

to work and pay her debts. And this may be aimed at a State that, to oblige the Democracy, had gone right in for Polk—a man she knew nothing about, and believed his letters, and made him, by her vote, President of the United States.

How could they find it in their hearts to turn her off like an old horse to die upon the common? Mr. B. could he almost say anything in politics, but this he could not bear. From the South he expected nothing better; but that the West should join with the enemies of old Pennsylvania to put her down, this amazed him.—Now, a Western man looked to nothing but his rifle. They thought they could, with their rifles, conquer any body upon earth, and maintain themselves beside. But the time was coming when the rifle would not do for every thing. They would have to turn their attention to manufacturing as others. When the West laid aside her rifle for the pursuits of civil life, she would think very differently of many things, and of the tariff among the rest.—Now, they thought because they had whipped the British some half dozen times, she was to do just as she pleased, and make every body else do as she pleased. He knew very well that the people of the West were one day to rule us all, and, therefore, he wanted they should have some information. [Loud laughter.] The Western people were sensible men; they had managed with the public lands very well, and got a good share of them; they were filling the valley of the Mississippi very fast; and they would soon cover the whole of it. But could they not see that when that was the case, when the whole valley was filled with their farmers, that the industry of the Yankees was the very thing they want? The West would have the grain, the East the factories. Could they not see that this would be the making of them both? The two fitted together like a knife and the handle. Let them join hands with their Eastern brethren to support American interests—keep the American market, and prefer their own countrymen to foreigners—and we should soon see Sir Robert Peel turning about like a ship coming up to the wind; and he would soon be going ahead on another tack.—No more about free trade then. Not a word of it. What made the present course the more astonishing was, that this Sir Robert Walker, who made such a loud report against Pennsylvania, was himself born in the very town where this great man once lived for forty years. He knew his father very well—and an excellent worthy man he was, but very romantic and visionary—always full of new and strange notions; and he feared the son was too much like him. He, too, seemed to be all theory. To be sure, he had not had to invent him about manufactures? What had he ever seen of the practical working of the tariff? He could sit down and read English books and on free trade, and write out fine theories against the industry of his own countrymen; but as to every-day practical business, what did he know about it? Where should he learn it? [Here the chairman's hammer fell, and the crowd of members who had gathered around Mr. Blanchard's seat, dispersed, laughing.]

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
The Corn Bill and the Duties Bill passed—the Irish Coercion Bill defeated—Sir Robert Peel and his Ministers have resigned—The election of the Pope, &c.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on the morning of the 17th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant inclusive, fifteen days later than previous advices.

Through the Magnetic Telegraph, in operation last night as far as Baltimore, the American and Sun of that city have been enabled, this early, to furnish us with the subjoined summary of her news: [Nat. Int.]

On the evening of the 25th of June, the House of Lords passed the Corn Bill on its third reading without a division. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the next day the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel and the Government in a minority of seventy-three votes on the Irish Coercion Bill.

On Saturday, 27th June, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his resignation, with that of his colleagues, to the QUEEN, and on Monday night, the 29th, he made a lengthy explanation of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons.

THE NEW CABINET.
Marquis of LANSHIRE, Privy Seal.
Earl of MAR, Home Department.
Sir GEO. GRANT, Foreign Department.
Viscount PALMERSTON, Colonial Secretary.
Earl GREY, Treasurer.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL, of the Exchequer.
Mr. CHARLES N. WOOD, Board of Trade.
Mr. LAMBART, Secretary of War.
Hon. F. O. M. MAULE, Attorney General.
Gen. Sir THOMAS WILDE, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
The Duke of WELINGTON, Commander-in-Chief.

The London Times regards the new Ministry favorably. Sir Robert Peel views it with jealousy and with a friendly eye. The general impression is that the new Premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The news of the amicable settlement of the Oregon Question had reached England, and great joy was manifested at the result. Sir Robert Peel, in his speech when resigning as Premier, devoted an hour to the subject of the Oregon and Mexican questions, and congratulated the country that all sources of difficulty with that great nation (the United States) were settled, so far as that side of the Atlantic was concerned. All eyes are now turned to the American Congress on the subject of the tariff.

The cotton market is in a healthy but not very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the sugar duties has had an injurious effect.

The grain market remains without change. Lord FRANCIS FERROS has been raised to the peerage, and his place in the House of Commons filled by an American merchant, G. D. BROWN, Esq.

Cardinal FERROTTE has been elected Pope of Rome. The ninth foreign delegate did not arrive in time to vote.

