

GEN. TAYLOR'S CHARACTER AS A MAN.

At a barbecue given to the Kentucky Volunteers at Jefferson, on the 10th inst., Col. Humphrey Marshall delivered a speech, in the course of which he spoke in the following terms of the personal character of Old Rough and Ready. It may be remarked that those qualities which are so conspicuous in the character of General Taylor, such as the simplicity, sincerity, manliness and honesty, are the very attributes that endear him to the masses. Nothing recommends a man more speedily to the affections of the people than the presence of those homely and old-fashioned virtues which prove the sterling metal of his nature:

"My service in Mexico frequently brought me near to Gen. Taylor, and I was industrious in my examination of the actual character of the man whose opportunity was presented. I have no motive to deceive you, and you must take the impressions I received for what they are worth. If I desired to express in the fewest words that manner of man Gen. Taylor is, I should say, that in his manners and his appearance he is one of the common people of his country. He might be transferred from his tent at Monterey to his assembly, and he would not be remarked among this crowd of respectable old farmers as a man at all distinguished from those around him. Perfectly temperate in his habits; perfectly plain in his dress; entirely unassuming in his manners, he appears to be an old gentleman in fine health, whose thoughts are not turned upon his personal appearance, and who has no point about him to attract particular attention. In his intercourse with men, he is free, frank and manly. He plays off none of the airs of some great men whom I have met. Any one may approach him as nearly as can be desired, and the more easily his character is examined the greater benefits it discloses.

"He is an honest man. I do not mean by that merely that he does not cheat or lie. I mean that he is a man that never dissembles, and who scorns all disguises. He neither acts a part among his friends for effect, nor assumes to be what he is not. Whenever he speaks you hear what he honestly believes, and whether right or wrong, you feel assurance that he has expressed his real opinion. His dealings with men have been of a most varied character, and I have never heard his honest name stained by the breath of the slightest reproach.

"He is a man of rare good judgment. No means possessed of that brilliancy of genius which attracts by its flashes, yet, like the meteor, expires even while you gaze upon it; by no means possessing that combination of talent which penetrates instantly the abstrusest subject and measures its length and breadth as by intuition. Gen. Taylor yet has that order of intellect which more slowly but quite as surely masters all that it engages, and examines all the combinations of which the subject is susceptible.

"When he announces his conclusions you feel confident that he well understands the ground upon which he plants himself, and yet rest assured that the conclusion is the deduction of skill and sound sense faithfully applied to the matter in hand. It is this order of mind which has enabled him, unlike many other officers of the army, to attend to the wants of his family, by so using the means at his disposal as to surround himself in his old age with a handsome private fortune, and to be blessed with an almost perfect constitution. I would to-day prefer his advice in any matter of private interest—would take his opinion as to the value of an estate—would rather follow his suggestions in a scheme where property or capital was to be embarked, would pursue more confidently his counsel where the management of an army was involved, or the true honor of my country was at stake, than that of any other man I have ever known. I regard his judgment as being first-rate at every thing, from a horse trade up to a trade in human life upon the field of battle.

"He is a firm man and possessed of great energy of character. It were a waste of time to dwell upon these traits of his character, for his military career has afforded such abundant examples of his exercise of these qualities as to render them familiar to every citizen who has ever read or heard of the man. In his army they are daily exhibited and stand conspicuously displayed in every order which emanates from his pen.

"He is a benevolent man. This quality has been uniformly displayed in his treatment of the prisoners who have been placed in his power by the vicissitudes of war. No man who had seen him after the battle is the deduction of skill and sound sense faithfully applied to the matter in hand. It is this order of mind which has enabled him, unlike many other officers of the army, to attend to the wants of his family, by so using the means at his disposal as to surround himself in his old age with a handsome private fortune, and to be blessed with an almost perfect constitution. I would to-day prefer his advice in any matter of private interest—would take his opinion as to the value of an estate—would rather follow his suggestions in a scheme where property or capital was to be embarked, would pursue more confidently his counsel where the management of an army was involved, or the true honor of my country was at stake, than that of any other man I have ever known. I regard his judgment as being first-rate at every thing, from a horse trade up to a trade in human life upon the field of battle.

