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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

THE "LAST WAR" AND THE PRESENT.

It is difficult to perceive what the Administration orators and prints mean by their everlasting rant about opposition to the war. If a desire to bring the war to a close as speedily as will comport with the national honor, and on terms suitable to the national character for justice, can be called opposition to the war, we risk nothing in saying that an overwhelming majority of our people are in an attitude of opposition to it.

This subject rises in importance infinitely above party—above mere politics;—and politicians—those who keep a sharp eye out for office, or popularity—the sycophants of Power or Opinion—are permitted to exercise too much influence over men's minds in this matter. This sort of persons are afraid to speak the involuntary dictates of their judgment and their hearts—restrained by the wholesome apprehension (honest souls) of sinking in the scale of political popularity like the old Federalists who opposed the last war with England. They are afraid to trust the faculty of the popular mind to discriminate the difference of circumstances between that war and the war now waging in Mexico. But the difference is palpable.

Then war was deliberately and solemnly declared by the Representatives of the people, as the Constitution in such cases directs; now the war is commenced by one man—the President,—the Representatives of the people having had no opportunity of a voice in the matter. Then our soil was invaded by a foreign foe, our towns bombarded and burnt, our country devastated, and the sentiment of our country right or wrong became a sentiment of exalted patriotism; now we are plunged into a foreign war, a war of invasion, where we carry devastation and death to the homes of another people—the motive being a mere desire for military glory, or lust of conquest, rather than the pure patriotism that moved our fathers of the past. Then we fought for objects defined and set forth in order; now we fight for—we know not what—it is a Cabinet secret—some say it is to enforce the payment of a debt, others say to repel invasion! some proclaim that it is for more land and more room, and others again that we are at war merely for the purpose of "conquering a peace." Then we contended against the chivalry of the most powerful Monarchy on the globe; now we presume upon the weakness and distraction of a neighboring Republic.—Then we fought a lion; now we throttle a hyena.

No way has yet been pointed out, by those professedly wise and undoubtedly powerful men who assumed the commencement and direction of this war, for getting our country out of this difficulty, but to go on and fight out, and, in view of the spirit of vengeance evinced by the Mexicans, "fight on, fight ever" is the motto which we seem compelled to adopt. Still we are profoundly impressed with the belief, that if the wish of the people of the United States could be known and regarded by those at the head of affairs, a peace honorable and just to both nations would speedily be consummated. In the American Union, the SENTIMENT OF THE COMMON PEOPLE is necessarily the STANDARD OF NATIONAL HONOR. If our theory of government recognizes a higher standard than this, it is time it were made known, in order that the plebeian heart may be brought to conform to the humbler sphere in which they are expected to move.

THE "GOVERNMENT IN THE WRONG."

Of the false phrases common among the Tory trumpeters of Mr. Polk, none is so fiercely bandied about as that—the *Whigs endeavor to place their own Government in the wrong*, as to the Mexican war. When any public speaker dares to speak, or any editor to write, his honest convictions of the truth respecting the inception and designs of the war, the parasites of power at once shower the most savage denunciations upon his head, as a wretch placing his own country in the wrong—taking sides with the enemy—"a Mexican Whig," &c., &c. And by this insulting jargon, uttered in the most offensive forms of language which ingenious brains can devise, they hope to frighten down good men's consciences, seal the lips of honesty, and keep out of sight, in the dust they raise, the tattered Constitution of the country which lies trodden under their master's heel.

Now we deny the infallibility of the Government, even as recognized in the officers composing its three constituted departments—exposed as these mortals are to erroneous influences upon their judgment and impure influences upon their heart. Still more strongly and to the bitter end do we deny the infallibility of the Government, when recognized, as it is by the Executive, as

ist in the person of the President alone. And numbers of our fellow citizens, we trust, cannot—like these Tories—bring their minds to look upon His Excellency The Government as one out of the reach of error—incapable of wrong.

The Whigs endeavoring to place the Government in the wrong! Are the Whigs responsible for the "fix" it has got into? They made powerful exertion to prevent it.

The Government—no matter whether you define the same to consist of Mr. Polk himself, or of Mr. Polk and his Tail—is in the wrong—no mistake about that. The Government was deeply, secretly, sorely conscious of this fact, when it wrote a message half a dozen yards long to prove itself in the right, and felt that the document was not sufficiently strong without an accusation of treason against all who dared to differ!

In this age and in this country, with our free habits of thought and speech, we cannot conceive of an exercise of tyranny more galling and aggravating to a generous people, than that which involves them in a foreign war without their consent, or knowledge; concealing from them the objects of the war; and then attempting to stifle inquiry, and to hector them into silence and submission by denunciations of treason to their country against all who permit the fullness of honest hearts to escape their lips!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

We are authorized to state that the Public Treasurer is and has been some time, ready to take up the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company endorsed by the State, which fell due in January.—*Raleigh Star.*

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter, March 9, thus estimates the amounts at that time collected in the various States of the Union:

New York	\$78,411	North Carolina	\$1,350
Pennsylvania	23,583	Georgia	2,400
New Jersey	5,228	Alabama	750
Massachusetts	31,576	Missouri	1,750
Rhode Island	7,550	Dis. Columbia	5,000
Maryland	7,500	Louisiana	13,000
Virginia	5,297	Maine	420
Ohio	12,090	Connecticut	1,050

Subscriptions are steadily increasing, especially in the interior of the States. The donations from North Carolina, we are sure, will be largely increased over the above sum.

We understand that the Relief Committee of Charleston have received up to March 24, in that city the sum of \$10,000, besides what has been received from the country, of which \$2,000, or about \$5000 has been transmitted to a committee in Dublin, and another remittance of \$500 is about to be sent to Mr. O'Connell, the late British Consul at Charleston, and now residing in Ireland. In Columbia, and Camden the collections are equally liberal; and considerable amounts of corn have been collected in various parts of the State and forwarded to Charleston.

The barque Victor left New York the 10th, laden with part of the donations of that city. She took out 5,305 barrels and 250 half barrels corn meal, 72 sacks and 12 barrels corn, 3 barrels flour, 19 barrels and 2 boxes bread, 1 barrel butter, 1 barrel lard, 12 boxes and bags clothing.

ANOTHER DANIEL.—During Mr. Westcott's recent speech in the Senate, for which he has been so abused by the great and little organs of the party, he uttered the following sentiments:

"I warn the democracy of the people of this country that they don't know one-twentieth part of the corruption—the foul, reeking corruption of this government! I tell the people of this country that the government and the institutions of the country are used as a machine to plunder them for the benefit of office beggars. I solemnly believe that if the people of the United States knew the manner in which the government is conducted, if they could all be assembled here in the City of Washington in 21 hours, they would execute a revolution, and tumble the President, heads of Departments, both Houses of Congress, Whigs and Democrats, heels over head into the Potomac; and I believe they would serve them right, too!"

