

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
IS SAFE."



RULES. DO THIS AND LIBERTY
Genl. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
NUMBER 45, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1847.

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ders charged 25 per cent higher.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

A complete list of officers and men, carefully
copied from the rolls of Adjutant General Hay-
wood, who politely furnished them to the editor
of the North Carolinian:

Robert Treat Paine, of Edenton Colonel,
John A. Fagg, of Buncombe, Lieut. Col.,
Montfort S. Stokes, of Wilkesboro', Major,
O. A. Buck, of Raleigh, Adjutant,
Gaston D. Cobbs, of Caswell, Surgeon,
Jas. A. McRae, of Fayetteville, Assist. Surgeon,
Wm. F. Dancy, of Edgecomb, Quartermaster,
Wm. L. Whitaker, of Halifax, Commissary,
Nixon White, of Edenton, Sergeant Major,
C. C. Battle, of Raleigh, Quartermaster's Ser-
geant.

Company A.

Louis D. Wilson, Captain,
Joseph S. Pender, 1st Lieutenant,
Wm. S. Moye, 2d do
O. A. Buck, 2d do
George W. Barnes, 1st Sergeant,
R. S. Pitt, 2d do
Henry C. Dixon, 3d do
W. J. Williams, 4th do
Jas. G. Braswell, 1st Corporal,
W. S. Hunter, 2d do
John D. Battle, 3d do
Eliha Abrams, 4th do
Geo. H. Schultz, } Musicians.
Reuben Harrell, }

James, Orange D
Jackson, Andrew C
Johnson, Calvin
Kelly, Joseph J
Little, Ben' G
Lindsay, Nathan
Monday, Robert
Moore, Joshua S
Obery, Green
Owens, Elisha
Parker, William
Edwin
Petway, Willie J
Ridgers, Jackson
Spencer, Wm H
Stallings, Jesse
Stanton, Wm.
Taylor, Jas F
Tanner, William
Taylor, Francis W
Thorn, Samuel H
Jesse A B
Thornhill, Wm H
Watson, Evans
Webb, Bennett
Williams, Epenetus
Weaver, Jonathan W
Williams, Blount
Ward, Washington
Walker, Lawrence
Wiggins, Thomas
Williams, David
Worsley, H M G

Company B.

Harvey Roberts, Captain,
John Andrews 1st Lieutenant,
Spiers Singleton, 2d do
Zuloch L Thompson 2d do
Jacob R Daniel, 1st Sergeant
John W. Watson, 2d do
Jacob Harder, 3d do
Lewis Outlaw, 4th do
Jaeken Vinson, 1st Corporal
Allen Green, 2d do
Robert S. Jones, 3d do
Barnabas Lane, 4th do
Johnson, Bryant
Johnson, Martin
King, Blount
Lewis, Moses
Lassiter, Stephen D
Lane W
Mainer, Henry
Mathews, John
Moore, Danl
Murdoch, Robert
Medlen, Saml
Munford, James
Masingo, Bryant
Newman, Saml
Powell, Amos
Peoples, Caswell
Parks, Geo W
Pell, James
Reaves, Richard W
Rivenbanks, Elijah
Randolph, Mathew
Roberts, Henry
Richardson, James
Rudford, Mathew
Sherrard, Benj W
Shies, John
Shies, James
Shies Wm
Summer, Saml
Smith, Needham
Tyson, Shin
Vaughn, Wiley
Webb, Robt F
Williams, Gilbert
Williams, Henry
Williams, Joseph J
Whitfield, James
Williams, Uriah
Williamson, Harris

Of this company 40 are from Wayne, 4 from
Johnston, 10 from Duplin, 8 from Greene, 7
from Pitt, one from Jones, and one from Lenoir.

Company C.

Martin Shive, Captain,
A. B. Pharr, 1st Lieutenant,
H. A. Area, 2d do
N. Sloagh, 2d do
William Ringstaff, 1st Sergeant,
James Blackwell, 2d do
John Swink, 3d do
John M. Kirby, 4th do
Addison Joiner, 1st Corporal,
Peter C. Area, 2d do
L. A. Melker, 3d do
Jas N Brown, 4th do
James B Douglas, } Musicians.
Daniel Goodman, }

John W Heathcock,
Ephraim Tucker
Wm Laffer
Martin Vanderberg
Levi Vanderberg
Valentine Smith
James Powers,

Company D.

