out to be first rate stock, the Loco-foco talk would have been quite different. Then would we have heard the voice of exultation in honor of Loco-focism. The Whigs would have been denied any part or lot in the matter. But since it is otherwise, the demagogues of the party have unjustly been attempting to make it appear that the Whigs are responsible for the whole transaction! Was ever Loco-focism more glaringly displayed to the gaze and contempt of all honest men, than in this instance?

Gov. Graham next passed on to the Tariff, and discussed the subject with marked ability, successfully combatting the doctrine of those who advocate free trade—showing that it was not the consumer who paid the duty as asserted by Loco-foco orators, but the foreign producer—that Goods are as low, and indeed lower, under the present Tariff, than under the Act of 1833, by which duties were gradually reduced to *twenty per cent*. He also touched upon the Bankrupt Law, and then passed on to give the public some idea of the qualifications of the Democratic candidate for Governor, by explaining to them Mr. Shepard's great "*Bill for the Relief of the People*" by which the State was authorized to issue *One million of shiplasters*; and which by subsequent amendments, tacked to the original bill by Mr. Shepard, to do away with the objections raised to the scheme by his own party in the Senate, the bill was so modified that it became unlawful for any person to pass these shiplasters as money! This was so genteelly handled by the Governor, that if Mr. Shepard had been present, he would have exclaimed in the language of a certain Democratic Congressman from

Mississippi, "It was one of the indiscretions of my youth!" For no one but a boy (and very few of them) would ever have thought of devising such a remedy for the relief of the People! How thankful ought they to be to Mr. Shepard for his desires to help them by issuing one million of dollars in paper, which no one was allowed to pass as money. If this is a specimen of the gentleman's way of managing the affairs of State, we trust we shall never see the day when he shall be elected to the office of Governor.

As soon as a copy of this great Relief Bill can be procured, it shall be laid before the public for their information.—Will the Editor of the Register publish the bill?

FREE SCHOOLS.

The question of Free School is again submitted to Rowan. She has hitherto rejected it. Will she continue to do so. She now stands out alone, among all the counties of the State, in opposition to this most benevolent cause. The prejudices of her people were aroused against it by reckless politicians, and that prejudice has never yet been overcome. Other counties are now reaping the full benefit of Free Schools. Rowan has not got the first pole cut towards building a cabin.—Other counties have been drawing from the Treasury of the State, their proportions of the School Fund, but Rowan has never seen a dollar of her share of said fund. Nay, and what is more, she never will, unless she adopts the Free School System, for the support of which this fund has been set apart.

It is true, Mr. Ellis, when a candidate, two years ago, induced a good many honest men to believe that he could bring home to Rowan her share of this money, if they would elect him to the Legislature. He was elected. But Mr. Ellis disappointed all who put such confidence in him. No doubt he would have performed his promise if he could. But those who understood the matter, knew very well that Rowan could never get her share of this money for any other purpose than for free schools. Messrs. Boyden and Lord told Mr. Ellis this, but still he seemed to think he could reverse the solemn decrees of the Legislature, and get the money any how. We suppose he will tell his fellow citizens, this year, how it happened that he disappointed them. If he knew he could not get this money for the people of Rowan, (and we think he ought to have known it) he did very wrong to make them believe so; and in justice, should be held to an account.

The people should not submit to mean and palpable deception on the part of candidates. They ought to watch, and weigh the words and actions of those who set themselves up for their gifts of honor and place; and if they detect them in the performance of tricks of deception,—"Deceptionology," (for which, say treating,) or feeding freemen on soft food of any kind, to be followed by hucks and brick bats, they ought immediately to be stamped with a seal in the forehead, that would forever defy the skill of surgery.

By this practice of deception it is, that Rowan now occupies the unenviable position before the world of refusing a system of free schools when offered to her: If it had not been for the influence of popular men, who, for political purposes, opposed the system from the first, we should now be in its enjoyment. Has the day gone by when they can no longer make opposition to it avail them? We believe so. We believe the reflecting mind of the people have settled the question; and that they will now vote for it. They have seen other counties in the State flourishing under its influence. They begin to feel that we need it. There are many places in the county suffering for the want of schools, and are likely to suffer on until the free school comes to their relief. Who will hinder its day of coming?