When it is borne in mind, that Mr. Westcott was the nominee of a Democratic Caucus, and received not a Whig vote for the station he holds, his testimony against the Administration he was elected to support, speaks trumpet-tongued as to its demerits. It should cause every honest Democrat in the land, to pause and ponder on his political cause.—*Register.*

THE MARKERS.—For a month past prices have been improved and trade brisk, especially in grain and all breadstuffs.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Cotton, lowest rate for middling 101, good fine 121. Flour \$5.87, to \$6 per barrel. Corn meal \$1.50. Wheat 1.25 to 1.35. Corn 80 to 90. Whiskey 27 to 28.

New York, March 6.—Flour \$7 to 7.12. Meal 5 to 5.12. Cotton, advance of a cent. Corn 90 to 98. Wheat 1.50 to 1.75. Oats 11 to 50. Whiskey 29.

Cincinnati, March 3.—Flour \$4.35 to 4.50. New Orleans, Feb. 26.—Flour \$6.25. Corn \$1.

A TOAST.—Our Army.—The Volunteers and Regulars.—With Shields for defence, Butler for supplies, a Pillow for repose, and a Marshall for parade, may they not lack Wood for comfort, Worth in battle, or Garfield for victory; never crying *Quit*—until to the foe, but laying their "fingers on the enemy's back, pay promptly their *Scott*, or *Chase* as the *Taylor* always knows how

SILAS WRIGHT ON CONQUEST.—When Governor Wright, of New York, was called upon to commission Jonathan D. Stevenson as Colonel of a roving regiment for California, he opened a correspondence with the Secretary of War, objecting to the irregularity of the proceeding, in the progress of which he avowed the following sentiments in relation to a war for conquest:

"If it is designed to make our present war with Mexico one of conquest, and appropriation of any part of the territory professedly and indisputably hers, I think the design a mistaken one. I am, as decidedly as any man in the country, for prosecuting this war with all the requisite vigor and energy to bring it to an early and successful termination; and for so prosecuting it, as well within the conceded territory and jurisdiction of Mexico as within the United States, or the territory in dispute between the two countries. But I would cause it to be constantly and distinctly understood that I did not invade the territory of Mexico for the purpose of conquest and appropriation, and that, so far as the question of boundary is involved, I should be at all times ready to make a treaty establishing the same boundary which we claimed at the commencement of the war."

A WEDDING AND A DEATH.—The N. C. News-Berlin announces the marriage at Pensacola, Florida, of Mortimer Bright, Esq., to Miss Rebecca Simpson, on the 11th of November, 1846, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and the death of the bridegroom at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day. Well might the bereaved bride say with Capulet—

"All things that we obtained feigned,
Turn from their office to black funerals;
Our instruments to melancholy bells;
Our wedding cheer, to a sad funeral feast;
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change;
And all things change them to the contrary."

AN ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.—The Alexandria Gazette asks: If the American army takes nine months to reach Sahillo, how long will it be before the same army can "level in the Hills of the Montezumas?" And if Santa Anna requires three millions *now*, for a bribe, what will he ask, after the yellow fever shall have commenced its ravages among the "foreigners?"

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.—The Apalachicola Gazette has been favored by a friend with the following extract of a letter received by him and dated

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1847.

"In a conversation with a neighbor and friend of Henry Clay, I learned the particulars of the delicate net of those persons who paid his notes at the North Bank of Kentucky, thereby canceling the mortgage which he had given on his estate to secure the money which he borrowed to pay an endorsement.

"Mr. Clay went to the Bank to pay the interest on the debt and 10 per cent. The Cashier handed him the note and said it was paid." "Paid by whom?" "I don't know, sir." "Please call Mr. Lillard, the President," Mr. Lillard came. Mr. Clay said—"Is my note paid?" "I don't know—but I received the amount by letter to cancel your note and mortgage, with the request to hand the paper to you." Mr. Clay raised his hands over his head and exclaimed—"Good God, did ever man have such friends and such enemies as Henry Clay," and burst into tears and wept like a child."

"AID AND COMFORT."—The "congregated wisdom" of the Locofoco party in the Virginia Legislature lately brought forth a most singular resolution to aid and comfort Mr. Polk. All recollect the pertinacity with which Congress was required solemnly to enact, in May last, that the war exists "by the act of the Republic of Mexico." If the fact had been so, where was the necessity of such an enactment? But the world could see it as plainly as Congress. But it was put in the act because those who managed that matter knew that the world would come to a different conclusion. Well, in every possible mode in which the assertion could be made, it has been repeated since. In the President's Annual Message, as if perfectly satisfied that the world had come to a different conclusion, the same idea is repeated perhaps a hundred times; and in the message of the 13th inst. the changes are again rung on it. All this exceeding anxiety to ding it into the ears of the public, in season and out of season, is evidence that the President himself feels that it is *not* true; and is in hopes to persuade the public, if not himself, that it is. His case would have been more plausible, however, if he had not labored through so many pages of his annual message to recount the wrongs which we have endured from Mexico. If she had made war on us, where was the necessity of bringing up any thing else against her? That act, (of making war) was enough, not only to justify, but to require, war in return. But the President, evidently assured that the world did not believe his story of the war being commenced by Mexico, endeavors to bolster himself up by an enumeration of the many wrongs we have endured from her. These might be a justification for waging war against her, but they are certainly no evidence that she waged war against us.

But we have lost sight of the Virginia resolution, which, as introduced by Mr. McPherson, and passed by a vote of 61 to 19, (nearly all the Calhoun party declining to vote) is as follows:

Resolved, That the present war with the Republic of Mexico, most unrighteously provoked on her part by a long series of outrages towards the United States, presents such an occasion as requires the united action of all true friends of the country in enforcing a speedy and honorable termination of this war, by a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Here is an assertion, not that the war was commenced by Mexico, but that it was "provoked" by her. Now the meaning of this is, beyond dispute, that it was "provoked by Mexico," and commenced by us;—that is, by President Polk, as no one pretends that it was commenced by Congress.—*Englefield Observer.*

WALL PAPER.—A Reading (Pa.) paper says, in reference to the defeat of the Locofoco "knacker" Bill, that "some of the Senate knocking Mr. Benton into a cocked hat, a knock of honor and a run."

THE NEW ENLISTMENTS.—In the late Army General Order, prescribing the mode of raising the ten new Regiments of Infantry, and the Regiment of Dragoons, we see that two Companies of Infantry are to be recruited in North Carolina to be mustered with their Regiment at New Orleans under Col. Louis B. Wilson, and one Company of Dragoons from North Carolina, to be mustered with their Regiment at New Orleans under Col. E. G. W. Butler. All to be recruited, armed, and equipped for active duty in this field without delay.

PRESIDENT POLK, we understand, has accepted an invitation to be at Chapel Hill at the June Commencement of the University. Judge Mason is to deliver the Address. Both these distinguished men are graduates of our renowned old college.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Hon. John C. Calhoun passed through this place to-day, on his way from the seat of Government to his residence in Pendleton, S. C. He came in the Cars and took the Boat for Charleston—and while on board at the Company's wharf, was waited upon by a number of our citizens. He has passed through many important political scenes, but at no time has his position more engaged public attention than at the present. At various periods the object of political assault from different parties, he has at last acquired a character which admits of no impeachment in regard to the purity of his motives and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of his country—in proof of this, our readers will recollect the unanimity and applause with which the whole country greeted his appointment to the office of Secretary of State, during Mr. Tyler's administration—an unanimity and applause unprecedented in our political history—and how ably and honestly he required the confidence of his countrymen, by the faithful discharge of high and responsible duties. No one will leave Washington with a clearer consciousness of having performed his duty—and none can merit warmer congratulations than he does, for having cut loose from an administration incompetent to plan for the good of the country, and incapable of executing for the general benefit.

