Mr Morehead

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1832. VOL. I—NO. 12

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, EDITED & PUBLISHED BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

His object is to *instruct* and to *please*. He will therefore, with zeal and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his ambition to uphold, and against the enemies of these, whether open or hidden, he will urge the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and those other pungents that give zest to intellectual repasts he will endeavor to afford the *Watchman*. Believing in the patriotism, and just intentions of the President, and aware that undeserved blame can but hinder the proper action of Government, he will feel it his duty to resist the tide of obloquy which has been so freely poured forth against the Administration, and vindicate with energy its justifiable measures. He will be free however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank, with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the excise of the power of making *Internal Improvements* by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient: he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce jealousies, distrust and disaffection, and will thus weaken our union—to say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object, the fostering of the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be opposed.

Of the newly propogated doctrine of Nullification, it only necessary to say, that in all its phases and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the *Watchman*.

TERMS.

The Carolina Watchman, Is published every week at *Three Dollars* per year, in advance where the *subscribers* live Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be $4.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year: Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the *Editor chooses*.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the *Watchman* at $2,50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid or* they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this Paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first *number*.

HAMILTON C. JONES.

Will continue for the present to practice Law in the Counties of Rowan and Surry, in both the county & Superior Courts. He will visit the next Superior Courts of Stokes and Davidson in order to settle his business in these courts. His Office is under the office of the Carolina Watchman a few doors below the Mansion Hotel in the House lately occupied by Sam'l. Jones Esq. as a Tavern.

LIME.

I HAVE constantly on hand at my Limekiln in Stokes County *fresh-stone-lime* both slacked and unslacked which I sell at 25 cents per Bushell for Slacked; and 50 for unslacked—and when the quantity of one hundred bushels is taken at once and paid for, the price will be somewhat lessened.

JAMES MARTIN, Sen'r.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a deed executed to me by Enoch M. Leach, on the 17th December 1831, I shall sell at public sale on the 22nd day of October next, the tract of land on which Enoch M. Leach now lives, being the land conveyed to him by John Hendricks; the sale will take place on the Premises at the usual hour, also at the same time and place, I will sell various articles of personal property, viz. SHEEP, HOGS, COWS, and one HORSE: Household & Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention: The terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

☞ The Land will be sold on a liberal credit, also, at the same time and place, I shall sell the Crop of said Leach, consisting of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats &c. Farming Utensils and one Clock. ☞

ZADOCH LEACH.

September 21st, 1832—10.—3w.

The Cape-Fear and Yadkin RAIL ROAD.

Books of Subscription for Stock in this company, are now opened in the Town of Salisbury, at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th day of August next. The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the Commissioners at Wilmington, that $100,000 of Stock will be taken in the Town of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and that the route of the intended Road, will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Engineer,

JAMES MARTIN, Jr.
MICHAEL BROWN,
THOS. L. COWAN,
Wm. H. HORAH,
MAX. CHAMBERS,
Commissioners

July 28—tf1

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandize and produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will, when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers.

DUNCAN THOMPSON,
Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1832.—tf8

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury.....Saturday, October, 13, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as Electors to support the above Ticket.

Col. William C. Lockhart, of Northampton.
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford.
Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham.
Walter F. Leak, Esq. of Richmond,
Owen Holmes, Esq. of New Hanover.
Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan.
Hon Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax.
Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq. of Craven.
Dr. Francis Ward, of Plymouth.
Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.
Gen. Geo, Lee Davidson of Iredell.
Hon. Leonard Henderson, of Granville,

Two districts have not yet nominated Candidates.

AGENTS.