Tilman Blalock, Captain,
Shepard K Nash, 1st Lieutenant,
A F Keith, 2d do
Stephen Nichols, 2d do
James Jones, 1st Sergeant,
J H Constable, 2d do
T J Phillips, 3d do
John C Kearner, 4th do
Jackson Stuart, 1st Corporal,
T J Turner, 2d do
R G Brittain, 3d do
Wm Flintoff, 4th do
A Brockwell, } Musicians.
Berry Ra, }

Blalock, Jr, Egbert
Barbee, Mordecai
Barton, Thomas
Brooks, N G
Brantly, Orran
Bailey, Levi
Blalock, David
Boon, Robert
Butler, Thos S
Car, A B
Craibtree, John
Curner, Thomas
Carraway, David
Collis, James
Cook, Charles
Durke, W G
Davis, Thomas
Dickson, R W
Dickson, J
Davis, Thos C
Davis, Andrew
Davenport, Wm
Duckworth, David
Davenport, J W
English, J M
Green, Silas W
Green, Adolphus
Howard, Isaac
Hensley, Geo
Horn, C P
Harris, Wm T
Jones, Signal
Jones, A J
Jennings, James R
Jones, D T
Johnston, W T
Jones, Saml
King, Wm
Keith, Wm M
Keith, J A

This company was formed by the Union of
the Yancy and Orange detachments.

Company E.

William S Duggan, Captain,
Lemuel H Moye, 1st Lieutenant,
William McKerrall, 2d do
Benjamin Staton, 2d do
Jno C Gatsinger, 1st Sergeant,
Robt D McNair, 2d do
Salm S Pyatt, 3d do
Perry W Barnes, 4th do
Joshua Bullock, 1st Corporal,
Stephen J. Cobb, 2d do
J J F Stokes, 3d do
Silvanus Tumbro, 4th do
Isaac N Perry, } Musicians.
Jas D Gardner, }

Baker, Demsey
Barnes, Jas S
Barnes, Jno M
Barnhill, Gideon
Barnhill, James
Beach, Thomas B
Bland, John
Bridges, Willie W
Calhoun, H G H
Cobb, Kinchin
Cobb, William W
Cobb, Exum
Cornish, John
Craff, Thomas
Daniel, Lewis
Darden, Wright
Farmer, Dew
Edwinson, Pollard
Flora, Ephraim
Fly, Thomas
Flora, John
Flora, Redding
Griffin, William
Griffin, Wright
Grimmer, Drury
Hardy, Patrick
Harris, James R
Harrison, Dawson
Holiday, George W
Jones, Demsey D
Joiner, Guilford
Joiner, William A
Lancaster, Jesse

This company are all from Edgecombe save
16 from Martin county.

MARSHAL NEY AN AMERICAN.

A long article recently appeared in the
Southern Literary Messenger, in which
many very plausible reasons are given for
believing that the famous Marshal Ney,
"the bravest of the brave," was no other
than Michael Rudolph, of Lee's Legion,
which corps did such effective service during
the Revolutionary War.

Rudolph was born at Elkton, in Mary-
land, and his parents either were Ger-
mans, or of German extraction. He joined
the American army as a common sol-
dier, when he was little over sixteen years
of age. When he first attracted attention,
he was a captain in Lee's celebrated re-
giment, which was made up of picked
men.

In 1779, he was chosen as the leader
of the forlorn hope when the British post
at Paulus Hook was to be attacked.—
This post was held by a strong body of
British and Hessians, under the command
of Major Southernland. It lay in full view
of the British garrison at New York, and
under such circumstances, it argued no
little audacity in the assailants to attempt
it. But the attempt was successful. The
fort was taken by surprise and storm, and
the conduct of Rudolph, at the head of the
assailing party, amply justified the confi-
dence of his commander.

In a short time after, Rudolph was raised
to the rank of Major; and during the
remainder of the war, his conduct, it is
said, was distinguished by remarkable
daring, and a great fondness for stratagems.

The next place where Rudolph is found,
is in the war against the Indians, in 1793.
He commanded the cavalry under Wayne,
and maintained his high reputation. But
it appears that he quarrelled with Wayne,
and resigned his commission.

