



**7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
St. Johns, July 25, 11 P. M.  
The Royal Mail steam ship Europa arrived at Halifax last evening bringing 123 passengers. Your Overland Express immediately left, and arrived here this afternoon at 1 P. M.

**LIVERPOOL, July 14.**  
**COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.**

The tone of business has continued active and vigorous. The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts give assurance of a healthy state of affairs, with a gradual extension of business and restoration of confidence.

**COTTON MARKET.**

The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 82,530 bales, at a further average advance of 4 per cent.  
Of American descriptions there were sold 21,000 Upland at 45 1/4; 32,000 Orleans at 45 1/4; 12,900 Alabama and Mobile at 45 1/4. There was not so much offering yesterday, but the advance was firmly maintained.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

The market was generally dull and last week's prices hardly maintained. Indian Corn has further declined 5d. also per quarter and is nominal at 31a 32s per quarter.

**GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.**

The cholera is steadily on the increase in London. Last week 153 deaths in London and in Liverpool 201. The epidemic has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton and seems to infect the entire Southern coast.

The crops throughout England were very promising. The potato disease has appeared in but a limited number of places.

**IRELAND.**

The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense sufferings of the people particularly in the South western districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands of persons appear actually destitute of means to keep soul and body together.

**FRANCE.**

The elections to fill 35 vacancies in the Assembly are going forward quietly and the results favor the moderate candidates. In the Provinces Lemaire and some of the Socialists have secured their election. Monsieur Belhays has been despatched, as Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St. James, with much apparent haste, with the object as has been conjectured, to neutralize Lord Palmerston's apprehended intervention in the uncautioned restoration of the Pope, but the correspondent of the Times says upon reliable information, that no such folly is intended by the French Government.

The *Illustration* contains a despatch from Gen. Oudinot, which gives an elaborate description of the final assault made upon Rome on 20th June. The Romans fought desperately leaving 400 dead and 129 prisoners with the French including 19 officers of all ranks, none of whom are described as foreigners. The French admit only the loss of nine killed and 140 wounded.

In consequence of the surrender of Rome the order received at Toulon for embarking reinforcements of all kinds has been countermanded, and steamers already at sea with troops have been recalled.

The movements of Ledru Rollin have been at length traced out. He has until recently been secreted in Paris, and on Wednesday reached London in the Ostend steamer from Belgium in company with Martin, Bernard Etienne, Arago and Sergi Boicot.

**ITALY.—Rome.**

The Assembly in its last sitting unanimously voted the Constitution of the Republic, and ordered it to be deposited in the Capitol as the expression of the unanimous wish of the Roman people. The Constitution is by a vote of the Assembly to be engraved on marble.

The entrance of the French troops en masse in Rome, did not take place until the 7th inst. On the 3d a proclamation was issued by the National Assembly recommending an abstinence from all attempts at vengeance as being useless and unworthy the dignity of Roman citizens.

General Oudinot and staff were disgusted by the National Guard on his entrance into the city, they not rising on paying him the military salute due to his rank. The French soldiers had to pull down the barricades themselves in the absence of Roman laborers, and at dark the troops were conveyed to their quarters. Garibaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with ten thousand men, and was loudly cheered as he passed out of the city. He had gone in the direction of Garisima, and it is probable would give trouble to any detachments of Neapolitans or Spaniards he might meet with.

His reported intention is to invade the Kingdom of Naples. A detachment of the French army was sent in pursuit of him on the 4th.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 7th, states that a government had been established at Rome consisting of one Roman and two Frenchmen.

The Regular Roman troops will be stationed hereafter at Leone and Tarlatina. At present they are in barracks at Rome.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says I have good reason to believe that the Roman Government are satisfied with the last accounts they have received from Gaeta, which would show that the French minister there has concluded an arrangement not only with the Pope but the Austrian Minister to the effect that the Pope is to return to Rome.

that the French are to evacuate the city, leaving only a garrison of 500 men; and that the Austrian troops shall evacuate Bologna and Ancona, leaving only a small garrison in the Forts. Owing to this arrangement the Army of the Alps was dissolved.

Venice still holds out against the Austrians and continues to make a vigorous resistance.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**  
The Danes have gained a great victory over the Holsteiners in North Jutland.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**  
The Hungarians continue to carry on the unequal struggle with indomitable energy. Advices from Vienna on the 7th state that the reported victory of the Ban Jellachich at St. Thomas proved to be altogether unfounded. The Ban is still in the back country and has had but one unimportant engagement with the Magyars.

