General Taylor waiting for Transports-Good

The steamboat Fashion arrived at Mobile on ecuted : indebted to Mr. Carrington, one of the delegates ty, Maryland. His mother was a daughter of from the Louisiana Legislature, to convey the General John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia ; a dissword presented by that body to Gen. Taylor, tinguished citizen in the days of the Revolution. for the latest news from the army and a report of the ceremonies on the occasion for which he was sent.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of Louisiana to present the resolutions and thanks of the General Assembly to Gen. Taylor, arrived at Matamoras, on the 8th inst., and were presented to the brave old chieftain at 11 o'clock on the 8th by Col. Labuzan, one of the aids of friendship of that distinguished soldier. Pending Gov. Johnson. On being presented to the General, his staff and officers of the army, the Colonels and their staff, who were invited to be present on the occasion, Mr. Zacharie, chairman of the committee, said :

have shed upon American arms."

sensibly the high honor that has been conferred Henry and other places, and on the FIELD OF war with England. upon me, my officers and men, to respond to PALO ALTO-fully attest. your expressions of gratitude and thanks. I always felt assured that the patriotic State of Louisiana would be among the first to rush to the assistance of our little army in time of need. I Texas, the experienced Surgeon at this post chivalry, noble daring and ardent patriotism were himself for duty, and as far as known here, he was her high attributes. Her volunteers have readily never, for an hour, unfit for service since he left abandoned their homes and business, to assist us the Fort. He fell in the fierce battle of the 8th in the hour of danger. We feel a deep debt of inst., the same ball killing his horse under him, gratitude to them and to you. The generous and | and wounding him mortally. timely action of the Legislature of Louisiana will never be forgotten by us; its name will be em- beloved by his friends, and truly respected by all balmed in our hearts as a cherished memorial .- who knew him. He was devoted to his profes-We feel that we have only done our duty, yet we sion, and justly appreciated the high responsicannot but feel highly gratified to have gained bilities of an officer in command. He rigidly en-the approbation of our fellow-citizens. Together forced discipline, at all times and in all things; with the love of country, which is common to us and yet, probably, no officer had more entirely such as have a curiosity on the subject to be all, it is that approbation which cheers and ani- the respect, the confidence and the affectionate mates the soldier in the hour of battle. Gentle- | regard of all his officers and men, than the gallant men, I am unaccustomed to public speaking; I. | soldier of whom this brief sketch is given. therefore, in the name of my officers and men, thank you and the patriotic State which you represent for the honor conferred upon us."

At the conclusion of his reply, the General invited the committee and all present to a splendid fall-spoke of the extreme probability of a serious collation which he had ordered to be prepared rencontre with the enemy, and expressed sure for the occasion, and to which ample justice was confidence in the triumph of our gallant little to him.' Mr. Carrigan gave : "Gen. Taylor-Ampudia has at last discovered that he was a Tailor who | letter. understood well how to take his MEASURES, and that the officers and army under his command had shown to the Mexicans and to the world that they perfectly understood the art of making breeches." Dr. Ashbel Smith gave :--" American Independence-It was proclaimed and maintained by the Heroes of '76. It was confirmed upon the small as it is, an invincible host. plain of Chalmette in 14-15. It was again asserted

THE LATE MAJOR RINGGOLD.

the 18th inst. from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on Sunday last. The Mobile Tribune is General Samuel Ringgold, of Washington coun-The deceased was the eldest son of the late He entered the army, as Licutenant of Artillery, in July, 1818, having graduated at West

Point, with much honor; being one of the five whose names were recorded as the most distinguished of the class. He was at once selected by Gen. Scott as one of his aids : and served in that capacity for several years, and ever enjoyed. in a very eminent degree, the confidence and the disturbances in South Carolina, in the year 1832, the deceased was there on duty, and he has frequently expressed his heartfelt gratification at the peaceful termination of the unhappy difficulties between a portion of the gallant peo-