The next tidings of Rudolph describe
him as returning home, after the absence
of a year, and stopping for a night at the
residence of a brother. Here he listens
to a domestic revelation, of the most cruel
and humiliating character—of such a sort,
indeed, as to determine him not again to
return to his family. True to this resolve,
with the dawn of the ensuing day, he dis-
appears from the dwelling of his brother,
without taking leave; and the next we
hear of him is an adventurer, about to
sail from the Chesapeake, with a small
vessel laden with tobacco, and destined
to St. Domingo, or to a port in France.

The next and the last gleam across
the career of Rudolph is afforded us by
the venerable Mr. Spalding, of Georgia,
whose uncle, Major Lucklin McIntosh,
was a bosom friend of Rudolph, and in
whose company young Spalding first be-
held, and learned to know and to admire
the youthful hero, who was even then pro-
nounced the bravest of the brave among
his American comrades. He tells us that
Rudolph wrote to McIntosh a letter full
of the French revolutionary fire—full of
enthusiasm for the rights of man in Eu-
rope—the object of which was to persuade
the latter to seek for fame in revolution-
ary France. McIntosh did not adopt the
counsel, and here the correspondence of
Rudolph ends. The clues are cut at this
point.

But with the moment of Michael Rudolph's
disappearance, we have the rise of
Machiel Ney—a man distinguished for
the very qualities in war which peculiarly
marked the genius of Rudolph—a man
without education, but with rare talents
and force of character—bravest among
the brave, and exquisitely skilled in strat-
agem. Michael is not a very ordinary
name, and Ney is almost no name at all.
A man, mortified in his pride and his af-
fections, and going into voluntary exile,
might well assume, for a name, a nega-
tion such as this.

It is said that the suspicion of Rudolph's
identity with Ney, is by no means of re-
cent origin. It was entertained at a very
early period, and by some of the first per-
sons in America.

General Pinckney stated to a gentle-
man who had known Rudolph in his youth,
that while a resident in France, as Amer-
ican Minister, he had learned that there
was in the army of Italy an American
officer who had greatly distinguished him-
self—that from every inquiry, not a doubt
remained in his mind that the American
officer was his old friend Michael Rudolph.

The General was restrained from push-
ing his inquiries, when in France, from
the fear they might draw down upon the
officer the jealousy of French authorities.

"Michael Ney was unquestionably the
officer thus pointed at. He was in Kleber's
German Legion; and Rudolph, born of
German parents, at the head of Elk,
spoke the German language. The char-
acter of Ney was then closely analysed,
as far as the materials could be obtained
for such a study by several Americans.—
His career was watched with interest.—
He was as we have said already, distin-
guished for his eager spirit, his skill in all
stratagies, his determined bravery, in all
resembling the characteristics which were
ascribed to the military reputation of Ru-
dolph. Like Rudolph, Ney was an unlet-
tered man.

When the news of the trial and con-
demnation of Michael Ney reached this
country, a well known and highly respect-
ed citizen of the South through the me-

dium of a friend at Washington, address-
ed certain inquiries, with respect to Ney,
to Marshal Grouchy, who had then only
lately reached our shores. These ques-
tions were as follows:

"Was Marshal Ney about 5 feet 8
inches in height—a muscular man, though
not fat; of high, flat forehead, gray eyes,
straight eyebrows, prominent cheek bones
and fair complexion;—and did he speak
English?"

The reply of Marshal Grouchy affirm-
ed the correctness of this description.—
He said: "It accorded with that of Ney—
that he had served in the same division
with Ney, before they were respectively
promoted—that he did speak English—
that he knew, and he mentioned, on one
occasion, when some English prisoners
had been taken, Ney himself had exam-
ined them apart."

Subsequently, the same inquiries were
addressed to William H. Crawford, of
Georgia, who had seen much of Ney
while in France. Crawford's testimony
on the subject of Ney's personal appear-
ance, also affirmed the description given
above. He said that 'Marshal Ney seem-
ed to be much attached to himself and of-
ten visited him at his hotel—but never
spoke a word of English while in his pres-
ence, although he, Mr. Crawford, did not
speak one word of French. The confer-
ences were conducted through Dr. Jack-
son, the Secretary of the Legation.—
When, on his return to this country, Cra-
wford was told of Ney's familiarity with the
English language, he was confounded—
as well he might be."