The imperial troops, on the right bank of Danube, after leaving the Raab, followed the retreating Hungarians and appeared to have obtained some advantage at Acs, where it is said 500 Hungarians were captured.—The Austrian headquarters were then removed to Barbalona, where the Emperor was.—The Hungarians appeared to have retired to an entrenched camp.—Works were thrown up from the right bank of the Danube to Comorn, from which point the Hungarians maneuvered with 20 squadrons of horse and kept up a fire with fifty guns, for eight hours; but their infantry remained in their entrenchments.—One field battery ventured beyond the protection of the guns and was captured by a regiment of Austrian light horse, not until the greater number of the men were cut down at the guns. The Russian corps having entered Transylvania, has succeeded after an obstinate resistance, in taking Tormass Pass; which was strongly fortified. The Russian troops forced their way through with the bayonet, and entered Constantine the same day, the 20 of June.—Eleven cannons and standards were the trophies of the day.

Intelligence had been received by a Belvid journal to the effect that on the 1st and 3d of July Deminski, with his own corps and all the reserve of the Vegetian troops drawn from the army of operations, now acting in different parts of Hungary, amounting to 80,000 men, attacked the Russian army consisting of 110,000 commanded by prince Paskiewitch, in the defiles between Miskolec and Olan. The attack took place in flank so as to drive the corps commanded by the Prince in person, into the marshes of the Theiss. We have not yet been able to receive the details of this important battle but the success seems to have been so complete that the same Hungarian reserve, numbering 40,000 men marched the next day for Comora, to reinforce the army of Gorgey, who since the 4th of July has been able to resume the offensive against the Austrian armies.

Deminski, with 50,000 men, was in pursuit of the army of Paskiewitch, and it is probable that as soon as the news of Deminski's victory becomes known the warlike population of the Defiles in which the Prince has entangled himself, will rise en masse to cut off his retreat.

**OUR CANDIDATE.**

We bestow the name of the Hon. E. Deberry as the Whig Candidate of the third Congressional District, and call upon all good and true members of the party to stand by the colors. The character of the Convention by which he was put in nomination would leave us no other alternative, even if we did not think the selection the best that could be made. But who can urge aught against it? Who is not proud of the manner in which the Convention has acquitted itself? Every man in the District knows Edmund Deberry to be a pure and upright citizen, and a firm and consistent Whig as ever lived. Besides his long and faithful public services entitle him to be regarded as the Nestor of the party in the Pee Dee country; who then so fitting as he to come forth and throw oil on the troubled waves that were likely to involve us in ruin? We congratulate our friends throughout the whole State upon the auspicious turn which affairs have taken in our District; and ask them to send up a shout for the venerable man who, like another Cincinnatus, has left his plough at the call of his country and come forth to see that the Republic come to no harm, in consequence of his supineness at any rate. Let Deberry and victory be henceforth the watch word of the Whigs throughout the glorious Third!

*N. C. Argus.*

**A NEW ORDER.**

AN INDEPENDENT TEMPERANCE STAR, No. 1.—A new Order, bearing the above nomenclature, was organized in this place on the 9th ultimo. The following is a list of its officers:

Daniel J. Philips, W. P. William Nix, P. W. K. Bramble, R. S. J. H. Bramble, A. R. S. John M. Watkins, C. L. Burnett, A. C. J. P. Rund-a, T. Moses Lewis, I. S. J. Brauch, O. S.

*Communicator.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writing from Washington, by telegraph, under date of July 23, says—

Wm. Carey Jones, whose resignation as Secretary of the board of Mexican Commissioners has been previously announced, will leave this city in a few days for California, with most important despatches to General Persifer F. Smith, in relation to the future Government of that country, as President Taylor has determined to take all needful responsibility in our unorganized Territories, for the preservation of order.

I learn that a serious charge has been brought against Dr. Collins, the First Auditor, for frequently being absent from his post and leaving signed certificates in blank for his clerks or any one else to fill up with what amounts they pleased. This affair has caused considerable excitement, and I understand is to undergo a rigid investigation.

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Libertas et iustitie solium.  
RALEIGH, AUGUST 4, 1849.

**NATIONAL FAST.**  
Whereas the President of the United States has by Proclamation recommended the observance of Friday the 3d day of August as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, on account of the fearful pestilence which is prevailing on our country; I have thought it proper, in compliance with the request of several citizens, to recommend to the citizens of Raleigh a proper observance of that day, and to this end, that their several stores and places of business be closed, and as far as possible that all secular business be suspended; and that, assembling ourselves together at the various places of public worship, we do acknowledge, as becomes a Christian people, the providence of God in his dealings with nations as well as individuals.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,  
Intendant.