☐ We learn that Mr. Shepard was met at Dowltown, in Surry county, and replied to by Col. Puryear, and received at his hands a severe castigation, and gave evidence of being a pretty well used up. Mr. Shepard, we suppose, begins to discover that he will not be suffered to traverse the State, at least the western part of it, and abuse one of North Carolina's purest sons without being met and confuted. If he expects to carry his election by misrepresentation, we can tell him, he had better wend his way to some other section of the State, where such a course is in higher favor than here, if it can be found. The people in these parts are not quite as ignorant as he seems to suppose. They sometimes read and think for themselves.

☐ Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has resigned that station and asked to be excused from serving longer on the Committee; giving as his reason, the difference of opinion between him and the majority of the Senate on our relations with foreign countries. The Hon. George McDuffie, of South Carolina, was elected on the 19th inst. to fill his place.

☐ "Ominous."—"Mexico will conquer, or will no longer exist." These were the closing words of the manifesto of Paredes, President, *ad interim*, issued from the National Palace.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

It is with feelings of unmingled joy, we are permitted to inform our readers, that the differences so long existing between this country and England, and which it seemed at one time must inevitably cause a war, have been amicably adjusted; and our country saved from a rupture with a nation we are so closely interwoven by every thing dear to us. Besides, and which is pleasing, the honor of our beloved land is untarnished,—it still shines as bright as the noon-day sun, and will so continue, if wisdom and moderation can only be our guide in every hour of danger. A treaty has been signed and received the approval of a large majority of the Senate. The annexed article from the *Nat. Intelligencer* of the 20th, expresses our views so well on the subject, that we give it in preference to any thing we can offer:

THE PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

We had yesterday, upon the most certain authority permitted to us, the pleasure to announce that, by the confirmation by the Senate of a partition-treaty, Peace is secured to us, at least on the side of England. The official paper of the same day, entitled to be still more surely informed, confirms the fact. Let all beside be as it may, that fact must spread no little light over our public affairs, and cheer the heart of every citizen, gladdened and grateful with the thought of averted desolation—of the horrors and crimes of war escaped.

The occasion cannot but be one of a wide and deepfelt public joy, let all who will attempt to check, and let what may remain to dash it. It is a moment of restored good-will, of renewed friendship, towards that great body of mankind to which custom and all its conformities, kindred and all its sympathies, commerce and all its interests, bind us the most; and we betide the man or the homicidal faction, who at such a time bankers still for strife; who will not suffer even a just and honorable and beneficent peace to banish, between two great and generous nations once more freshly drawn together, disgraceful and pernicious rancors, which they have wisely put aside.

Such a settlement with England offers on all sides (as it seems to us) cause for congratulation. It secures not only our mutual peace, but that of the world, largely endangered by any contest between us. It promises a new permanency to that pacific policy of which civilized nations have at last begun to taste and to esteem the blessing. It has proved that at present mere pride and passion can no longer plunge Governments into fatal wars.

At home, this composition with Britain renders us secure from tasting, and able to inflict on another, the scourge of war. On that side, we shall feel it only in a form easier to bear—expenses that will be bloodless at least, if heavy; an invigoration of the Executive powers, of which we are fast growing insensible; a violation of all our own maxims, which none on this continent are strong enough to make us remember.

To us, in particular, who were the earliest to withstand that headlong course into which this matter—now so happily adjusted—at first threatened to be driven, the issue is full of encouragement, fit to re-animate our confidence in the strength of public prudence and the redeeming force of the conservative part of our institutions. A little twelve months ago, and we were set upon by the minions and routings of power and obloquy here, for daring to speak what has now been universally affirmed. Never moved to any keener feeling than contempt by absurd or venal vituperation, we shall ask no vengeance beyond the innocent one of seeing what hymns of praise will be pealed to the Treaty, from the very organs that called us traitors for venturing to think that such a treaty could be made.

None can have forgotten the gloomy aspect which this question wore during the earlier part of the present session of Congress. Every thing like reason or moderation seemed to be overborne. In the Lower House, on a question itself so open to compromise and so often before offered to it, almost every thing but violence was silenced, and he only was the patriot who, standing at naught every former recognition, trampled upon the adverse claim and breathed the lowest defiance. The bad strategy of party deepened the danger which it had at first created—the one driving on, and the other not venturing to decline, a calculated extravagance; and in this manner the question passed, in the most perilous form and by an extraordinary majority, from one House to that other, where alone it could now be saved.