General Lallemand, who resided in the
neighborhood of Philadelphia about the
year 1818, is said to have declared his
conviction that Ney and Rudolph were
the same person. Lallemand, among other
particulars, said that when spoken of
by his enemies, in the Army of Napoleon,
Ney was commonly called "The Foreign
Tobacco Merchant." That he understood
and spoke the English language fluently,
there is no sort of doubt.

In conclusion of the subject the Mes-
senger says:

"We have now given a hasty glance at
the general presumption upon which the
opinion is founded, in portions of the coun-
try, that Ney and Rudolph were one. It
is not merely that Ney spoke bad French
—but that he spoke good French—that
he concealed his English when with Amer-
icans, though he was known among the
French to be familiar with the lan-
guage. That he was pronounced a for-
eigner among the French,—sneered at as
a tobacco trader—believed by some of his
most distinguished associates to be an Amer-
ican,—and possessed qualities of intel-
lect, character and person correspond-
ing with all that is known of Michael Ru-
dolph."

Singular, truly, would it be, if the great-
est of Napoleon's Marshals should prove
to have been an American.—U. S. Satur-
day Post.

DISCUSSION AT RALEIGH ON THE WINE QUESTION.

We learn from our exchange papers
and otherwise, that recently there has
been debated at Raleigh the following
question, viz:

"Will the increase of vineyards in our
country prove injurious to the cause of
temperance?"

The affirmative of this question it ap-
pears was maintained by a gentleman of
Wake county by the name of Lummsden,
and the negative by our enterprising coun-
tyman Dr. S. Weller. The debate will
probably be published, and doubtless prove
very interesting. The points argued in a
half dozen hour debate by alternate half
hour turns, were on the part of the affir-
mative, that, the increase of vineyards in
our country might increase intemperance
by increasing the quantity of intoxicating
drinks, and that wine was so agreeable a
beverage that it lured people into excess
more than distilled spirits.

These positions answered by showing
that natural tastes, or such as agreeable
at first were less enticing to excess than
acquired ones. For instance; that no hu-
man being at first likes tobacco or distil-
led spirits; but after the taste of these ar-
ticles acquired it is more difficult to keep
within bounds than a natural one for a
pleasant article as wine. And that this
principle of taste might account for the
fact that all the Eastern wine making
countries, were temperate. Or the vice
of drunkenness scarcely known where the
people had plenty of sweet wines in daily
use. And that therefore the more vine-
yards increase in America the more would
temperance prevail. And that if for a
medicine only and to free our land from
dependence on foreign countries for wines
not so good as our own, vineyards should
be made to abound more and more in the
United States.

But more anon of this debate and inter-
esting questions of morals and religion
connected therewith.—Halifax Repub.

The citizens of Charleston, of which
Lieut. Col. Fremont, the gallant ex-
plorer of Oregon and California, is a na-
tive, have resolved, in testimony of the
high estimation in which they hold his gal-
lant conduct and brilliant achievements,
to present him a sword, with appropriate
devices and inscriptions.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mer-
cury, evidently both well-informed and in-
telligent, writing from the mouth of the
Grande, under date of the 4th of Febru-
ary, gives some very interesting details of
the hardships to which the Army is expo-
sed, the result, in part, we regret to say,
of acts of violence committed by some of
the Volunteers, which have excited the
Mexican population to the highest pitch
of indignation.—With their blood heated
by unjustifiable injuries, with scenes of vi-
olence and rapine, of wrong and insult be-
fore their eyes, the slumbering energies
of their vindictive character have been
stimulated into full action.—Their inborn
ferocity, unrelenting spirit of revenge, and
untiring perseverance in prosecuting a
guerilla warfare, which they wage with-
out regard to laws human or divine, and
with all the advantages derived from a
knowledge of localities, are making them-
selves known with fearful effect. Whilst
we shudder at Mexican atrocities, their
acts of assassination, of bloody perfidy
and inhuman cruelty, and would visit them
with speedy and terrible punishments, the
blush of shame mantles our cheek, as the
reluctant conviction is forced upon us that
they are acts of retributive vengeance.