Raleigh, July 30th, 1849.

We commence sending the paper to new subscribers the WEEKLY STAR as soon as their names are received. We trust they will not be impatient; we are preparing for the contemplated improvement, and will bring it out as early as practicable. Grateful for the handsome encouragement already received, we respectfully request of our friends, as far as it may accord with their pleasure and convenience, to give us their assistance in procuring subscribers, and to forward their names immediately. Will not each of our present patrons send us at least one new subscriber.

Our correspondent B. recommends an internal improvement meeting on the 8th August. We hope the Intendant will adopt the suggestion, and call the meeting accordingly.

**NORTH CAROLINA AS SHE WAS, AND IS.**

North Carolina, soon after permanent settlements were effected in the new world, was a colony of no minor importance among her neighbors; but held a rank equal, if not superior to many that now affect to look down upon her as from some lofty eminence. Combining many things well calculated to render a permanent settlement in her borders desirable, comparatively free from many of the embarrassing difficulties which settled so thick and heavy upon other colonies, and bid fair to prevent permanent settlement for some time, if not to discourage it entirely; she attracted to her borders a tide of emigration, which brought with it the most valuable qualities and capabilities of a plain, substantial character; and were well calculated to give a quiet, peaceable, orderly tone to public sentiment, if it were at the expense of much of the glare and glitter which distinguished the governments of the other colonies, and marked the habits of their people. Never ambitious of making a display by extravagance of any sort, North Carolina contented herself with clustering around her name and character those more stable and solid virtues, which withstand the test of time, and survive unimpaired amidst all the throes and agitations to which society may be subjected.

Not blessed by nature with many facilities for communication and intercourse with her neighbors and the world at large, and not improving, to any great extent, what few had been bestowed upon her, she never aspired to any very high rank in the world of commerce and trade, but contented herself in a measure, with the variety and richness of her own productions, without running eagerly after those luxuries brought in by foreign trade, which only tend to enervate a people and render them imbecile.—Always ready to adopt and cherish what was really valuable and profitable, she nevertheless carefully abstained from rushing recklessly into many of those foolish adventures, mislaid enterprises, which so frequently plunged the citizens of other colonies into disasters from which it took them years to recover. Yet while she maintained this character for stability and sobriety, she failed to reap many advantages which necessarily flow from repeated and continual intercourse with the world of trade. In many of the useful arts and trades, which always of necessity accompany the sails of commerce, she was wholly deficient, and consequently was often sadly in need of that healthful activity which is always necessary to prevent utter stagnation in trade or commerce. Her people were emphatically a domestic people, raising what was absolutely necessary for their wants, and depending to a very limited extent upon the people of the neighboring colonies for any of the luxuries to which she was, of choice, a stranger. Yet a steady flame of patriotism and devotion to the rights of man burned in the bosoms of her sons. Being a distant, and considered, in a measure, an unimportant colony, she was left almost free to form those opinions and entertain those views which afterwards she was first to promulgate, as establishing the rights and maintaining the liberties of man. Her citizens living in peace and quiet independence, had never felt the iron rule of despotism bear with sufficient force to make them dread its weight; yet they cherished an ever lively sympathy for those of their neighbors who had been less fortunate, and were always prompt to afford such assistance as might be required. Thus she acted no mean part in the great drama which has turned the tide of empire, and was no laggard in the contest which gave a nation of freemen to the world. We see her occupying no mean place in the confederation of States, and bearing her full

share in the struggle which ensued from the promulgation of the doctrines of freedom she first started.

Conspicuous in the galaxy of the glorious thirteen, she has proved herself the prolific mother of others, which have surpassed her in the race for greatness and prosperity. Like a tender and affectionate mother, she has always deferred her own interests and advancement to the welfare and prosperity of her offspring, and has thus needlessly neglected that which could have been productive of prosperity to her citizens, and additional advancement to her progeny. And see, to what condition it has brought her. In a political point of view, from being one of the most prominent and influential members of the Confederacy, she has dwindled down to a State of only minor importance in the political world. Her commerce small, her trade almost nothing, and that carried only by the assistance of her neighbors, she seems to have sunk into comparative insignificance.