Wilmington Commercial.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—The New York Express says:—On Saturday week last, the Sub-Treasurer had hoarded up two millions and a half of specie in his Sub-Treasury vaults. In ordinary times, such a hoard would have raised a storm in Wall Street—but in these extraordinary times, when from the strayed of Europe, their coin is flowing in to enrich us, the hoard is no particular harm. It is only a folly.

"The reception of all the duties in specie at the custom house is made possible by the novelty of weighing coin, instead of counting it. The Banks have sorted out in bags certain sums to pay duties with, in the coin which the custom house weighs, and thus duties are now paid by bags, or by bagging, instead of by numerals. New and novel laws require new and novel ways of doing business. Every body laughs at the folly—but it is according to law." The cartmen profit a little by carting and re-carting the bags—but all others are annoyed and embarrassed, and daily contrast this rude, savage mode of doing business, with the method of checks and bills that civilization introduced.

"And once the government ends the Mexican war, and once more becomes in funds, or when exchange on Europe turns against us, and we become its debtor, instead of creditor, somebody will have to stand from under."

The "North Carolina Standard" has been so long and so notoriously the vehicle of falsehood and detraction, that it is regarded by men of information throughout the State as totally unworthy of confidence—no reliance whatever can be placed in its statements. It should bear the name, as it every where does the reputation, of the *Standard of Falshood and Detraction*. The only inducement there is for correcting its gross and deliberate slanders, is to disabuse the minds of the ignorant and silly portions of its readers, who are ready to swallow any thing, however absurd or ridiculous, because it is printed in a paper claiming to be the organ of their party; and we give notice to the public, that it is for this reason alone, that we occasionally perform the task of nailing its base coin to the counter; and this we can do without any very serious encroachment upon our quiet slumbers.—*Haltigh Star.*

Even Mr. Benton, the acknowledged leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, implicitly censures Mr. Polk, in his Speech—appropriately christened by the "Baltimore American" his *Calhounine*. He says: "I consider, the march upon the Rio Grande as being unfortunate, and certainly should have been advised against if I had been consulted—and that," (biting at Mr. Calhoun at the same time,) "without the slightest fear of diminishing my influence in the settlement of the Oregon question"—though it may well be doubted whether at that time, the Lieutenant-General's influence at the White House was very powerful!

MR. CALHOUN.—The Richmond Enquirer reads Mr. Calhoun out of the "Democratic" church—and, of course, all who adhere to that gentleman, must incur in like manner the penalty of excommunication. That paper, after eulogizing Mr. Calhoun's misdeeds—some of which, by the way, are of long standing, and ought, therefore, long ago, to have subjected him to official censure—the Enquirer says:—"Mr. Calhoun's offences and errors are so numerous, that the Republicans cannot give him their confidence—nor do they see how that portion of them heretofore his friends can tolerate him as a politician. His public life has been nothing but a tissue of the grossest contradictions and inconsistencies on both principles and measures."—*A. Whig.*

JAMES CORCORAN, a private in the Rockingham company, died on Sunday night, of congestion of the brain. Another volunteer died on Monday, but we have not been able to learn his name, or to say whether he belonged to the 7th or 11th.

MR. HANNEGAN.—The Hon. Mr. Hannegan called upon the resolution offered by him on Thursday, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with Dr. James A. Houston, to furnish full and accurate reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate, daily, during the next Congress, and have the same be printed and furnished to the members of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., moved to amend the resolution, providing that the reports shall be given to such of the city papers as will agree to publish them.

Mr. Hannegan accepted the amendment as a modification.

Mr. Benton opposed the resolution, and moved to refer it to a select committee of three. The motion was lost, yeas 19, nays 23.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out the name of Dr. James A. Houston, and insert Blair & Rives. The motion was lost, yeas 12, nays 23.

Mr. Benton then moved a proviso, that no money should be paid until the work was completed. Lost, yeas 15, nays 28.

Mr. Benton then moved an amendment to require Dr. Houston to prove himself to be a citizen of the U. S. by birth or naturalization, before any contract should be made with him. Lost, yeas 8, nays 26.

Mr. Benton then moved an amendment providing that the daily papers of the city should have the preference of publishing the reports. Lost, yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. Benton said he intended to offer another amendment, and as the Senate was getting thin it might be necessary to send the Sergeant at Arms for the absentees.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., made some remarks upon the extraordinary course of the Senator from Missouri in his pertinacious attempts, with a full knowledge that a majority of the Senate were in favor of the resolution, to defeat it. He had already consumed many hours of valuable time in offering amendments and calling for the yeas and nays upon them, and if any of the measures connected with the prosecution of the war should fail in consequence of this very extraordinary waste of time by the Senator from Mo., upon his head, before the Senate and before the country, would all the responsibility rest. Such a course of conduct he had never before witnessed in the Senate.

Mr. Benton rejoined, and denounced the resolution as a scheme to plunder the contingent fund of the Senate, to establish a new party press to denounce and oppose the administration, and he called upon the friends of the administration to stand by him in his attempts to defeat it. He charged that it was concocted by the same parties, or some of them, at least, who were concerned in the famous letter giving orders to denounce him (Mr. Benton) which he read the other day in the Senate.

Mr. Hannegan said the Senator from Missouri knew his kind feelings toward him, and his desire to cherish such feelings—but he did not like the application of such terms as "plunder" and "robbery" applied to a measure which he had brought forward.

[Mr. Benton explained that it was not to him, but to the newspaper he had alluded.]

Mr. H. did not know how the sun might set to-night, but when he left that chamber last night, there was no man whom he would sooner see in the Presidential chair than the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Benton said he wouldn't.

Mr. Hannegan remarked that that was probably the modesty only of the Senator from Missouri. Censured three times the crown when offered to him by Mark Antony.

Mr. H. proceeded, and some words ensued between him and Mr. Benton, when the latter declared that their personal friendship was at an end. [Mr. Hannegan—the word is spoken—so be it!] and as to political friendship, never, never.

Mr. Hannegan.—Mr. President, I have but one word to say. Can the Senator from Missouri entertain personal affection for a single human being, without selfishness being at the bottom of it?

Mr. Sever moved that the resolution be postponed until six o'clock, and that the Senate take a recess until that hour, which was agreed to, and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

When the Senate reassembled at 6 o'clock, the Vice President announced that the resolution respecting the reporting of the proceedings of the Senate, was the first thing in order, as it was the last business the body was engaged on before the recess.

Mr. Benton objected to the decision of the chair, and said that the resolution was laid on the table on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas. (Mr. Sever.)

Mr. Hannegan observed that there was no motion made on the subject, before the recess, that he was aware of.

