Gen Jackson as unse his would not wi o for Mr Clay y our venerable friend in such a case? . conspirator who seeks to deprive the per

men in America so studid as not to see, it station, in that mode pointed out by would be taking from the people all choice, it. all power in electing their Chief Magistrate. This right is the sure rock, upon which and vesting it in the hands of one man? the whole superstructure reste. Upon it I can be prevailed on to think this practice us," but there will I remain unmoved, until mendment, practically the government is a it and me to atoms. monarchy, because the people will have In conclusion, permit me to add, that as given up their right of choice, & transferred to our venerable and esteemed Chief Mait to one math. It is not me alone that is de- gistrate, if in any thing I have said there nounced, but every friend in I have Con- is the appearance of unkindness, or want gress from the State. They are taken up of respect, it was certainly not intended one by one and by name and denounced He has assalled me openly for my conduct, by the President as Federalists, and oppo-ments of his Administration. In what have laws of our nature is self defence. I obey that they opposed his Administration ? Did law as a freeman, whose rights and reputathey vote against his three millions session tion are dear to him. We disagree in obefore last? Did they vote against expun- pinion on a most important subject ging the journals? Not they. Not one of our age, and every circumstance considerthem. Yet they are opposed to his Ad- ed, it becomes us both to disagree, in opinministrition, because they will not vote for ion, in good temper in times past he has the person he has velected as his successor. had his troubles, and in them, he never was It is true as to one of them. Mr. Huntsman, without a friend to justify or excuse his when the President, was asked how he was conduct when I was present. He has dehe said he did not know, he was hanging creed that we shall separate, or I serrender on the fence, and it was doubtful which that freedom for which my father fought. side he would fall.

ty in man, he is as much on the Tennessee our temper about human governments.

its of a Whig and he that Federalist be-that we will might we expect to conceal that we his name & the Wolf by putting on the covering of the se that we co ald be said famb, as to sur

f such an amendment were to prevail so have plained myself - The rains of slan- | and Sait, to be abundant in our markets, which 100 lbs. This would enable the manufacturers far as the election of President was con- der may descend, the floods of calumny cerned, we would have to all intents and may come, the winds, the storms, and the furnished to our farmers at a much cheaper rate. We shipping it to New York, Baltimore, Phil-purposes of a Monarchy. Well; if we tempests of denunciation may beat upon than at present, and st the same time, furnish adelphia or Boston, that would bring into deought to be pursued, without such an a- some political earthquake shall shiver both

The first is the only alternative for a man

In instice to that gentleman I must be determined to preserve his self-respect .-permitted to state, if there be any sinceri. He and I are poorly employed, if we loose side of the fence, as any of this colleagues. the course of nature they must soon cease have thought it right on this occasion to to have any operation upon either of us. bring this point plaiply and distinctly to We must soon appear before a tribunal your view that you might every one see the where the Judge himself will be the only witness. He cannot be misled as to as Federalists, opposed to the Administra- acts or our motives; and my prayer is, that tion and the Autipudds of our esteemed and instead of applying the rales of strict justice to either, our errors, vices and infirmaties may find forgiveness in his mer-If thanks from the fulness of a grateful heart would avail you any thing for your unshaken confidence and steady support under every change and vicissitude of life, woold pour them out as long as my detained you stready too long. Joffer you per ton. the following sentiment, in which I know you will cheerfully unite. Practices not Professions: - The Republicans of Tennessee are now what they Jefferson. Should this entitle them to a Newborn' name, they care not; provided under a good name.