Terrible riots have occurred in Ireland.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale two negro boys, young and likely. SAM has been raised in the house, and is one amongst the best of servants. ISAAC has also been raised in the house, and is a good water in a public house. They are both boys of good character.—I will sell on a credit of twelve months with interest from the date.
A. W. BRANDON.
Salisbury, July 13th, 1846.—12 p.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer of July 18, 1846.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. F. Adolphus Muir—an advertisement of which has appeared several times in our paper—has at last been accounted for. His body has been found and identified. He was murdered by Captain Wm. Dandridge Epes, of the county of Dinwiddie, who has, for the present, made his escape, but who, we trust, will be arrested and suffer the punishment due to his enormous offence against the laws of God and man.

The annals of crime scarcely furnish as aggravated a case of cool and deliberate murder. Whether we look at the character of the parties, the motives which prompted the deed, or the mode of its accomplishment, the offence stands out with an appalling bold relief.

The murdered man was one of the most respectable, amiable and inoffensive men in our country. He was connected with one of the most respectable families in our State, and possessed qualities which commended him to the esteem and love of all who knew him. There was not in Dinwiddie county a man more universally popular than F. Adolphus Muir.

His murderer is also connected with a family as respectable as any in the country. His own character, as far as we have heard, was unimpeached up to the period of this horrible affair, and he was upon terms of friendship with the victim to the very moment that he slew him—indeed, Mr. Muir had been at the house of Epes on the very day he was killed, and had accepted an invitation to return there to dinner; but the man who invited him to his hospitality became his murderer. What, indeed, was the motive which prompted Epes to the horrible deed? The accused love of money prompted the deed. Muir held a bond, or bonds, amounting to \$3,200 against Epes—it being the balance of which Epes owed for a tract of land bought by him of Muir.

The circumstances which first created the impression that Mr. Muir had been foully dealt with, and which finally led to the detection of the manner of his death, and the author of it, are explained in the following extract from the advertisement, which appeared lately in our paper.

On the 21st of February last, F. Adolphus Muir left the house of his brother, John A. Muir, in the county of Dinwiddie. He had not advised his brother or any of his friends, that he contemplated a protracted absence from the county. About the 11th of February his brother, J. A. Muir, received the following letter:

"Petersburg, Feb. 4, 1846.

Dear John.—I have arrived in this place and will give you a small sketch of the times. On my way here my horse threw me, sprained my right hand, and got a way from me. My hand is at this time so painful I am obliged to get a friend to write this letter for me. I hope my horse has returned either to your house or Peter's. Fortunately for me, a gentleman came along in a Buggy and offered me a seat to town which I accepted.

—has paid me every dollar due upon his land, &c. —I have had an offer to go into business in this place. I shall leave immediately for the north, where I shall remain several weeks and see the prospect of laying in a stock of goods. I shall not be in your part of the country for several weeks. My love to all.

Your brother,
F. ADOLPHUS MUIR.

About the 27th Feb. a letter dated "New York, 12th Feb. 1846," and signed "F. Adolphus Muir," directed to John A. Muir, and post marked "Petersburg," was received. He still complains that his hand is painful, and says he has heard from his relatives in Missouri, and it is proper he should visit that State—that he shall travel by private conveyance the greater part of the way. He further says, that he will send the letter he is writing by an acquaintance, and get him to mail it at "Petersburg" for "Old Darvills." It is believed that this letter, though purporting to be written by F. Adolphus Muir, is not in his handwriting.

Nothing further was heard from or about him, until the last of May or first of June, when John A. Muir received a letter signed "Junius P. Rollins," and dated "Petersburg, May 23d, (or 27th) 1846." The writer states that he is by birth a Virginian, that some years ago he moved to Arkansas, and thence to Texas, where he now resides—that on his way to this place, he met with F. Adolphus Muir in New Orleans—that he had known him in Richmond, and afterwards in Missouri—that he saw the same evening a gentleman who said he had travelled with F. Adolphus Muir, in February, from New York to that place—that he spoke of going into business in New Orleans, and seemed to have a plenty of money—that the next morning after this, he understood a hat was picked up floating on the Mississippi river, and undertaken by a leather lining, "F. Adolphus Muir, Dinwiddie, Va.," was written—that he neither saw or heard of him afterwards. He states he feels it his duty to write, though it is painful to do so—that upon enquiry he had found out that he (John A. Muir) was a brother of F. Adolphus Muir.

