called the "Captain's office," in which the Captain had comfortable quarters not paid by his own part of the State's bounty, but by the poor soldiers, I would not—I could not—I dared not, retain one cent of the State's bounty, but refunded it to Mr. Johnson the paymaster.

Now can it be wondered at if the men did leave? No. My deliberate opinion is that at least one half the men would have had to have been chained to have been brought back under Capt. Long—I believe some would have died first. So much then for the confidence of the men in Capt. Long. I think I have now shown in what light Captain Long's defence ought to be viewed. The public can make up their own opinion in the matter.

I think I hazard nothing in saying that Capt. Long's unpopularity, in the sequel, was the greatest cause of the company's disbanding.

But the thing was not ended yet. The men's leaving Charlotte did not release them from their obligations to the State—far otherwise.

I see the Governor has placed volunteering upon the ground of contract. Well, if it is a contract, there must have been two contracting parties; and before a dissolution of the contract, of course both parties should consent. But how does the case stand in regard to this matter? Why, when Capt. Long resigned his commission it was accepted without a tender of either of the other officer's commissions, if I am rightly informed, and the company disbanded. Instead of having the men re-assembled the whole were discharged, disgraced together. Whether it was "hearing of the discontent," or inability of assembling a regimental court martial, or whether it was "the shortest way of getting over it," or whether the company's happening to disperse about the time of the passage of the Mecklenburg resolutions, remains to be seen; but at all events it was a strange manœuvre indeed to disband company A., that had on her list 114 out of which, and from other sources more than a full company might have been formed, and receive three companies which wanted some fifteen or twenty each of being full; and not only this, to apply to the Department of War for the admission of twelve companies; and when eleven companies are agreed by the Department of War to be received, for the Governor to disband two and have but 7 full companies, and 3 detachments which have been formed into two companies; making but nine companies in the regiment, and hurling North Carolina to the brink of disgrace. And if she is disgraced, it is not chargeable to the people, but to the Governor; for if company A. had not been discharged the regiment would now be filled and North Carolina clothed with honor.

This whole business has been conducted with a very bungling hand indeed. And what were the objects of procuring a rendezvous at Charlotte at all is a matter difficult to unfold, except it was a plan to confer the appointment of field officers upon the Governor, and thereby gratify partizan friends, for all those companies mustered into service at Charlotte have been at last marched to Wilmington.

But there is another point that should be considered. It is this—to what was the $10,000 appropriated? To the volunteer regiment of North Carolina. Now has the money been so applied, or will it be so applied? No. There has been upwards of $700 thrown away on the discharged company A. that is not permitted to enter the regiment. How will this be made good to the regiment? Will the Governor hand over the amount paid to the defunct company A., out of his own pocket, or how will it be made good to it? After permitting the company to draw that amount of the public money and then disband it without using proper means to keep it in its duty, is one of the strangest things I have ever witnessed. It may be said, I have drawn a part of this money. What I drew at Charlotte I refunded, and what I have drawn at Raleigh was only a part of the actual cash which I paid out of my own pocket in *re-assembling* the company. And I hesitate not to say, if the company had not been discharged, it would have now been *en route* for Mexico.

Yours,
W. P. RICHARDS.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1847.

Letter from Lieut. Fremont, U. S. A.

Wilmington, N. C. 18th Feb., 1847.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to a communication from R. W. Long, late Captain of the Rowan Volunteers, in which he censures the War Department for not having provided suitable accommodations for his men at Charlotte, and attributes the disbanding of his Company entirely to this circumstance.

I have simply to state that I did not receive any official information of a separate rendezvous at Charlotte until late in December, and that I immediately addressed a note to the Governor, asking him when, and how many, Companies of Volunteers, would be at that place. The Governor's reply was received in January, and I immediately despatched an agent to Charlotte to provide subsistence, &c., for these men. This agent was taken sick in Fayetteville, and was compelled to return. Without a day's delay, I despatched the Medical Officer (Dr. Southgate, of the Army,) with my Clerk, to examine the men, and to provide subsistence, &c., for such as might be received into service—and on the 20th of January—the earliest possible moment at which I could leave this rendezvous—I started for Charlotte, but owing to bad roads and breaking down of stage coaches, I did not reach that place until the 26th.

In Salisbury I learned that Capt. L's Company had dispersed, and after leaving that place for Charlotte, I was overtaken by one of his Lieutenants, who stated to me that Capt. Long had drawn the State funds and paid off his bills—giving a small sum to his men—and then told them that they might go "where they pleased," or words to that effect. These remarks of the Lieutenant were confirmed by one of the Company who was then in the Stage.