Farmer, there are 65 distillaties. Reaverdan does not allord, by any means, the construction lands in the county; there are many neighbor-house that afford larger bodies of better land. nceal the boude that afford larger bodies of better land. We will suppose throughout the county, then principal part of the metal is made into He wing over this county, which will full far short of the gust- gons, but some of which in both to had in by our venerable friend in such a case? With a view to bring this doctrine home to the comprehension of every man. Sup-pose there were now a proposition to amend democratic republican.' With a view to bring this dectrine home With a view to bring this dectrine home to the comprehension of every/man. Sup-pose there were now a proposition to smend the Constitution, and make it the duty of select the max in his judgment best quali-fied to succeed him—to have a Convention field to recommend such a person, and called to recommend such a person, and then to use all his patronege and infinience the two lighest offices, known to the Con-the two lighest offices, known to the Confee, Mulasses, and Salt. As it would increase calculation of freight on the Cincinnatia, Charles-our exports, it would also increase our imports, ton Rail Road, 35 couls per 100 for each 100 the duties from the imports would pay additional miles ; the distance now to Fayetteville from duties into the Treasury of the United States, Lincolnton does not exceed 142 miles, would on-and cause the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, by be one half cent per pound or 50 cents per would cause articles now universally used, to be weaport Pig metal, and be well paid for it, althan at present, and at the same time, furnish adelphia or Boston, that would bring into de-at additional quantity of freight to a Rail Road mand much of our water, power, and make the each way.

Cotton .- This article is cultivated in the reatest quantities on the South Fork and on the Catawba near Beattiesford, East of Lincolnton, Considerable quantities are raised 12 to 14 miles North west of Lincolnton, and it can advantageously be raised throughout the county ; but many Farmers raise none, and with some it is not principal part of their crop. The Cotton Facory near Lincolnion condumes at least 9000 lbs. per month, 108,000 lbs.per annum, equal to \$60 bags of 300 lbs. each , this supply for the Factory is principally obtained from small planters, some of whom have not wagoe and teams to take it to market ; although the owner of the Factory has generally given the market price at Columbia, only deducting the price of nauting the planwho have wagons and teams, generally haul it to Columbia, and very frequently self for less in Columbia than they could get at the Factory. The product of the county at smallest calculation, may be estimated at 8000

Tobacco .- We have fine lands to produce of yetting it to market, causes our Farmers to omit planting it. None is raised for market, Hay, an article raised of a very fine quality in this county from wet lands or natural meadows, and much tame grass, clover, herds grass, feather and orchard grass; there are but few Farmers in the county that have not good meadows;

to 16 months or 64 weeks of only 4 weeks mouth a world grouper 115,200 lbs: or 575 refersie the mouth's world produced and any set of the set of the

bids of Iron Ore valuable. Who can conceive the wealth to the State from the Iron Mines ?

The increased demand for Iron for Rail Roads and other purposes, has lately raised the price considerably. What but Iron has been the wealth of Sweden, when the State of North Carolina has within its limits inexhaustible quantities, and probably could produce a quantily little short of that of Sweden if she would only provide a mode of transportation to the Sea. shore by a Rail Road.

Notwithstanding this county is far in the interior, distant from market, and has had to rely pretty much on manufacturing within itself, and combining the value of the Iron Manufactures to that of the Agriculturalists, what has been the anantity of foreign goods sold and consumed in this county, and what amount of capital is used in this county in merchantile pursuits ?

There are in the village of Lincolaton eleven mercantile establishments, which employ a capitst of not less than \$110,000 The goods for these mercantile establishments are purchased in

this article, and a five climate, but the difficulty Philadelphia, New York and Charleston ; are generally shipped to Charleston ; the heavy articles are boated to Columbia and wagoned from there at from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred weight, over the worst roads in the Carolinas in winter. much worse roads than 14 Fayetteville, The lighter articles of goods are wagoned from Charleson at from \$2 to \$2 50 cents per 100 weight. many of these meadows will produce 4 tons of The freight for the merchantile establishments fact that a member of the Legislature proposed

annes a lew extracts in f the Rail Boads, in ted States : Rail Ross post in the Newark Daily Advertiser, the passengers in May, June and July,

in laty were \$3,800.

us on the New York State at the two first weeks in August, were \$80.55 cents ; exceeding the collections for 55 cents its on the Utica and Scherectad

Rail Road, viz : Sep 1317 46 1599 79 2138 54 2011 10 1791 36

In 6 days. This is the largest amount ceived since the completion of the road in same time, and at this time the greatest plea ute travelling had almost ceased. It is said receipts on this road for the first 4 months acced \$160,000. That the expenses during period will exceed \$5000 ner month, or in agg tegate \$20,000. So that on the 1st December the nett proceeds will be \$140,000, or 91 per cent, on the whole of the stock paid in.

On the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 45 wiles, the estimated cost \$990,000; in the first werk in August \$5889 86 were received from D. REINHARDT. this road. Lincolnton, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE RAIL ROAD.