This is of serious importance to every one of her sons, and they should ponder it well, forming the resolution that it shall no longer be so, and going forth to the contest for superiority with a courage as indomitable as the purity and honesty of their own hearts. Let every citizen look carefully to this, examine it well, see what may and can be done, and then boldly and manfully resolve to do his part to remedy the evil. Let us not fold our arms in the same dignified stupor which has brooded over us so long and pressed us down like a night mare, but in the consciousness of native energies heretofore undeveloped, shake it all down that encumber and weigh us down, and assume that rank which, in the earlier days of the Republic, was freely accorded to us. And when we look at this gloomy picture and sadly ourselves what darkened it so, let us see to it that no stone will be left unturned, and no effort not put forth to make NORTH CAROLINA WHAT SHE OUGHT TO BE!

Independent of some natural barriers to commerce, no State can boast greater capabilities than North Carolina. With a climate that can in many parts rival in salubrity that of any other State in the Union, a soil whose rich exuberance can pour into the lap of her children as plentiful and varied stores, as any country in the world, with a variety of mineral production which can rival the "wealth of the Indies," a steady, sober, industrious and enlightened population, she seemingly stands in need of another ingredient or two to make her a perfect Paradise. Let us indulge in a dream of the future and raise the curtain which hides coming events from us. Let us see her opening highways, clearing out her rivers, improving her harbors, building railroads and turnpikes, and sending down the produce of her soil by lumbering car, or puffing steamboat, to her harbors which line her coast, and are whited with the sails of the commerce of the world. She receives in turn and carries to her citizens removed from the coast the products of other climes, and affords comforts and conveniences to which they were hitherto entire strangers. The mechanic arts flourish, and every village is made alive with the bustle of busy artisans briskly plying their respective trades. The laborer at his plow seems to toil on with a more cheerful air, and goes to his task with a lighter heart.—The fruits of the soil spring up in rich and varied profusion, and are sent off to please the senses and satiate the appetites of those far away. Our streams are dotted thickly with manufactories, which yield large returns to the laborers of the operatives, and assist in building up the credit and standing of the State. Our lands show evidences of increased thrift in the farmer, and refined taste in the inhabitants.—Instead of the miserable huts which are scattered over our hills, the eye is everywhere greeted by neat cottages and cozy farm houses. The density of the population is increased; education, the arts and the sciences are cherished and promoted; and the whole land is made to smile and blossom as the rose. Our citizens are marked by intelligence and enterprise, and are noted for their steady activity and persevering energy. Our people have their attention turned from those exciting topics which have so often led them off from their true line of policy, and turn their energies to the improvement of their own borders, and soon forget in the pleasure of their occupation that they ever supposed any land so happy and enticing as their good old State.

This, however, is unfortunately not yet a reality. These glowing pictures, though by no means colored too strongly, are yet to be seen, and it becomes every one who feels an interest in his State to use all the exertion and all the ability he may have to forward measures that are in progress to break the fetters that bind us more strongly than those of the tyrant, and sink more deeply than those of the despot. The intellect and the heart should be aroused and active. All possible light should be thrown around the subject; the matter should be agitated at any and at all times and places, and a spirit and feeling aroused which would never be quenched with the realization of the foregoing lame picture. Let the farmer see that his products will be increased in quantity and variety, the artisan be satisfied that his labors will be in more frequent requisition, the merchant that his sales are increased and his profits enlarged, the people generally that increased activity and energy will be imparted to every department of trade and occupation of life; and as sure as the sun sinks to rest behind the broad Alleghenies, so sure will this work go on. Abundant facts have, of late, been elicited and thrown into intelligible shapes, that improvements tending to the permanent elevation and advantage of the State, can be commenced and carried on more economically than they ever heretofore could, and that, when completed, nothing will be wanting to make the State all that its warm admirers and friends look for it to be, and even more than they ever anticipated she could be. This is not mere speculation and fancy, four

ded upon wild, extravagant notions, but inferences that the most unlettered man would readily draw from facts daily and hourly presented to the public. Look at the example of other States, who have found themselves worn down and their energies exhausted, until they adopted measures to develop their resources, bring out their hidden treasure, and give their citizens fair and equal competition in the markets of the world. Have they been disappointed in their expectations? Have not the results fully realized their wildest surmises? May any fair surmise of their highest conjectures? Shall it then be said that with these examples before us, we shrink from the task before us, and let this opportunity slip to make a decided step in this work? We will not get another such opportunity soon, and may too late find that our inactivity has marred a work which promised all that is bright and fair for the future. Let us arise, then, and in the mighty voice of the whole State, proclaim that NORTH CAROLINA WILL BE WHAT GOD AND NATURE HAS INTENDED SHE SHOULD BE.