I was also informed by many persons in Charlotte that Capt. Long provided wretched quarters for his men; that they were without blankets, or nearly so.* And further, and worst of all, he held his Head Quarters one mile or more from his company, and that *no officer* was near enough to command or care for it. This would be a highly unmilitary proceeding with *regular* troops—and with *volunteers* ought alone to have produced the result that has been witnessed with his company. Why did Capt. Long disband his men after receiving the State's money, which was for the sole purpose of subsisting them until mustered into the service of the United States? In consequence of the absence of so many officers I have been required to muster, supply and equip the entire Regiment, at two separate rendezvous, some three hundred miles from each other, with what success I leave for others to decide. If I have not been able to be at both places at the same moment, I have endeavored to do justice when I have been present.

S. L. FREMONT,
Mustering Officer, N. C. Volunteers.

*These articles are always furnished by the volunteer who receives a money allowance for them.

The North Carolina Regiment.

A complete list of officers and men, carefully copied from the rolls of Adjutant-General Haywood, who politely furnished them to the Editor of the Fayetteville "North Carolinian":

Robert Treat Paine, of Edenton, Colonel,
Jno. A. Fagg, of Buncombe, Lieut. Colonel,
Montford Sidney Stokes, of Wilkes, Major.
O. A. Buck, of Raleigh, Adjutant,
Gaston D. Cobb, of Caswell, Surgeon,
Jas. A. McRae, of Fayetteville, Ass't Surgeon,
Solomon Pender, jr. of Edgecomb, Quartermaster,
Exum L. Whitaker, of Halifax, Commissary,
Nixon White, of Edenton, Sergeant Major,
C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, Quartermaster's Sergeant.

COMPANY A.

Officers. Captain—Louis D. Wilson; Lieutenants—Josiah S. Pender 1st, Wm. S. Moye 2nd, O. A. Buck 2nd; Sergeants—George W. Barnes 1st, R. S. Pitt 2nd, Hardy C. Dixon 3d, Jas. J. Williams 4th; Corporals—Benj. G. Braswell 1st, W. S. Hunter 2nd, J. D. Battle 3d, Elisha Abrams 4th. Musicians—Geo. H. Shultz, Reuben Harrell.

Privates. Cader Abrams, Wm. Abrams, Wm. W. Amason, Birt Baily, Evans Baker, Joel D. Braswell, Joseph J. Braswell, Wilie C. Braswell, Samuel Brewer, Jonathan Bullock, Epenetus Bradley, John J. Barnes, Wm. Bryan, Henry Bell, Wm. Cook, Stephen D. Davis, Willowby Davis, Robert Daniel, James R. Daniel, Richard Daniel, William Dixon, Amos Edwards, Frederick Edwards, Wm. Edwards, Jos. J. Faithful, Lewis Flora, Jacob Fox, Arthur Farmer, Littlejohn T. Griffin, Jas. H. Griffin, Dempsey Hicks, Augustus Hathaway, Wilie Harrell, Louis D. Johnston, Orange D. Jones, Andrew C. Jackson, Calvin Johnson, Joseph J. Kelly, Benjamin G. Little, Nathan Lindsay, Rob't Monday, Joshua S. Moore, Green Oberry, E. Owens, William Parker, Edwin Parker, Wilie J. Petway, Jackson Rodgers, William H. Spencer, Jesse Stallings, William Staton, Jas. F. Taylor, Wm. Tanner, Francis W. Taylor, Samuel H. Thorn, Jesse A. B. Thorn, William H. Thornhill, Evans Watson, Bennett Webb, Epenetus Williams, Jonathan W. Weaver, Blount Williams, Washington Ward, Lawrence Walker, Thomas Wiggins, David Williams, H. M. G. Worseley.

All of this company are from Edgecomb county, save one from Pitt and one from Franklin. Their ages range from eighteen to thirty-six, but mostly in the twenties.

COMPANY B.

Officers. Captain—Henry Roberts; Lieutenants—Jno. Andrews 1st, Spiers Singleton 2nd, Zadoch L. Thompson 2nd; Sergeants—Jacob R. Daniel 1st, Jno. W. Watson 2nd, Jacob Harder 3d, Lewis Outlaw 4th; Corporals—Jackson Vinson 1st, Allen Green 2nd, Robert S. Jones 3d, Barnabas Lane 4th.

Privates. Benj. Alford, John Anderson, Isaac S. Arnott, Jeremiah Ashley, Abner Asberry, Bryant Bass, Henry Baker, Jesse Bartlett, J. A. Boyet, Jas. Braxton (dead), Micajah Boyet, Robert Barden, Washington Bryant, William Brand, Willie Baily, Ashton Barfield, Benjamin Carter, Blount Creech, Isham Carey, Jackson Daniel, Jas. Dean, Samuel Davis, Augustus Fisher, Benj'n Fulford, Edwin Game, William R. Gainer, Jackson Gifford, James B. Harrison, Kinchin B. Herring, Jno. T. Holloway, William Hawkins, Wm. Howell, Daniel Howell, Willie Holland, Lewis W. Hutchin, Wash. Hicks, Williamson Hicks, Isham Jones, C. B. F. Jenkins, Lemuel Jarnigan, Bryant Johnson, Martin Johnson, Blount King, Moses Lewis, Stephen D. Lassiter, W. Lane, Henry Mainer, John Matthews, Daniel Moore, Robert Murdoch, Sam'l Medlen, James Mumford, Bryant Masingo, Sam'l Newman, Amos Powell, Caswell Peoples, George W. Parks, James Pell, Richard W. Reaves, Elijah Rivenbanks, Matthew Randolph, Henry Roberts, James Richardson, Matthew Radford, Benj'n W. Sherrod, John Sikes, James Sikes, William Sikes, Samuel Sumner, Needham Smith, Shin Tyson, Wiley Vaughn, Rob't F. Webb, Gilbert Williams, Henry Williams, Joseph J. Williams, James Whitfield, Uriah Williams, Harris Williamson.