"General, I have the high honor of presenting ple of that State and the General Government. to you the resolutions and vote of thanks and the When the Indian war occurred in Florida, the act appropriating a sword which were unanimous- deceased, then a Captain of Artillery, was there ly passed by the State of Louisiana, to you, your on duty-actively employed, in various services, brave officers and the army under your command, until the wasting effects of the climate had so for the gallantry displayed by them in the battles impaired his health that he was prostrated by disof the Sth and 9th of May. I am no orator, ease. For meritorious services' in that campaign, General, but my own heart and the heart of every he was rewarded by the rank of Brevet Major .---Louisianian approves of the beautiful sentiments He was afterwards selected by the Major Geneof these resolutions. In behalf of the State of ral Commanding-in-Chief to organize a corps of

He never recovered from the effects of his exposure during the Florida campaign; and when ordered from Fort McHenry to join the Army in

The decease was an accomplished gentleman.

The deceased, in a letter to his immediate friends, written just as the Army was about to march for Camp Isabel-but which letter was received only since the sad intelligence of his yard, or \$1 25. Numerous toasts were drunk. Mr. | Army. But with characteristic coolness he Zacharie gave "Old Rough and Ready-long life also adverted to the great probability of his own wide, and was printed in Milk Street, Boston, and fall in battle; and, in anticipation of that event, he made a brief will, which was enclosed in that Ilis patriotic words to the friendly officer who came to his assistance ought not to be forgotten : " Don't stay with me : you have work to do : go

DUTIES AND PRICES

LATER FROM THE ARMY. Internal Taylor waiting for Transports-Good health of the Army-Presentation of a sword-Speech by General Taylor-Toasts in Camp, Speech by General Taylor-Toasts in Camp,

too far to say, too, that, in regard to most of the similar decline in price has taken place, the qual- committee of Military Affairs. ity of the article has improved as much as the price has been reduced :

INCIDENTS AT THE LATE NATIONAL FAIR

> It is not a little curious to note among the presentments at the late Fair some items which irresistibly force upon our minds a comparison of the past with the present. We copy the subjoined memoranda from a few out of this class of items that have fallen under my observation.

[No. 1 was a piece of very common cotton, which, by rare good fortune, has escaped the shears of fate, while a whole generation of men has passed away. The letter was attached to the piece. Nos. 2 and 3 are specimens from much more ancient days : they were small samples which have been retained, it is believed, by their owners. No. 4 sufficiently explains itself. while it shows that an article much used, and now selling for 20 to 30 cents a yard, brought, only eight years ago, 65 cents per yard.] H.

No. 1. BOSTON, May 6, 1846.

DEAR SIR :- I herewith hand you a few yards of British cotton, cut from a piece which has Louisiana, I thank you and your brave army for Flying Artillery, and he paid every possible at- been in my possession since the fall of 1813, the additional lustre which those glorious victories tention to the instruction and discipline of this when it was purchased at a prize sale of English arm of the service. How faithfully he performed goods, and cost 65 cents per yard, cash, Boston To which the General, briefly and with much his duty, in this respect, the wonderful per- money which was equal to specie, as the Boston emotion, replied : " My heart feels too deeply and formances of his admirable corps at Fort Mc- Banks did not suspend payments during our last

As one of the objects of the National Fai about to be held at Washington is to "show to Congress and the Country the progress which has been made in American art, industry, and ingenuity, under the fostering care of a protective well knew, as did also my officers and men, that strongly insisted upon his physical inability to go Tariff," I have thought that this specimen might she was a gallant, brave and noble State ; that through with the campaign. But he strengthened be useful, as fixing the value of plain cottons in this country before any protection had been given to their manufacture by Congress, and thereby establish a starting point from which to trace the progress of the business to the present time.

Very respectfully, yours, ROBERT ROGERSON.

S. BATCHELDOR, Esq. Cambridge, Mass. This was a piece of cotton which would not, at the present time bring over 7 cents. It is placed in one of the Committee rooms of the gratified.]

No. 2. Specimens of curtain calico, printed in Philadelphia, and purchased by Joseph England, of Nottingham, Maryland, on or about the year 1767. Cost nine shillings and four pence half-penny per

[Would not sell for 7 cents now.] No. 3.