themselves, but *looked* themselves; they encouraged and employed their own mechanical skill and labor; and they established a commerce of their own, the extent of which is now surpassed save by one nation on the face of the Globe, and even that we are rapidly overtaking. The wilderness soon disappeared, and in its stead were fertile fields, comfortable farm-houses and flourishing towns; the great lakes and rivers were crowded with vessels laden with the rich produce of the soil; the smaller streams were made tributary to the cause of manufacturing industry; great cities rose upon the seaboard, rivalling in their growth and enterprise the long established commercial ports of the world. These were the grand achievements of a nation that had learned the wise lesson of self-dependence!"

**THE BAPTIST MESSENGER.**  
We have received a number of a new semi-monthly paper, bearing the above title, published at Elizabeth City—E. R. HENDERSON, Editor, and WILLIAM E. MANN, Publisher. Price, \$1 a year. It is a very neat and well filled sheet, creditable alike to the conductors and the large and respectable denomination to whose interests it is devoted. We hope it will receive a liberal support.

**OUR TRUE POLICY.**  
It is no less mortifying than true, that North Carolina is looked upon and treated with contempt by her more prosperous and opulent sister States. To raise herself from this degrading and unequal condition, she ought to imitate the example of one of her high-minded, honorable and generous-hearted sons, now no more.—When a boy, he lived in one of the wealthy families in the East, where he shared the bounties of his benefactor, possessing and feeling no inferiority, until, on one occasion, he was taken with the family to dine with a fashionable neighbor living in all the style and luxury of the olden time. Here he was treated with cold neglect, on account of his poverty. Though but a boy, his proud and lofty spirit keenly felt the injustice and meanness of the slight, and he instantly formed the resolution to rise above the haughty insults which he then discovered the worthy poor were liable to receive from the vain and thoughtless rich. He adopted INDEPENDENCE as his motto, and his only reliance was Providence and SELF-DEPENDENCE. With a prudent foresight; and an indomitable energy that never forsook him, he addressed himself to the task of building up his own fortune and reputation. Heaven blessed his labors, and his enterprising industry and perseverance were crowned with success. The meridian of life found him the happy possessor of hundreds of slaves, with one of the most extensive farms and valuable fisheries on the Chowan river; with a character above reproach; honored and beloved for his intelligence, integrity, benevolence and hospitality. This picture, we know, will be readily recognized by many of our readers in different sections of the State; and we hope some one, well acquainted with his history, and competent to the task, will give us a biographical sketch of this remarkable man.

The spirit which directed him was the very same that actuated the revolutionary patriots in the achievement of our National Independence; and their only reliance, like his, was upon Divine Providence and themselves. They who look to these for assistance, (nations as well as individuals), have certain guarantees of success; while those whose eyes are turned upon others for help, will as surely meet with disappointment, poverty and disgrace; and where poverty is the result of indolence, or an unreasonable dependence upon, or stupid submission to others, it is a disgrace. We are, therefore, in truth, bound, though reluctantly to admit that there is justice in the contumelious heaped upon poor old North Carolina. But how can her children bear the taunts and gibes thrown at her by the whittings of other States, without being fired with indignation and the resolution to take lawful revenge by effecting her redemption!

We rejoice to know that she possesses in her constitution, political, physical and intellectual, all the elements but one, essential to recovery from her low estate; and when that can be properly applied to her recuperative energies, she will arise and assume, among the members of the confederacy, "the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle her."

While our forefathers were under vassalage to the "mother country," no indication of prosperity and greatness cheered the eye of the colonist; the mighty empire of the West remained a vast and unexplored wilderness, the haunt only of wild beasts and savages; the agricultural wealth of the States was squandered in exchange for foreign commodities of temporary necessity or convenience, or wasted for the want of an outlet to market; every branch of industry was neglected and depressed, and the colonies remained poor and powerless. But in the language of a true friend of the South—the able Editor of the Richmond Republican—"How different the scene with the establishment of Independence! It was not alone national independence which our forefathers achieved, and which produced such mighty results upon the prosperity and power of the country. It was a practical independence in commerce, manufactures, and all the pursuits of industry, which went hand in hand with our political independence and made the nation great and rich and able to protect its freedom. Our people began to look to themselves for the supply of their own wants. They not only fed

themselves, but *looked* themselves; they encouraged and employed their own mechanical skill and labor; and they established a commerce of their own, the extent of which is now surpassed save by one nation on the face of the Globe, and even that we are rapidly overtaking. The wilderness soon disappeared, and in its stead were fertile fields, comfortable farm-houses and flourishing towns; the great lakes and rivers were crowded with vessels laden with the rich produce of the soil; the smaller streams were made tributary to the cause of manufacturing industry; great cities rose upon the seaboard, rivalling in their growth and enterprise the long established commercial ports of the world. These were the grand achievements of a nation that had learned the wise lesson of self-dependence!"