Mr. Benton said the Senator from Arkansas would know, for he was in a condition to know what he was about! As he said this, he looked daggers at Mr. Hannegan!

The latter promptly retorted, that the Senator from Missouri had been in a condition all day not to know what he was about! He believed the declaration of Gen. Jackson was true when he said the Senator from Missouri was—

Here order was cried all around the chamber, and the Vice President requested that order should be observed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose to a point of order, as to whether Mr. Hannegan was out of order, but withdrew it.

When Mr. Benton renewed it, and insisted that Mr. Hannegan should write down the whole sentence he had commenced uttering!

Mr. Hannegan complied, and the paper was handed to the Secretary, who read it. Mr. Hannegan said he believed Gen. Jackson was right when he said the Senator from Missouri was very much agitated by the hearing of the rumor on board the *Proctor*, which he trusted he had not.

The 4th March, 1847, at 10 o'clock.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

MESSRS. BENTON AND HANNEGAN.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from the Senate Chamber, March 24, gives the following description of scenes in the Senate, in which Senators Benton and Hannegan were chief actors. Mr. Benton seems to have become particularly petulant and vaspish since the magnificent scheme of a Lieutenant-General was crushed in his own egotistical person:

After some unimportant business, Mr. Hannegan called up the resolution offered by him on Thursday, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with Dr. James A. Houston, to furnish full and accurate reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate, daily, during the next Congress, and have the same be printed and furnished to the members of the Senate.

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The 4th March, 1847, at 10 o'clock.

ment!—The whole affair was ludicrous enough! Mr. Johnson of Maryland, took Mr. Benton to task for trifling with the time of the Senate with these unimportant matters. Mr. Benton replied, and accused Mr. Johnson of occupying the time by making speeches!—Old Benton was game to the last.

Mr. Archer read him a moral lecture, and to this Mr. Benton also replied with much tartness!

Mr. Archer rejoined and said he was responsible for what he uttered, either there or elsewhere!

Mr. Simmons made some kind observations to heal the asperities of Senators, and hoped that peace, harmony and charity would prevail.

Mr. Niles made a capital speech. He was opposed to the project of employing a reporter in the way proposed. It might look like meal, but he feared at the bottom the old cat would be found claws and all!

In the course of the discussion, controversy, and quarrel, Mr. Benton must have offered some ten or fifteen amendments to the resolution, proposing to let messrs. Gales and Seaton, Blair and Rives, and Ritchie and Heiss into the concern, which were rejected.

The resolution was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The capitol was filled to overflowing with people all the time. Excitement is up very high.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

GUILDFORD COI., 3d mo. 7th, 1847.

Friend Editors: I received a letter this week from Joseph Crossfield, of Liverpool, England, which contains intelligence that I think would be interesting to many of your readers. He has been travelling in Ireland in company with William Foster, whose object is to alleviate the suffering of the poorer classes. He says, under date 1st mo. 26th, 1847—

"Things are in a terrible condition in this country—such numbers of poor wretches on the verge of starvation. In Ireland there are thousands who I fear must be starved to death before the next harvest. The people of this country are doing what they can for their relief, and as fast as Indian corn arrives from your land of plenty, it is bought up and sent away among the poor of Ireland. In Liverpool there has been such an influx of the destitute Irish that during the past week no fewer than 19,000 have received food from our parish authorities, and would have died of starvation, but for the food thus given them. For several weeks the number has been large, but it now seems to have reached its highest point, though the poor creatures are constantly arriving in such crowds that it is impossible to tell what will be the termination. Our dear friend Wm. Foster is now in Ireland, mitigating the distress and forming plans of relief, and opening channels for the distribution of the money collected among friends. I accompanied Wm. Foster for about ten days, and had a very interesting though painful and heart-rending journey. I saw such scenes of misery and distress as words are totally insufficient to describe. I saw women with families of little children about them with famine depicted in their countenances, their limbs wasted almost to skeletons, and their faces sharpened & wan with hunger, while every trace of the happy joyous expression of infancy was vanished forever. The poorhouses are full of the most wretched, starved looking beings imaginable, and the mere circumstance of a number of persons having died of starvation in the West and North-West of Ireland, tells a sad tale as to the state of the country. I do not know if the information that Wm. Foster's companion who succeeded me (James Tukey), and what I wrote which has been published, will have reached you; but no doubt your newspapers will have copied some of the harrowing details from our own. I believe that not one word of these details is an exaggeration. I was an eye-witness to scenes so appalling as to lead me to the belief that nothing in the imagination of man can surpass the reality. I have travelled much in Ireland in previous years, and have been accustomed to the dirt and rags that are always to be seen; but this year the people have starvation in their faces—it can be nothing but absolute hunger that has stamped that haggard and fearful expression on their features and made their eyes so sunken and wild! Friends have raised a subscription all through England and Ireland, and it is believed that this will amount to £35,000 sterling, which is certainly a noble sum, though it will go a very little way towards relieving those who need assistance."

Then after giving an account of the death of that great philanthropist Joseph John Gurney, he says:

"Friends of Dublin have made an application to Government to lend them a steamer to take provisions round to the west coast of Ireland from Liverpool, and we are collecting about 200 or 300 tons for the vessel to take. Food is such a high price, however, that we are obliged to buy the cheapest kinds that we can procure: Just now common peas and coarse brown ship biscuits are the lowest in price; these your poorer classes would think very indifferent food, but the Irish are extremely thankful to have these articles given them, and I do not doubt that many of them will be saved from starvation by means of that food."

reading and mature deliberation: not like the noisy upstart who glances over a newspaper, and then on every occasion spouts forth what another has written or conceived. In bringing before the public the man of our choice, we must be permitted to say, first, that he is a gentleman of tried virtues, industrious, sober and reflecting, combining at once all the qualities of the gentleman and christian. His habits of life have been those of the laboring man, having been raised by a father who is a plain old farmer; but although he has been compelled from time to time, and that hard, yet from his earliest years to employ the night, stored his mind with much constitutional, legal and historical reading, and thus he gives us reasons for bringing him forward. For had he been favored with half the opportunities which many enjoy, we doubt not that he would have shone as the late in the highest legal tribunals. Secondly, in these times of great political excitement

SECRET OF PILL MAKING.—All the "unequalled," "surprising," "astounding," and "miraculous," vegetable pills which are sold at from 25 to 50 cents per box, are composed chiefly of aloes, gamboge and soap, and any apothecary can make up as good a box of pills as the best patent article of the kind for 12½ cents, and realize fifty per cent. profit by the job. Aloes are the principal ingredient; it is a good purgative medicine in some cases, but the use of it may sometimes be attended with great inconvenience and danger. No conscientious man can recommend these pills as a *universal* medicine. To know to what extent the manufacture of pills is carried on, we would just mention that some short distance from this city, on the North River, there is a manufactory of pills at which it is not uncommon to see sloops filling up with the article, regularly done up in *cases*.—*Norfolk American*.

DR. J. M. LINDSAY would earnestly request those against whom he has claims, and who failed to settle at the customary period on the expiration of the year past, to come forward now and make settlements and payments.