"He is a man of business habits. I never have known Gen. Taylor to give up a day to pleasure. I have never visited his quarters without seeing evidences of the industry with which he toiled. If his talented adjutant was surrounded with papers, so was the General. And though he would salute a visitor kindly and bid him with familiar grace to amuse himself until he was at leisure, he never would interrupt the duties which his station called him to perform. When these were closed for the day, he seemed to enjoy to a remarkable degree, the vicinity of young officers, and to be glad to mingle in their society. As a conversationalist, I do not think Gen. Taylor possesses great power. He uses few words and expresses himself with energy and force, but not fluently. His language is select. I would say, however, from the knowledge of the man, that he is entirely capable of producing anything in the shape of an order or letter which has ever appeared over his signature, and in saying so much, I understand myself as asserting that he is master of his mother tongue, and can write as effectively and handsomely as he can fight. Such, then, is the picture of the man—not of the general—who won my esteem. I am not in the habit of eulogising men, and have indulged on this occasion because I desired to describe to you with the exactness of truth, those qualities which, combined in Gen. Taylor, made him appear to me as a first-rate model of a true American character. Others will dwell upon the civility he has so often displayed, and his great heartily colonized by the man from the field of battle, formed my ideas of the man who was free from duty, and had no motive to appear in any other light than such as was thrown upon him by nature, education and principle.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Louisiana Election, of the 7th August, contains the following letter from Gen. Taylor. It is addressed to Dr. Delany of Clinton, in this State, who is one of the most radical, determined out-and-out Democrats in Louisiana or in the South. The General replies to the direct interrogatories of the Doctor, in regard to his opinions on the leading topics involved in the contest of the two great political parties, on declining, very properly, to give an opinion upon the justice of a war which he is himself conducting.—N. O. Delta.

CAMP NEAR MONTELEY, MEXICO, June 9.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 19th ult. from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, "the signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency, and the prominent position of your name in connection with it, is a sufficient excuse for this letter." That "it is a happy feature in our Government that official functionaries under it, from the lowest station, are not beyond the reach and partial supervision of the humblest citizen, and that it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those who have the Administration of the Government may be placed in my opinion. Asking my views on several subjects, "First: As to the justice and the necessity of this war with Mexico on our part. Second: As to the necessity of a National Bank, and the power of Congress for creating such an institution. Third: As to the effects of a high protective tariff, and the right of Congress under the Constitution, to create such a system of revenue."

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give an opinion in regard to the same; as a citizen, and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, by the most vigorous and energetic operations, without inquiring about its justice, or any thing else connected with it; being, as I do, it is our wisest policy to be at peace with all the world, as long as it can be done without endangering the honor and interests of the country. As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them; I could only do so, after duly investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my proper official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance, that I have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician. Near forty years of my life have been passed in the public service, in the army, most of which in the field, the camp, on our western frontier, or in the Indian country; and for nearly the two last, in this or Texas, during which time I have not passed one night under the roof of a house. As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspiration in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress, especially if I am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c., of the aspirants for that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred, as suggested; besides very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so, as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic should be so improved, and no doubt there are thousands more desiring than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office. If I have been named by others, and considered a candidate for the Presidency, it has been by no agency of mine in the matter; and if the good people think my services important in that station and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and to make, as regards the policy, in this matter, I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the Constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous word of the people, and by no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the chief magistrate of a nation, and not of a party.

