Terms Two Dollars per annum in advance. ements inserted at \$1 per square for the first. 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orarged 25 per cent higher.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

RIVAL OF STEAMER BRITANNIA. Wither Advance in Breadstuffs .- Decline in Cotton. - Attempt to Assassinate the Pope.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday. The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on adar about midnight, bringing fifteen days der news from Europe, having left Liverpool

We have received from our correspondent. brough the Magnetic Telegraph, the following herract of the news brought by this steamer : Breadstuffs-London, May 3d.-There has been some fluctuation in the prices of flour and rain during the month, but they appear now hare settled down at 40s for Western Canal Floor, and 10s 64 to 11s 9d per bushel for A. merican red Wheat, and 12s 3d for white Wheat, ndian Corn 51 a 53s. During the last day or fortnight. Wheat has advanced 2d-per 70lbs ;-Wes. Flour 1s per bbl; and Philadelphia and Baltimore 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 4, 1847. Yesterday foreign wheat obtained an adnice of fully 4s per quarter. The flour trade

was very active, and a rise of 2s per bbl. was Ablished on Flour; while Indian Corn was

The quantities of provisions which the Amerhans have sent to the starving Irish have been is miversal theme of eulogy in Ireland, and seserous sympathy in England.

COTTON MARKET-LIVERPOOL, May 4. The price of Cetton at Liverpool at the time of the sailing of the Caledonia on the 19th of April, had a downward tendency, and since her departure has further declined. The market had become flat, the sales less, and speculators

belined to operate. Several causes produced the decline above mentioned, the prominent one of which is the reductive measures of the Bank of England, an advance in the rate of interest, and its refusal to discount bills bearing the endorsment of some of the first mercantile houses in England, who we said to have been engaged in speculation and shipping gold to the United States.

This movement has had a most marked ef bet on the manufacturing interests of the counuy, and the cotton market suffers under the press. Prices of American descriptions from the and to 23d ult. declined & to 1d; Brazil, E replian and Surat & to &d; and at the close of ne week ending on the 30th, a further reducon followed of a to ad on American and all

On the following day better accounts were seewed from London in regard to the state of be money market, which gave an improved use to the cotton marked at Liverpool, and the ples to that date amounted to about 7000 bales American, at an advance of about ad., of which however, a part was taken on specula-

Yesterday the business was only about 4000 der at the current rates of Saturday, and the mulet was free from speculation. The ruling prices are for fair to good bowed Georgia, 61 178d; Mobile 64 a 7d; New Orleans 64

Money Market .- During the last fortnight befunds have contined uninterruptedly to fall; belief in the Bank is still disappearing rapidly. he Directors have been more stringent than men in fact, and though they have not publicly mid any alteration in their terms of discount, they have done what has acted on mercanis business with more severity—they have virhall declined to discount at all, while the disbut houses are charging 61 to 7 per cent for more dated bills of first rate quality, and 71 per on for hills running till July. The effect upwww.business has been almost to put a stop to muctions of magnitude.

During the last few days, however, the Bank udiscounted rather more freely, and consols are raffied a little. The improved feeling has ten further strengthened by the announce. ent that the Russian government had resolved lavest upwards of two millions sterling in in the English funds; still the severity of pressure is only partially relieved, and it is fident that for some time to come we can only theet a very stringent money market and a ther rate of interest. To-day the effect of the mestment of Russian gold has been counterfice of corn prodigiously.

The uter stagnation of trade in the manuthiring districts has also had its effect. Conleclined one per cents in the course of the , and the markets closed heavily.

The European Times says : once we a luded to the position of the Bank England, matters have become worse, and the commercial world, from Cornwall to ess, and from Cape Clear to the Giant's seway, are up in arms in respect to our ab-

breat is the triumph of the currency doctors, great is the exultation at the embarrass. at which is bringing many to ruin and has dy caused proud hearts to bow in humble

The foreign events of the fornight are not of inking interest. In Portugal, the Junta still the Queen's forces at bay, the insurgents owerful and too wealthy to be extin

The Queen of Spain and her husband show oms of enduring each other; they have apogether in public, and reconciliation aid to have given rise to great rejoicings, De government execution scheme had passthird reading in the House of Commons, er three nights debate almost without opposi-

A few days ago not fewer than 2000 emisailed from Hamburg for New York .and parts of the country emigration is caron almost to an alarming extent, whole vilgoing away and entire districts becom-

is drawing rapidly to a close. The Du-Etening Post holds out no hope of his re-

1. O'Connell is sinking daily. The actathat come to hand through the medium French papers show that his earthly ca-

a near an end. potate blight has reappeared in the neigh-

ble change, and vegetation is making ra- ty on record."