Dr. LINDSAY would also say to his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote himself to the duties of the Medical Practice, and will be happy to wait upon those who may desire to avail themselves of his services in the various branches of his profession.

Office on West street, north-side, between McDaniel's store and Gott's Hotel.

Greenville, S. C., March, 1858. 51st

I HAVE the agency for the sale of MANUFACTURED tobacco from one of the best establishments in Virginia, put up in 30 different size boxes to suit the taste of every smoker. The price is very low, and the same as small as 10 lb boxes. Price per pound from 12 to 14 cents per lb. Call and look at the article, if you want good tobacco.

W. M. McINNIS.

There was no idea entertained at the date of writing this letter that the town of Saltillo, or the troops at Buena Vista were to be attacked. It was supposed that some decisive measures would be taken to check the reconnoitring parties of the enemy.

THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ,
According to Gen. Scott's project, it is stated, "was to have commenced on the 20th of March, or at the earliest possible date thereafter. The New York Express states that active preparations are making and nearly completed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the fitting out of two vessels, to be used as bomb ketches in the contemplated attack. They have been strengthened in every possible way by strong oak knees, secured by bolts and screws, massive oak frames, and iron braces running through the vessel, secured upon the outer sides by broad iron plates. Each of the vessels is carried besides guns of smaller calibre, an immense quantity of shot, and a smaller one below."

■ HAVE in store a lot of BACON of superior quality

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

We are requested by several highly respectable personal friends of AUGUSTINE H. SHEPPERD, Esq., of Stokes, to state that he is a Candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States. In announcing himself as a Candidate, however, Mr. SHEPPERD wishes to be distinctly understood, that in case of a division among the Whig party, he will readily submit his pretensions to any test that the people may adopt, in order fairly to ascertain the preference of a majority in the District.

NO NEWS.

Our Washington papers failed to arrive by the last mail, on account we suppose of the great snow storm which has deranged the railroad travel at the North.

We look every mail for exciting intelligence from the Army in Mexico. A rumor has been spread abroad of a battle between Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna; but it is ascertained to be without foundation.

The observations and information under the war head, though developing no fresh facts, are highly interesting, and worthy the reader's attentive perusal.

IRISH RELIEF FUND IN GUILFORD.

The members of committees and all those interested in subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, are requested to meet at the court-house next Saturday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock, in order to concert the cheapest and best plan for forwarding the contributions from this county.

If wagoners who wish loading to Fayetteville, will call on that day, it is probable they can make arrangements with the committees to haul corn from the different depots.

Our county-men have come up nably to this humane enterprise. We hear of considerable quantities of corn and other provisions being deposited at various places. The subject was brought before the Presbyterian congregation by Rev. Mr. GUZZER, and before the Methodist congregation by Rev. Mr. LEA, on last Sabbath, in this place; and the subscriptions taken up on that day, and since, amount to about \$310, much the larger portion in cash. In addition, we have incidentally learned that between \$550 and \$800, in private donations have been made and are in process of transmission to relatives and friends at the scene of distress.

Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay has received a letter from Mr. Haigh, of the Relief Committee, at Fayetteville, who will cheerfully undertake to give the contributions sent to their care the proper attention and direction.

Relief has already gone, and is going out from the northern seaports. The relief sent from the interior will reach the sufferers about the time they will have consumed that first received, and thousands of helpless men and women and children will bless the moral which you send to save them from the horrible death of starvation.

RAILROAD TO DANVILLE.

As one item of the great system of improvements in Virginia, the Legislature of that State, now in session, has authorized a Railroad from Richmond to Danville—capital \$1,500,000, of which the State takes three-fifths. The construction of this work will have a most important effect upon the trade of all this portion of North Carolina. The people of Danville appear, as they have cause, to be exceedingly gratified with the prospect.

TOWA.

There had been no election of United States Senators or Judges up to the 11th of February, nor does there appear to be much probability of such election during the present session. A resolution to adjourn without day on the 25th of February passed the House on the 11th. This resolution had been previously amended by the following addition: "Provided Judges of the Supreme Court, and Senators to represent Iowa in the Congress of the United States, be elected on or before that time;" but whether it passed in that shape we are not informed.

The communication of "One Voter," in a preceding Column, expresses a preference for WILLIAM R. WALKER, Esq., of Rockingham, for Congress. Mr. W. is a young gentleman of talent and uncommon worth, and is destined to fill a station in society honorable to himself and useful to the community. The people do not know the pure gold of his character—but time will develop it.

Mr. James McGowan, Greensboro, N. C., is Agent of Joseph McMurry, of New York, to receive money to be remitted to Ireland, England, and Scotland, also to receive money to bring out passengers from either of those places. Mr. McGowan will render his services gratis; and we take pleasure in saying to any who may wish to make remittances, that he is trustworthy and accommodating.

The remarks of Mr. Douglass on the "Will-not-proviso" present a view of the subject which we think has not been generally thought of. We cannot say whether they are entitled to much weight or not.

The capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States, is \$18,000,000. The number of mills, 700; the annual product, \$17,000,000; and the number of operatives employed, 100,000.

We learn from the Parisian correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that early in the spring the Prince de Joinville will take command of a squadron of revenue, and will, during the cruise, visit New York.

MR. BENTON "IN THE VOCATIVE."

Mr. Thomas H. Benton declines the appointment of Major General in the Army during the Mexican War, because, forsooth, he cannot be Commander-in-Chief of the Military, and Commissioner-in-Chief to make a Treaty with Mexico! Modest man—he'll be Lieutenant-General or nothing—that's flat. The correspondence on the subject of this appointment, between Mr. Benton and the President, is copied below: It is characteristic—rich—curious—edifying to a degree.

When Old Bullion goes a cuttin' he'll not put up with a scaly chub of a Major Generalship—not he! He is Thomas H. Benton, and wisdom will die with him. He's the only man in this country—that's clear. His plan is the plan for "conquering a peace"—equally plain. With the big sword of the nation in his "red right hand," and his "pockets full of rocks" out of the three million appropriation, he would have made the Mexicans see sights, no doubt! But he cannot be appointed *Boos* in this business of saving his country (and California too) notwithstanding he has declared himself to be exactly the individual for that undertaking—therefore he stuffs his hands in his trousers, turns up his nose, and swears he won't work a stitch at the job! We fancy we hear him growling along Pennsylvania Avenue, with his "plan" clutched in his fist, which was so good he wouldn't let any body see it except Cousin Jimmy—"Go ahead, boys!—never mind me!—see what you'll all come to!—I ain't no fool, you'll find that out yet!—proceed with your show, and see if you don't get sorry you made your Uncle Thomas mad!"

How sorry his Excellency President Polk is, that he can find no law for giving Mr. Benton the lofty command and princely powers he desired! How softly and delicately he soaps Old Hard! He would make him *Sup-Father* of his country in this emergency, if the least shaving of law could be found for it. He is profoundly stuck up with the belief that Mr. Benton and his Plan would be irresistible in the conquest of a—piece of—Mexico. Why don't his Excellency set up the Lieutenant-General—any how? He made the War without law—he might make peace the same way. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways—that's *Gutter*, the world over.