This awkwardly fabricated account of the cause of Mr. Muir's absence from home, of course, excited the suspicion of his friends. The blank as it appears in the first letter, and which refers to the payment for the land, was, in the original, filled with the name of Captain Dandridge Epes.

On enquiry, it was found that, on the 21st of February, Mr. Muir had gone to the house of Mr. Epes—that after he had remained there some time, Epes remarked to him that there was a deer in the woods, and proposed that M. should accompany him and see him kill it, and return with him to dinner. To his consent, and they together left the house on horseback, Epes with a double barreled gun and Muir entirely unarmed. This was the last time Muir was seen in life.

This account was given by the amiable and most deeply distressed wife of Epes, before she was aware that her husband was suspected of the crime. She further stated, that Epes returned to his house alone, and on being asked by her, why Mr. Muir had not redeemed his promise to return to dinner, replied, that Mr. Muir had found it necessary to go to Brunswick. The first letter, dated "Petersburg, Feb. 4th, 1846," having stated that Epes had paid the money due on the land, it was asked where he paid the money. He replied that he paid Muir on the 4th of February, at Jarratt's Hotel, in this Town.—On making enquiry at Mr. Jarratt's, Muir's friends ascertained that neither Mr. Jarratt or any one else had seen him there—nor could any one be found in Petersburg, where Muir was well known, who had seen him in Town at that time.

A careful examination was next made of the handwriting of the three letters mentioned in the advertisement, and it was ascertained that they were all written by the same person, though an attempt had evidently been made to vary the handwriting. These letters were next compared with the handwriting of Epes, and a resemblance between them detected. Suspicion against Epes was now strong enough to warrant Muir's friends in searching Epes's premises, and charging him with the murder.

Accordingly, on Thursday of last week, a large party went to Epes's house. They found him at home, and told him that he was suspected of the murder. He, of course, asserted his innocence most strongly, but on being told that he would be sued upon the bond or bonds for \$3,200, which he had in his possession, he replied that rather than have any trouble about it he would pay the bonds over again. The plantation and woods were then searched, but no trace or vestige of the body could be found; and the friends of Muir not thinking that they had any right to arrest Epes at that time, permitted him to remain at large.

Matters stood thus until Sunday last, when Mr. Lamsden, a respectable Watchmaker of this Town, stated that in May last, Mr. Epes had traded to him, a Gold Watch, which Watch he had in 1843 cleaned for Mr. Muir, and taken down the number. On examination the numbers corresponded, and the friends of Mr. Muir identified the Watch as having belonged to, and been worn by him, at the time of his disappearance.—This development, coupled with other circumstances, justified the arrest of Epes, and accordingly a warrant was issued for his apprehension. It was, however, issued too late, as Epes left his house on Monday, and has not since been heard from.

On Wednesday a party went to the house of Epes, and were there informed by his Overseer that he believed a

certain negro on the plantation could tell where Muir's body could be found. His reason for thinking so was that for sometime past Epes would not permit this negro to be chastised for his faults. The negro was called up and interrogated, and forthwith proceeded to a spot about 600 yards distant from the house, and pointed out the grave. On opening it, the body was found, and although a good deal decayed, was readily identified by all the acquaintances of Muir who were present.

The account given by the negro is, that on the day after Muir was killed, his master took him to a spot near the grave where Muir's body lay covered up with pine burrs and trash, and ordered him to dig a grave. The negro says he was for sometime so much agitated as to be unable to proceed with his work—that his master assured him he killed Muir accidentally and regretted it deeply. The negro's silence from that period until Wednesday, was doubtless produced by threats from his master.

This is substantially an account of one of the foulest and most cold-blooded murders that ever disgraced humanity; and we have been this minute, not for the purpose of ministering to a morbid appetite for the horrible, but for the purpose of spreading far and wide the facts, in the hope that a knowledge of them may aid in the apprehension of the murderer. And to this end, the following reward has been offered.

\$500 Reward.

ARREST THE MURDERER.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of Wm. DANDRIDGE EPES, for the murder of F. Adolphus Muir, of the county of Dinwiddie. The said EPES was a resident of Dinwiddie county, is about forty years of age, about five feet six inches high, of a florid complexion, with blue eyes and dark Auburn Hair, with a high forehead, and of athletic form, slightly inclined to corpulence. He is reserved in his manners, proud and haughty in his general demeanor. He is without doubt guilty of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed. The Governor will also offer a large reward for his apprehension.

JOHN A. MUIR,
PETER BOISSEAU.
Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1846.