My attention has just been called to an ed rial article under the above head, in the Carolina Gazette, published at Rutherfordton, North Carolina, on the 29th Sept. That article is ev dently written upon the authority of a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and requires a few words from me. The statement is as fol-INVE

"A week or two since, we stated that the South Carolina Commissioners, who were in attendance in Raleigh, last winter, and who procured the passage of the Charter, authorizing the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, induced the belief upon the minds of many members of the Legislature that the road would certainly enter North Carolina as far East as Broad River. We know it to be a

good Hay per annum per acre. Suppose the 1600 only. in Lincolnton, will load at least 100 wag- introducing an amendment to that effect, but was dissuaded by assurances from the commissioners. that there was no doubt but that it would be lo cated on that route and that the amendment might perhaps cramp, in some degree, the operaof these 24 establishments will not be less than tions of the company. This being the state of facts we cannot persuade ourselves, that our South Carolina brethren, who have ever been distinguished for their high sense of honor, will consent that it should be located on any other

eque as spoils, w e of; and if they are elections, they will undout guage of Governor Marcy the sports or victory. But he different the country may be to which pronounces offices the s tory, we question very much People are as yet prepated to the claim, that the United States T

the spoil of victory. No party in this country pretends to a that it is proper to raise money just to be ate a surplus revenue, to distribute and the People; but did we think, when Gene al Jackson approved the late law, that an ties agreed that it was proper to the among the People what surplus misters pen to be in the Treasury We know a ry well it was said when the law was pa ing that Mr. Van Suren remarked, w in a bad box,' but we did not believe a even he would attempt to organize has ty against a law which passed so a monsly, and which received the read sent of the President. This puty. er, Mr. Van Burenits organizing, mit this purpose; and, therefore, we say subject which should enter largely ensuing elections. Candidates for the fice should be questioned and cross-que uoned strictly on this point.

The policy of Mr Vau Bures is de He wishes to keep this money in the banks so that he and his friends may a to sway the moneyed men and the ba banks of the country. Out of the bask the hands of the People, he cannot an cise this great moneyed power of for fifty millions of dollars, to act upon es tions. The Whig party contend that the there is a surplus, this surplus should be vided among the States, and upon this que tion let us make an issue at the pals. The sum and substance of the question is the Here are forty or fifty millions of tolla This money belongs to the People S Mr. Van Baren bave it for election purposes, or shall the People havening common schools, internal improvement the like?

From the Fredericksburg Arens On

venerable Chief Magistrate.

The real offence which I have committed is not the abandonment of my principles, but because I would not abandon them. Not because | become the Tool of the opposition a but because I would not unite with an old and valued friend in doing that, under evil and mischievous advisers, which before God I believed, would rob the people of that freedom for which our Eathers " periled their lives, their fortuge and their sacred honor." and bring reproach upon our memory when we are numbered, with the dead