It is said, quite recently, that Mr. Benton has advised Mr. Polk to *run away*. This is the last chance—but what the upshot of this piece of advice will be, no man can dare to say. If Mr. Polk should conclude to act on Mr. Benton's counsel, it ought to be understood that he leave the three millions behind him; for it is understood by him and Mr. Benton both, we believe, that the *yellow boys* will be much more efficacious in "conquering a peace" than the two-legged boys under Scott and Taylor.

But to the correspondence, as we find it in the Washington papers:

Letter from Mr. Benton to the President.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1847.
SIR: Without waiting for the formality of being presented with the commission of Major General in the army of the United States, I think it right to inform you at once that my acceptance or refusal of that high appointment will depend entirely upon public and national considerations, of which you, yourself, will be the judge. Personally I can have no wish for this office; but if you believe that I can be of service to the country, I am willing to forego all private considerations—separate myself from my family, under painful circumstances; resign my place in the Senate, which is so dear to me—and proceed immediately to the theatre of war. My only stipulation would be for the powers which I deem necessary to success; and these would be both military and diplomatic—the command of the army and authority to sign preliminaries of peace, based upon terms previously approved by you.

I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing selfish or personal dictates this proposed stipulation. There is no such thing in it. It proceeds from a thorough conviction that, with a subordinate command, I could do no good in the army; on the contrary, that my presence there would be improper and mischievous; for I am known, from my public speeches, to disapprove the plans, both of the late and of the present commander—the defensive policy of one and the San Juan of Ulua attack of the other; and this being known, my presence would operate as an implied censure on the two generals, and might make me, in spite of myself, the nucleus of discontent and subordination. The command of the army, therefore, is the only military position which I could hold in it.

Authority to conclude a peace, or at least to sign the preliminaries of peace, I deem highly essential to success, as it would enable the commander-in-chief to take instant advantage of all passing events, military or political, to close the war.

Furnished with these powers, I am willing to make the sacrifices, and to incur the responsibilities of this high command; but I leave it to you, sir, for your free and final decision: considering it as a national question, and a new one, on which there is no commitment, on either side, in any thing that has passed.

Whatever may be the decision, my thanks and gratitude will not be the less to you for your unsolicited nomination of me to this high appointment, nor to the Senate for its instant and unanimous confirmation of it, nor to the House of Representatives for its three times virtual election of me to be the commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico.

Respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the President.

The President to Mr. Benton.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1847.
SIR: I have given to your letter of the 6th instant the consideration which its importance demands. In tendering to you the appointment of Major General in the army, I earnestly desired that the country should have the advantage of your conceded ability and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance with the Mexican character, and your familiarity with their language and political condition.

Immediately after your nomination as Major General had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I carefully examined the question whether I possessed the power to designate you—a junior Major General—to the chief command of the army in the field. The result of this exam-

ination is, I am constrained to say, a settled conviction on my mind that such power has not been conferred upon me by the existing laws.

I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which could alone have induced you to make the personal sacrifices to which you would be subjected in assuming even the chief command of the army in Mexico; and I duly appreciate the reasons you have assigned, and which may, I fear, prevent you from accepting your appointment as Major General. If, on further reflection, such should be your decision, I shall learn it with deep regret.

I am, sir, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

To Major General Thomas H. Benton, Washington.

Mr. Benton to the President.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, March 6, 1847.
SIR: Your letter of this day's date is just received; and seeing no reason for further reflection, and wishing to avoid all delay in officiating the army, I have written a note to the Adjutant General, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to accept the appointment of Major General in the army, so kindly offered to me by you, and so honorably confirmed by the Senate. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your friend and fellow-citizen.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the President.

Note of Mr. Benton to the Adjutant General. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1847.
SIR: I had the honor to receive your note of the 6th instant, with the commission of Major General in the army, and delayed the answer of acceptance or non-acceptance until I should receive an answer from the President to a note which I addressed to him in the morning of that day. That answer is now received, and enables me to answer your note, and to say that the commission is not accepted.

Please to accept, sir, my thanks for the kind terms of your note, and for the thousand courtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and friendly acquaintance.

Most truly and respectfully yours,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

To Adjutant General Jones.

MR. CALHOUN.—On many questions Mr. Calhoun's opinions differ from our own; but his powerful intellect, guided, as we have been inclined to think in late years, by an honest purpose to serve his country, so elevates his position before the people, that his views of national policy should be heard with deference, even when not implicitly relied on. There was a time when no living statesman ranked higher in our estimation than Mr. Calhoun. Events between the years 1830 and 1840 greatly shook our confidence in his stability; and we do not know that any course he may pursue can ever fully restore that confidence. But it cannot be doubted that on the Oregon question he rendered efficient service to his country; and in regard to the Mexican war, his views seem to be those of the statesman and patriot. And whatever his faults may be, no one can charge him with infidelity to the interests of the South.—*Hillsborough Recorder*.

THE NEW GENERALS.

The New York Courier & Enquirer, the editor of which paper, (Col. James W. Webb,) has been for some time flattered with the hope of getting an appointment as one of the Brigadiers, speaks of the appointments in the following terms:

"The Administration have now had the power of appointing four Major Generals and ten Brigadiers; and the simple fact, that of this whole number, fourteen in all, each and every one, is a rabid Locofoco, with the exception of Gen. Cadwalader, (who takes no active part in politics,) is conclusive as to the President's intentions in regard to the present war with Mexico. National in his character and involving the national honor, it is as yet to be carried on exclusively by partisans, and as a mere party war. There can be no doubt but Mr. Polk is the only person who has ever filled the Executive Chair who could thus outrage public sentiment. Mr. Tyler even, would have shrunk from such debasement."

MIS-USE OF THE PRESS.—"Unfortunately," (says honest Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune,)—the facility of publication in this country, leads much to the demoralization of the Press. The editorial profession fails to reach the standard of excellence it might otherwise attain, from the fact that many who profess to belong to it, purposely degrade the position by using the press as a vent for their own turbid passions. A mean sentiment or an unworthy passion seeks to express itself in corresponding language, and such epithets as 'liar,' 'scoundrel,' 'poltroon,' 'toady,' and even worse, are used too often to indicate the writer's disappointment in some trifling pursuit, and consequent vindictiveness toward the supposed or real author. Why can not such persons seek to imitate the gentlemanly conduct of the Editor of the National Intelligencer, who during the long years he has presided over that honorable publication, has ever treated opponents with courtesy, and truth with respect?"

MR. CORWIN'S SPEECH.—We present to our readers to-day a portion of the very able speech of Senator Corwin on the Mexican war. It is generally regarded as the ablest speech of the session, and we ask for it an attentive perusal. We are not prepared to sanction every position taken by Mr. Corwin, particularly that of refusing to vote men and money to enable the President to carry on the war, in which he stood alone, separated from his Whig brethren in the Senate; but there is a moral sublimity even in that position, which abates nothing from, but rather adds to, our confidence in other portions of his speech. He preferred to follow the dictates of his conscience on that question, though all his friends should forsake him; and will he not speak the truth in reference to the causes which brought on the war?