A specimen of gunah or cotton cloth from Cal-

CONGRESS.

SENATE __THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1646. Mr. Bright, on leave, introduced a bill to in- ing a bill to divide the State into districts for the deserved tribute to gallant worth, gracefully ex- present prices of fabrics that enter largely into crease the pay of non-commissioned officers and choice of Representatives to Congress by the present prices of fabrics that enter largely into the consumption of the country. It is not going the officers of the same a grant of land in certain the officers of the same a grant of land in certain the officers of the same a grant of land in certain one of the State have heretofore made strin---it is in black and white and we know articles mentioned, as well as others in which a cases. It was twice read and referred to the mocracy of the State have heretofore made strin-

> The resolution of Mr. Hanegan, providing for was taken up. After a very animated debate the question was taken on motion of Mr. Benton, to lay the whole

subject on the table. The vote was, Yeas 27, Nays 23. So the whole matter was laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Benton, providing for the organization of the Volunteer forces, brought into the service of the United States, into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After a call on the House, the consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the whole.

Mr. Winthrop strenuously advocated the present Tariff.

Messrs. Broadhead and Ewing followed on the same side.

Mr. Hubard, of Virginia, advocated the free trade doctrine.

Mr. Strong followed, and the debate was continued until the rising of the committee.

Most of the members having gone to dinner, a call of the House was ordered, but after a long time spent in the customary formalities, the proceedings in the call were dispensed with, and the House adjourned.

The fact is, those members who have made Tariff speeches do not care about remaining, and those who do not intend to speak, have no idea of suffering martyrdom by such repeated infliction

The greneral impression now is, that Congress will not adjourn before the middle of August.

SENATE .- FRIDAY, June 26, 1846. Mr. Calhoun made a report from the Select Committee on the memorial of the Memphis Convention accompanied by a bill.

The bill provides for the appointment of a board of Engineers to examine and report upon the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the best mode of removing them. It appropriates ----- dollars House of Representatives for the inspection of for the purposes of the bill, and also provides for the graduation of the prices of the public lands bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries which are overflowed and swainpy.

After some enquiries and remarks by Messrs. Breese, Allen and Calhoun,

Mr. Calhoun moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday the 13th July, and that the bill and report be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Atchison moved the printing of 5000 extra copies.

TRIUMPH OF THE LAW. NEW HAMPSHIRE -The House of Represenfatives of this State has ordered to a third read-

gent opposition ever since the law was passed by Congress. Some few of the leaders still resist, an adjournment of Congress on the 20th of July, but the sound good sense of the House has prevailed.

ailed. The bill divides the State very fairly, both as affects to enlighten. It seeks to accomplish by in. to politics and population. No county is broken, direction, what it has not the manliness to do direct. and each district is as compact as it well can be, ly and boldly. A few questions to the Editor of the while the population is hearly equal. The districts are laid down as follows:

Counties. Population. Rockingham, Strafford, 68,920 Merrimac, Belknap, Carroll, 74,231 Hillsborough, Cheshire, 68.923 Sullivan, Grafton, Coos, 72 368

SUICIDE.

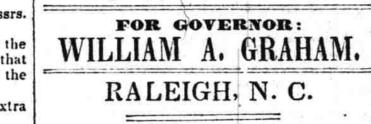
Shepard Kollock, a young man of good education and fine attainments, who has been laboring under a depression of spirits for some months, put an end to his existence, at Elizabeth town, N. J., on the 11th instant. He had suddenly dismissed his school in the morning without assigning any cause. He was an aimable and pious young man, grandson of the venerable patriot whose name he bore. On this afflicting event, the Newark Advertiser gives utterance to the prayer of Dr. Johnson : " Oh God ! afflict my body with whatsoever disease thou willest; but spare, oh

spare, my reason !-- Cincinnati Gazette.





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



A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS The difference between the assertion of falseling and the wilful suppression of truth, is not very gres either in morals or law. Some boldness, as we -- it is in black and white, and we know where to find it. The means of refutation may be in our pow. er. But a suppression of truth is an insidious way of propagating error, and of deceiving those whom it " Standard," will explain our meaning : Has the Editor ever informed its readers, that the

Committee of Investigation, upon the charges made by Charles J. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster, have made a Report, and the purport of that Report ?