Of this company, forty are from Wayne, ten from Duplin, eight from Greene, seven from Pitt, four from Johnston, one from Jones, and one from Lenoir.

COMPANY C.

Officers. Captain—Martin Shive; Lieutenants—A. B. Pharr 1st, H. A. Area 2nd, Nelson Slough 2nd; Sergeants—William Ringstaff 1st, James Blackwelter 2nd, Jno. Swink 3d, Jno. M. Kirby 4th; Corporals—Addison Joiner 1st, Peter C. Area 2nd, Lawson A. Melker 3d, James N. Brown 4th. Musicians—James B. Douglass, Daniel Goodman.

Privates. George Barnhart, John N. Brantly, L. A. Blackwelter, B. W. Braswell, John Ballard, Alexander Birmingham, Riley Blackwelter, Moses W. Cariker, Burton Cline, Jiles Cross, Wiley Cariker, Henry Craton, James Dorton, Roland Davis, John Erly, Adam Eddleman, Daniel C. Faggert, Enoch Flowers, Joseph M. Fry, William Garris, John R. Gorrel, David Green, Joshua Hartsel, R. R. Hudson, Leonard Honeycut, Edmund Hartsel, John W. Heathcock, William J. Hudson, McCartney Johnson, D. C. Klutts, P. A. Kenally, John Lamb, Martin C. Little, William Leffer, Jacob W. Long, John Luton, John Morris, Valentine N. Mitchell, Daniel Miller, Isaac A. Martin, John Mason, W. P. Moring, Stephen G. Morton, John McCauble, W. M. McDuffie, James Page, Henry Penninger, J. P. Penninger, James Powers, Rob't Roark, William Ross, Uriah Scott, Martin Stough, A. N. Sloop, George Seaman, Valentine Smith, James Stewart, William Stough, Simon Troutman, H. P. Turner, Timothy Tucker, Ephraim Tucker, William Tarleton, J. B. Todd, Martin Vanderberg, Levi Vanderburg, Steph. A. Wincoff, William C. Watkins, J. D. F. Watkins.

Of this company, fifty-five are from Cabarrus, and the remainder scattering ones from neighboring counties.

COMPANY D.

Officers. Captain—Tilman Blalock; Lieutenants—Shepard K. Nash 1st, A. F. Keith 2nd, Stephen Nichols 2nd; Sergeants—James Jones 1st, J. H. Constable 2nd, T. J. Phillips 3d, Jno. C. Keaner 4th; Corporals—Jackson Stuart 1st, T. J. Turner 2nd, R. G. Brittain 3d, Wm. Flintoff 4th. Musicians—A. Brockwell, Berry Ra.

Privates. Egbert Blalock, jr., Mordecai Barbee, Thomas Barten, N. G. Brooks, Orran Brantly, Levi Bailey, David Blalock, Rob't Boon, Thos. S. Butler, A. B. Car, John Crabtree, Thomas Curner, David Carraway, James Collis, Charles Cook, W. G. Duke, Thomas Davis, R. W. Dickson, J. Dickerson, Thomas C. Davis, Andrew Davis, William Davenport, David Duckworth, J. W. Davenport, J. M. English, Silas W. Green, Adolphus Green, Isaac Howard, George Hensley, C. P. Horn, William T. Harris, Signal Jones, A. J. Jones, James R. Jennings, D. T. Jones, W. T. Johnson, Sam'l Jones, William King, William M. Keith, J. A. Keith, Riley C. Keith, John Life, Peter Ledford, John Ledford, Merrit McKinny, Gold Money, William Murray, George Miller, G. J. McCauley, Henry Nichols, Henry Neal, B. J. Nutall, John Ollis, George W. Ollis, David Poor, M. B. Penly, Benjamin Pritchet, George W. Pate, Oliver H. Poor, Leander Ra, Jacob Ra, William Robinson, William Smith, John M. Simpson, Morris Sharp, Thomas Scarlet, David Stout, William R. Stewart, George W. Smith, Alfred Sesemore, Wm. Stewart, L. T. Terry, John Tipton, Washington Troutman, N. M. Vance, James Washborn, Obadiah Webb, J. L. Webb, William White, Francis Wilkerson.

This company was formed of the Yancy and Orange detachments.

COMPANY E.