But should they, the people, change their views and opinions, between this and the time of holding the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else, I will not complain. With considerations of respect, I remain your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

MR. EDWARD DELANY.
P. S. I write in great haste, and under constant interruption.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

A further decline in Breadstuffs—Decline and Recovery in the Cotton Market, &c.
The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, with dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The French steamer Missouri, which sailed previous to the 4th, had put into Halifax for coal. Her mails were brought to Boston by the Cambria. We copy the following summary of the European news from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The prospects of the harvest continue unexceptionably encouraging, and every where promise a most abundant yield. It has already commenced in several of the Southern countries.—The crops of wheat, oats and barley are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing.—Famine and disease are rapidly vanishing from Ireland. The accessions of the peasantry to the hood gentry of the country to the old Ireland party are large, and the weekly contributions steadily increase. It is expected that a large proportion of the Repealers will be returned to the Imperial Parliament at the election.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell were embarked at Brakenhead for Dublin on Sunday, where they arrived the following day.

Several failures have occurred in the corn trade, and many others of a serious character are apprehended.

Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they show a complete triumph for the free trade principles.

John Russell, who will form the new Cabinet, has been elected for the city of London. A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been discovered in Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundreds in number, was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals of exalted civil and military offices, have been discovered to have been abettors.

The Cotton market had been languid for ten days preceding the arrival of the steamer of the 16th ult., with a decline of 3d. per lb., but since then the market has acquired more firmness and the decline has been partially recovered.

INBORN GENTILITY.

A gentleman observer at one of the Virginia Springs makes the following remark:—"The South is in fact, are not deficient in beauty, but what renders them and all things so much more charming, is their affability. Never losing their self-respect, they are yet exempt from that affectation of exclusiveness and ill-bred pride that springs from sudden opulence acquired sometimes by one means, sometimes by another, sometimes by being a fashionable muffin-maker, sometimes by a run of luck in trade."

DEMOCRACY ALIAS LOCO FOCOISM.

Reluctant as many Democrats have been to acknowledge the adaptation of the term LoCo Focoism to describe the more striking characteristics of that party, it has become by use and the constant conformity of their principles and practices to the idea embodied in that epithet, a title, which we fear a large class of so-called Democrats are ready to embrace. Applied at first with great fitness, to the mongrel disciples of St. Tammany in New York, as a term of reproach, on account of their ultra views and conduct in reference to political subjects, and repelled by the great body of the Democracy as utterly inapplicable to their principles, it was hoped, that they were ready to repel at all times any encroachment of its peculiarities upon their system, as an odious exerescence, unworthy of their countenance. But they rapidly with which those ultraisms have gained ground even among the more sober of that party, has given license to those who detest all affiliation with them, to brand the whole party with that uncouth cognomen. In the jar of political contests we have had occasion to employ the use of that term to express our idea of what we thought most objectionable in our opponents, without however intending to give it that universal application which marks its use in common parlance.

Democracy, as the term was originally used, is another name for Republicanism, and was designed to define the position of those who advocated a government of the people or rather a system of government in which the voice of the people was supreme. At no period of our history, has there existed a counter sentiment among us; but while all have advocated a free government under certain "metes and bounds," some however contending for stronger authority for the rulers, than others, a contest has arisen; to the local character of those restrictions upon the governor and the governed; some on the one hand urging a rigid enforcement of those restrictions upon both parties, only relaxing when the "general welfare" is to be promoted; and others contending for the widest liberty possible in the exercise of what they call men's "natural rights." It is among the latter that we find the origin of the Democracy, since termed LoCo Focoism, springing up. Not to go far back, we find in later times this feature exhibiting itself in Pennsylvania, in the advocacy of the right of the Legislature to abrogate or abolish solemn contracts, known as the Dallas doctrine; which showing itself under a different guise since, did not then ostensibly find many adherents. In this latter case it exhibited in the South, throwing a pall of portentous blackness over the integrity of the nation, in the form of repudiation. Dorrista in Rhode Island, anti-remittance and making the Judiciary a supple tool to the popular voice in N. York, with the first of which, Whigs have become contaminated, are other exhibitions of it. Demagogism, the sacrifice of patriotism at the shrine of party; the victors looting the spoils; a resistance to the authority of the courts, and the law, as in the case of the New Jersey delegation, and those States which persisted in voting by general ticket for members of Congress, and many other cases, are the bitter fruits of it. What it will come to, time alone can develop; and yet with these bad tendencies controlling a party, we find honest Democrats clinging to it with a death grasp. Light and truth gone can break the spell.—New Bernian.