# CARDIANA WATCH

BRUNER & JAMES. Editors & Proprietors.

IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 4, OF VOLUME IV

# SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1847.

France.- The news from Gen. Taylor's vic.

tory at Buena Vista was received with much satisfaction. Great Distress continued to ex. Cathedral were joyfully rung, and in the eveist-bread is excessively dear, and fears are entertained that, during the months of May and June, provisions of all kinds will be dearer than they have hitherto been. Vegetation is very backward, owing to the cold during the last

The bill relative to the establishment of regular steamers between Hayre and New York has received the King's assent, and is now the law of the land.

Complaints have been made in the Havre Evening Journal that the Americans have imposed a tax upon foreign shipping arriving on the coast of California. Not having been reand at 56s to 58s for yellow, and 58 to 68s for cognised by France and other countries, this amounts to a robberv.

Mr. Bancroft the American minister to England has been on a visit to Paris. On Sunday the 14th he was received by King Louis Phil-

Mr. Ingersoll, the U. S. minister to Russia accompanied by Mr. Colvin, Mr. Ingersoll's attache and embassy, were also received by the

Three men, whom the French court sentenced to death for their participation in some of the corn riots at Banzancais, were executed in the town on the 12th ult., before an immense concourse of people.

India and China.—The papers contain the advices by the Overland Mail. The most important intelligence seems to be the death of Kara Khan, son of Dost Mohammed.

At Canton it is said that business had lessened by the New Year hollidays occurring in Feb. ruary, and the failure of two important Chinese | done by the benevolent citizens of Boston! firms in the Whiag States.

France and Algiers .- The rumor of the sub- most devoted mission of Kabyles is confirmed by a telegraph- "Messrs. Scott and Drew." ic despatch of the date of the 20th of April: the mountaineers acknowledged themselves subjects of France and will pay tribute, which shall be remitted to Algiers.

Italy .- A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope has been discovered. It was first found out by the French Ambassador. He revealed to assassinate him while giving audience to one of them who was appointed to kill him. Capuchin Priest presented himself for the au- up around Leipsic-with the city and the dience of the Pope; he requested his name; this he gave, but before being admitted the Pope looked over the list of conspirators and found the name of Capuchen, when he immediately summoned carbineers who on the Capuchen's entrance seized him and found he had a brace of loaded pistols and a poisened dagger about his person. The Capuchens were conveyed to prison. Many arrests had taken place.

Portugal .- Accounts to the 21st state that the Canopa had taken a block house square for the sunlight, while thirteen hundred canthe protection of British property. Sir Hamilton | non, in one huge semicircle opened their Seymour had proffered the mediation of the British Government to arrange between the dust filled the air, and amid the roar of Government and Insurgents.

Belgium .- The captains of certain American vessels laying at Antwerp have refused to fulfil contracts into which they had entered for the conveyance of emigrants to the U. States. In the Paris markets wheat declined fifty to fifty-two francs the sack, and was eagerly sought for at an advanced rate.

Havre, April 23. Cottons-Our market has throughout the week been laboring under the depressed character of the accounts received from Liverpool,

# IRELAND.

Dr. Lyons, at a large and very respectable meeting held at Cork, expressed a belief, that instead of 240,000 persons having died in Ireland of starvation, (a statement which was denied in the House of Commons;) more than and by advices from the continent raising the thrice that number had perished from actual want! Dr. Collier stated that "two million heads of cattle had left the country (Ireland) lately;" a strange and melancholy fact, when taken in connexion with Dr. Lyons's statement that at least two millions of people would be swept away by starvation.

> Famine-Death-Disease-Distress in Ireland .- "The Nation"-the Dublin organ of "Young Ireland," has a most thrilling editorial of which we have room for the following ex-

The last Resource.- It is calculated by the English ministry, as the English Spectator de. clares, that this year's famine will kill two millions of the Irish people. Two millions! Do men realize to themselves that tragic fact? Do they know what it means? Does it picture to er this disorderly retreat. As Napoleon their minds one man out of every four living in gave his directions to each, he said to Po-Ireland when the English parliament met to niatowski. legislate for our "safety" as dead or doomed to death? One out of every four! Of every hundred, twenty-five; an entire fourth of all the Irish race dying in the unspeakable pangs of hunger. No, we believe they do not know it. A vague feeling of the enormous calamity floats in men's minds, but a full sense of that desolation and all its consequences no man seems to have realized.

