

# CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

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## TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

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## FOREIGN.

The King had been urged, since the attempt of Alibeu, to establish a body guard, but would not listen to it, saying that by-egods had not been wanting, and that he would rather expose his life than submit to such servitude. His majesty had addressed the following letter to the archbishops and bishops of France:—

"Reverend Sirs—A new attempt has just threatened my life. Providence has preserved it. My gratitude is raised toward Him who has covered with his powerful and a life entirely devoted to the welfare of France. I have the firm conviction that their persevering protection will aid me in maintaining in my country peace and respect for religion, order and law. My intention is that a solemn Te Deum and thanksgivings should be celebrated in all the churches of your diocese."

### LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Paris, 27th June, 1836. Alibeu had attempted suicide. Galignani's Messenger gives the following account of it:

One of his keepers having gone out for a moment to get some tobacco to chew, he requested the other who was with him to go and hasten his return.—The latter had scarcely turned his back, when the prisoner endeavored twice to dash out his brains against the wall; but the Keeper was too quick for him, and seized him by the clothes, saying 'Ah! my fine fellow! You wish to play me a trick, which would have been the ruin of me! Alibeu at first endeavored to turn it off as a joke, but afterwards acknowledged his real intention, asserting that it was not for want of courage that he attempted his life, but he had become disgusted with his present state of existence, and wished to save himself from eight more wearisome days. He is at times prodigal of his expressions. One of them is—'My name begins with the first letter of the alphabet, and the king was yet to fear all the rest of the letters.' Another is—'Whatever may be my fate, my name will be known through all Europe, and my devotion of myself honored by all true patriots.'

Advices from Madrid, of the 23d June speak of an arrangement to be entered into by a reunion of the grandees, to guarantee a loan. Should this fail, it is said the queen will pledge the royal domains.

A letter from Smyrna, dated June 9d, published in the Journal of Commerce of the 30th, contains alarming accounts from Greece. The kingdom is said to be swarming with small bands, assembled under native chiefs conspicuous for their dislike of the Bavarians. The writer, even says that King Otho is not expected to return; and the monarchy is on the eve of falling to pieces. We place little confidence in these reports.

It was rumoured in Paris on the 30th ult. that the Sultan of Turkey had consented to dismiss the Reis Effendi, on the demand of Lord Ponsonby.

Also, that General Villereal, chief in command of the Carlists, recently appointed on account of the feeble health of Eguia, had himself tendered his resignation nominally for the same reason.

From the Courier Francais of Sunday.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved unsuccessful as the former. Just as His Majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the Quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the National Guard, lifted up a cane, in which a pistol barrel had been fixed placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King.

Louis Philip was that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage.

On hearing the explosion the National

Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being put into the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed, and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A poniard was found in his side pocket. M. Giquet, who was then in the Tuilleries, with several other public functionaries immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the individual arrested.—He refused to tell his name, and when recognized by several persons who knew him, said he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was Alibeu, he pretended that Alibeu was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one with regard to his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King; and if it was not agitation that had deranged the direction of the arm? He replied with much composure, that he felt no emotion; and that if he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a shock or push, for which he could not account. He was finally asked, if he repented his crime, he answered in the negative, and added that if it was to be done over again, he should not hesitate to do it; that he had no further explanation to give, because in this age of egotism, in which any thing like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or understand his motives.

"During the examination active enquiries were made and it was discovered that this young man had entered the Place du Carroussel about 4 o'clock, by the gate of the Triumphal Arch; that he had conversed some time with a National Guard on indifferent matters, and left him when he saw the King's carriages proceeding from the stables of the Palace, saying, 'I think the person I am waiting for will not come, and went off in a direction of the Court.' He repaired from thence to the gate of the Palace next to the quay, and there remained in a group of people who were waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, it seems, did not awaken any suspicion, and no one observed the cane he carried in his hand, and which contained the deadly weapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibeu. By an extraordinary chance the gunmaker who manufactured it (a sergeant in the National Guard, happened to be on duty at the Tuilleries, and felt incumbent on him to give the Magistrates every information in his power. He stated that weapon seized on the assassin had been made in his establishment, with many others of the same kind; that he was aware of its being a violation of the laws to have made and sold such a weapon; but that as the affair was of so serious a nature he did not hesitate to confess it. The lodging of the individual arrested was then discovered, and the owner of the house having been sent for, recognized the prisoner to be Alibeu. He said he had lodged in his house, but that he had gone off without paying him, leaving in pledge his passport, which has been delivered him in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city.