Hillsborough Recorder.

If a man 21 years of age, begins to save one dollar per week, and put it to interest every year, he would have at 31 years of age, \$850; at 42 years of age, \$1,050; at 60 years of age, \$2,400; at 71, \$4,100.

SPINSTER STORY.—A writer in the Boston Courier says of the new Senator from Louisiana:—"His name is Pierre Soule. He stands very high at the Bar of Louisiana, and his position has been gained rapidly. He was born in France, and when he came to this country, offered his services to Gen. Jackson as a gardener. The General, finding him to possess talents above his station, offered him the use of his library, and recommended him to study. He did, and commenced the practice of law in New Orleans, where his success has been very marked. But this is not the most curious part of his history. He claims to be a natural son of Napoleon, and his personal appearance does not discard the supposition. His complexion is very swarthy; his eye black, restless and deep set; his hair long and glossy black. He is broad-shouldered, well formed, of medium height, has a serious and reserved air, and a frowning brow upon his countenance. Those fond of tracing resemblances, would find many points in which to compare him with the Great Captain. Not among the least striking, are his small and delicate hands, and his gentle foot. A stranger would be likely to consider him a Cherokee or Choctaw Indian."

A writer in the London Times has compiled the following estimate of deficiency in the grain crops of Great Britain, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1847:

	Quarters.
Ordinary annual deficiency	2,000,000
Loss of potatoes in Ireland, value 12,000,000 to be supplied by grain (a food of double the cost of potatoes), value 21,000,000, representing, at 50s per quarter, 9,500,000	
Loss of oats in Ireland, stated by Mr. Labouchere to be one third the crop, or 5,227,000	
Loss of Potatoes in England and Scotland, say one tenth the loss in Ireland, or 1,000,000	
Loss of oats in Scotland and England 1,000,000	
Loss of barley in the United Kingdom 1,000,000	
Extra seed for increased cultivation of grain 300,000	
Extra consumption of railway laborers 300,000	
	20,627,000
Deduct economies made by starvation and non-feeding of pigs	4,627,000
Total deficiency	16,000,000
Money value of the deficiency at £2 per quarter, £48,000,000.	

AN ENORMOUS CARGO.—The new packet Constitution, Captain Britton, belonging to the line of Messrs. Woodhull & Minton, will sail for Liverpool this morning. She takes out the following as her cargo:

Wheat, bushels,	10,000
Corn, "	25,000
Corn meal, barrels,	2,700
Flour, "	4,000
Soda bicarb, boxes,	150
Cotton, bales,	664
Clocks, boxes,	42
Beeswax, barrels,	19

The breadstuffs alone are equal to sixty-eight thousand barrels. There are also cotton, cloaks, &c., &c.—This is the largest cargo that ever left this port, and its bulk is really enormous.—*N. Y. Herald*.

PRINCE MURAT.—A letter from Tallahassee, Florida, has the following in reference to a naturalized citizen, whose name when borne by his father, made a noise in the world:

"Among the prominent citizens of Florida we find a live prince; the son of Murat, King of Naples. Prince Achille Murat is a singular genius. Inheriting all his father's courage, but little of his chivalric love of glory, he has settled down on a plantation, the quiet citizen and spectator of the affairs of the world. Various anecdotes are related of him. The prince once fought a duel. He came on the ground with his surgeon, smoking a cigar. He quietly puffed, and when the word was given he fired. The unfortunate Floridian, his antagonist, was shot and fell. Murat's surgeon, seeing his employer bolt upright, ran to assist the fallen."

MURMURS OF THE PRESS.—The *Washington Union* complains of the "murmurs of the federal press." If the editor will look about him a little, he will find that these "murmurs" are not confined to any particular party—certainly the whigs—who we suppose are here alluded to under the name of "federal," are not the only persons that complain in this widely extended republic. The democrats murmur through their presses, and among the masses the censure on the administration is poured out in no measured terms.

Surrounded by interested flatterers, among whom is the Editor of the Union, the President thinks he is carrying all before him in the way of public sentiment. But even poor Tyler was never so badly deceived. So far from this, Polk has no party; party, the idol of his imagination, and which he has endeavored to build up on the ruins of the public interest, has given him the ship—and he will soon find himself "left alone in his glory."—*Wilmington Commercial*.

Who knows anything of the REPUBLIC OF ANDORRE? There is such a republic, under the joint protection of France and Spain. It has laws administered by two judges, French, and Spanish. This little republic comprises fifty-four villages, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants, living on the produce of the flocks and herds, their chief wealth. When Napoleon crossed the Pyrenees, on his way into Spain, he stopped at Andorre, the capital, and promised to confer on the republic a written code of laws. But this promise concurrent political events prevented him from performing—the inhabitants have at length formed a code for themselves, and it was promulgated last month at the chief town. It is of the greatest simplicity, comprising all its enactments, civil and criminal, in 100 articles only. Murder is a crime extremely rare in this little state, and when sentence of death is pronounced, it cannot be executed until it is confirmed by a general assembly of representatives of the villages, convoked at Andorre. The mode of execution is consistent with the nature of the people. At a short distance from the road into Catalonia is a tremendous precipice, the bottom of which no eye of man can discover. The criminal, with his eyes bound, is led to the edge, and, in the presence of all who wish to attend, is thrown over, by the executioner.

An Agent of the Society of Friends, travelling with a view to explore some of the Western and Southern parts of Ireland, thus describes the prevailing manifestations of woe:

"They would hardly recognize the country in passing through it; every living thing but man has disappeared—no dogs, no pigs, no poultry. I do not think I have heard a poor person laugh since I left home. How changed! It is not exaggeration to say that there is no playing of children in the streets. The people have a sickly, livid hue. I heard the remark, that they were beginning not to know their neighbors, from their altered looks."

THE HOG STORY.—The best joke we have heard lately, is what many of the natives know by the appellation of the Hog Story. A certain hog raised in one of the lower districts of this State, had several mornings successively missed his finest littering hogs. Suspicion rested upon a neighbor, and the injured hog raised placed himself in the corner of a fence where his hogs used, to catch the rogue if possible. Sure enough, just about day-break, the thief came walking along with his rifle on his shoulder, and approaching within a short distance of the concealed man, paused, and looking carefully about to see if he was discovered, halted off and shot down one of the finest hogs. Just at the moment, the owner of the hogs jumped out from the corner of the fence and cried out, "I've kitched you have I? I thought it was you," &c. The other, looking around with a vindictive grin upon his face, replied, "Kitched I—! I'll kill any of your d—d biting hogs if they come boozing about me!"

Major Downing's Views on Fighting.—Here is what the celebrated Major Jack Downing said several years ago, on the subject of fighting.—True as preaching, isn't it?

"In the matter of fighting, there is one thing I always keep my eyes on, and I found Gen. Jackson of the same way of thinking, and that is, to depend less on folks who say they are ready to shed the last drop of their blood, than on folks who are ready to shed the first drop. Give a man eight dollars a day to make speeches in Congress, with the right of free postage, and you hear enough of 'last drop' matters; when it comes to camp duty, then the 'first drop' folks have to stand to the rack at eight dollars a month."