Has it ever hinted to his readers, that James B. Shepard was once, and until May 1845, the owner of 50 shares of stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road

Has it told its readers, that these 50 shares were owned by Mr. Shepard, "when the deficiency was ascertained" in 1844, and that, therefore, by the Act of 1838-39, sec. 14, he became liable to the State for the amount of his stock ?

Has it ever told its readers, that these 50 shares, in the hands of a gentleman, who acted as proxy, in a meeting of stockholders, publicly opposed the fore. closure of the Mortgage, and the sale of the Road Has it ever told its readers, that the Editor of the "Standard" now, at this very moment, "as the books will shew," is the owner of these same 5 shares, and that he bought it from Mr. Shepard at ter it was declared to be " not worth one red cent" Has it ever told its readers, that Mr. Shepard made a mock sale of that Stock to a friend, during the campaign of 1844, which was cancelled after the election, and that during the canvass, he denied h had any interest in the Road ?

Has he ever told his readers that Mr. Shepard re fused to rote upon the Rail Road question, at the session of 1844-45, but if he had voted at all, would have voted against his party?

Has the Editor ever informed its readers, that the Governor may have to sue those " who were Stock. holders, when the deficiency was ascertained," and solve for them the problem, how Mr. Shepard will sue himself for those five hundred thousand dollan' Hus he ever told the people, that Mr. Shepart does not believe that the Bonds of indemnity a \$500,000 are recoverable, and that with such an a pinion, he would not be a suitable person to serve a Governor.

Has it ever retracted the false charge against Gor GRAHAM, about the extra allowance to the Presiden of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which was, in fact made by Judge DICK, and with which the Governo had no more to do than the "Standard" itself? Has it ever alluded to Mr. SHEPARD's luminou, discoveries on the law or Mortgage, or his brillian scheme to " relieve the people," by the issue of million of shin-plasters, which could not be used e money ! Has it ever mentioned the preference of its Gub ernatorial Candidate for a DIRECT TAX, over the Tariff of 1842 ? Has it ever informed its readers, what the Democratic party desire to have done with the Rail Road or what Mr. SHEPARD would, himself, have done in the premises, if he had been Governor ? And, finally, will the Editor of the " Standard ever tell his readers that James B. Shepard voted in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, 0 ask the State to endorse the \$500,000 Bonds ?

and maintained in 1836 at the battle St. Jacinto, and in 1846 will be thoroughly established throughout the whole extent of Mexico."

Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, chaplain of the Andrew Jackson regiment, gave the following :

united. We will pray for the one and fight for the other."

The ladies and volunteers' of Louisiana and Alabama, were severally toasted.

dinner given by the officers of the army at the head quarters of Gen. Arista in Matamoras .-Coh. Twigge presided. Gen. Taylor was present. A splendid band of music performed occasionally in the gallery, and hundreds of the citizens of Matamoras thronged the Plaza to listen to the exulting and joyous strains.

Governor Henderson, of Texas, and suite, together with Ashbel Smith, Generals Hunt, present. The festivity was kept up until midnight, and right merrily did the wine sparkle around the board, intermingled with toasts and songs. This was the first time since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May that the officers had met together as a body upon the convivial occasion, and you may depend the shots directed by | which we are at war ! them were as effective as they were a month previous, although there were not so many killed or wounded.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

A friend calls our attention to an interesting co-incidence of facts. On the very day, the 9th of May, when Mr. Sevier, in the Senate, like others out of it, attempted to cast the whole of the blame of Gen. Taylor's position opposite Matamoras, upon that brave and prudent officer. in order to shield the President from his just reeponsibility, on that day when Mr. Sevier, with a good taste, which must in future distinguish him, indicated Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor as Whig Generals; on that very day, when alarmand his army were lost, and it was deemed necessary to party to hedge the despenser of party patronage against censure ; on that very day Mr. Crittenden responded to Mr. Sevier, saying he knew Gen. Taylor, and confidently believed he would triumphantly extricate his army from the perilous position into which, by the orders of the President, he had been forced ; and on that very day, Gen. Taylor did extricate his army, and acquire additional renown for his country's arms. The prophecy, so confidently uttered by the generous Kentuckian, had its in-

ahead." Such was the late Major Ringgold : and many such brave and gallant men make our Army,

A MELANCHOLY SPECTACLE.