On being confronted with the sentinel of the national guard, he had conversed with at the gate of the Carroussel, he coolly asked him 'Did you observe that I betrayed the least emotion while speaking with you?' After this confrontation Alibeu was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed under a large escort to the Conciergerie, where he no doubt underwent another examination. He was lodged in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi. He was dressed in a neat frock coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and was without stockings. About 12 o'clock last night the Attorney General and Prefect of Police were still at the Conciergerie interrogating him. It is M. Martin Du Nord who has commenced the proceedings. Alibeu, or the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d) were found in his pockets.

In the evening, all the Ministers, the Peers, and the Deputies present at Paris, went out to Neuilly to congratulate the King on his escape. His Majesty was to receive a deputation of both chambers on Sunday, in the Palace of the Tuilleries. It is said that the Queen took out of the king's hair some of the wadding that had been lodged therein. It was also reported that a courier had been despatched to the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, to invite them to return in all haste to Paris.

From the Journal des Debats.

Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Point Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man aged 23 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his persons, with a weapon of New invention, which although a species of fire arms, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guardhouse, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue du Helder, who immediately recognized the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveller for a silk warehouse, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of sales for the manufacturer, and inventor, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted the fact, as well as that his name (a fictitious one probably) was

Alibeu and that he had lived in the Rue Valois. The prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounded his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for three weeks.

"There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a board comb—and in a fine, a couteau-poignard (dagger) open, with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and frontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to the questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked around with audacity, and said to those present—'If I were free I would do the same thing.'

"The Attorney General and the Prefect of Police arrived at the first intelligence of the crime and proceeded to examine him; after which he was brought to the prison of the Conciergerie, under a strong military escort.

Correspondence of the New York Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

The crisis is still impending. The Commons have rejected the principle, but utterly abolished the details of the Peers' Bill for annihilating Municipal Corporations in Ireland. On Monday week (June 15) the Commons went into serious business legislation upon the Bill, and, in two hours, eighty of the original clauses were restored—with scarce a word of opposition from the Tories. Peel merely protesting against the decision of the majority been considered as involving the acquiescence of his side of the house. On the next day, the Bill was completely made up (on the plan which I have already sent you) and a committee appointed to draw up the reasons why the Commons decline accepting the "amendments" of the Lords.—On Friday night, this Committee, (consisting of some of the Ministers, O'Connell, and other liberal members,) made their report to the House, and their "reasons" were immediately stamped with approval and communicated to the Peers, in what is called a Committee of Conference.

Spring Rice, (Chancellor of the Exchequer,) was the person who brought down to the bar of the Commons the aforesaid "reasons." They complained, and justly, (as you must have noticed,) that the Irish Corporation Bill returned from the Peers was not the same as that received by them.

It was founded on a new principle, bore a new title, and varied completely in its enactments from that sent up by the Commons. It must therefore be considered as an original bill.

Now, the right of the Peers to amend was indisputable, but added the report, "according to the ancient usages and rules of Parliament, it was impossible to consider an original bill, it passed as an amendment, with the necessary alteration."

The report concludes thus:—

"The scandalous abuses of the Corporations of Ireland are admitted by all, and the Commons have considered the existence of such abuses to be a just ground of complaint. They therefore endeavored to amend those Corporations. But their bill to amend is changed into a measure to establish a system which has existed for upwards of six centuries, which in no former period, not even during internal commotion and civil war, it was ever proposed to abolish—the Commons do not conceive that an amendment of such an unprecedented nature can justly be classed among those well considered measures of improvement which Parliament has pledged itself to pass."

The "reasons" against the Lords' amendments having been read in the House of Lords, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, it was agreed that they should be considered on Friday, (to-morrow) but on Monday evening, it was agreed, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington that the debate should not commence until next Monday—so that you cannot hear the result until next week.