From the Louisville Journal.

Robert Dale Owen has hitherto been supposed to be unacquainted in his district. His recent defeat and the large majority with which it was accomplished has astonished the LoCofoos and somewhat surprised the Whigs. We have been looking for some such result ever since we were informed of the course pursued by his opponent in the canvass. Judge Embree, restrained by no feeling of false delicacy, assailed Owen at every vulnerable point (and he is vulnerable all over) without mercy. He had files of the Free Inquirer, the abetted paper that Owen formerly edited and published in the City of New York, in conjunction with the notorious Paddy Wright, and read copiously from them. He also read "elegant extracts" from his book entitled "Moral Physiology," a book written to excuse prostitution, and to teach how it can be practised without exposure. As Owen has never repudiated the wretched doctrines inculcated in these works, and as he, for any thing that the public is aware of, still cherishes the opinions he then endeavored to force, Judge Embree's expositions had prodigious effect. Owen withdrew under the torture, grew furious, and did every thing but deny his infidelity. That he could not do, and who have been credibly informed that he still maintains the infamous and impious sentiments that he was formerly proud of holding and publishing.

The defeat of such a man is a moral triumph, and we congratulate the friends of Christianity, and good morals on it. Owen has fallen to rise no more in his district. He cannot again take an oath, at the sanctuary of which he laughs in the Legislative Halls of the nation, and unless Polk appoints him to office, he will probably remain in obscurity. His friends say he is just and moral in his social relations. If this is true, he is in spite of his doctrines, for they teach men to disregard religion, and to laugh at the doctrine of moral accountability. We hope that he will, now that he has ample leisure on his hands, endeavor to repent of the evil that he has done, and to exchange his wretched opinions on religion for those that the honest and wisest men have held sacred. The absence of Owen from Congress will be a severe loss to his party in that body.—He was one of the leading advocates of all LoCofo measures. He is talented and ingenious, and his political friends depended much on him to defend them against the assaults of the Whigs.

Owen was elected to Congress in 1845, by a majority of more than a thousand, and he is now defeated by a majority of about six hundred.—Whether he accounts for this extraordinary change in the District by the well known unpopularity of the Administration, or charges it to the disgust which the people feel towards himself, we do not know. We think both causes were effective in bringing about his overthrow.

Let the advocates of the odious measures and doctrines of the LoCofo party who are also scoffers at Christianity be warned by his fate, and not undertake to get into public offices; for when the people, who are generally deeply attached to his religion and believe in his divine authority, find them out, they will certainly overwhelm them with defeat. We heartily rejoice at Owen's repudiation by the people of his District, not so much because he is a thorough LoCofo, as that he is a heaven-defying infidel who has insinuated the poison of atheism into many weak minds.

Colonel Hardin, who fell at Buena Vista, was the nephew of the Hon. Henry Clay. He was a man of sterling worth, once a member in Congress from Illinois, and was at the head of the 1st regiment of Illinois volunteers at the time he was killed.

A letter from Lexington, giving an account of the occurrences of the title of Buena Vista, says: "Colonel Hardin, of Illinois, and Colonel Yell, of Arkansas, who were also killed, Col. Davis, of Mississippi, who was wounded, are all Kentuckians by birth and education, and scarce a family in our vicinity but had a near relative in this desperate encounter."

A LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista, one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier, wounded, asks an Indianman to help him off the field. The latter does so by enabling him to mount his horse, riding himself before.—During the ride, the poor Arkansas had his head shot off, and was killed. Arriving at the doctor's quarters, the Indianman was asked what he was doing.

"I brought this man to have his leg dressed," "Why," replied the doctor, "his head is off!" "The—liar!" exclaimed the man in indignation, looking behind him, "he told me he was only shot in the leg!"

MR. BENTON'S CHICAGO LETTER.

As everything which falls from the pen of Mr. Benton, is, in the eyes of one man at least in the community, of immense importance, I take the liberty of forwarding to you a correct and authentic copy of his letter to the Chicago Convention.