From the New Orleans Tropic, July 9.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

The steamship Galveston, Captain Wright arrived here yesterday, from Galveston, which port she left on the 3d, and brings nothing important from the Army. We are indebted to Captain Wright for late Galveston papers.—The "News" of that place, says—"The high pressure steamer Potomac, which left this port a few days since for the Rio Grande, was wrecked, as we learn, in the recent heavy gale about six miles beyond the pass of San Louis. Our information is, that she sprung a leak, which continued to increase until the Captain was compelled to run her on shore. She had about 1000 bushels of coal on board and other freight. Captain Lundsden and his Company were passengers. The boat, it is said, will be a total loss, and the freight greatly damaged."

It also makes a quotation from the "Republic of the Rio Grande" which we had overlooked—it says: "That the San Augustine Company, while on their way from Corpus Christi to Matamoros, discovered the remains of the fifteen Texans who were so horribly butchered a few weeks since on the Little Colorado, and buried them."

It is stated that the brig Somers attempted recently to cut out two Mexican schooners from the harbor of Tampico, but failed.

An affray took place at the camp, on the 20th ultimo, between two Texas mounted men, in which one by the name of Walker was shot and immediately killed. With this exception, good order generally prevailed in camp. The following vessels are at Brazos Santiago.—Ewin, Forward, Van Buren, Woodbury, Morris and Flirt.

No movement of the main body of Gen. Taylor's army beyond Matamoros, has yet been made. The arrival of a sufficient number of light draught steamers for the Rio Grande would be the signal for such a step. Some eight or ten of this class of vessels have passed Galveston recently, and we presume that the advance of the army in the direction of Monterey will not be much longer delayed. The troops are impatient to march.

A Sidney Johnson has been elected Colonel, and E. McLean, Lieut. Colonel, of infantry; J. C. Hays, Colonel, S. H. Walker, Lieut. Colonel, of Cavalry, by the Texas volunteers.

The appointment of Captain in the new regiment of United States Dragoons, has been declined by Mr. Walker.

The main body of the volunteers, with the 2nd regiment of Dragoons, was encamped on the field of Palo Alto.

On the 30th ult., Capt. Lawrence, three men and one boy, started in a small boat to reach the L. M. Hitchcock, lying outside the bar at the Brazos.—The boat was capsized and two of the men and the boy were drowned. One man swam ashore, and Capt. L. after holding upon the boat a long time, finally swam to the shore of Padre's Island, where Capt. Nagle went to his assistance and brought him off safe. He was much bruised, and greatly exhausted, having remained in the water from four to six hours.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The N. Orleans Picayune has put us in possession of intelligence from the Army to the 3d inst. brought by the steamer Alabama. There does not appear to be much news afloat. The Mexicans are supposed to be concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Monterey, and the immediate command of Gen. Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march for Monterey.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.
POINT ISABEL, July 3, 1846.

I left Matamoros last evening and started from Gen. Smith's camp, on this side of the Rio Grande, at nine o'clock, with a volunteer officer, to ride across the prairie. Gen. Smith was to begin to remove his camp to-day some twelve or fifteen miles up the river, on the Mexican side. The mosquitoes showed themselves in numbers for the first time at head quarters last evening. The volunteer camp was perfectly shrouded by smoke, raised by the men to keep off the intruders.

That a large portion of the army will soon move towards Monterey can no longer be doubted, as boats enough of light draught have arrived to warrant Gen. Taylor in taking possession of the country between the mouth of the river and that place.

The road we came over last night—I mean the wagon road between Point Isabel and Matamoros—is still impassable for loaded wagons, and it is a wonder to me how a light wagon can be dragged over it. From the river to the Palo Alto, some nine miles, there is not half a mile of hard road. The mud is generally a foot deep, and in some places two or three feet deep, and there is at least four miles of water, in many places hardly fordable for horses. The gentleman who accompanied me down captured a garfish on "Six Mile Prairie," between the battle fields, the other day, nearly three feet long.

I passed over the same place four or five times when it was perfectly dry, with no appearance of having been overflowed. At the Resaca de la Palma, where, as you will observe on the map, a road passes between the ponds, there is now but one pond, and that is deep enough any where for a respectably sized steamp to pass through it. The Palo Alto battle field is two-thirds covered with water.

PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We are again indebted to the intelligent correspondence of Eastern journals for information more accurate and particular than is in our possession, or in that of Congress, concerning the designs of the Administration in reference to the War.