No true patriot can look upon the proceedings of our Government at Washington and not blush for his country. While the whole people have risen with one impulse of patriotism and wish to "The Church and State, may they never be rush to the rescue of their country, by carrying that endorsed on the invoice when put on file. on effectually the war on our frontier, those of our public servants who have been entrusted with high offices, and to whom the people look for leaders and directors, in the great events of The next day the committee were invited to a | the times, instead of being at their posts, harmoniously at work for the honor and glory of their country, are filling the papers with uncourteous and undignified controversy, and betraying to the world, their total incapacity to fulfil the responsible trusts imposed upon them. The Senate too, the great conservator of our government, in-

stead of checking the humiliating disagreement between the heads of our government, seems to fan the flame of discord, by demanding the pub-Johnston, Cook, Burleson and others, were also lication of the iniquity, appearing to have no keen sense for the bonor of the executive, no motives of propriety with regard to the conduct of the cabinet, no suspicions of the absurdity of the unprecedented course of publishing the correspondence of the Commander-in chief of our army, relative to plans of invasion of a neighboring nation with

We see very little to justify in any of the beligerents. We see a want of self-sacrificing spirit, a want of disinterested patriotism, in every phrase we turn the correspondence. There was preliminaries that gave rise to it. While our gallant sons of the South and West were marching in fifties and hundreds to the Rio Grande. while they were absolutely quarrelling for precedence and wrangling to be accepted of, to serve their country, there has been no response to this noble patriotism at Washington by the heads of the departments; they were not willing to take an army made by the spontaneous burst of enthusiasm to the people to chastise perfidious Mexico, because the political traps had not been set, because favorite and selfish plans would thus be prostraing apprehensions prevailed that General Taylor | ted, because, in short, our public servants at Washington are using the people for their own aggrandizement, regardless of the interest of any hing but self.

The veil is falling off from the whitened sepalchres at Washington. The deformations and corruptions of party leaders, begin to glare upon the distending eyes of a wondering and astonished nation, and retribution deep and searching will overwhelm the party leaders, their fine spun tricks will be exposed, their heartlessness be felt, and another election at the ballot box will consign them to infamous obscurity.

The war, that war so ingeniously devised for party administration and political glory, has become stantaneous and glorious fulfilment. While Mr. a war of the people, and is no longer a party war. Crittenden, in the Senate, was battling down the The sovereigns will take it in their own hands, heartless, hypothetical insinuations and imputa- choose their own leaders, and conduct it in their Tion against a brave soldier, the noble hero was own way, and reward their own favorites, in spite thousands of miles off, at the same moment, char. of the chicanery of the political parties at Washington, calling themselves by what name they may. The exposure of the incapacity and ignorance of many of our rulers is becoming comflying artillery into their ranks, storming and si- plete; in ordinary times this could escape obserdencing their batteries, and cutting to pieces and wation, but in these stirring times of war that tries men souls, they have been found wanting in every principle and every capacity, that should characterise public servants in their high places.

cutta, sold plain for 25 cents per vard, 36 inche sold for 33 cents per yard, about 1805.

[Would not be worth 6 cents now.] No. 4.

This piece of Kentucky Jeans was one of a case of precisely similar quality bought by Janney, Hopkins & Hull, of Harker, Lea & Co. at Philadelphia, October 12, 1838, at 65 cents, 8 months credit, as the annexed original invoice will prove. It was returned by a customer for

imperfections, (being the only imperfect piece in the lot,) and for that reason has not been resold since It is a fair sample of the best quality of rous of offering amendments. Several unsuc-Kentucky jeans of that time. We are positive cessful attempts were made to put the previous of its being of the identical case in question, as

Witness our hand, dated in Baltimore, May 16.