The following Gentlemen will oblige me by acting as Agents for the Watchman in the several Counties, where they reside, and receipts made by them would be as valid as if made by myself, viz:

FOR SURRY COUNTY.
Francis K. Armstrong,
Capt. John Wright,
Col. T. B. Wright,
Peter Clingman.
STOKES COUNTY.
John F. Poindexter, Esq,
Isaac Gibson, Esq.
WILKES COUNTY.
Col. Saml. F. Patterson,
Messrs. Finley & Bouchell,
BURKE COUNTY.
Robert Pearson, Esq.
Sidney S. Erwin,
John P. Hardin, Esq.
ROCKINGHAM
Robert Galloway, jr. Esq
A. M. Scales, Esq.
LINCOLN
C. C. Henderson, Esq.
A. M. Burton, Esq.
MECKLENBURG
Dr. J. D. Boyd;
F. L. Smith, Esq.
Miles B. Abernathy.
CABARRUS.
David Storke, Esq.
D. M. Barringer. Esq.
GUILFORD.
Dr. J. A. McIlvane,
ASHE
Col. A. Mitchell,
IREDELL.
Whitfield Kerr. Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq.
DAVIDSON.
John P. Mabry.

Reasonable commission will be allowed on money collected. H. C. JONES.

Salisbury, July 28, 1832.

For the Watchman:

A VOICE FROM STOKES!

At a Regimental muster at Salem, on the 5th day of October, 1832, a vote was taken in several companies, the result of which was,

For Jackson,——180...
For Clay,——22..

Take this result for the basis of calculation, and suppose there are in the County, 1800 votes, & we have,

For Jackson,—1610...
For Clay,——190...

☞ We had a large and respectable meeting at this place yesterday evening, at which, Mr. HORATIO HAMILTON, a Soldier of the Revolution presided:

Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of Jackson and the *Union*.

R. M.....

TO THE SYNOD OF N. CAROLINA.

"The Moderator of the Synod of North Carolina, being informed that from a general suspicion among the members of the Synod, that the Cholera will have reached Wilmington before the time of the contemplated meeting, and that a quorum will not probably assemble; and being advised and urged to change the time and place of meeting, regards the present as an occasion which calls for the exercise of that power.—Wherefore,

The Bishops, and Elders of the Synod of N. Carolina are hereby notified, that the Synod will meet at Salisbury, on Wednesday the 17th day of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M. instead of Wilmington, the place to which the Synod adjourned, and which is mentioned in the previous notices of the meeting."

HIRAM P. GOODRICH, *Moderator.*

From the Constitutionalist.

Copy of a letter addressed to Philip P. Barbour Esq. in conformity to a resolution adopted at a political meeting held at Shocco Springs North-Carolina on the 25th ult. by the Committee appointed to correspond with Messrs. Babour and Van Buren, with Mr. Barbour's reply.

Shocco Springs, N. C. Aug. 25, 1832.

Sir:

At a numerous meeting of citizens from various parts of our State brought together by accident and composed of persons differing in opinion on the several important subjects embraced in the resolutions herein enclosed and differing also in their views on the election of a Vice President of the United States. The resolutions herewith forwarded were unanimously adopted and we were appointed in conformity with said resolutions a committee charged with forwarding you a copy and respectfully soliciting an early reply, to the several questions therin proposed.

It is unnecessary for us to add our desire for an explicit avowal of your views on these subjects, for you must be aware that they are producing much excitement throughout our country and it is a matter of great importance that the public should distinctly understand those who are candidates for high and distinguished stations on all the leading topics which agitate the public mind.—We have the honor to be very Respectfull Your obedient Servants.

JOS. H. BRYAN.
JOSIAH T. GRANBURY.
MEMUCAN HUNT.
HON. P. P. BARBOUR.

Frescati, September 9th 1832.

Gentlemen:

I have received your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing certain resolutions adopted at a political meeting, held on that day at Shocco Springs Warren County, North Carolina.

In conformity to one of those resolutions, you ask me to state my sentiments in relation to the *Protective System, Internal Improvement*, and *Bank of the United States and Nullification*.

Whilst I should be altogether unwilling to obtrude my opinions in regard to political questions upon the public, I am equally loth to withhold them, when thus publicly and explicitly called upon to express them. I therefore without hesitancy proceed to answer the inquiries. I understand the committee to ask what my opinions are, not by what process of reasoning I have been led to adopt them.