One more effort, then for dear Ireland, now, while this generation may still be saved. Let us meet together-all ranks and classes of Irishmen-in some national council, and take measures, once for all, for our redemption; that donald, of the defence those two leaders made, -The latest accounts from Ireland we, too, may not be flung into coffinless graves, at the mortal career of the Lord Lieu- amid the bitter scorn and contemptuous laughter of all mankind.

RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP

JAMESTOWN. This plendid bearer of evidences of a nation's sympathies reached Cork in fifteen days from Boston. Irish papers speak of the event as "one of the proudest in American history; which speaks trumpet tongued for the national weather had of late undergone a very benevolence, and is probably the noblest chari-

Gress. The accounts of the wheat and On intimation of the arrival, Rear Admiral Pa are highly encouraging, and even in Sir H. Pigott despatched an officer to enquire if he attempted to mount another. With difficul-

regard to potatoes very favorable accounts are assistance would be acceptable, and soon after the British naval steamer Avon went out to tow her in. Thousands flocked to see and welcome the noble ship. The bells of Shandon and the ning the cove of Cork was splendidly illumina-

ted. A requisition of the Cork district rail way committee called upon the Mayor of Cork to assemble the citizens to devise means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. A deputation of the gentry of Cork headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., waited upon Capt. Forbes on the 13th, knowledgments.

The dinner was at the military hall, Cove .-Dr. Maurice Power presided.

Amongst the letters of apology for non-attendance which were read, was the following:

" CORK, April 15, 1847. "GENTLEMEN: With pleasure and thankfulness I accepted your kind invitation to assist at the festival in honed it a high privilege to be allowed to pay my humble tribute of respect to the highminded, philanthropic, selfsacrificing Bennett Forbes, of Boston.

"Circumstances over which I have no control place an insurmountable obstacle to my participation this evening in your delightful demonstration of gratitude to the man that first opened the vista to a blissful scene of universal peace, by navigating a vessel of war from the shores of magnificent of the Britgreat republic into the upon magnificent of the Brit-narbors, on a mission of pure humanity and brothery love. O, may this sweet spirit be speedily diffused from pole to pole, uniting all mankind as one family, making the wants of each individual, of every creed and clime, the warm concern of the whole, as has been nobly

"Assuring you of the deep regret I feel whilst writing this apology, I am, gentlemen, with high esteem, your THEOBALD MATHEW.

#### LAST STRUGGLE AND DEATH OF MARSHAL PONIATOWSKI.

The allies brought to the encounter at Leipsic nearly three hundred thousand men, and thirteen hundred cannon, while the names to the Pope. Their intention was Buonaparte had but one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and seven hundred and fifty cannon. The latter were drawn river Elster lying in the rear-awaiting the onset of the immense host that was and Harlem; and the profuse display of flags moving to the attack. At 9 o'clock the battle opened and nearly half a million of men engaged in mortal combat. The scene at this moment was indescribably awful-the whole plain was black with the moving masses, save where the myriads of glittering helmets arose and fell in united thunder on the French. Clouds of artillery, the strains of martial music, the shrill neighing of tens of thousands of horses moving to battle, and all the deafening clamor and solemn murmurs of a mighty army, the shock came. Nearly two thousand cannon opened with terrific explosions on the living masses, and the frightful carnage began. Poniatowski on the right was first engaged. Made Marshal of France the day before by the Emperor, he burned to distinguish himself, and though at first forced back by the heavy charge, he firmly held his position against the united onset of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, that from morning till night thundered in overwhelming numbers and power on his diminished troops. A wilder day this earth never saw-when darkness separated the combatants, both armies sunk down exhausted, and silence

Napoleon was beaten, and soon gave orders to retreat. All night long the weary thousands went pouring over the bridge, and when daylight dawned the allies beheld with joy the retreating masses of the enemy. A general movement on Leipsic immediately followed, and the victorious columns went rushing with shouts to attack. All was uproar and confusion Artillery, infantry, and cavalry, ammunition and baggage wagons, and chariots, were crowded and rolled together and went streaming over the only remaining bridge. A rear guard under Macdonald, Lauriston and Poniatowski, was formed to cov-

"Prince, you will defend the suburbs of

"Sire," he replied, "I have but a few followers left," (He had but two thousand seven hundred left out of all the brave Poles he led two days before into

"What then," added Napoleon, "you will defend it with what you have?"