HOPKINS & HULL. Successors to Janney, Hopkins, & Hull.

PHILADELPHIA, 10 MO. 12, 1838. Janney, Hopkins, & Hull,

Bought of Harker, Lea & Co., 32 Chestnut st bale super Kentucky jeans 5053 yards at 65 cents. \$328 73

Drayage,

\$329 04 [This would not bring over 25 cents now]

The exhibition of facts like these-facts undenied and incontrovertible-furnish such an irresistible refutation of the assumption of the An- the Committee rose, and i-Tariffites, that the duty operates as a tax upon the consumer, and as a bounty to the manufacturer, that we are not surprised at the anxiety they manifest to evade their force. Hence, all the ingenuity of the opponents of the system has tion of some peaceable mode of settling national been strained to discover some solution of the disputes-which was referred to the Committee problem, which has uniformly conflicted with on Foreign Relations. their sage predictions, and which so effectually disarms them in public discussion. By common consent, however, being compelled to ington Monument. canvassing, and President making in the whole admit the fact that prices have fallen, notwithstanding the increase of duties, they have agreed the people, who would contribute their dollars for to ascribe a result so unexpected exclusively to a cause, the influence of which, to a certain extent, we are not disposed to deny, while we cannot admit that to it alone is a change so beneficial to the mass of community fairly attributable. That cause is the extensive substitution of machinery for human labor, and the vast improvements effected in that machinery, by which the cost of production has been greatly cheapened.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

On Wednesday last, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company met, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most prompt and effective measures for the continuation of the Road to the South Carolina Rail Road. A majority of the stock was represented. The President of the Road stated, during the course of some remarks which he submitted to the meeting, that the Georgia and South Carolina Rail Roads, were willing to join our Company in furthering the project, and that should Congress sanction the measure, the Post Master General would advance, in aid of the connecting link, ten year's mail pay of the new Road, and one-third of the mail pay, during the same period of our own and the Charleston and Georgia Roads. This, the President stated, would

The Senate ordered 10,000 extra copies to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Haywood the Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of the Senate having brought in the Army bill passed by the Senate yesterday, was read a first and second time.

Mr. Haralson then moved that the bill be put upon its third reading. Much opposition was manifested to this unne-

cessary haste, and several members were desiquestion in operation, and

we always number our invoices, and the ticket of Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to refer the bill the piece corresponds exactly in number with to the Committee on Military Affairs with instructions.

> Mr. Thommasson, of Ky, opposed giving the President any more power than he now had. Mr. Linn Boyd supported the bill and urged its immediate passage.

> Mr. Haralson made a long speech in support of the immediate passage of the bill, at the conclusion of which, it was finally passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Chase of Tenessee, occupied an hour in support of the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn, opposed the bill. Mr. Bedinger, of Va., next got the floor, when

The House adjourned.

SENATE-SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846. Mr. Evans presented a petition for the adop-

Mr. Miller called up the Joint Resolution from the House, granting public grounds for the Wash-

Mr. Benton opposed it as a scheme for robbing proper and patriotic motives. He moved to recommit it.

Mr. Miller opposed its being re-considered, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Allen opposed the resolution. It was only another screw to fasten down the Capitol in this place. If a monument was to be erected let it be built by Congress and upon a proper spot -upon a hill-where it would remain as long as the hill should last.

Mr. Davis advocated the Resolution. It was. in his opinion, no argument, because some of the money subscribed had been fraudulently withheld, that the remainder should not be appropriated to the object intended.

After further debate by Messrs. Benton and Dayton, a motion to lay the bill on the table was lost-Yeas 19, Nays 24.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Mr. McKay's motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and the debate on the

Mr. Bedinger spoke for an hour in opposition to the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Ewing, of Tenn, next got the floor and made a strong constitutional argument in favor of the protective policy.

speech and dwelt much upon the cheat which he Wake, and was doing his county much service. It put forth by the Directors of the Road, than to mit

Friday, July 3, 1846.