Officers. Captain—William S. Duggan; Lieutenants—Lemuel H. Moye 1st, William McKerrall 2nd, Benjamin Staton 2nd; Sergeants—Jno. C. Gatsinger 1st, Robert D. McNair 2nd, Samuel S. Pratt 3d, Perry W. Barnes 4th; Corporals—Joshua Bullock 1st, Stephen J. Cobb 2nd, J. J. F. Stokes 3d, Silvanus Trumbo 4th. Musicians—Isaac N. Perry, Jas. D. Gardner.

Privates. Demsey Baker, Jas. S. Barnes, Jno. M. Barnes, Gideon Barnhill, James Barrow, Thos. B. Beach, John Bland, Willie W. Bridges, H. G. H. Calhoun, Kinchin Cobb, Wm. W. Cobb, Exum Cobb, John Cornish, Thomas Cratt, Lewis Daniel, Wright Darden, Dew Farmer, Pollard Edwinson, Ephraim Flora, Thomas Fly, John Flora, Redding Flora, William Griffin, Wright Griffin, Drury Grimmer, Patrick Hardy, James R. Harris, Dawson Harrison, George W. Holloday, Demsey D. Jones, Guilford Joiner, William A. Joiner, Jesse Lancaster, William W. Laine, George Lois, Nathan Murrow, William R. Mattocks, Calvin Parker, Jacob D. Parker, Jesse Parker, Theophilus Parmenter, Simon Perry, Robert Petway, Elijah Pippin, Wm. R. Price, Joseph Procter, James S. Procter, Wm. Rayner, William Richards, Micajah Ricks, Henry Robbins, Alfred Robertson, Perry Robertson, Wm. W. Sessums, Theophilus Summerlin, John Taylor, Demsey Thorn, Stanly Vick, Spencer Ward, Jesse Whittlesey, John R. Williams, J. W. Williams, Warren Williams, Willie Williams, J. G. Willoford, Samuel Wren.

This company are all from Edgecomb, save sixteen from Martin.

COMPANY F.

Officers. Captain—George Williamson, junior; Lieutenants—David S. Johnson 1st, Robert M. Wiley 2nd, James T. Mitchell 2nd; Sergeants—William P. Graves 1st, Calvin L. Graves 2nd, James M. Burton 3d, W. P. Watlington 4th; Corporals—Yancy Carver 1st, Francis M. Burns 2nd, Iverson M. Glass 3d, John A. Davis 4th. Musicians—Nathan L. Williamson, Alex'r Royster.

Privates. Robert Allen, William P. Anderson, Martin Browing, jr., Lorenzo Bradsher, Albert G. Bradsher, Jeremiah Bradsher, Isaac Booth, Tho's Brooks, John Boyce, Miles Boyce, David Bell, Rufus B. Chandler, Ellison C. Clark, James M. Chandler, James A. Cox, Benjamin Cosand, James Dill, James W. Dupree, John Fuqua, Thomas J. Freeland, Martin L. Goodson. William H. Glasgow, Wm. O. Gillespie, David A. Gillespie, Wm. Henderson, jr., George Harvill, Henry G. Howard, John B. Hemphill, James Harvill, Charles H. Hooper, Jno. T. Hambrick, Wilson Hudgeons, Thomas R. Hatchett, Solomon Hunter, Jacob Harrell, James C. Ingram, Barzilla N. Jackson, Robert B. Jones, Richard D. Jones, Thomas Jeffries, L. Watson Jones, William T. Kimbrough, Joseph B. Kennon, Lewis Love, John H. Lea, Jno. M. Mitchell, George Morton, James G. Mason, William J. Montgomery, James H. Miller, John W. Mimms, jr., William Mattock, Wm. A. Moore, James M. McMinnoway, Benj'n Phillips, Hiram M. Price, John Pierce, Henry Rollins, jr., Lindsay Roberts, William H. Rice, Ibzan Rice, jr., Robertus Simmons, Charles L. Simpson, Jas. Stephens, John H. Thompson, Jonathan Terrell, Thomas Towsend. Nathan Ware, Richard R. Wright, George Yates.

This company are all from Caswell, save one or two.

COMPANY G.

Officers. Captain—Patrick M. Henry; Lieutenants—E. W. Hancock 1st, Joseph Masten 2nd, C. B. Ogburn 2nd; Sergeants—Lewis B. Philips 1st, A. M. Strong 2nd, John Jones 3d, D. W. Stubblefield 4th; Corporals—James P. Wright 1st, P. B. Stubblefield 2nd, R. G. Wright 3d, J. T. Bauldin 4th. Musicians—Thomas Eastin, Robert Hopper.