I have no controversy with the Chief were in 1828. Jacksonians. following the ly six bushels of salt each, which is, probably, was necessary. It was given by a joint resolu-Magistrate, I aspire to nothing which he creed of that Apostle of Liberty, Thomas much less than the proper quantity, and, to say wants. If there is any controversy it is be-We have in this county six OI mills ; the nothing of the balance of the voters, it would tween my countrymen, who solicited the quantity of Oil made in these wills we could not take 9600 bushels of this indispensible article per ascertain. The operations of these mills go to use of my name, and hum. They have they are left in the full enjoyment of their annum to supply this county ; 60 lbs, only to the show that a considerable quantity of Flax is licited me to let my name be used as bushes, will be 676,000 lbs, equal to 144 wagunalienable right of suffrage. They would raised. successor, and I have consented. This is in loads of 4000 lbs each. Suppose that the rather have even a bad name with good We could not ascertain the number of Sav my whole offence. If there be any thing traiisportation on these 9600 bushels on a Rail mills, which is considerable : as an evidence of principles, than bad principles concealed wrogg in it, who is the cause of it? It is R ad there, would only be a saving of 25 cents the many Saw mills, every stream of sufficien per bushel, it would amount to the sum of not me that is to be put down and disgracsize formishes valuable sears for water power, of \$2400 per annum to the citizens of this couply which there are a great many : the Southfork ed in this controversy, if Tennessee is et LINCOLN COUNTY. it the above estimate of the quantity of salt conrunning nearly through the middle of the county. ther coaxed or coerced, to sucrender her sumed be correct. affords a great many valuable will seats, with choice. It is the people, who have placed A Statistical Statement by the Delegates from In the village of Lincolnton, there is one extenthe advantage of water power, and the great ma me in the position I now occupy. The Lincoln County, to the Convention in Salisbury sive Coach Factory and one extensive Dearborn ny tributary streams, but a small part of which Saviour of the World, when upon earth, In submitting a statement of the product in this and two other Shoos that make Dearborns; three have been yet brought into use, but sawed Linm found among the small number of his dis-Blatksmith Shops; three Hatter Shops; three County, we beg leave in the first place, to refer to ber is very plenty and so cheap that there are ciples, one Judas. who not only sold, but the agricultural product of the County. To Saddlers & Harness Makers ; one Copper Smith ; but few counties in the State, where the Far betrayed him for his thirty nieces of silver. live Tailor Shops : one Cabinet maker, (but make an estimate of the quantity of Wheat, we mers so generally live in so neat and comfortable no Shoe and Boot Maker;) three Physicians; four must refer to the operations of our Mills. In ma were vain for one of my humble attainhouses, which, has given employment to so many practising Lawyers ; a Male and Female Acadeking this statement, we will enumerate none but house carpenters, that a considerable number Carolina had reserved none for herself, and upon nents, who has nothing to offer but his best what are called in our County. Merchant of our young men learn the house carpenters bumy, one Printing Office and between 800 and efforts to promote the public welfare, to 1000 inhabitants. Mills, (we have many more Mills that are not siness hope that all who professed to be his friends would continue to act up to that One of the Forges in this county has erected included in those that make Merchantable Flour. The same may be said of mill wrights ; the de-Rolling Machinery, to reduce the Iron into bars that grind a great quantity of Wheat, are not mand for mills has caused many young men to character. Already have I found more than by rolling. This from is generally preferred by furnished with screens and fine Bolting Cloths learn the millwrights business, the necessary am one Judas, who by parting with their interour Smiths, as it is rolled into more convenient to make Merchantable Flour) bition among the mill owners has caused our shape for ironing Wagons, Dearborns or Carria-We have 36 mills in the county that have est in me have received or expect to receive Millwrights to exert their skill in making good ges, works firm and well, is most in demand. nore than twice their thirty pieces. I doubt more than one ran of stones. One of which is substantial work that is rarely excelled in the This Rolling Mill can roll 25 tons per week generally of the French or Georgia burr, with State. Such is the character of our mill wrights of there may be more who will yet do so a when supplied with Blooms, but the Forge at-Bolting Cloths that make fine and superfine and house carpenters, that they have frequent but if it is the will of Providence that the Floor, with screens to clean the Wheat of dust tached thereto is unable to furnish that quantity. calls to go into South Carolina to build mills or use of my name shall be of service to iny but can furnish from 7 to 8 tons per week. A and grit. These mills only, are considered cabouses, such is the character of our mechanics of fellow men, it will be so ordered that in tached to this establishment there is a blast furpable of making Merchantable Floor. this kind in South Carolina, that generally a place of such hollow hearted and false nace which produces about 2 tons of metal perday. From an estimate of the quantity of Wheat Journeyman who has learned his trade in this friends I will receive the aid and support The owner of this Forge has also erected maground at one of these mills, with two run of county, is at once relied on as a workman; an chinery for cutting Nails, which are as well cut. of many honest men? who will desire noslopes, we will atrive at somewhat like the other characteristic that recommends them is as light, and as well headed as any Nails made quantity raised in the county. The middle of they are journeymen of sober and industrious thrug but that the government may be prealy is the time the new Wheat begins to go to habits at the North, and are now must generally used in erved in its ourity ; and if there lives the the mills, which is generally by Wagon loads, & this county. We have one Woolen Factory in this counman, who can induce a majority of the peofrom that time to the middle of October, the At these Iron Works they are not prepared ty, with 40 spindles in operation, which has le of Tennessee to abandon their own prinutils are crowded with such quantities of Wheat, a falling mill attached to it, the enterprising roll the sheet