It was then (as our readers must remember) that, to overbear and intimidate the gravity of that body—our last refuge for prudence and peace—which we need not name resorted to hypothetical denunciations of those fathers of the State themselves; spread warnings of meditated treason against them; and raised, as if they were an assembly of Arnolds, the cry of, "LOOK TO THE SENATE!"

We answered that cry, in its own words: affirmed that the country did look and might look to that body, with unshaken confidence; and now, when it has made good our prediction, we call upon the country once more "To look to the SENATE," and bid it HAIL!

CORRECTION.

The Standard says that Mr. Shepard at this place "was replied to, at length by Mr. Gorrell, and briefly by Ex-Gov. Morehead. So it seems it takes two whig champions to defend the sinking cause of Federalism in old Guilford! Two of them—Mr. Gorrell, a full grown leader himself, and Gov. Morehead, the best whig stump-speaker in the State."

Mr. Shepard, through his "organ," wishes to manufacture a little additional importance to himself, by making the public believe that Gov. Morehead replied to him! Terrible, terrible fellow! this Mr. Shepard—to arouse the lion in his own lair!

Verily, the vanity of the young man is surpassing.

Gov. Morehead made no "reply" at all. At the close of the discussion he simply corrected, in a few words, mistakes which each of the speakers had fallen into—a mistake of Mr. Gorrell in regard to the cost of the Raleigh and Gaston road, and a mistake of Mr. Shepard as to the profits of the road.—Greens. Pat.

☐ The very large majority of the people of Wisconsin having declared in favor of a State Government, Wisconsin will be represented in the next session of Congress by two Senators and two Representatives.

TREATING CANDIDATES.

We give below an extract from the 52d Chapter of the Revised Statutes of the State of North Carolina,—consisting of three sections of said Chapter. They are on the subject of candidates treating for electioneering purposes. Our object in publishing them, at this time, we do not hesitate to say, is that the conduct of candidates in this county, should they go on treating, may be universally known and recognized as a violation of existing laws.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED STATUTES.

22. If any person shall at any time before or after any election, either directly or indirectly, give any money, gift, gratuity or reward to any elector or electors, or to any county or district, in order to be elected, or to procure any other person to be elected as a member of the General Assembly, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay four hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs, and shall be incapable to serve as a member during the continuance of that General Assembly, for which such election shall be made as aforesaid.

23. If any person or persons shall treat, with either meat or drink, on any day of election or any day previous thereto, with an INTENT TO INFLUENCE THE ELECTION, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the county trustee, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs.

24. It shall be the duty of the sheriff in each and every county, annually to publish the two preceding sections of this act, by advertising and reading the same at the court house door, on the first and second days of the county court, which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of the election, under the penalty of forty dollars for each and every neglect.

We also append hereto two or three extracts from the 79th Chapter of the Revised Statutes. Said Chapter is headed, "Oaths." All persons elected to any office of trust or profit in this State are required to take the oath of office before entering thereon. Members of the Legislature are required to take an oath something like this, perhaps:

"I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear or affirm, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities, which are or may be established for the government thereof; and that I will endeavor to support, maintain and defend the constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability: so help me God."

The words in the above oath, in italics, we think, clearly bind the observance of all the laws of the State; whether or not it does is not material. We know that all persons sitting as members of the Legislature, are under oath to support the laws and constitution of the State—as well those laws on the subject of bribery as any others.

The following is the oath which the Sheriff of the County is required to take before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office. No man who has expended hundreds of dollars in treating, to influence his election, can take this oath and yet not be obnoxious to the law on the subject of false swearing.

THE OATH OF A SHERIFF.

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will execute the office of sheriff of _____ county to the best of my knowledge and ability, agreeably to law, and that I will not take, accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gift, bribe, gratuity or reward whatsoever, for returning a man to serve as a juror, or for making any false return on any process to me directed; and I also swear that I have not given any fee, gift, gratuity or reward or other thing whatsoever, to any person or persons, for his or their vote or interest to procure me to be nominated to the said office, nor will I hereafter give to any person or persons, such fee, gift, gratuity or reward, for having procured or contributed to procure me to be nominated thereto: so help me God.

With all this, and the following presentment of the Grand Jurors before us, what sort of respect can those persons have for themselves, that offend in this matter; and in what estimation should every community hold them.