What will be done, no one can guess. Some reports have it that there is a split in the Tory camp; the Duke of Wellington blaming Lord Lyndhurst for pushing the bill so far, and an intimation that the Lords must either yield or resist an inter-dictate course being now quite out of the question. Other rumors have it, that the Lords are resolved to reject the bill as restored by the Commons. A third *ad idem*, is, that the Peers will grant Corporations to some 112 (instead of twelve) of the larger Irish towns, and then attempt a compromise.

The London Courier, which is, or affects to be, pretty much in the confidence of Ministers, hints that should the Peers continue refractory, there will be a prorogation of Parliament until November. What possible good can be obtained by such a step, I cannot see. A dissolution of Parliament would not, I think, do any thing for the Ministers, they have as large a working majority now as any new election could give them.

I may add, to show you on what silly matters of form the Tory Lords can "raise mountains out of molehills," that on Friday, after the conference with a Committee of the Commons, Lord Huddington made a formal complaint that the conference had not conducted "in conformity with the rules and standing orders of the House the Lords stood uncovered, instead of sitting with their hats on during the ceremony."

To this absurd complaint, which Lord H. seemed to consider as of vital importance, the Marquis of Lansdowne (a Cabinet Minister) was obliged to reply: "His explanation was that the fact was true, but it was merely through inadvertence that the customary form had been departed from. During a great part of the conference, the Lords stood up with their hats off; but in the first instance, when the Commons entered the room, they were seated. He apprehended that no advantage would be taken of the circumstance."

My own opinion is, the Peers will not abate an inch. I believe they have the King with them in heart, if not in deed. Suppose that a prorogation took place—what will it avail? will it make the Lords assent to the popular feelings of the Commons? Let Melbourne p-rant such a step, and he throws the game away.

While Parliament are assembled, the King dare not turn out his liberal ministry. Let Parliament separate, and can take in the Duke to-morrow, dissolve Parliament, and the Tories must keep office until the Commons turn them out.

I think the Lords will not yield—as an indication they threw out the Government's Chancery

Refera Bill last Monday week, by a vote of 94 to 29.

June 24th—6 o'clock, P. M. As the packet did not sail this morning, I am able to communicate the result of the celebrated criminal case (Norton vs. Lord Melbourne) which was tried at London the day before yesterday.

Lord Melbourne is acquitted. The trial commenced at about ten o'clock in the morning, and concluded at twelve o'clock at night, occupying three hours. Sir William Follet opened Mr. Norton's case in a very violent speech, containing charges against Lord Melbourne, scarcely any of which were sustained by the evidence. The witnesses, for most part, were servants who had lived with the Nurtions. It was certain that Melbourne was a constant visitor, but it was not proved that he had had criminal conversation with the lady. When he came to the house (Norton being necessarily absent on his duties as Police Magistrate,) Mrs. Norton was denied to all other visitors. The most important witness was one John F. Cook.

TEXAS.

The last advices we have from the Texian forces are contained in a letter from Gen. Green, dated at his headquarters upon the Brazos, June 28. "On the 5th inst," he writes, "I took Santa Anna out of the Trinchera, upon the high sea. On the 9th, the monstrous fact is developed three hundred miles distant; the retreating Mexican army was ordered to retrograde half way between San Patricio and Matamoros.—This must have been under the calculation that Santa Anna was safe in Vera Cruz. But we have him still, and we will keep him until we get what we ask for, and we will ask for much."

"On the 8th, I was ordered by the Government with the army under my command, to march against the Northern Indians, and having marched thus far under the order, you see we have again to fight the Mexicans. I march to-morrow with all the force in this part of the country, to unite with the southern division of the army under General Rusk. To day I have ordered Brevet Brig. Felix Houston to advance with the cavalry, and act as the advance of my army. We will assemble in a few days a force of 200 men upon the Colorado, where we ought to fight Urrea. The soldiers are in good health and spirits. They have grieved much heretofore, for fear all the laurels were to be won by the victors of San Jacinto."