"Ah, sire," replied the exhausted, but still unconquered chieftain, "we are all ready to die for your majesty."

I have already spoken in my sketch of Macand of the consternation and woe that followed the premature blowing up of the bridge. Poniatowiski suggested bravely to arrest the victorious allies, until he heard the explosion that sent it into the air; and then he drew his sword, saying to the officers around him, "Gentlemen, it now behoves us to die with honor." and though severely wounded, fought his way his horse, he passed it on foot, but finding he many Hall, Tribune buildings, Sun Buildings, was fainting through fatigue and loss of blood, &c.

ty vaulting to the saddle, he surged boldly into I observed every Hotel, besides many private he Elster. His good steed bore him safely across, but as he was struggling up the opand he fell back on his rider, and Poniatowiski disappeared in the water and never rose again. Weary, wounded, and bleeding, this last calamity was too much for his strength-and he one as he said, "died with honor.

The allies celebrated his funeral with great magnificence, and those kings who had driven with an address; to which he replied in suita- in ashes, plundered and divided his country, as standing his constant warfare against the war, ble and touching terms. On the 15th a splen. it were common booty, now gathered in silent did dinner was given to the Captain, attended by pomp around his coffin. Countless banners the most distinguished men of Cork and its vi- drooped mounfully over the fallen chief-mighty cinity. Capt. Forbes was the hero of the day. armies formed his funeral procession, and eleand acquitted himself admirably. On the 16th giac strains from a thousand trumpets were a public meeting was held in the county court breathed over his grave. But amid all this imhouse, Cork, for the purpose of embodying ac- posing mockery of wee the noble-hearted Pole was not without some sincere mourners. His few remaining followers who had battled by his side to the last pressed in silence around his coffin, and with tears streaming down their faces, reached out their hands to touch the pall. There they lay the Prince they had loved-the leader they had followed-the last of the royal line, and the only hope of Poland-cold and or of him whom all Ireland delights to honor. I esteem- stiff in death. Ah, the tears of those rough warriors were worth more than all the pomp and magnificence imperial pride had gathered round that bier, and honored the patriot for whom they were shed, more than royal eulogies or splendid pageants.

#### Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. ILLUMINATION IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 8, 1847.

The celebration in this city vesterday and last evening of the victories achieved by our armies in Mexico, is pronounced by some to have been the most imposing and magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in this country. I think it may be safely said, that never before in this country has anything of the kind been witnessed by so great a multitude of people. I know not how much space in your columns you may like to spare for an account of it but as the affair has produced an unusual sensation here, rousing the whole population in one general movement, I presume some of the details will be interesting to your numerous read. ers in all parts of the country.

At morning, noon, and night grand salutes of a hundred guns each were fired from the Battery. Washington Square, Tompkins Square, from all the buildings, the numerous hotels, the innumerable private residences, stores, printing gay picturesque appearance. I observe one printing establishment alone boasts of having upwards of a hundred flags, large and small, floating from its walls, and it was by no means alone or singular in its demonstrations in this

Judge, then, what sort of a holyday dress our city exhibited when her four hundred thousand people seemed to be moved by one impulse .-For, whatever difference of feeling and opinion may exist about the origin, necessity, or justice of Mr. Polk's war, the gallant bearing of our armies in the performance of their duty, and their successful and brilliant triumphs in the most difficult situations, have thoroughly roused the patriotic sentiment of the country, and won the praise and admiration of all hearts I doubt whether Old Hickory himself, in the most witching hour of his popularity, was ever so completely enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen as Old Rough and Ready is at this moment. Hence the universal movement of the population here yesterday. Not only was the whole city stirred up, but probably fifty thousand people from Brooklyn and other cities, towns and places came in during the day and evening to

By ten o'clock numerous military companies solemn and awful, fell over the bloody began to make their appearance in different parts of the city, and at two o'clock a grand military procession was formed on the battery, and proceeded up Broadway and through some half dozen of the principal streets, and down the Bowery to the Park, where it passed in review before the Mayor and the city authorities in front of the City Hall. The military were then dismissed, after firing salutes, and there was afterwards much desultory waste of powder till

late in the evening. The great attraction, however, was the illumination of the city in the evening. The preparations for this were on a most extensive and grand scale, and from eight till nine, or halfpast nine o'clock, all the principal streets and thoroughfares poured forth an almost overpow. ing flood of light. Though the illumination was somewhat general over the greater part of the city, the central points of course presented the chief attractions, and to these the immense masses of people pressed in tremulous crowds. I threaded my way through the dense throng up Broadway from the Battery to the Park. squeezed and pressed almost to suffocation, often carried by the current, whether I would or not, in any direction where it happened to set. To get through a mile in this way took me near-