This practice, to say nothing of its exceeding wickedness, is supremely foolish. For when all the candidates treat, what advantage does it give one over the other? It were precisely the same if none treated. Why then should men break the laws of their country, and subject themselves to consequent penalties, and to the tortures of an accusing conscience, merely to gratify the burning thirst of not exceeding 300 miserable men who are not regarded above the swine which wallow in the mire, except, when an election is pending.

The following is a presentment of the Grand Jurors of Rowan, made, August Session, 1845.

AUGUST SESSIONS, 1845.

WE, the Grand Jurors of Rowan, Present, That the most of the business brought before us during this Term, has been in consequence of drunkenness, and that a great deal of it has been occasioned by and through the public treating of candidates for public offices at different times and places; consequently we cannot help but view the practice as an evil, and a growing evil, for it is manifest to every one that it is annually becoming worse and worse, and we cannot help but feel alarmed for the good order and morality of the community at large, if not for those who treat the most are certain to be elected, consequently those who are unable or unwilling to treat, have no encouragement to become candidates as they are almost invariably

defeated in favor of those who do, and we cannot help but pity the friends of good who come out and put the law on the practice, and endeavor to endeavor to abandon the practice to our own merits rather than Whiskey barrel.

JNO. B. MOREHEAD,
RICHARD J. GORRELL,
BENJAMIN S. SHEPARD,
GEORGE M. EDWARDS,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
HENRY S. EDWARDS,
MICHAEL HOKE,
CALVIN J. WILSON,
HENRY S. EDWARDS,
ASA J. HAYT,
JOHN W. HAYT,
DAVID J. HAYT.

THE
Extract from the special
Massachusetts, on the
Mexico, in the House
the 14th of May, 1846.

"But we are told by
that it is treason to
time of war. Sir, I have
dastardly sentiment. We
that a weak or wicked
power and involve the
and an unscrupulous
the House, without
that iniquitous proceed-
must be closed on the
erty and the only liberty
sentatives of a free
point out the faults of
Are we to submit in all
President? If so, we
erty but the name. We
despotism. Such doctrin-
rupt sycophants who
place, but they are un-
protest against all such
sentiments. Treason to
sures of the Administra-
Sir, I have from my child-
found veneration for the
ing from the many con-
English Parliament in
America. He spoke freely
the injustice of the mis-
colonies. He commenced
before the war began, in
the breaking out of hostil-
America; he exposed the
denounced their monar-
war was in progress. We
ministration he employed.
"Sir I rejoice that Amer-
millions of people so dis-
erty as voluntarily to sub-
be fit instruments to in-
rest." "The Americans
they have been driven to."
"If I were an American,
man, while a foreign
country, I never would
NEVER NEVER NEVER
your lordships, and upon
the State, to stamp upon
the indelible stigma of
Such was the language of
on the floor of Parliament
under that tyrannical
hardhood to attempt to
act of his life was an ed-
onies. The opposition
ways spoken with freedom.
This is English liberty,
Burke, and all the leaders
ven at that day, were
den a love of liberty, by
ding and cowardly sen-
proclaimed upon this floor
American Congress.

The sentiments contin-
tract, will receive the ap-
of the present day as
of the Whigs of the Revolu-
that time would hardly
trine now sanctioned by
cy, that those who think
in making war upon
their country, should they
opinions. This doctrine
the freedom of speech, a
Republican heart, purchase
of our ancestors; the law
compensated by all the
would render our Presi-
as the Autocrat of Rus-
thought by some, that it
King Hickory the 2d, to
prove the Tory doctrine.
The Tories, though they
do no wrong, conceded
be held responsible for
democracy contends that
tion either the President
in the exercise of the
with which he is clothed

THE TWO.

On the close of the
can Manufactures at Wash-
announced the fact by
Fair has struck its flag,
very sour criticism on
bitation.

But the Union has
ers whether the Brit-
rous specimens of Brit-
pying for several months
Capital of the United
purpose of effect upon
Congress, has yet stated
paragraphs of vinegary
The Loco-foco free trade
flag, and shout "long
of the free and the
let American hold their
independence, and let
and retract!"

The Union has
tender chord in the
has therefore made re-
marks on this British
tol. It has however shown
is there is its
editorial notice, ther-
thority of the organ
exhibition, so that no
become candidates as they are almost invariably