The Natchez Courier of the 18th ult. states that letters were received on the previous day in that city, from General Felix Houston, dated near Washington (Texas) 23d June, which states that the writer had been ordered to join the main army with dispatch—that the Texans were flocking to the field with great ardor, & that the ladies had determined not to leave their homes again for the Mexicans, who are spoken of, as soldiers, with the utmost contempt by the writer. The Courier expresses the opinion that the appointment of Gen. Lamar to the command of the Texian army could not have been intended as suspending Gen. Houston. As our reason for this opinion, it refers to the difference in the titles adopted by these officers. In their address to the army, Gen. Houston styles himself commander-in-chief, while that adopted by Lamar is "major general commanding." &c.

The following paragraph is copied from the New York Star:

Glorious news from Texas—if true.—A letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Alexandria, Va., dated July 16, states that, in intelligence had just received there, "that the Mexican forces had made an attempt to cross the Colorado, and were met by the Texans, and repulsed with the loss of 800 men killed, besides many wounded and taken prisoners."

Latest from Texas.—The bark Charles P. Williams arrived at New Orleans on the 18th ult. from Matagorda Bay, which place she left on the 9th, bringing about ninety passengers, chiefly women and children; and the most part of them Mexican families from the country adjacent to Texas. The removal is said to be in conformity with an order from Gen. Rusk, who is ordered to lay waste that part of the country, in order to harass the Mexican army on their march, as by this means they would be left without food for themselves or forage for their horses. The Charles P. Williams contradicts the report that the Mexican brig Venador del Alamo had blockaded the Texian brig Brutus at Matagorda. The brig that was taken for the Venador del Alamo, must have been the Texian brig Darango. The armed Texian Schooner Invincible, Brutus, and Revenge, sailed on the 9th to cruise off the Mexican coast and to blockade the port of Matamoros.

The Texian army, by the last accounts, was encamped at Victoria, on the Guadalupe river, awaiting the approach of the enemy, and increasing in numbers. The Mexican army is concentrating on a rising ground, two miles distant from Matamoros, and have sent to the division of the army on the borders of Texas, to join them, intending to enter Texas in a body.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

From the Milledgeville Reporter, July 26. Our intelligence from Florida is, that Governor Call, who has the command of the entire force to be engaged against the Seminoles, only delays the commencement of another campaign until the arrival of 1,000 volunteers from Tennessee, which are daily expected. He hopes, with the Tennessees, the Florida militia, and the United States troops in the territory, to commence the campaign by the 1st of August. A amongst the other objects of the present measures, is that of destroying the crops of the Indians. We very much fear that the climate of Florida will prove the worst foe these troops will meet with.

We cannot accede to the propriety of carrying troops from Tennessee into the malarious swamps of Florida in the month of August.—It will, we doubt not, be attended with a waste of human life which the object to be attained will by no means sanction. In regard to the health of the troops already there, we may judge from the following facts: At Fort Drake, at our last accounts, out of the comparatively small force stationed there, there are reported 146 on the sick list, among whom are five out of seven officers. From Black Creek, the accounts are truly deplorable—fifty-two have died there in forty days. The Indians are still in small parties, committing depredations. The only question is, on they, in the succeeding sickly months, be followed into the swamps, and routed from them?

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican states that a remedy for the fly in wheat will be found, by passing the seed wheat through a strong brine or pickle, washing it well, and then rolling it in slacked lime, not preparing at one time more than a day's sowing.

GUBERNATORIAL RENCONTRE.

The Portland Advertiser publishes an extract from a letter from Ohio, describing a singular rencontre between Gen. Boynton of Ohio and the Hotspur Governor of Michigan. The writer was a witness of the scene—which took place at Detroit. It appears that a conversation arose relative to the boundary line and the admission of Michigan into the Union. Offended at some remarks inadvertently dropped while dining at the American Hotel, Mason seized the carving knife and made an attempt to heart him. Gen. B. saw his movement in time to ward off the blow wrenched the knife from him—threw him on the floor, put his foot on him and tore his coat to pieces—then threw him into the street, seized a loaded horse-whip and gave him a severe flogging which the writer remarks, "soon cooled his ire." Governor Mason must have had a lesson, which will teach him to be careful in future how he attempts to enforce his arguments by means of the carving-knife. If his conduct was as represented, he has shown himself unworthy of the station he occupies. He should forthwith be degraded from his office of Governor and appointed head waiter at the American Hotel. He must be better qualified to flourish a carving-knife than to preside over the administration of the State.—Boston Atlas.