We cannot find language strong enough to express our sense of the important truth, that the salvation of our native State depends upon her adoption of the policy indicated by the instructive lesson here so forcibly taught. She possesses not only political independence, living in the undisturbed enjoyment of her dearly cherished State sovereignty, but can boast of the most republican and least onerous State Government in the Union; yet her condition affords a melancholy evidence of the unsubstantial and valueless nature of the best form of Government, unless accompanied with self-dependence in providing the necessities of social and domestic life. We depend upon the North for supplies, not only of clothing, but of articles of household furniture, implements of husbandry, v. bicycles for riding, and even some of the agricultural products which can be raised of just as good quality, in any quantity, at home. The result stares us every where in the face in the diminished power and prosperity of the State. To preserve the value and defend against the fanciful assaults of the North, the peculiar institution which we hold in common with the South, we must acquire and maintain an equality in power and prosperity with the North, and this power and prosperity are only to be acquired by depending upon our own industry, by employing our own mechanics, by educating our children in our own schools, by manufacturing for ourselves; by building railroads and canals, and laying the foundation of a direct trade with Europe. We have long ago and often urged these truths, but they will bear repetition. They ought to be "kept before the people" of North Carolina.

It is useless to spend our breath in arguing the constitutional question involved in the dangerous controversy which now rages between the North and South; it is worse than idle to talk of "non-intercourse" with any of the States while the Union exists; and it is treasonable and suicidal to contemplate disunion until every other expedient shall have been tried in vain. The surest and best method, we repeat, to bring our Northern brethren to their senses, and effect a peaceable and bloodless settlement of the vexed question, "is for the Southern States to establish their own manufacturing and commercial independence."

**COL. BENTON.**  
The Standard, and we are glad to perceive, has given up this great humbugger—this "embodiment" of Democracy. It has no confidence whatever in him; he damned the Administration of President Polk with faint praise, notwithstanding that same President tried his prettiest to conciliate and keep him straight.—The whole South is forsaking him. The Norfolk Argus is so cruel even as to charge that "at a very early period of his career he was detected in appropriating a fellow-student's money to his own use." We shall keep an eye upon Benton and these Editors. He has formed an alliance with the Free Soilers, a party which is swallowing up the whole of the Northern Democracy. We shall not be surprised to find these very same consistent Editors in that vortex not a hundred years hence, standing upon the "Buffalo platform," throwing up their caps and shouting peans to Benton, as their man for the Presidency in opposition to Old Zach. Last year they denounced the Van Buren party as being "worse than the Whigs." They are now hand in glove with that faction in vilifying and opposing the Administration and measures of the People's choice.

At present, a highly excited canvass is in progress in Missouri. Benton is perambulating the State, and haranguing the people wherever he can meet them—denouncing Calhoun and his squad of disunionists in that State, in unmeasured terms. At some places, the opposing party have met him; but after speaking, he prudently withdraws.

The leading members of the party appear very much divided. Gov. King and Lieut Gov. Price have taken ground with Benton. Two of the members of Congress [Bay and Greene] go against him; two [Bowlin and Phelps] for him; and one [Hall] seems to be betwixt and between. Senator Atchison is out in a letter strongly against him. Several of the members of the last Legislature have assumed the same position. Of the Democratic papers six are for him, and ten against him. The Whigs wisely take no part in the controversy—farther than to fan the flame—now patting this one on the back, and then the other—in the patriotic hope that the fate of the Kilkenny cats will overtake them all.

**HARD TO FIND.**  
It must be generally admitted that the hardest thing to find in the political world is, something against Gen. Taylor. No stronger proof is needed of this, than the frivolous charges which are invented and set forth against him by the factious opposition press. One of these is, that he surrenders to his Cabinet his right to decide on questions of Executive policy and duty—a charge having no other foundation than the supposition, that he actually executed his duty