ly an hour. Arriving in the neighborhood of the Astor House. I found the crowd so dense as to render it impracticable for me to get into the Park, for that ample area of a dozen acres seemed perfectly full and running over. And the whole of Broadway for a mile or two further up, was in the same crowded state, and presented a similar appearance. So it was also in the Bowery

and other principal thoroughfares. The City Hall in the Park, and the old almshouse building in its rear, presented some six thousand lights; and many other buildings presented from five hundred to two thousand each. Among the buildings in the neighborhood of With this little band around him, he dashed on the Park, which were brilliantly illuminated, a column of the enemy that crossed his path, were the Astor House, the American Hotel, Stewart's marble palace for dry goods, the A. through to Pleisso, a small stream he must cross | merican Museum, the Park Theatre, Lovejoy's before he reached the Elster. Dismounting from Hotel, Clinton Hotel, in the same vicinity, Tam-

these should be mentioned the City Hotel, Howard Hotel, Franklin, Judd's, Rathbun's, Globe. Delmonico's, and others. Many of these build. ngs large and attractive transparencies, prepared with much artistical skill, taste, and expense. Some of the most striking and beautiul of these, which met my eye, on the City Hotel, Howard Hotel, Astor House, American Hotel, Lovejoy's Hotel, and last, not least Tribune Buildings : for friend Greeley, notwithjoins in the general homage to the brave fellows who are fighting the battles. There were two large transparencies on the Tribune Buildings, one representing Gen. Taylor and his white charger in the midst of a battle scene; and the other General Scott, also mounted and

leading to battle. One of the transparencies on the City Hotel gave a fine view of the landing of our troops at Vera Cruz. In most of the transparencies which I noted, Gen. Taylor was the prominent object, while in every direction gleamed the names of his battle fields, which one year ago were unknown and barbarous sounds to this people, but are now become as familiar as household words. The names of Gen. Taylor and General Scott shone in very large letters upon the top of the City Hall, and also the names of their recent battle fields.

In the course of the evening the Astor House, can never compensate for th American Hotel, Museum, Tammany Hall and other places, exhibited some exceedingly brilliant and beautiful fireworks, bringing out, as it were by magic, in bright letters of fire, the names of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, and throwing off at the same time such a flood of liquid balls of fire, that it seemed almost to be lighting the very same bat-

But I must not continue these descriptions. The day and evening passed off finely, and as far I have heard, without any material accident. In the height of the festivities, early in the evening the news was received here by telegraph of a decisive battle by General Scott and the total rout and capture of the Mexican

To-day, throughout the city and shipping the colors are flying at half must, and bells are tolling, in honor of those who have fallen while fighting for their country.

### LOUISIANA-GEN. TAYLOR.

A resolution, giving thanks to Gen. TAY-LOR, and voting him a Gold Medal, was lately passed by the Legislature of Louisforest of masts for miles along the piers on both lana. A resolution was taken up expresssides of the city and in the bay, as well as from | ing the belief that the service of the chief of this gallant little army may lead to his establishments, &c., gave to the city a very being called, by the acclamation of the whole people, to the highest office in their gift. This was lost, in the Senate, 15 to 12. The whole fifteen who voted against it are democrats, while ten Whigs and two democrats voted for it. It seems that

Gen. Taylor is not among the number of those embraced in the affections of the Political Cabinet at Washington, so far as to be counted worthy of the succession -for the result of the vote in the Louisiana Legislature undoubtedly grew out of orders from Head Quarters.

# Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASAINGTON, May 11th. I learn from sources entitled to credit, that since the 7th inst., an order has been despatched to Gen. Scott to halt at Jalapa for the present. It may be the intention of the Executive that the invading army shall there await the reinforcements which it may be necessary to send to Gen. Scott as well as the transportation which he needs, in order to enter the capital of Aztecs. But it is supposed, by some, that he found at Jalapa, means of transportation, and will have advanced towards the Capital, before the order can reach him

-if such order has been issued. I have also reason to believe that the Government is about to send Commission. ers to Mexico, with powers to offer terms of peace, and conclude a treaty.

Senator Soule, of New Orleans, will be one of the 3 Commissioners.