Life in Mississippi.—A letter from a gentleman in Canton, Miss., dated July 8th, to his friend in this place contains the following:

"Our community has been thrown into a state of excitement in the last few days, by several shocking murders. The first was the case of an overseer who killed a negro on the plantation of John B. Pease. Verdict of the inquest "deliberate and wilful murder." The person charged was brought to town, examined before a justice, and adjudged to be held in the sum of \$2000! The second was the murder of a Mr. Harris, who was killed by a man named Bird and his son Wade Bird. A dispute arose about a tuition bill, when the Birds fell on Harris, the old man holding him while the son stabbed him fifteen or twenty times with a dirk, till he fell and expired! Harris fought manfully, having during the struggle cut the son in the abdomen & wounded him severely in the back, besides stabbing the older Bird several times. The Birds have been committed to Vicksburg jail. Two or three days after this, Wm. S. Eastwick shot a man in Manchester named Allen, a mail rider, but was acquitted on his examination before a magistrate. Public opinion goes against this decision.

Besides all this there has lately been some lynching of some shopkeepers on the road between this and Manchester, for selling whiskey to and harboring negroes. Each of the lynched received about one hundred lashes. One of them has taken refuge here, but has received notice to quit the State. Many of our citizens are opposed to this practice, and are resolved to maintain the supremacy of the laws. They have determined, therefore, to resist the illegal attempts of the 'lynchers.'

From the New York Star.

There is nothing that Mr. Van Buren dreads so much as an organized and spirited opposition at the approaching Presidential campaign. He has reason to apprehend the result of union and energy, and is therefore exceedingly anxious to create the impression that the Government candidate, in other words the nominee of the President, he is invulnerable, and that resistance being hopeless, submission is the most prudent step. In pursuance of this plan of operations, he commands one wing of the army of office-holders, and General Jackson commands the other, and they surround the people, calling upon them to lay down their arms, and offering to parole them, on condition of their taking no part against Mr. Van Buren's projects as long as his administration lasts. Nothing is easier for the people to accomplish than to cut their way through this line of mercenaries, and they are bound so to do, every consideration of patriotism and public good.

The most fatal error that this country can possibly pursue, is to submit to corruption and misrule when there is power to prostrate it.—We have seen wonders performed by a small army; we have seen a small, well organized and firm party, destroy a much more powerful and united body; but here is the Democratic party of the union opposed to Mr. Van Buren, capable of defeating him, and giving, we may say, new liberty to the country. Can it be possible that Mr. Van Buren is capable of paralyzing their efforts by a mere declaration that he, being the choice of Gen. Jackson is invulnerable? We should hope not; let a blow at least be struck for freedom, and the result will show that it has not been struck in vain. We have been frequently asked to give Mr. Van Buren a liberal chance in the estimate of states in his favor; to set down those that are doubtful with those that are certain. We will do so. We will go beyond the bounds of probability and let us see where he stands:

Maine,	10
New Hampshire,	7
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	8
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Virginia,	23
Mississippi,	4
Michigan,	3
Arkansas,	3
Georgia,	11
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
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With this liberal and incredible allowance, he is still an immense distance from the Presidency; but were he ten times as strong—was his election secure beyond doubt, is he to be permitted, without a struggle, to fasten upon this country the gross corruption and illegal acts adopted

by its present rulers? Are we all such base submissionists to know that he is not the man to be entrusted with power; that there is force enough to prostrate him, and yet not to use it—not to put forth an arm of defiance? We mistake the character of this country if we believe that this or any election can be permitted to go by default. Let the Republican party be up, active and vigilant, and the reign of corruption ceases forthwith.

Extract of a letter from a Mississippian, to the

Editor of the Richmond Whig.