First then as to the protective System by which I mean the laying of imposts, not to raise revenue, for the sake of revenue, but to support domestic manufactures against foreign competition. I am decidedly, and utterly opposed to the whole system, upon the various grounds of its being in violation of the "*spirit of the Constitution*" and being unjust, unequal and oppressive in its operation. I enclose two speeches delivered by me on this subject, in the House of Representatives, the first in 1820, and the other in 1824, in which you will see my views at length, on all these grounds.

Next in order, is the subject of Internal Improvement. I consider that whole system, when attempted to be executed by Congress whether in the form of *construction or appropriation* by way of *subscription to what is to be constructed* by others, as unconstitutional, as highly inexpedient, and as calculated to undermine the independence of the State and the virtue of the people, in a struggle for the spoils of the Treasury. My views at large upon this subject will be exhibited in two speeches now enclosed, delivered by me in the House of Representatives, the one in 1818 and the other in 1830.

The Bank of the United States, is the next subject. Besides the objections to this upon the score of expediency, particularly the mighty power arising from the concentration in an organized form of countless millions of dollars. I consider this as being altogether beyond the constitutional competency of Congress,

The latitude of construction, which would bring this within the pale of the Constitution, would in my estimation, utterly destroy all those restrictions and reservations, which make the Federal Government a limited one. And I feel that I do not state the case, too strongly, when I say that it resolves itself into a question between a supposed convenience to the public in the administration of the finances, and character of the circulating medium, and the creation of a power by the government, which may sooner or later, become stronger than the government itself The Journals of Congress will shew, that when the present Bank was chartered in 1816, I voted against it.

The last subject embraced in the resolution is that of *Nullification*,

I understand this term as meant to import the right of the several States, by interposing their sovereign power, to declare void, within their respective borders, any law which they may think unconstitutional.

Thus understanding it, I am opposed to it.—I will endeavor briefly to state my doctrine upon the subject. In general when a question arises, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not: it belongs to the Judicial department to decide it because in general the question arises in a case, either in law, or equity that is, in a controversy between *parties*, which had taken a a shape for judicial decision.

But when the question is one of *political power*, that is between the Federal Government and the States, whether the former has invaded the reserved rights of the latter, hold that the questions of this kind, do not belong to Judicial cognizance. That the people of the States are parties to the Federal compact, in their character of *States*, That the constitution has not conferred upon the Judicial department, any political power whatever. That therefore in relation to questions of his character there is no common umpire. And that consequently, the States must decide for themselves. This is the right, but what is the remedy? my opinion is, that the only rightful remedy is that of *secession*. The argument which attempts to maintain, the right of one State to nullify, & thus suspend the operation of a law passed according to the forms of the Constitution, until three-forths of the States, act under a clause providing for amendments seems to me, to be based upon this error. That in every case of a contested power, the question is, what doese the constitution grant as it *now is*; Whereas under an amendment proposed, the question always is, not what the constitution now is, but what it *shall hereafter be* I have said, that I hold the right of the States to secede. But this right I consider as the last resort, I will say in relation to it, as I heretofore have said, that as in cases of physical malady, arsenic is never administered, but when the patient is otherwise utterly despaired of, so in those of a political character, this remedy should be applied only, in cases of *hopeless extremity*.

I cannot conclude this letter, without offering a fervent prayer; to him who rules the destinies of nations, that he would save our beloved country from this sad catastrophe. For come when it may, no tongue can adequately tell the evils, which lie hid in the then mysterious future.

With Sentiments of esteem,

Yours Respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

Messrs. Jos. H. Bryan, Josiah T. Granbury, Memucan Hunt. } Committee of a political meeting at Shocco Springs N. C.

The following private letter from Gen. Jos. H. Bryan, one of the committee, to the Editor, accompanied the above correspondence.

Oxford, September 28, 1832.

Sir:

You will herewith receive the correspondence between the committee appointed by the Shocco meeting and the Hon. P. P. Barbour, also accompanying it two speeches delivered by Mr. Barbour embracing more at large his views on the subject of enquiry. I received yesterday, from a gentleman in Albany, a letter informing me that the letter and inclosures directed to Mr. Van Buren had reached their destination, and had been opened by Mr. John Van Buren. Martin Van Buren Esq. being absent in the western part of the State travelling; that as soon as it could be ascertained at what point a letter could reach him, they would be forwarded, though it is not likely he thinks that any answer will be received in less than three weeks. Under such circumstances, in justice to Mr. Barbour, we cannot longer withhold his answer from the public. I have already had it in possession two weeks, waiting for the reply of Mr. Van Buren.