Privates. Jeremiah Beavers, David Burns, Calvin Bacon, John Buchanan, Marknell Brown, Green Besendine, Junius Crouse, Columbus Cox, Thos. L. Cooley, Rich'd Cardwell, Jas. Covington (dead), George Cummings, John Davis, Samuel Franklin, Rich'd Fitzgerald, Burwell Flanagan, Henry Faucette, Henry Greenwood, Eldmuth Harris, A. M. Holderly, David Hall, Samuel Hudgins, Samuel Hudson, Peter Hoffman, Henry Harrel, Israel Hughes, Hosea Holder, G. W. H. James, Arthur P. Johnson, Pendleton Jones, Jesse C. Kirby, James Lane, Peter Luckabill, James Lava, William A. Lewis, Ward Mustin, Ishmael Mitchell, Eli Macy, Noah Mayrab, Jackson Newman, Levy Newman, Charles Norman, Samuel Newson, Benjamin F. Ory, Thos. O'Ferrall, James Procter, David Pratt, Franklin Powers, William J. Robertson, Jos. W. Roberts, Willis Russel, Robert J. Gapp, Morris Struder, William Scots, James Starrett, Patrick Saterfield, William B. Stevens, William Stewart, Augustin Smith, John Taylor, George Thomason, Samuel H. Tumlin, Wm. T. Tatum, Elisha Tue, Samuel T. Terry, Robert Wilson, John Wardlow, Wm. T. Watlington, Wm. W. Robertson.

This company are from Rockingham and Guilford, with a few scattering.

COMPANY H.

Officers. Captain—William J. Price; Lieutenants—Geo. E. B. Singeltary 1st, William B. Flanner 2nd, Edward Yarbrough 2nd; Sergeants—Junius B. Whitaker 1st, D. H. Black 2d, Jos. D. Gorman 3d, Joseph Hardie 4th; Corporals—H. Bonham 1st, Wilie Harding 2nd, J. C. Champe 3d, Thomas G. Scott 4th. Musician—Thomas J. Rockwood.

Privates. William H. Armstrong, E. B. Ashe, S. A. Baldwin, Wm. D. Barclay, A. D. Bordeaux, Stephen Boyd, Armar Brothers, John W. Burns, James Crawford, Fred. B. Crenshaw, J. P. Davis, Isaac M. Daniel, Paul J. Dudley, Edward Dudley, Simeon T. Daniel, William Ellington, George W. Freeman, James Fowler, Henry Garrish, Isaiah L. Goodwin, Robert Green, E. Dixon Hayes, Isaac Harvey, G. Holmes, jr., James Jenkins, William H. Jenkins, William M. Jones, William Lewis, James C. Lumsden, J. Q. Mallard, Wm. Messick, Rob't H. Melvin, Jas. M. Morgan, Bryant Moore, Benjamin H. Mott, Geo. Morrisy, John McGuire, Charles Manly, William L. McDaniel, George McDaniel, Caleb Nichols, Calvin P. Nobles, Chesly O. Olive, Joseph B. Parsons, Robert D. Paschall, Rich'd Perry, N. M. Peoples, George Rich, George Richardson, Jesse Roberts, Edward Rowlett, Wm. L. Skipper, Hogan H. Smith, Henry Smyth, Jno. H. Simons, Thomas Stevenson, Richard Salmon, Marsden Scarlett, Orain R. Smith, Thos. J. Taylor, Charles Turlington, R. J. Twisdale, Charles H. Utley, Charles Walton, John M. Walker, James Wilson, Amos Williams, Lewis Witherspoon, S. Woodward, J. R. Wren, John Young.

This company are from New Hanover, Wake, and a few scattering.

COMPANY I.

Officers. Captain—Wm. E. Kirkpatrick; Lieutenants—Thos. W. Dunham 1st, John W. Beatty 2nd, William M. Hartman 2nd; Sergeants—James Johnson 1st, Sam'l W. Quay 2nd, Absalom Marsh 3d, George W. McDonald 4th; Corporals—Joseph B. Askew 1st, John B. Melvin 2nd, Samuel R. Ricards 3d, Wm. H. Harrison 4th. Musicians—John R. Stubs, Dorsey Jones.

Privates. Ezekiel Blizzard, Jno. W. Boswell, William Boon (dead), Henry Bates, Drury Beal, Rich'd Butler, Edwin Boge, Charles Barkoe, Hugh Boie, William Buie, Owen Buie, William Caison, Cornelius Casey, Dickson Clark, Theophilus Deal, Jno. Devaux, Robert Ellington, W. H. Gotier, D. M. Gilmore, Jno. S. Hamilton, Sam'l W. Hunter, Hickson Haywood, Benjamin P. Harrell, George Harrell, James P. Hallowell, Marshall Jessep, Jas. H. Irsey, Walter Jenkins (dead), Elias Jones, Reuben Jones, Duncan Johnson, Rich'd Johnson, John Johnson, Stark Lewis, Dixon Langston, Mal. L. McLean, Jas. A. McLean (dead), Calvin McDaniel, Jno. A. McDaniel, George McRae, McGilvary McGowan, Allen McLeod, William D. Matthews, Peter J. Mesham, Wm. Massey, And. J. Massey, Robert Mitchell, James B. Marshall, Daniel Melvin, Murdoch Murchison, James W. Nichols, John Price, William Perry, Lewis Rane, Viram Skipper, L. B. Smith, Robeson W. Smith, J. C. Smith, Richard Shipman, William R. Sikes, Wiley Sikes, Jere. Speight, James Thames, Allen W. Thompson, W. J. Wilkerson, Wm. Whitley, Jesse Whitley, Robert J. Wilson, William Willoughby.