What says the intelligent correspondent
to whom we have referred above?

"We found on our march many mel-
ancholy evidences of the atrocities of the
Volunteers, in the silent streets and deserted
houses of towns and villages, the burnt
jacales and waste fields of farms and ran-
chos.—Monterey, the beautiful, the pride
of Mexico, once the loveliest city of the
world, now disfigured and polluted, can only
be recognized by the eternal Sierras that
no barbarian hand can mar or defile.
Rinconada, Papagayos, Puntaguda and
other ranchos, are either destroyed or des-
erted."

"We heard everywhere bitter complaints
of the foul excesses and enormities of the
white Cumanches of the North," as the
Mexicans call voluntary defenders of our
country's honor and rights. In a former
letter, we predicted that the conduct of
these men would provoke the terrible re-
taliation of the guerilla warfare. It has
already begun. Despatches have been
captured, and detachment cut off, and our
garrisoned towns in the so-called conquered
territory, are but little better than be-
sieged fortresses surrounded by the hosts
of the enemy."

The writer speaks, in terms of the stron-
gest disgust and reprobation, of the spirit
of "favoritism" which has ruled in and
presided over the appointments, by the
President, of the officers in the Volunteer
Regiments.—He says, "We have seen
enough of regiments thus commanded to
give us more confidence in the rawest lev-
ies that ever barlesqued the military art
on training days." He goes on to give
a laughable case, in which this favorit-
ism was exhibited in the appointment of
a young sprout of Executive patronage
to an office in the 31 Infantry, but who
finding that his regiment was in a position
involving some peril and exposure,
and perhaps, not relishing the possible con-
sequences of Mexican barbarity, and un-
able to conceal his repugnance to hard-
ships and gunpowder, "never reported for
service."

But what will our readers thing of the
case of the "ignorant suckling" referred
to in the following extract, who received
a commission from the President, and was
afterwards tried and convicted of "repea-
tedly getting drunk and playing cards with
private soldiers," and after sentence was
screened from punishment by the Execu-
tive, on the ground of his "youth, inex-
perience, and total ignorance of military
usages?" The Mercury's correspondent,
we doubt not, gives the true version why
hundreds of intelligent men in the army
have been overlooked:

"The Rifle regiment was raised just af-
ter the glorious victories on the Rio Grande,
which the country attributed to the mili-
tary skill and knowledge acquired at West
Point. The Executive, as though express-
ly to show his superiority to the vulgar
prejudice of military instruction being es-
sential to success in warfare, gave one-
third of the appointments to dismissed
cadets, and all the rest to civilians: and
to crown all, the Secretary of War applied
for those young graduates, who had most
distinguished themselves in battle, to be
attached as Supernumerary Lieutenants
to the new regiment, in order that they
might serve as Drill Sergeants to the citi-
zen officers. One of the hopeful band of
Presidential favorites was recently tried
and cashiered for repeatedly getting drunk
and playing cards with private soldiers.
The Executive remitted his sentence be-
cause of his "youth, inexperience, and total
ignorance of military usages."—Why
was this ignorant suckling elevated to an

important position, when there were hun-
dreds of intelligent men in the army ap-
plicants for it? Alas! they had no voice
and no influence. A Regular of high
standing has been transferred from the
command of the Rifles, in order to place
them controlled and disciplined, and the
goons have been incorporated with them
for their guidance and instruction. No-
thing is impossible, the regiment may
be somewhat effective in the course of
a few years, but we candidly confess we
have more confidence in the regulars
with their cornstalk guns and tin
drums, than in troops officered at will
according to caprice, whim or favorit-
ism."

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship Galveston, Capt. Hay,
arrived yesterday from the port of Galveston,
having sailed on the 15th inst.

The Civilian mentions that Maj. John
U. S. Marshall for the district of Texas, was
at Galveston on the 15th inst. from Major
and Brazos Santiago, Major A. and
board and in charge of the schr. Star
for violating the revenue laws, at the
Brazos Santiago, and sent to Galveston
judicial in the U. S. Court, now sitting
court, of admiralty there. The cargo of
Star was left by the marshal at Major
Gen. Scott refusing to deliver it up, and
reize the jurisdiction of the Court, as the
Civilian understood.