Yours,
ARIEL.

The Messieurs who compose the Chicago Committee Can't forget that returning from Jefferson City, I expressed (but too briefly) the gratification that I, as a member of our delegation, should have felt—but having told the Convention, the why and the wherefore, I'll not again mention it. The thing, though it opens so tempting a chance to talk of myself, and Tom Benton's adroitness, Most happy I'd be, if at all times and places, I could use this forbearance, but just this, the case is, And I pray you, good gents, that you'll candidly view it.

If people won't praise me, Tom Benton must do it. Twenty-nine years ago, when I did not foresee. The foregoing is my forte, that my party would be set up and established on such a footing as to be As denying the right to construct in the nation A great public work, while to dig a canal For the commerce of Europe and Asia as well, Through the Mexican Isthmus, we may kick up a war.

That would cost, to say naught of blood, more money by far, Than the schools, the canals and the roads we require, To do for our country what good men desire. Twenty-nine years ago, I repeat it, I wrote In a Saint Louis paper whose name I'll not quote, Many articles, flimsy, perceptive, and verbose, To prove that something that now every man knows, That Chicago, then not Chicago indeed, but that's nought.

Was the very best place for canaling, and ought To be joined to our river without any stop; I wrote it—I said it—and I let it drop. Moreover I wish you to know that the man, Who conceived, by himself and unaided, the plan For surveying our rapids, was Thos. H. Benton; That's myself you well know, and this letter is sent you, Not to prove that surveys and canals I invented, To show the truth, but that I may be fairly presented To those who heretofore may have something neat To let drop on one's hand in exchange for a "seat."

The river Missouri's indebted to me For being improved, or being ordered to be. Twenty-five years ago, I made this neat movement, By slipping its name in a "Bill of Improvement," And by it, my object was gained, 'tis confessed, As Benton's Improvement, was sure in the West.

All these things, and more, I did twenty-years back, Since which time I may say, without telling a crack, I've been too much employed in President making To think of my country, her welfare, or taking A part in such matters—besides, I suspected The thing was not safe, that's to say, not connected With the "policy Jackson," and his was a clincher, Though had he approved, I had not been a fincher.

Be so kind, my good friends, as to tell the Convention, And if for Tom Benton's authority mention, That the case differs now, *to cetera* than 'till then, For the President House, and it comes very pat, Tell them now, that the session of Congress is past, Mr. Polk is convinced he was going too fast—He thought, so did we, that the veto would bring the votes in the country, tied in a string.—The former Jacksonian, he hoped would be roused, And he for a second term, safely be housed; But alas! 'twas the saddest of all his sad blunders! He hears from Chicago the muttering of thunders; And me he lark his especial commands; To tell the Convention, that, though he still stands On the very same ground, yet, that all is nought, When he and his party, kind voters can be bought; And now and for aye, so his station he keeps. They must rest well assured that the veto's asleep. N. O. National.

CUSTOM HOUSE INTERFERENCE.
The most officious individual at the polls in this place on election day, was Polk's Collector, at this port. Regardless of the rule laid down by Jefferson for the government of his office-holders, that "the patronage of the government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections," he stood by the polls nearly the whole forenoon, dictating to the Inspectors as to who should vote and who should not, and endeavoring to prevent peaceable citizens from voting as they desired. His officiousness was exceedingly offensive, so much so as to excite disgust in those who previously had some regard for the pompous Collector. We have heard often of such scenes in that sink of political corruption, New York, but never before, we believe, has any thing like it been witnessed in North Carolina, where government officers have been content with an occasional exception of a drunken light boat keeper to go to the polls, and vote quietly, and then return to the duties of their respective offices, and let honest citizens vote as they pleased.