You will publish it in your paper, and provide each of the other editors with a copy; and also furnish them with the speeches that they may make such extracts as they may deem material. I have not seen Mr. Granberry, but Maj. Hunt concurs in the opinion that we should publish without further delay.

Very Respectfully, Your Obedient servant.
JOS. H. BRYAN.

Religion.—We pity the man who has no religion in his heart; no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier existence; who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of earth; whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prisonhouse, nor exults at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of its origin, no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature; the spiritual could never stoop so lowly. To seek for beastly excitements; to minister with a bounteful hand to depraved and strong appetites—are attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this world, is like remaining for ever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of natdre, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in, as it were unawares, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds, and unshadowed by, the superstitions of man. It is fresh from the hands of its author: and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth, where the shrubless mountain tops pierce the thin atmosphere of eternal winter, or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark wave of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping green ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this, which uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation; which breaks, link after link, the chain which binds us to materiality; and which opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—*Essex Gazette.*

Human Strength.—One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relative to the strength of the human frame, which you yourself have seen and admired, is that in which a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility when he is lifted up the instant his own lungs and those of the persons who raise him are inflated with air. The experiment was, I believe first shown in England a few years ago by Major H. who saw it performed in a large party at Venice, under the directions of an officer in the American navy. As Major H. performed it more than once in my presence, I shall describe as nearly as possible the method which he prescribed. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one, and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg, and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and they find his dead weight to be very great, from the difficulty they find in supporting him. When he is placed in the chair each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hand. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw a long and full breath; and when the inhalation is complete, or the lungs filled, the second signal is given for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he is raised with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather. On several occasions I have observed, that when one of the bearers performs his part ill, by making the inhalation out of time, the part of the body which he tries to raise is left as it were behind. As you have repeatedly seen this experiment, and have performed this part both of the load and the bearer, you can testify how remarkable the effects appear to all parties, and how complete is the conviction, either that the load has been lightened, or the bearers strengthened by the prescribed process. At Venice the experiment was performed in a much more imposing manner. The heaviest man in the party was rased and sustained upon the points of fore-fingures of six persons. Major H. declared that the experiment would not succeed if the person lifted were placed upon a board. He conceived it necessary that the bearers should communicate directly with the body to be raised. I have not had an opportunity of making any experiment relative to these curious facts; but whether the general effect is an illusion, or the result of known or of new principles, the subject merits a careful investigation.—*Sir D Brewst'r*

Popular Meetings.—We lay before our readers the proceedings of meetings held in the counties of Onslow and Green, favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson & Martin Van Buren. The democracy of N. Carolina are thus manifesting to the world the part they will take in the approaching contest, they will be found as heretofore acting with the great Republican Party of the Nation. The national nomination will receive the support of a large majority of the freemen of N. Carolina—assurances from all part of the State warrant this assertion—this prospect is cheering to the friends of Union & correct principles—the people regard Andrew Jackson & Martin Van Buren as the friends of the Union of these States, in this we most heartily concur, we believe that their election will powerfully contribute to restore peace and tranquility to our country, to soothe those sectional jealousies which disappointed and unprincipalled aspirants have laboured to produce, and above all to preserve the constitution from incroachment. The history of the past gives force to the assurance we feel that in their hands the Government will be safe—that its energies will be directed to the accomplishment of its legitimate ends—the happiness & prosperity of the people. [*N. C. Journal.*

Sagacity of an Elephant.—I was one day feeding the poor elephant (who was so barbarously put to death at Exeter Charge) with potatoes, which he took out of my hand. One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potato, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the potato against the opposite wall, with sufficient force to make it rebound; and he then, with difficulty, secured it.