The U. S. Court for the circuit and
of Texas closed all save the admiralty
on Monday, the 15th inst. There was no
original business; and but few civil cases were
disposed of.

It appears by the report of Captain
that there have been received 11,000
of Cumberland and 6119 barrels of
burg coal at the depot in this city since
November, for use of Government steam
ports.

The accounts given in the Austin and
toria papers as to raising a regiment in
are not encouraging. Col. Hays was at
San Antonio and volunteers coming in
The remains of the gallant Capt. G.
have been received at San Antonio.

The Indians on the frontier of Texas
are to be tolerably quiet. The Tonkas were
the most trouble by killing the cattle
setters.

Col. Croghan passed through Houston
the 4th inst., on his way to San Antonio
to recruit volunteers into the service.

The U. S. cutter Wolcott arrived at Gal-
veston on the 8th inst. She is engaged on
the coast survey.

The Civilian says that Mr. Coats
son, of Bolivar Point, who were on their
home from Galveston in a small boat, were
late severe weather set in, were blown
and doubtless perished, as their boat was
ed up without them.

The Galveston News has a long article
sugar culture in Texas. We clip a single
paragraph from it:

The superior quality of Texas sugar is
we believe, admitted on all hands. We
not this year seen a barrel from any planter
in Texas which does not surpass the best
Louisiana sugar in our markets, as well in
lightness of color as in the clear and
transparent appearance of the grain. The
purity is also demonstrated by the fact
our sugar commands about one cent per
more than the common Louisiana in every
set where it has been offered for sale. See
the case in this market, in New-Orleans
in the city of New York.

THE COTTON CROP.

The receipts at all ports in the United
States on the latest dates show an increase of 66,000
bales to those of last year. The decrease
the receipts at New Orleans and Mobile
148,167 bales, making the whole gain in
Carolina, Georgia and other places, 214,000
bales. Averaging the Western bales at
lbs., and the others at 400 lbs., the actual
increase in the quantity of cotton, received
this time, is about 25,000 bales, of average
weight. It must be recollected that this
season, has been an exceedingly favorable
for the early gathering of the crop, the
for getting it to market, both in the West
and our own markets, have been easier
present, than the preceding season, and in
addition to this, prices range from thirty to
per cent higher, than those of last year, and
we have the best grounds for supposing
the increase above, is not alone the increase
the crop in our section of the country, but
tributable in a great degree to the causes
mentioned. It is unreasonable to suppose
the facts stated, that there is still over 50
cent of the present crop to come to market,
if such be the case, the crop, of course, can
exceed 1,800,000 bales, if it reaches the
The stock of cotton in Great Britain at
close of 1845, was 545,800 bales, or one-
half of the preceding year. Great Britain
summed last year, of American cotton, 1,200
bales; France 390,000 bales and this year
430,000 bales, making 2,070,000 bales
the three countries alone. We give these
facts, that our readers may form their
opinion, as regards the future prices of cot-
ton, the same time bearing in mind, that the
prices of bread stuffs and provisions in
and the exportation of specie to pay for
operate seriously, at least for the present,
against a material advance in price, we
would unquestionably take place if it were
for these drawbacks.—Camden Journal.

Catholics in Cincinnati.—The Cincinnati
"Catholic Telegraph" says, that the Catho-
lic population of this diocese is 80,000; that
there are six academies for young ladies; and
the "youth attending Catholic schools in Cin-
cinnati, number 17,000."

The Watchman adds, thus:—
"A large proportion of these 17,000 Catho-
lic schools, are children of Protestants,
of course. Are these Catholic schools any-
thing better than any other in Cincinnati, that
are patronized so extensively by Protestants?
If so, we hope the evil will be remedied."

Tobacco.—According to official returns
Britain consumed, in 1846, twenty-six million
five hundred and fifty-seven thousand and
dred and forty-three pounds of Tobacco, worth
at three shillings sterling, or sixty-seven million
per pound duty, put into her treasury
eighteen millions of dollars. The stock of
hacco on hand in the kingdom on the 1st
January, 1847, reached the large quantity
50,255 hogsheads, which, when consumed, put
into the British treasury the sum of
forty-seven millions of dollars.