From the first paragraph of the subjoined letter it appears that the project for the capture of Vera Cruz is not merely meditated by the Administration, but determined upon; and that the council of naval officers is only summoned to instruct the Department in what way the object can best be accomplished.

The second paragraph of the letter confirms the impression derived from successive intimations in the official paper, and corroborated by the opinion of the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, quoted by us yesterday, that the war with Mexico is, so far as the Executive may not be curbed and restrained (as it ought to be) by Congress, to become a war of conquest, to be waged with no reference to the interest or true glory of the United States, but for very different and even paltry purposes, if the purposes be such as the North American's correspondent surmises.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1846.

Not content with the safe and steady success of our gallant army under the command of Gen. Taylor, the Administration proposes an experiment of a more hazardous nature, and one which in any event must cost the lives of some of the most distinguished officers in the service, to say nothing of the loss of ships and munitions of war. In plain terms, they propose to attack Vera Cruz, and to take the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. With this view, an order has been issued from the Navy Department for a council of 20 of the most experienced captains to assemble in Washington Tuesday next, to devise measures, and to determine upon the plan of operations. From what I have been able to gather, it seems the conclusion is foregone, and the council will be required, not to discuss the policy of the movement, but to furnish practical suggestions for carrying it out. It is well known to the Government that the opinion of some of the oldest and most scientific officers is decidedly adverse to this undertaking, and that it has been respectfully, but firmly urged, with the purpose of preventing a discomfiture, which, under the circumstances, would be any thing but creditable to our arms. Since, however, it may be regarded as determined upon, I trust the best ability and skill which the country can furnish will be called into the deliberations. I am informed Col. Totten, of the Engineer Department, has in his possession a perfect plan of the fortress and of the caliber and arrangement of its gunnery.—Ought he not to be consulted on an occasion like this, or is the Administration prepared to rush rashly into an experiment which in the best aspects presents the most serious obstacles, and hardly equal chances of success? The cause of humanity, if nothing else, demands that this enterprise should be considered with the utmost prudence, and, if attempted at all, with such resources as will put defeat beyond contingency. Are we then prepared for a movement which secures victory? Let those answer who hold the responsibility, and who are read to embark without counting the cost.

Every indication upon the part of the Government warrants the belief that this is to be a war of conquest—a war hostile to the constitution and to the spirit of our institutions—a war such as we have deprecated in England and France, war planned and executed to make political capital for the Administration! If not, why are expeditions being fitted out under partisan commanders, which will scarcely reach their destination for eight or nine months to come? It is manifest the Administration does not desire or contemplate peace with Mexico until it has been conquered by the desolation of the sword. Is the country ready to second any party for such an object? Is it willing to squander sixty or one hundred millions a year to glorify Mr. Polk? Is it anxious to incur an enormous public debt, and to waste the blood and treasure of our people to carry on a political war? These are plain questions that address themselves to every good citizen, and which deserve to be pondered upon.

WHAT MR. HANNEGAN SAYS NOW.

We recently copied an extract from a speech of Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, in the Senate, in reply to the extraordinary revelations made by Mr. Haywood of North Carolina, about Mr. Polk's views, in which the Indiana Senator consigned the President to a deep so profound "that the hand of resurrection could never reach him."

The supposed state of things came to pass, and we were curious enough to inquire of the Union what Mr. Hannegan said now. The official journal is silent; but Mr. Hannegan has, it seems, spoken.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says:

The Union will not give the Patriot the desired information. But we can answer its inquiry on the very best and highest authority.—In conversation recently in a mixed company, Mr. Hannegan, without any attempt at concealment or disguise, intending it for the public ear, remarked as follows:

Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and execrable, than that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never, never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic party!

The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the asseverations which I denied, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. The interview was unsolicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he would suffer his right arm to fall from its socket, his hand to be withered, BEFORE HE WOULD CONSENT TO A TREATY ON THE 49TH PARALLEL, OR ON ANY LINE SHORT OF 54 40!!!

We may not have given to the very letter and point, what was said by Mr. Hannegan, but it is as near as the recollections of gentlemen of undoubted veracity, who were particular to note every word in their memories, can approach. The inquiry of the Patriot is answered, and that it is answered correctly Mr. Hannegan himself will, we think, admit without hesitation.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C.
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

¶ We are authorized to announce Hezekiah Turner, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

¶ We are authorized to announce John L. Graham, as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

¶ We received by Tuesday evening's mail the National Intelligencer of the 18th, containing a speech by our most worthy Representative, Hon. D. M. Barringer, made in the House of Representatives July 1st., on the subject of the Tariff. It is very plain and to the point. We regret it came to us rather late for publication this week. It shall appear in our next, and we commend it to the perusal of all. Mr. Barringer seldom troubles Congress or the world with a speech, and never, unless he has something to say. He is esteemed as one of the most efficient, laboring men of the body of which he is a member. Intent upon serving his constituents and the Country, he is not one of those who seem to think the best way to do it, is to be always speechifying. But when it is necessary, he is always ready and able to stand up in the defence of his own, and the principles and interest of those whom he represents.