I do not suppose that the governmen has any definite reason, however, to expect success from this mission; but it may be considered proper, in view of a purposed change in the character of the war, to make a final proposition.

At a public dinner given in honor of Hon. R. B. Belt. at Barnwell Counthouse, C., on the 1st inst., a number of toasts were first put up, and the were drank, from which we select the fol-

By Major L. O'Bannon: Major General fied themselves with handsome Zackory Taylor-The efforts on the part of the Administration to crush him, have only called forth the native energies of his character, 'even as the tempest summons forth, and displays the address of the Mariner.'

By Col. N. G. WALKER: General Scott and General Taylor-With the Douglass and the Hotspur both together, we are confident against the world in arms.

But the South Carolinians continue to exhibit, occasionally, a dissatisfied and unhappy spirit, as in the following:

By Isaac M. Hutson, Esq.: The Union those who were either of it of the States-Designed by the framers of looks, or that had eny other i the Constitution to be a safeguard of Lib- This custom prevailed about fit erty, it has now become an instrument of years before Christ." oppression and a curse.

" Rough and Ready."-Great commanders write their actions with simplicity; because they receive more glory from facts than from On Broadway, from the Park to the Battery, words .- Montesquieu's Eprit des lois

Mr. Sylvester Schenck, of A ntly sent an elegant office of y Clay, taking occasion, at the sa express the deep regret he fe not elected President in 1 Clay's reply, omitting only the relating to the Chair, was as f

ASHLAND, 8th Apr My Dear Sir-During my home, to which I lately I New Orleans, your official le 22d February last, accompa office chair, and chirograph ges, presented to me by the W burn, arrived in safety.

You express your regret on the unexpected issue of the last tial election. I ought to feel no self, personally. Besides being from a vast responsibility, it furn occasion of the exhibition of test and outpouring of affection from of my friends, and countrymen, I had no previous conception could be the honored object. taneous and disinterested may are worth far more than the itself.

For our common country gret the issue of the contest. Ha otherwise, we should have preprotective policy, under which made such rapid and encourage ces; the march of improvem rivers and harbors would not h arrested; and, above all, we sh avoided this unnecessary war of sion, with a neighbor torn to pie ternal dissensions. The brill ments and the glorious laure during its prosecution, gratifying are to our national pri able manner in which it was brave and patriotic lives which sacrificed, and the fearful issues tremble in contemplating, n of its termination. But I heart to dwell on this painful turn from it with hope and dut sion to Him, whose, no doc inscrutible dispensation has awful calamity to visit our

I pray you, my dear sir, surances of my gratitude for th ner in which you have executed t wards me, assigned to you by of Auburn, and of my being fect esteem and regard. Your friend and ob't, serve

SYLVESTES SCHENCK, ESQ. The careful reader will rem a few weeks ago, we were cessity of condemning an art "Farmers' Journal," which substance, that Mr. Clay war with Mexico a just and measure, and that he thus opposition to the views of the party of the Country, which the conduct of the ruling Powers ing it on. The object of the Jour ed to be to array Mr. Clay friends, and to make a witness cover the sin of Locofocoism

If there ever have existed a lation to Mr. Clay's views on I we suppose the foregoing lette move it most satisfactorily. " we should have avoide

necessary war of aggression."

The Bar Dinner in Honor of ster.—This entertainment of the fession of our city, in honor tional head and leader, the H WEBSTER, came off yesterday and evening, at St. Andrew's I ry A. Desaussure, Esq., the he profession, in this city. sisted by James L. Petigru, Henry Bailey and Richard quires, as Vice Presidents. gru, after an appropriate a toast, which drew out Mr. one of his happiest efforts. The ternity kept up speech, sentim dote and song-with a perfect of of wit-until a late hour of the joying themselves with a Charleston, as well as Boston

delphia lawyers, know how to

Charleston Courier.

Auction of Ladies .- An a married ladies used to take p ly in Babylon. "In every the historian, "they assem tain day of every year, all the s marriageable age." The most the largest sum of money gair sion of her. The second in pearance followed, and the I cording to the depth of their alas! it seems there were in some ladies for which no money ly to be offered, yet these were posed of, so provident were the nians. "When all the beautiff says the historian, "were sold, ordered the most deformed to and after he had openly demi would marry her with a small was at length adjudged to the would be satisfied with the l manner the money arising from of the handsome, served as a

The Washington Union claims ! dent all the credit of the battle of Well, it is unquestionably a fact, had not sent Santa Anna into Mer tle of Buena Vista would never have