Iron, although the Iron is perhaps es, and sacrifice an individual, whose that in many instances the mills are run day and the best in the country for that use. To show owner makes Janes cloth which he fulls. His name they had placed before the pablic to night ; this is considered the busy season by the factory has been in operation only about 18 the quality of the Iron made in this county, a of Commons, the slightest attempt made to im gratify his wishes, then will I admit that I millers. Taking as a very moderate estimate months, all the goods he has made, he has found gentleman in the city of Charleston, who has an pede the charter, embarrass the scheme, or to that each mill only grinds 80 bushels in every ready sale for, at from 60 to 80 cents per yard at extensive Blacksmith's Establishment, had a insert any condition. The most liberal feeling ever understood the character of the peo-24 hours, (most of these mills can grind that in wholesale. These goods are sold by retail in wagon load of Iron offered to him from this coun- prevailed, and the charter was expedited and ple among whom I have hved for almost half the time,) it would be 480 bushels per our stores at 75 cents to 100, are coming into ty. The iron he did not need :- he had a sup-week and 2580 bushels for six weeks only general use, the demand increases as the goods ply of Iron of the Swede and English, and his North Carolina has on all occasions when fty-two years This som multiplied by S6, the number of mills workmen were accustomed to the shapes are known. magine that as I have determined not to in the County, that make Merchantable Flour, analities of this English and Swede Iron We will next say something of the from advocate my own pretensious for the most it would appear that about 92,880 ousnels are Works in this county; we have five Forges in dignified station upon earth, that they may ground up in the six weeks, by the 36 Merchant operation which are able to make from the ore but he bring a bumane and wealthy man, he learned from the wagoner he could sell his Iron. operation which are able to make from the ore mills in the county; the most of this quantity of Wheat is for market. As our mills grind, all charge me with what misconduct they to no one else, and did not want to had it back 250 lbs. of Iron to each fire, these 5 forges with the number of fires in use are capable of making case, in my present station, as Senator, The Iron, on examination, was of different shapes the year, the product in this one species of grain. by a very small estimate, may be not less than between One hundred and One hundred and fifand that I must remain silent, or lay my and sizes of that used by the gentleman in our hand. of finble to the charge of indecency in October 13, 1836. shop, but he was sorry for the wagoner, and ourchased his load of Iron. His wurking n tried delicacy. If t ain unjustly. ty thousand bashels, and this is at a time when from those iron Works that make from directly all the Flour must be hauled on wagons. If those that work Fig metal there They said it worked much easier and woldny such false ed better and firmer than the Iron they had been accused-If I am charged with entertain-The Flour from our county is generally sold in the upper part of South Carolina ; Cheraw, Camden, and Columbur. The bakers in Columused to. The owner of the shop told his working Principles, which do not belong to me men to keep this fron for p theular work ; but and these charges are made to my own conhe said his hands were so anxious, to work this statuents, by a character of the highest stan bia, prefer it to the Northern, as they say it lion, they said they were doing principally work 2,430,000 ibs or 121,500 tont, making 125, at all times, and he found they would have this miles from each other, that some forks better, which no doubt in the ding, it is due to you, it is due to the conn. 850 tons of Iron that may be made in 300 day milers do not grind the Wheat so close as the from all the Forges in operation in the court Iron if they could get it, or, in his words, they try and it is just to myself that I not only at the North, where they pay a high price for do at the North, where they pay a high price for the Wheat, they try to grind all out of it they can, and by close grinding the Flour is more dead, in which case it will not work so well. The quantity of other grain we cannot ascerwould steal it to have the pleasure of working He said he was compelled to lock up this in repel the charges, but disclose the motives f those who make them. to keep his workman from having access to My pointeal friends who have placed my name before the Public, are Jeffersonian Jackson Republicants, professing and prac-tising now the same creed they professed in and handed it out himself only when they had Nat. Int. The quantity of other grain we cannot ascer-ain. Corn is not an article that will pay for something to make that required the better fron. That his workmen did not mind its being in a haoling on wagons; the surplus Corn is gener-ally distilled into Whiskey; this article will pay some better for haoling on wagons, the Whis key and Brandy made in this county is general-hy sold to S. Carolina : a considerable quantity is taken to Georgia, where our Farmers frequent-ly soll their load, wagon, and team. One of our small Farmers living on Reaverdam Creek, 8 miles South of Lincolation miles in the improvement of our shape that was disadvantageous. They so much preferred, working this Iron, they would work it under all the disadvantages of shape or size, in preference to the Swede or English Iron which We determine to prove our faith in our creed by out practices." If for this we are to be denominated 'newborn Whigs' we are content. Instead of being placed in was of sizes calculated for the articles they were going to make. Such was the character given of the from trom this county, by a gentle are content. Instead of being placed in the company of aliens and strangers we will be in the embraces of our long chers who purchased it and who, from the appearance and shape of the Iron, had formed an opinion that it was worth but little. This gentleman has Mills, to grind rock, and in the improvements our Flour Mills, cast machinery has becomein use and is preterred. The product of one of these on, who is a very ex iles South of Lincolat best and is preterred. The product of use of these e in Furnaces is usually about 13,000 lbs, metal per emplary, inde jebed principles. "Names are nothing," gaid our venerable Chief Magistrate, in his made a large fortune, and yet continues the op-He made utizens, dist nos year, 20 tions Whiskey, and 1400 gal- week. Supposing these 4 Furnaues to be in opletter to Monroe. Dress a Tory in the garlong Brandy I in a circuit of 4 miles mond this erativo