This company are from Cumberland, Bladen, and a number of other counties.

Council of State. At a Meeting of the Council of State, held in this City on Thursday last, (only four Members being present) the following appointments were made: Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, and Cadwallader Jones, Sen. of Orange, Members of the Internal Improvement Board; and John M. Morehead, of Guilford, and Charles Manly and Weston R. Gales, of Wake, Members of the Literary Board.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH N. C.

Wednesday, March 10, 1847.

Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1847.

On Saturday morning last the Senate first listened to a speech in favor of the three million bill by father Niles of Connecticut, which he read, as in duty bound, through his nose. Niles is one of the strongest thinkers and best informed Statesmen in the Senate, though as crusty and cross as "two sticks." The ablest of the federalists dread his poignant satire almost as much as they do the political lore of Benton, so frequently made available to their discomfiture. The bill to give five hundred thousand dollars to the poor famished souls in Ireland, was next taken up, and after a sharp debate on the constitutionality of the appropriation, was passed—ayes 27 noes 13. Mr. Calhoun, who contended strenuously that it was unconstitutional, with the seven other presumed Presidential aspirants of that body, waived all qualms of conscience, *and voted in its favor!* This was so evidently a bid for the favor of the Irish in America that the Galleries and Senate tittered, as if by concert. The House devoted the day to voting on the various amendments to the additional revenue bill, which was finally defeated by two majority on the test question—the amendment to strike out the original bill and substitute another entirely different. That being passed by two majority, when the question came up—shall the substitute pass?—it was voted down by a considerable majority. Though I am a strenuous advocate for the principle of paying as we go, I do not regard the loss of that bill as a matter of much consequence, as it is now a settled fact that the loan will be taken at what the money dealers term "one per cent." That is: they will give the Government ninety-nine for each one hundred dollar certificate, which is considered a very moderate shave. Had I been a member of the House it would have gone awfully against my "grain" to have voted for the additional duty on iron and coal, even when as in this instance, it was intended only to increase *revenue* for war purposes.

Contrary to public expectation the vote on the three million bill was delayed on Saturday-night (after strenuous opposition from Sevier) to afford J. M. Clayton an opportunity to preach, for the last time this winter, the one anti-war speech of federalism. Indeed, I may safelysay to your readers, that since its delivery in the House by some one of the tribe—Ashmun, Garret Davis, or Schenck, I forget which—immediately after the reading of the Annual Message, it has been repeated with little variation by almost each and every Federalist of either house, who has risen to speak against this "unjust, unconstitutional, and unrighteous war." He who has heard or read either of the federal anti-war speeches of the winter, has heard or read the substance of all the rest, so I shall not fatigue your readers with comments on Mr. Clayton's version. At 4 P. M. the Senate adjourned for a two hours recess. The House on Monday before their recess, discussed and referred the Irish relief bill. On coming together at 6 P. M., they passed the post office and post route bills, and then adjourned at 8 P. M.

The Senate, after their recess, again took up the three million bill, which was debated by many Senators until midnight, when it was passed, *stripped of the Wilmot proviso.* On the question of disagreeing to the proviso the vote stood—ayes 31—noes 21. Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Breese, Bright and Hannegan, democratic Senators from non-slaveholding States, voted to strike out the proviso, while *every federal Senator from non-slaveholding States voted in its favor.* Cass, among others, made a speech taking ground that no such provision can constitutionally be enacted. Dix, of New York, rather astonished the Senate and Galleries, by taking ground precisely with Preston King and those of *that* stamp in the House. Dix's speech is considered as settling the question that Governor Wright of New York approves the course of the ultra "Wright men" in the House on this delicate question, which fact will well-nigh preclude all chance of Southern support for him, if he is before the people in 1848. Mr. Calhoun's friends are said to be much annoyed by the vote of Cass against the proviso. They had hoped that he would have been afraid to array himself against the sentiment of the floating vote of the North and East, in which case they calculated that he would become odious at the South. On the other hand, I see that a ruthless crusade is brewing against him and his North-western friends, who went against the proviso. It is, however, for political effect alone, and I think must fail to produce the result hoped for. If ever a legislative attempt to effect a political end was essayed, it has been with reference to this Wilmot proviso. There are those both from the North and South who place all their anticipation of success in 1848 on the agitation of the slavery question. So we are destined to hear much more of it for the next two years than ever before.