¶ Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 10th of August. It will then have been in session a little over eight months—a long time—about 244 days. At \$8 per diem, each member will receive about \$1,952, besides their mileage. Have they earned it? This is a Locooco Congress he it remembered. What have they done—what great measure of interest to the Country have they consummated? Why, they have got us into a war with Mexico, rashly, and unnecessarily. They have settled the Oregon Question, by giving away, according to their own words, nearly one half of a Territory, which, according to their own words again, belonged exclusively to the United States. This question, had it been let alone, would, in the course of a few years, have settled itself to much better advantage. What else, of great National interest have they done? Nothing, as yet; but they are about reducing the Tariff to raise more revenue to meet the expenses of the war! This is a funny business to look at and talk about, but when it is done the Nation will be made to stagger—she will groan under the operation. They are also about to re-establish that abominable system, the Subtreasury; and to cap the whole, they are going to rob the Old States of their interest in the public lands, and thus curtail their means of getting out of debt, (such as are in debt), and deprive them of a fund as justly theirs as if they held a title in fee simple. This is the first Congress under Mr. Polk's administration. The American people will find out, after a while, "who is James K. Polk."

¶ How-ye-do, Mr. — said we the other day to a country friend—how've you been? "Not well," answered he; "I've got the chills and fever, and have had them for a week—I feel bad. Well," continued he, "what's the times—the election is close at hand, now,—what's our prospect?" "Very good," answered we, "but it is expected that every Whig will do his duty"—"ah!" said our friend, interrupting us, "if I'm spared and can get to the box, I'll do mine. My neighbors all seem to feel a deep interest in this election, and they are sure to turn out, I think. The Democrats are awake, too,—but we can give 'em salt, if we're all there, and have some to spare. Why don't you put it to 'em hotter—they're a pretty set to talk as they do about this rascally war and Oregon—they want us to swallow the whole as very handsome—pua! what a pitiful fellow is Polk!—his friends Hannegan, Sawyer, &c., give him thunder, ha!" "Yes," said we, trying to edge in a word, "a good many of his old friends are rasping him at a"—"the whole of Pennsylvania" said our friend, again dropping in, "have revolted—poor fellows!—the Kane letter did their job,—a better Tariff man than Clay!—Well, I must go—Polk's native county, the 'hornet's nest,' is true to Jim K's blood, is he?" "True," said we, and thus separated from our friend, who marched off muttering and laughing at Locoocoism. He's some.

¶ We notice that the Standard has got into a difficulty with Evans of the Milton Chronicle, which is likely to prove rather a sore affair to its editor. Billy Holden, in an attempt to discredit Evans, going it for Shepard blind, ran into untenable ground. Evans, like a cat, clapped his paw on to him, and despite of Billy's writhing, holds him fast; and says he must act the gentleman for once, if he knows how, before he gets away. Billy was in "durance vile" at the last accounts. "Spouse you wouldn't take his Rail Road Stock, friend E., and let him go?"

When the vote was taken which has passed the natives, to graduate public lands, six of the State of North Carolina recent to her independence of the department of the Executive. Who were these natives? Carolina? Were they not? They were not the democratic members on every occasion toward as the champion of the people's rights defend them. They price of the Public New States entirely curing the vote of Lococoism. Ever since agitated, these natives know that our Legislature has always to the proceeds of the face of all this, the President rather than. Here are the faithful guardians Gen. McKay, Daniel and Dobbins. These iniquitous bill, every and Graham. Members be held to them see who who interests, and who Old North State of proceeds of the Public membered that it was let it be recollections ing is to be done for ocrats can do it; but or fighting to be don always out of the war.

¶ When the Tariff ed the Locooco party the duties were too raise money enough ernment! Well it and contrary to all the Locooco false prophe ed an abundance of knowledge their eyes. No. They immediately much money for a count must be reduced! No got the country in a million of dollars a ed to reduce the dutie tations, although the afford sufficient resources of the war! We are such proceeding common sense! Your prosperity of the circumstances.

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