It is said that the Collector took the part he did in the election, to save his head from the block—that Folk requires his office holders to be active at election time, under pains and penalties of his displeasure. If this be so—if the New York system of turning loose Custom House officers at the polls, to bully peaceable citizens, and endeavor to prevent them from casting free suffrage, or in the words of Mr. Jefferson, to bring "the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections," in which that Apostle of Liberty saw so much of peril to our institutions—if this system is to be introduced into North Carolina, it is high time that some people were considering the danger that threatens the Palladium of Liberties, the ballot box.—North State Whig.

A SINGULAR CASE OF DEPRAVITY.
About 10 days ago, after the southern train passed Warsaw, MR. OWEN FILLYAW, of that place, found on the piazza of his store, a boy, a stranger, laying with a scorching fever. He was too sick to give any satisfactory answer to inquiries—he told his name, (JOHN GORY,) but where he was from, or where bound he could not or would not tell.

Mr. FILLYAW sent the boy to Mr. BEST'S Hotel, and became responsible for all expenses.—On Sunday week he was better of the fever; said he was from New York; that his mother died some two years ago, and that his father moved to Wilmington at an advanced age, and had died also. He said he had been with Mr. JONAS RUSSELL, for the last three months, who resides about 40 miles from Wilmington, on the Cape Fear.

GORY subsequently became worse, and Mr. FILLYAW took him to his own house, and by administering the proper remedies the fever was broken.

On Thursday last Mr. FILLYAW's family left home on a visit and did not return until Friday evening. They left Gory at the house, and on the evening of their return he was missing. He was seen to take the train going North and had with him considerable money. Mr. FILLYAW in a letter to the Editor says: "We found that every Trunk under lock had been broken open and \$850 stolen from one of them, a \$5 gold piece, 1 do \$2.50, and \$1 in silver, which is all that we have missed up to this time, except the pocket-book which contained the money."

This notice is given to put the public on their guard. Gory appears to be about 15 years of age; well grown for that age; had on a palmetto hat, lined, drilled box coat, and striped cotton drilled pantaloons—a heavy head of hair, and his mouth much broken out from the effects of fever.

Wilmington Commercial.

GOOD.
The "Glasgow News" tells of a wealthy farmer in that neighborhood, who lost one or two hundred dollars on the sale of his Wheat, because he was not a subscriber to a paper, and consequently had not authentic information of the price of produce in market. His reason for not being a subscriber was that he could not afford it.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, August 25, 1847.

The Letter published in our last, to the Editor of the "Concordia Intelligencer," relative to Mr. Polk and a second term, is said to be from the graphic pen of the Hon. JONAS F. H. CLAIBORNE, of N. Orleans, a LoCofoos of some note, who was formerly a member in Congress from Mississippi, and did not a little towards the election of Mr. Polk. Probably from a long acquaintance with Mr. Polk, and a close study of the character and calibre of the man, Mr. CLAIBORNE has been enabled to produce the best and truest picture of both that has yet been put upon paper. Mr. Polk gave him an office—the Live Oak Timber Agency—and afterwards took it away from him and gave it to another and more devoted pet, Mr. JOHN CLAIBORNE, (without the F. and H.) formerly of Nashville, Tennessee.

LIEUT. MOYE.
We regret to learn that Lieut. Wm. H. Moye, of Company A, of North Carolina Volunteers, from Edgecomb County, died at New Orleans on the 9th inst. He had, we understand, suffered severely with the diarrhoea, (of which disease he died,) previous to his leaving the Army.

COL. BIGGS AND HIS VOTES.
The "Standard" says Col. Biggs "had good reasons for his votes," amongst which we suppose he includes his vote to censure Gen. TAYLOR. We know not what may constitute a "good" reason with that paper, but we presume that the one assigned by the LoCo Focos who voted for this censure, viz. that of relieving the President from the difficulty into which he had gotten, is considered not only a "good," but a most legal and commendable reason; and we suppose it is that, to which reference is made in the above quoted sentence.