The St. Louis papers of the 15th ultimo come to us crowded with an account of the celebration of the Anniversary of the Foundation of that city by LA SALLE in 1764. The procession was a very showy pageant, embracing all the fraternities and associations existing in the community. In the procession was the model of the steamboat *Pike*, the first which ever reached St. Louis, on the 21 of August, 1817. On the deck of this miniature boat was PIERRE CHATEAU, Esq., the contemporary of LaSalle, and witness of the foundation of the city. There was an oration by Mr. Wilson, Prim, music, a public dinner, and a ball numerously attended. The foundation of the city has not before been commemorated by a civic celebration.—*C. S. Gaz.*

From the Rev. Mr. Stock, Vicar of Kilcommon, County of Mayo: A day ago I entered a miserable cabin, dug out of the bog; a poor woman sat propped against the wall inside; the stench was intolerable, and on my complaining of it the mother pointed to a sort of square bed in one corner—it contained the putrid—the absolutely melted away remains of her eldest son. On enquiry why she did not bury it, she assigned two reasons: first, she had not strength to go out and acquaint the neighbors, next, she waited till her other child would die, and they might bury both together. I examined the place where it lay; the sight was awful; the poor child lay there, unable even to cry, so exhausted and so far gone no after efforts could save it. It is since dead—it died this day. Here is one case in many.

We have at last found out the true origin of the dollar mark. Mr. Benedict recently delivered a speech before the Historical Society, in which he declared it as his opinion, that it originated in the combination of the letters U. S., as was seen by a mark upon one of the pilasters preserved from the old wooden fence which used to adorn the old City Hall; that pilaster so preserved was in the room of the Society, and might be inspected by any one who desired it.

The Adjutant General of the United States army offers a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the U. S. army.

A CARD.

DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL. TAKE occasion, respectfully to say to their friends and the public, that they have disposed of their Drug Store to Doets, Holcombe & Watson. Their entire attention, will, in future, be devoted to the duties of their profession, and they solicit and hope to merit the continued confidence and patronage of their friends.

They have taken the old stand of Caldwell & Donnell, west of the courthouse, where they will be pleased at all times to receive the calls of such as may desire their services.

Some of our books are away from home,—can't they return? (50c) March, 1847.

HATS! HATS!

To Merchants visiting Petersburg and Richmond, to purchase Goods for Spring Trade of 1847.

I take pleasure in informing you, that my Stock, as usual, is large and well assorted, comprising all qualities of FUR, MOLE-SKIN, LEIGHORN, PANAMA AND PALM LEAF HATS.

which I am disposed to sell to my old customers and others, who may favor me with their trade, on my usual terms. I have removed on the West side of Sycamore Street, opposite the Town Court House, where I am conveniently located, and prepared to sell all articles in my line as low as any regular House.

FRANCIS MAJOR, Petersburg, Virginia.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of James McNeely, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 9th of March, 1847.

ISABEL G. McNEELY, adm'x.

General Receiving and Forwarding AGENCY.

THE subscriber has been extensively engaged in this line of business, and observing the advertisement of the Merchants' Steam Boat Co., of their intention to forward Goods and a reduction of the freight in consequence, offers his services. And from his long experience, hopes to give satisfaction. Refer to Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan, Messrs. Thos. Caldwell & Sons, E. W. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan-1847. 438.

ACCOMMODATION SHOP.

IF you want BEDSTEADS of the best quality, either French or turned post, call on the subscriber. If you want TURNING done of any variety, call. If you want CARPENTRY of best quality, call. If you want CABINET WORK made in the most neat and durable style, call. If you are under the necessity of burying a friend, and wish to do it neatly yet cheaply, call. His shop may be found on the first lot beyond H. T. Walker's dwelling on South street.

BENJAMIN E. WIGGLES, Greensboro, Feb. 1847. 409.

DOCT. ROBT. C. LINDSAY. TENDERS his services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country in the various branches of his profession.

The circumstance of his having had fourteen years experience in the practice of medicine, together with the assurance that his efforts to heal the sick shall be constant and untiring, inspire him with the hope that he will receive a portion of the public patronage.

His Office is on North street in the room that has been occupied for the last 12 months as a Postoffice.

March, 1847. 491.

DOCTORS. H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country.

And having succeeded Doctors Dare & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines.

They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. March 12, 1847. 490.

Spring Stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The subscriber has received by recent arrivals, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and the United States, his Spring Stock of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c., all of which are offered to the Trade on terms which cannot fail to please. Merchants visiting this Market, will find it to their interest to call, as every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Physicians and Families may rest assured, that every attention will be given in filling up their orders, with Medicines which are perfectly fresh and genuine. All favors thankfully received, and goods warranted in all cases. Particular attention paid to packing.

WM. R. HILL, Agent for F. Major, Importer & Dealer in Medicines, &c. March 6, 1847. 494.

DR. JAMES T. WOODSON, HAVING located himself at Wentworth, tenders his professional services to all inhabitants of the Village and the surrounding country, from whom he solicits a liberal share of public patronage. As heretofore he holds himself ready at all times to attend to the calls of such as may need him. He will at all times be found at his Office at James Wright's, unless absent on professional business.

JAMES T. WOODSON, Wentworth, Nov., 1846. 33-6m.

THE NEW SHOE AND BOOT MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

I have moved my shop to NORTH STREET, opposite Lindsay & Hogg's Store, where I am prepared to execute all orders in my line of business at the shortest notice. I keep an assortment on hand. I have put my work at such prices that you cannot complain. Call before you purchase elsewhere.

Two or three good WORKMEN of steady habits, can have employment at my shop. One or two Boot-men are wanting as soon as possible.

J. N. WOOD, Jan. 1847.

NOTICE. Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement, as the usual time for annual settlement is past, and numbers have failed to attend to this matter. He trusts that no longer delay will be made.

I. J. M. LINDSAY, March 2, 1847. 48-3.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

April, 1846. 34.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. The operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic strengthening the digestive powers, and restoring the appetite as an aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its laxative effect—and as an antiseptic purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and may be administered with favorable result in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints—and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes it will be found an excellent restorative.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

TO THE SICK.

I KEEP on hand at my Shop opposite Rose's carriage shop, a quantity of MEDICINES of various kinds. I have had some opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine, and have had a great deal of experience in nursing and attending in cases of sickness; any person wishing my services in that way, are informed that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistance within my power.

G. B. CROWSON, Greensboro, Oct. 1846. 28-1.

Thomsonian Medicines.

JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicines, from E. Larrabee, at the New Drug Store. 29 A. S. PORTER.

JUST received a large lot of fine MOLASSES, which will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 11, 1846 W. J. McCONNEL.

I HAVE on hand a lot of country IRON of good quality, such as bar iron and shovel moulds, at 1-2 cents per lb.

W. J. McCONNEL, December 11, 1846.

A LOT OF FRESH GARDEN & FLOWER SEED.

For sale by From Salem, N. C. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale at the Cheap Cash Store of W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST received a large lot of Bacon which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNEL, August 17th, 1846.