"But for the Public Lands there would be few Van Buren men indeed in this part of the world. The old settled counties are strongly against him, and the independent new settlers from the South, independent I mean in circumstances.—But in the parts of the States just reclaimed from the Indians, Van Buren is strong, not in his own strength but in that of the Government and its patronage! All the officers are not only Government men but active electioneers. To have been an active electioneer is almost the only road to official life in this country, for in the whole range of my observation, and I have been a resident a number of years, I have not known one appointment of any other description, and when appointed, the officer must not let his zeal cool, or he will soon be informed against, and lose his place." It is related to a system, and General Jackson's office holders in the west, and they who wish to be, are the most furious and clamorous partisans in the world. When to be successful in services of this nature is the best title to reward from the Government, you may judge what unceasing and violent exertions the office holders make for President Jackson's man, Mr. Van Buren. And there are great numbers whom they can influence; many through their interests, many more through their fears for their interests. Thus men they can help in his speculations, they can help to procure refractory. You may be sure they leave none of their power unexercised, knowing an eye from Washington is upon them and that they are expected to labor assiduously for being put and kept in office (connected with land sales) which if they keep a few years they are sure to make the most enormous fortunes. By this means the President has a host of adherents in this country in whose eyes, do what he may, he can never do wrong. If he had opposed Heben Whitney instead of Mr. Van Buren as his successor in office, I am confident these men and their followers would have been as much for Whitney as they are for Van Buren. No King ever had more absolute power over the will of his hired mercenaries than Gen. Jackson has over the office-holders in the South West. If one happens to be indifferently honest, you will always find him more agitated and less in favor at Washington than any other, and he is soon kicked out or gets a broad hint to walk out to save his feelings from being dashed.

The public lands are a source of great and increasing wealth, but I am convinced in my own mind, that they are and will more and more be a curse to the country. I believe they have fully doubled the President's power by doubling his patronage, and when I think how much alarmed our fathers were in '36, at the increasing power of Executive, I can but smile at their terrors, and ask myself what old patriots of that age would say could they lift their heads from the grave, and witness the almost unbounded power that one has attained, I will not say throughout the U. States, but here, and elsewhere! Compared with old John Adams' Gen. Jackson's power is like a steamboat compared with a stiff. But had as this is, it is not the worst. The public lands are giving birth to the most extensive and mad speculations, gambling of the highest degree, which must produce wide ruin and convulsion. But the worst is not told yet. They are giving birth to the most foul corruption and fraud which this country or any other ever saw. Give your imagination the reins and you can hardly conceive the truth. I admit it is hard for the Government to check these villainies, but all will say it ought to try. Instead of that, its agents are the worst of the set. If he will but be a thorough going full-blooded partisan for Government and Van Buren, he may cheat and defraud to any extent he pleases. The crimes that are acted here against the nation and the Indians, are enough to call down the judgment of Heaven on the land that suffers it. I trust that the old States will do something at the ballot boxes to restrain these great and growing evils. Mr. Van Buren will certainly continue in office and power the present office-holders who are doing so much for him. That you know is the New York creed of "rewards and punishments," and dividing the spoils. The only say and hope is to break up the present execrable system and its abuses, by putting into the Presidency a man who will sweep the blood suckers out. Old Hugh is the boy for that. A surfer and honest man never breathed, and he knows these Jackson Van Buren office-holding partisans since he broke with Jackson, if he did not know them before. Give us old Hugh if possible; but if you can't give him, give us any body who will put fire to the nest of the scorpions."

"GRANNY HARRISON."

A Capital Hit.—The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, the able Whig Candidate for Lieut. Governor of the State of Kentucky, addressed the people of Covington, opposite this city on Thursday, last. In doing so, he took occasion to notice the epithet of "Granny" so freely bestowed upon Gen. Harrison by all the Van Buren presses. Mr. Wickliffe said, that for his own part, as a warm supporter and enthusiastic admirer of General Harrison he felt much indignant to see the Van Burenites for calling the Old Hero a "Granny;" it was a capital cognomen, and he was gratified that the General had received it. "He is the most efficient 'Granny' continued Mr. W.—'indeed,' said he, 'I consider the General the best MIDWIFE I ever knew, FOR I SAW HIM DELIVER GENERAL PROCTOR OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF SIX HUNDRED CHILDREN IN FORTY MINUTES!'"

We need scarcely add, that the air rung with deafening applause by the auditors. The hit was admirable.—Cincinnati Whig.

He can deliver Van Buren of as many votes in any county of the State.—Ed. Tel.

The following agricultural paragraph is from the Boston Morning Post:—"How is crops? Why, corn, tolerable—wheat aint none, 'but eye and tates—Oh Lordy!'"