The lads of our borough a few evenings since, attached a lanthern to a Kite, and elevated it to a very great height in the air—the wind blowing from the South west, consequently the light was seen. It gave rise to much speculation, among our neighbors—some thought it really was a comet, rapidly descending to the earth—others were unable to say what it was, but thought it ominous of no good. To those who have not yet heard what it was, we tell them that it was nothing more or less than what we have stated above. Indeed, to us it was novelty; and, we thought, made altogether a beautiful and interesting appearance.—[Pottstown, Pa. Village Herald.

Harvey Birch.—among the applicants for pensions under the law passed at the last session of Congress, is Anthoy Glenn, the supposed hero of the Spy, who is now eighty-one years of age. His affidavit sets forth his many and various services, none of which, separately, nor all collectively, entitled him to a pension under former acts. It is to be hoped that he will meet with no difficulty in obtaining the pittance at length granted for the want of proper evidence But we believe, in this respect, the law is liberal, and does not require very strict proof.

Extract of a leter, dated,

San Luis Potosi, 13th Aug. 1832.

We have really been in a sad state here, and ruinous must be the consequences to many persons in the Unted States and England. But many of them will have to blame themselves, the mischef having been caused here as with you, by overtrading. It is true, the unfortunate political state which the country has been in since the beginning of the present year has increased the evil, but mischief to our merchants at home, and to a great extent, must have taken place, had no such political events occured.

You will doubtless have heard, before this reaches you, of a battle which took place on the 3d inst in the neighborhood of this town, betweeen the government troops and those of Gen. Montezuma, which resulted in the defeat of the former, who lost every thing,—horses mules, baggage guns, ammunition, &c. Their General was killed. About 100 to 150 men was killed and wounded, 300 made prisoners, and the rest ran away. Next morning the few troops left here to protect the town, marched off towards Mexico, and on the following day the victorious ones entered. On the 18th the authorities pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and next day Gen. Montezuma who was severely wounded came, to town with the remainder of his army. We are now perfectly quiet; but it will be a long time, even should this victory put an end to the civil war in this district of the country, before we can have any thing like confidence in a regular trade. The country is in fact ruined and distracted by an enormous standing army, the vultures who command it, the ambition of the Chiefs. They all wish to be Generals and presidents, and it never can be otherwise so long as such an army exists.

The post from hence to the coast, and the transit of goods, &c., have been stopped since the middle of April. This victory will again open our intercourse. But as for any thing like trade, when matters get settled in the South where the civil war is still in full vigor, I consider it, although out of the question.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Paris, Aug. 12th—The "Moniteur" of this morning contains an extract from the registers of the "Etals Civille de la Marison Royale," being an account, in due form, of the legal contract of marriage between the most high, most powerful, and most excellent Prince, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg Gotha and the most powerful Princess Louisa Marie Therese Carolina Isabelle, Princess of Orleans.

The "Moniteur" likewise contains the procès verbal of what took place at the civil act of his Majesty Leopold I. King of the Belgians, with the Princess Louisa of Orleans.

The form of marriage may interest our readers.—The commissioners state in the procès verbal, that in presence of the royal family, &c. and "after having taken the orders of the King, we have made the following demands to the illustrious individuals.

Illustrious, powerful, and excellent Prince Leopold I. King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg Gotha, do you declare to take in marriage the illustrious and powerful Princess Louisa Marine Therese Caroline Isabelle, Princess of Orleans, here present? And to the above the said illustrious, powerful, and excellent Prince replied, "Yes, Sire."

Illustrious, and powerful Princess Louisa Marie Therese Caroline Isabele, Princess of Orleans, do you declare to take in marriage the illustrious, powerful, and excellent Prince Leopold I. King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg Gotha, here present? And to this the illustrious Princess replied, "Yes, Sire."

Upon which we said—

By orders of the King, and in the name of the law, we declare that the illustrious, powerful and excellent Prince Leopold, first of the name King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg Gotha, and the illustrious and powerful Princess Louisa Marie Therese Caroline Isabelle, Princess of Orleans, are united in marriage

Of all which we have drawn in this process, and signed, is after the same having been read.