On Tuesday morning the Senate took up Hannegan's resolution to employ *official* reporters for the Senate, over which we had just such a scene as never before occurred in their chamber. Old Bullion imagined that he had discovered in it a plot to pension a new fishy democratic paper to misrepresent the administration and break down the democratic party, and of course denounced it in unmeasured terms. Hannegan took fire at the insinuation, and retorted. Thus the squabble commenced, which ended in all sorts of personal charges against each other, if not in the bestowal of derogatory epithets—Benton on Hannegan, and *vice versa.* This occupied all the day session of which Hannegan had the "last word"—proclaiming that old Bullion had never felt kindly to mortal man except from selfish motives. When they came together at 6 P. M. Berrien moved that the same resolution be again taken up. Benton objected, insisting that Sevier on moving the recess had also moved its indefinite postponement. This was denied on the federal and "balance of power" side. A squabble instantly arose over the fact, in which Benton sustained himself against Berrien, Mangum, Badger, Reverdy Johnson, Archer, and others, in beautiful style, amid shouts of laughter from the rest of the Senate and Galleries; for the scene was ludicrous beyond description. There stood the old fellow, like an enraged school-mistress having to do with a dozen unruly urchins, whose heads she was knocking together to her heart's content. This was all over an incidental question of order. Sevier soon came in, and as he marched up the aisle Benton sung out—"there comes the Senator from Arkansas, who will tell us in a word whether he did or did not move the indefinite postponement of the resolution—and all will admit that during every moment of this day he, at least, has been in a condition to know what he did or said!" This brought Hannegan to his feet; who, taking the "condition" allusion to himself, retorted—"Very true, Mr. President, we all know that the Senator from Arkansas *has* been in a condition to know what he is about—yet I presume the Senator from Missouri will hardly venture to make such an assertion as to *himself*, for any moment during the day!" It was now Benton's turn to fire up; which he did with "a looseness"—demanding a vote of the Senate on the question (a point of order made by himself) whether Senator Benton had or had not been drunk all day; and whether General Jackson had pronounced him a villain, which he understood Hannegan to assert. Hannegan denied all this; and in reply said that he only meant to recur to Gen. Jackson's remark after hearing of Benton's strange course about the annexation of Texas; that the explosion on board the Princeton, though it had not killed him—had blown his brains out. "I did not say that the Senator from Missouri had been drunk all day. Sir, I can lay my hand on my heart and declare that in the whole course of my life I never saw him drunk—but on one occasion! (Here the Senate screeched with laughter)—On the night after the passage of the expunging resolutions!"

This sort of thing went on for hours, while the pressing business of the session was of course delayed.

I have brought your readers down to the extraordinary proceedings in the Senate up to 8½, when Archer having arisen for a set speech by way of crawling backwards out of a position in which as Chairman of a former Committee considering the subject of employing official reporters, found himself placed. Benton, as an amendment to the resolution then under consideration, had moved that the pay for the contemplated service be cut down to one half, to correspond with the prices recommended by Archer on that occasion. A. opposed Benton's amendment of course, and essayed to reconcile his present opposition to the low prices recommended by himself *then.* He ever was the most incomprehensible man in the Senate, and when attempting to justify so palpable an inconsistency, he had fain to jump into his myste-fistics at the start. So I bolted for a plate of oysters, and in thus hastening to guard my brain from his twistical repetitions of his half ideas, I lost what from description was the richest scene of that day of scenes. Unfortunate man—he undertook to lecture the Senate on Senatorial "customs and courtesies," and to denounce the democracy, for whom Benton had been standing up so vigorous and effective a champion. Among the hardest things said by him on this occasion was the declaration that of all tyrannies, that of the democracy, over this country was the direst. Benton rose to reply with the very devil of pure mischief in his eye. He went to work even to imitate the manner of the Virginia Senator, which you know is pomposity itself; and after knocking his rhetorical pins from under him—proving that his views of Senatorial customs were as shallow as their illustrious author—he commenced deploring that the Senate, by the inexorable fiat of a loco-foco legislature, were so soon to lose the invaluable services of its master of ceremonies—its chairman of the committee on etiquette—the very last scion of the Senatorial stock of "the o-o-o-ld Virginia gentleman!" The Senate and audience screeched as much over Benton's indescribable drollery as he mimicked Archer's style to the life, as over the point of his wit, which was as sharp as a two edged sword. Archer took—being made fun of—in high dudgeon, and began to bluster; which at once put old Bullion in a good humor—so he parried A's personalities by quietly turning his passion as much into ridicule as but an instant before he had turned his self-sufficiency. Archer, like a prudent man, at last thought better of it, and joined in the hearty laugh at his own expense.