GOV. GRAHAM, IN SALISBURY. The Governor had a very large audience of the people of Rowan to hear him, and made one of his very best Speeches ; and this is saying, all that is

necessary to be said. In addition to the commendation bestowed by the " Watchman," of that place, a gentleman, writing us on other business, says :--"Gov GRAHAM addressed a large number of our citizens, two days ago. A higher compliment could not be paid to the man, his manners and his mind, than is found in the fact, that though he spoke for two hours, scarcely an individual left the Court House during its continuance. In the defence of his State

Administration-in his discussion of the great National topics, which agitate the Country-there was a dignity of appearance-a suavity of mein-a copiousness of argument drawn at ease from the " full Pier-head" of a richly stored mind, and uttered with the effort that the fountain gives out its waters, or the Atter, its fragrance-the whole producing a softening influence on even the asperity of Party bitterness, and, with his friends, adding personal love to hitherto existing admiration. He passes on to victory, as surely as Time to its final end."

" LITTLE DOGS."

The "Standard" copies, without comment, from that old nullifying paper, the " Mecklenburg Jeffer. sonian," an article complaining that Gov. GRAHAM has " dared to meet Mr. SHEPARD but once." Mercy on us ! And, that he has "skulked off, and set his train-band of Federal Lawyers to barking at his opponent's heels." And the "Jeffersonian." in a most savage fashion, bristles up and grins at these saucy boys, whom he styles "little dogs." These "little dogs" are thus enumerated in the "Jeffersonian" :--Ned Stanly, Mr. Washington, Gov. Morehead, Mr. Gorrell, and Mr. John A. Gilmer." If these are our

" little dogs," the Whigs must have some pretty tall specimens of the canine species in their ranks.

There is an error or two in this precious dog article, which it may be well to correct. We think that Mr. SHEPARD will remember two distinct occasions on which the Governor has "dared to meet" him,

viz : at Snow Hill and Hillsboro'. Another mistake of the "Jeffersonian" is, that the " little dog," Gov. MOREHEAD, did not reply to Mr. SHEPARD at all. either solely, or aided by Mr. GORRELL He did not " dare" to do that thing. He happened to know that Mr. SHEPARD is an "overmatch" for most folks, and let him pass on.

But has the " Standard" any right to complain, or to repeat the complaints of others, on this subject ?-Has it forgotten how it taunted Mr. READE, for not daring to reply to the "talented young Senator" at please to explain this ?- Standard. Hillsboro', although called on by his friends? And most surely Mr. SHEPARD himself will be ashamed to complain, when he remembers his own example in the surplus profits were applied. But in 1846, there

Mr. HOKE. Mr. SHEPARD was not then a " little dog"

"STANDARD" LOGIC.

This paper in its last number flounders through several mortal articles on the Rail Road, to prothis position : That the Road was insolvent becau it owed a debt of nearly a million, and could not per it-therefore, being insolvent, it could not have part a debt of \$363,000. In other words, it could not pay the interest on one million-therefore, it could ad pay the interest on \$363,000.

By the same token, if a man owe ten thousand dollars and finds himself unable to pay that amount, therefore, if he owe one third of that sum, he canned pay that neither. This will do to place by the side of Mr. SHEPARD's new law of mortgage, by which at a sale under decree of foreclosure, the purchase is obliged to pay his bid, and the mortgage debt 100 Truly this is an age of improvement !

The inference drawn by the " Standard" is celtainly very ingenious, and might be true but for the small and insignificant fact that the Road has pail the interest on \$363,000-and left a considerable surplus on hand.

We know several intelligent Whigs in the City who will not vote for Graham .- Standard.

We challenge the " Standard" to name them. and for each Whig specified, that will not support Got GRAHAM, we will cite three Democrats, that will not vote for Mr. SHEPARD.