Imprisonment of Rev. Mr. Torrey, in Buenos Ayres

The Rev. W. Torrey a missionary from the United States in Buenos Ayres, has been imprisoned and fined $1000 for the crime of marrying a protestant to a Catholic! The law which he transgressed by this act was one of the decrees of the council of Trent!! In a subsequent column we copy from the Journal of Commerce two or three letters from Mr. T. detailing the particulars of the intolerant proceedings of the ecclesiastical court against him, and his refusal to acknowledge its jurisdiction. "We are glad to find" (says the New York Observer) that "he had the boldness to protest against the conduct of this despotic tribunal, and to refuse submission to its illegal sentence It seems as if missionaries were destined to defend the cause of liberty in all parts of the world. In Georgia, in Jamaica and in Buenos Ayres they have endured the asault manfully, and we cannot doubt that in all these countries, the fruit of their sufferings will be the more firm establishment of the great principles of freedom and toleration. Let it never be forgotten that it is Christianity—pure, protestant Christianity—which inspires these men with the spirit to sacrifice all personal considerations, and to expose even life itself, in support of principles in which the welfare of millions is involved. The true Christian is the friend of man and, though alone and in prison, he often proves more troublesome to tyants than thousands of armed men. The cause of civil liberty has gained more by the sufferings of martyrs than by the blood of soldiers."

A Republican on a throne.—Before I left Stockholm, I had the honor of being invited to pay my respects to the King and Queen of Sweden, this is a destinction which Charles John is very fond of conferring upon his countrymen. It was the first time I had fairly met a crowned Brow face to face, and I was under great apprehensions lest I should be doomed to hear indifferent questions put by the monarch, and confused answers given by myself. Instead of this, I had the delight of listening for a whole hour, to his remarks on France, her revolution, his own life, his fortunes, and his scheme of policy, and they were the remarks of a shrewd and generous mind. He is the only representative of France, in her most glorious days, who has been permitted to retain a crown; it was therefore, the most gratifying to me to hear him dwel with fondness on the time when he held a general's commission under the republic. When such a man as Nepolean was turned giddy by the dazzling splendor of supreme rule, I naturally feared to find his brothers-in-law laboring under a similar disease, but it was otherwise, and I felt more than I can express on his Majesty's observing—"*In me you see a republican on a Throne.*"—*Impere.*

Extent of the British dominions.—The sun never sets on the British dominions. Before the evening ray leaves the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shown for three hours on Port Jackson; and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens on the Granges.

One Michael Boai is astonishing the lovers of music in London, by performing airs with exquisite effects by striking his knuckles against his chin. The papers call it an inconceivable performance, and there appears to be much appropriateness in the term.

An intelligent gentleman just returned from England, states that at a recent dinner of Political Unions in London, Mr. Hume presiding, on "the health of his Majesty the King" being given, every glass was instantly turned bottom upwards. No one drank.

The speech of Earl Grey in the House of Lords, Aug. 15th, fully confirms the previous impressions of the public, that any interference on the part of Spain, in the contest berween Don Pedro and Don Miguel, will be the signal for a corresponding interference on the part of Great Britain, and probably of France also. The sentiments expressed by the Duke of Wellington in opposition to such a course, show how deeply the contending parties were interested in the late attempted change in the British Ministry. Were Wellington now at the head of the administration, instead of Eard Grey, the enterprise of Don Pedro would be utterly hopeless.

Royal Life in Spain.—Shooting and uxoriousness seem to be part and parcel of the hereditary duties & habitudes of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Philip V. transacted much public buisness while in bed with his Queen. This extreme attention was imitated by his descendants. Mr. Inglis tells us that Ferdinand is so passionately attached to his young and beautiful wife, that "he spends the greater part of the day in her apartment, and when engaged in council, leaves it half a dozen times in the course of an hour or two to visit her. No court amusements enliven his felicity: the fond pair spend their day together—they rise at six, dine alone at two, and sup and go to bed at nine. The evening is animated by a drive to a Zoological garden, where the animals are taught to make obedience and pay the reverence due to the majesty of Spain.—*Edenburgh Review.*

A postman in Salisbury, on being asked what he should be the better of the Reform Bill being passed said, "They tell I that it will rain legs of mutton ready roasted, but I don't believe 'em.'