MORE INCONSISTENCY.
The last "Standard," in reference to the Eighth District, says: "We repeat it as our belief, from all the information in our possession, that the defeat of Col. Biggs is mainly attributable to false issues and downright fabrications." &c. In the same No. of his paper the Editor declares that the Whigs in Redistributing the State, had so arranged them that his party could not elect but three members, which three were, of course, from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, to-wit: Messrs. Venable, Daniel and McKay! If this be true, then, it required no "false issues" or "downright fabrications" to secure the election of Col. OUTLAW in the Ninth District. The LoCos knew they could get but three members, and calculated on no more—but still, if there had been no "false issues" or "downright fabrications," why Col. Biggs would not have been defeated, and the LoCo Focos would not only have gotten more than they "expected," but have gotten more than they could get, by the re-arrangement of the Districts.

THE RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA.
In speaking on this subject, the last "Standard" says: "The Democrats have done as well as they expected, and the Feds no better than the law allowed them to do, for the former counted confidently on but three members, while the latter felt certain that the Raynermander would secure six to them." This declaration on the part of the "Standard," convicts that print of either the verriest hypocrisy and insincerity in the world. During the campaign, it confidently asserted that Col. BIGGS would most assuredly beat Col. OUTLAW, which, had such been the case, would undoubtedly have given the LoCo Focos four of the Congressional delegation. Now one or the other of two things is very apparent—either that it does not speak truly when the "Standard" says that it "counted on but three members, or it acknowledges, that its declarations of the success of Biggs was most hypocritical, and thrown out during the campaign for mere party effect; either of which horns of the dilemma places that paper in the most ridiculous and unenviable position before the public. For surely that party must have very little confidence in the predictions of its organ, which makes such assertions during the progress of the campaign, as to induce them to believe of their success, and after the Election is over, and the result of these predictions are not verified, to come out, and with the most unblushing effrontery, declare that he did not calculate upon any other result. Truly, truth like "honesty, is the best policy."

POPULARITY OF THE WAR.
"What shall we do to bring this War to a close," says Mr. Polk—"It is vastly unpopular, and if I can only bring about a peace, I am made for the next Presidency."
"True" most noble, sir, says DUCHANAN, "and to this end we will send on Mr. TRIST, who will take the whole matter out of those rascally Whig General's hands, and then the peace will ensue to us."
"Hurra! for the War! It is one of the most popular things in the world," says the "Standard," "and will be the making of us!"
"When Doctors differ, who shall decide?"

HURRA! FOR TENNESSEE!
It is confidently stated that JOHN W. HARRIS, the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Memphis District, is elected by a majority of 225 votes over STANTON, his opponent, and the late member. This is a Whig gain, and secures to the Whigs the majority of the Tennessee Delegation—making 6 Whigs to 5 LoCo Focos.

A GOOD SALARY.
The Rev. Dr. HAWKS, pastor of Christ Church, at N. Orleans, receives a salary of \$6,000, in addition to which he has been made a Professor in the Louisiana College, which will increase his yearly income to \$10,000.

FATAL AFFRAY AT NEW ORLEANS.
On the 12th inst. a fracas occurred at New Orleans between Major ORRAN BYRD, and M. C. EDWARDS, a member of the bar. Byrd commenced the assault with a cane, and then drew a bowie knife, when Edwards produced a revolver, and both came to close quarters. Finally Edwards fired three shots with fatal effect, causing the death of Mr. Byrd in a few minutes. Edwards was badly wounded but immediately gave himself up.

LOW PRICES OF PRODUCE.
The news by the last Steamer exhibits an awful fall. Where else is it that ROBERT J. WALKER?—Where are the sages who endeavored to make the farmers believe that the former good prices were owing to the Tariff of '46? If that be the fact, what has caused the prodigious decline?
We trust that the sensible agriculturists of America will be convinced by those fluctuations of the superior value of a stable Home Market.

A PEOPLE'S CONVENTION!
The "New York Mirror" suggests, that on the 4th of May, 1848, a CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE shall assemble in Baltimore, to nominate Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, together with a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that the members of this Convention shall be selected without party trammels, and with no pledges but those of Freedom; viz: their devotion to the Constitution and the Laws of the United States, and to the clearly ascertained will of the people.

MR. CLAY'S NORTHERN TOUR.