Doubtless the public will be curions to know h his Road has all at once become so profitable. T State has been entitled to its income for three years past, and during all that time there were no pronts ielt after paying expenses and repairs. The receipts of the Road has not increased, according to this re port ; being about \$4,300 per month. From May to November 1844, they were stated at upwards of five thousand dollars per month, and during the preceding year a trifle less, and yet no profit was realized out these heavy receipts. How then does it happen that upon the eve of an important election, it pays handsome income to the State ? Will the Register

We can explain it very easily. In 1844, there was a heavy outstanding debt, to the liquidation of which 1844. He cannot have forgotten his " triumphant being no debt, the State derives the handsome " reply" to Gov. GRAHAM at Raleigh, in the absence of come which has been stated.

By the way, would it not be more just and honort -oh no ! he was the eloquent young gentleman from | ble, to publish the official statement itself, recently represent and garble its contents ?

Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. Pollock followed with a strong Tariff amount to \$800,000, which would go far towards said had been practiced upon Pennsylvania in the is only Whigs who wear tails behind them, and "bark

Richmond Whig.

ging with the bayonet and the sword, against the enemies of the country, pouring the fire of his routing their armies.

THE WILMINGTON GUARDS. This is the name of a Company just formed in this place. Yesterday afternoon, they made their second appearance. They number near eighty members, and are commanded by Capt. James public sentiment in favor of Gen. Scott. His they will in a short time, be the best disciplined

ANDERSON. We spent some time in witnessing own imprudent letters cannot blind the public to the Drill, and left with the full conviction, that the fact that, under the mask of friendship and and the finest Volunteer Corps ever raised in our State. They have all the elements for ma-king good soldiers, and we trust all the members have the emulation to acquire it. We cannot ought fearlessly to have encountered, however, confidence which apparently dictated his verbal

saw and heard, there is a firm determination on the part of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to continue that Road to South Carolina .- Wilmington Journal.

THE LATE RAINS.

We see by our exchanges that the late rains have extended to a large portion of the Union .-The Richmond Compiler remarks, that it is com-

plained of in almost every section of Virginia .--In Caswell and Rockingham Counties, the quantity of rain has been very injurious to the wheat crop. The same is the case in several of the

Mr. Toombs next addressed the Committee a. gainst the present Tariff.

The fate of the Tariff is confessedly doubtful. The better opinion seems to be, that a bill modifying it, to a great extent, in conformity with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury. will pass the House of Representatives, but that the nomination of Mr. S. by the Democratic Central Bat as the one act has been perfected and the other it will be defeated in the Senate, in which body parties are more equally divided. Mr. Cilley, a Whig having succeeded Mr. Jenness, a Loco, from New Hampshire, there are now 25 Whigs and 29 Locos in that body. The two Pennsylvania Senators, however, are instructed to adhere to the Tariff of 1842, and would do so, from their own convictions of its wisdom, if they were not. This brings the parties to a tie, on the supposition that there will be no flinching on either side ; and the responsibility of its decision will Alexandria Gazette. be "good for his wholesome."

at the heels" of gentlemen, on such occasions. They

become dogs.

It was properly left to the "Jeffersonian," to lift up the voice of wailing, by way of proving the sincerity of its somewhat tardy adhesion to the fortunes of the Mexican war. He states that he denounced the JAMES B. SHEPARD. It might have been necessary to neutralize the effect of his known repugnance to and believes that war could have been prevented

Committee. The cry comes too late, gentlemen. You have practised it yourselves and set us the example. The thing has to be done, whether " Mr. SHEPARD may or may not be prepared." He is obliged to bear it. If the gallant young man who so "overmatches" Gov. GRAHAM, scorus to hunt him out and swallow alive this full-grown varmint, he must at least be accommodated with a breakfast of young puppies among

CASSIUS M. CLAY. This gentleman, in an address to his readers, states the motives which have induced him to volunteer for Appexation of Texas as a bold and flagrant scheme, just begun, it is the daty of citizens to submit to the law of the land, and give the Government their sup-

port. He has given his Abolition friends, who so unsparingly denounced the Government, a gentle hist in the remark, that resistance now would be rebellica, and if general, anarchy in its worst form.

THE OREGON TREATY. This important instrument was carried to England the mountains. It will perhaps stay his stomach, and by the Steamer Great Western, which left New York on the 25th ultimo.