Reverdy Johnson next undertook to lecture B about wasting time in what he well knew was to be, in the end, fruitless opposition to the will of the majority of the Senate. Old Bullion, who prides himself upon being literally and emphatically a business man, took fire at the insinuation, and seized upon it as a justification for *then* delivering his speech on the Ritchie resolutions, with which sickness had interfered. He asked Johnson with what grace he or any of the federal or "balance of power" party in the Senate, dared to assail him (Benton) about wasting time, after having so lately deliberately spent three whole days in the vain effort to stab at the democratic party through the person of Thomas Ritchie. He went on to show that their action at that time was neither more nor less than a political plot as vile in its inception as sinister in its object. He absolutely laughed their efforts to scorn, and threw in their teeth the declaration that instead of injuring democratic principles and degrading and disgracing Thomas Ritchie, they had only degraded the Senate in the estimation of honest and patriotic men, and disgraced themselves. Such were his words; while Mangum, Calhoun, Archer, Berrien and Reverdy Johnson, who were fighting him, sat beneath them as though incapable of reply. He took up the history of Ritchie, and describing him as the friend and co-labourer of Jefferson and Madison in the cause of Republicanism, he went on to show how much that cause was indebted to the ceaseless care and earnest devotion of the soul of the veteran Editor. Mr. Ritchie himself was in the Gallery looking down upon the scene, while the Editors of the Intelligencer, who have so faithfully stood by the cause of France, of England, and now of Mexico, in all our difficulties with those nations, were lolling at their ease on the "privileged sofas," from which the former had been expelled. The venerable Ritchie drew back, as if overwhelmed with intense feeling as Benton warmed up in his eulogium, for such it was, ending, too, with a declaration that the people of the United States would right the liberty of the press thus outraged, and heal the wounded spirit of its defender and asserior, by placing him where they had placed Mr. Van Buren for a similar cause—"over this body in your Chair, Mr. President." If you never saw a bear hunt where the chase was a huge old "he fellow," you cannot realize the scene in the Senate during the whole debate on this resolution. There stood Old Bullion like the old he bear at bay—the pack having closed in upon him and barking fiercely; and like the old he bear, whenever he struck one the blood flew.

I shall not pretend to follow up the proceedings of Tuesday night and Wednesday in detail. Benton contended that the scheme for official reporting is to furnish a bonus to sustain the long talked of paper to be edited by Gen. Duff Green, which it is now conceded is to be a Calhoun paper. Green certainly took great interest in pushing the resolutions through. If it turns out that Benton is right, and in such matters he is rarely wrong, friend Hannegan will be in an awkward fix—standing Senatorial father of the resolutions. However, no one imputes such an idea to him, for of the political plot at the bottom of it, if such does exist, Hannegan is surely totally ignorant.

On Tuesday the House were principally engaged in voting on the various amendments to the civil and diplomatic and other appropriation bills, until a late hour of the night.

On Wednesday, they too, voted down the Wilmot proviso, by passing the three million bill as returned by the Senate, ayes 102 noes 92. They passed the bills for the construction of four new war Steamers, and to appropriate $600,000 for building National Mail sea Steamers—one line to ply between New York and Liverpool, another from New York to New Orleans, and still another from New Orleans to Chagres, the point from whence travellers and the mail destined for the Pacific leave the Atlantic to cross the Isthmus. The Irish relief bill ($500,000) was not finally acted on by the House, and so it lies dead. For two days the House insisted on adhering to their amendment enacting the Lieut. General bill as part of a Senatorial supplemental army bill. Three of four committees of conferrence were at work to arrange terms between the House and Senate, when, from the absence of five sick democratic Senators, the federalists and balances had a majority of one or two. Terms were at last agreed on, which at midnight resulted in the nomination and confirmation of Thomas Hart Benton, and Col. Cumming of Georgia, to be Major Generals in the regular service. As the bill stands, whenever the Executive thinks it necessary to place Benton in command, he *can* do it *lawfully.* At present, I take it, his functions will be diplomatic rather than strictly military. Hundreds of appointments, military, diplomatic and civil, were made on the last day and night of the session, for which in detail I leave you to the "Union" newspaper. Chas. J. Ingersoll's nomination as Minister to France, as you have seen, was rejected. This was by the union of "federalism and the balance" to whom he was obnoxious on account of his late exposure of Webster's tergiversations. I am happy to be able to write you that among the nominations confirmed was that of Louis D. Wilson as Colonel of the Regiment to be raised in Virginia, North and South Carolina. The mission to France *was* tendered to Senator Sevier before being offered to Chas. J. Ingersoll. It is a subject of congratulation to the democracy that he saw fit to decline it, because in truth no new man from his State could possibly supply his place in the Senate in times like the present, when we stand so much in need of experienced and sound democrats in that body. He can better serve his country and democratic principles where he is than at the court of France, where our relations are not complicated.

HALIFAX.

CAPT. LOUIS D. WILSON.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that the President has appointed Capt. Louis D. Wilson of the Edgecomb Volunteers, a Colonel of Infantry in the Army of the United States. In no other appointment has the President given stronger proof that he knows how to appreciate genuine patriotism and exalted character; and the people of North Carolina, of all parties, will thank him for this mark of confidence towards Capt. Wilson.

We very much doubt, however, whether Capt. Wilson will accept the appointment which has thus been so freely and honorably tendered him. Under all the circumstances, we believe he will prefer to remain at the head of the Edgecomb boys; but whatever his position may be, we feel confident he will contribute his full