When Mr. Polk made his visit to this State in May last, he was received with a hearty welcome by members of both parties, and in not a single Whig paper, that we remember, was he charged with having any political designs in making the visit. He was received by all, as the President of the United States, and as a son of the old North State, and to whom was extended the universal civilities and hospitalities thereof. It was the same case, also, in his late Northern tour. In every State, party prejudices were laid aside, to do honor to the Nation's head. Even in old "Federal Massachusetts," so marked were the courtesies extended to him there, that the "Standard" had to compliment that ancient Old Commonwealth, therefore. But mark the difference with regard to a distinguished Whig, who is more deeply enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, than any living American, and who stands second to none but the "Father of his Country."

The Hon. HENRY CLAY is on a Northern tour seeking health, and relief from a severe domestic calamity. The crowds which flock around him come unbidden by him. We have no doubt he would be heartily glad could he proceed uninterruptedly on his journey. The circumstance of this visit, and the popular demonstrations by which he has everywhere been greeted, has called forth intimations from sundry LoCo Foco Journals, that he is again on a popularity hunting expedition. The surmise is not only an uncharitable and an unfeeling one, but disrespectful to the basest of the Administration's slanderous prints. To suppose that HENRY CLAY, so soon after the death of a dearly beloved son, would seek to mingle again in the fierce turmoil of a campaign for the Presidency, is to be guilty of an act of injustice which his bitter enemy should scorn to perpetrate. He is now a private citizen, taking no part whatever in the agitating contests of the day, and having retired, as it may be rationally presumed, forever, from the exciting tournament of political strife. The glory that lingers about his setting sun and irradiates the whole firmament with its vivid light, is mistaken by his adversaries for the lustre of a rising orb. Let them be so misled. Bitterly as we regret that such a man, supported by such enthusiasm and energy as never before were put forth by any man's friends, should yet have been pursued, vilified and traduced to his overthrow, we find some consolation in the belief, that the evening of his days will be unmoested by the fierce passions of party—that the "hunter deer," leaving far behind the bayings of the hounds which so long have tracked his footsteps, will be permitted to drink in peace at the cherished fountain of his home—that posterity, whose verdict is worth more than all the empty pagantry of power and place, will reflect the radiance of his fame, for ages after the fire flies, whose puny light only makes the darkness around them more visible, have vanished from the sky.

MORE INCONSISTENCY.
The last "Standard," in reference to the Eighth District, says: "We repeat it as our belief, from all the information in our possession, that the defeat of Col. Biggs is mainly attributable to false issues and downright fabrications." &c. In the same No. of his paper the Editor declares that the Whigs in Redistributing the State, had so arranged them that his party could not elect but three members, which three were, of course, from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, to-wit: Messrs. Venable, Daniel and McKay! If this be true, then, it required no "false issues" or "downright fabrications" to secure the election of Col. OUTLAW in the Ninth District. The LoCos knew they could get but three members, and calculated on no more—but still, if there had been no "false issues" or "downright fabrications," why Col. Biggs would not have been defeated, and the LoCo Focos would not only have gotten more than they "expected," but have gotten more than they could get, by the re-arrangement of the Districts.

THE RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA.
In speaking on this subject, the last "Standard" says: "The Democrats have done as well as they expected, and the Feds no better than the law allowed them to do, for the former counted confidently on but three members, while the latter felt certain that the Raynermander would secure six to them." This declaration on the part of the "Standard," convicts that print of either the verriest hypocrisy and insincerity in the world. During the campaign, it confidently asserted that Col. BIGGS would most assuredly beat Col. OUTLAW, which, had such been the case, would undoubtedly have given the LoCo Focos four of the Congressional delegation. Now one or the other of two things is very apparent—either that it does not speak truly when the "Standard" says that it "counted on but three members, or it acknowledges, that its declarations of the success of Biggs was most hypocritical, and thrown out during the campaign for mere party effect; either of which horns of the dilemma places that paper in the most ridiculous and unenviable position before the public. For surely that