freeholders in the county to have only 4 acres each. (hany Firmers nave 20) and each acre to only produce 2 tous of Hay per acre per annum, it would appear to this small estimate, to be 12 - employ capital at least of \$125,000. The freight 800 tuns per annum.

Could a market be found for the Hay produced in this county, for a quality equal to the best timothy) it is not presumed that one half of the meadow lands in this county are in cultivation. more than double this amount could be produced for market, and suppose that only 12.800 tons of Hay could be sold at \$5 per ton it would strength would permit; but I feel that I have) amount to the sum of \$64,000 per annum at \$5

There are several Gold mines in the county one of which is certainly the richest in the

country, has lately produced 100 penney weights per day from the labor of 7 hands, which in quicksilver, suppose this to be worth only 40 cents per penny weight, would be 40 dollars per

ons per annum of 4000 each, or 400,000 lbs. In the cunty, exclusive of those in the village, there are 24 more mercantile establishments, who that of those of Lucolnton. So that there are 35 mercantile establishments in the county, who have not less than 200 wagons of 4000 lbs. each, or 800,000 lbs. per annum. And this' at times when all has to he hauled in wagons. If we route," had transportation on Rail Roads the weight would increase two, three, or perhaps four fold, the present.

From the number of freehold voters in our county at the last Election, there were about 1600 votes given in the Senate, and about 2 700 in the Commons. Calculating that only the 1600 free hold in the county would consume on

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the citizens of Charleston and Columbia, held in in mercantile pursuits; and the exports from the Columbia during the Session of the Legislature county woold likely exceed more than 10 times in December last, I was requested to attend the North Carolina Legislature, then in session, to give such information and assistance as might be desired to procure the passage of the Charter of the projected Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati. Being an officer in attendance opon the Legislature, the permission of that body tion, and so far and no farther, could I be consid ered as representing the State of South Carolina as a Commissioner. Before my departure for Raleigh, Col's. Gadsdon and Brisbane, and Maj. Holmes, returned to Columbia from their reconnoissance - It was considered important that as much information as possible should be laid before the North Garolina Legislature, and Col Gadsden was prevailed on to accompany me. On our arrival at Raleigh, we found the char ter, as passed by South Carolina, already before

the Legislature, having had two readings in the Senate, where some alterations, reserving im portant privileges to North Carolina, were up der consideration. The best and most liberal spirit prevailed towards this great work ; but the reservations alluded to were eventually at the third reading inserted in the Senate. At viduals. our request, and upon our representing that S.

our throwing ourselves upon the liberal feelings of our sister Siste, that vote was reconsidered. and the privileges reserved to North Carolina were struck out by a vote of 4 to 1, at least.

The Bill then went into the House of Commons Maj. Joseph M'D: Carson, called upon us and asked if we would object to his effering a clause requiring the location of the road as far East as the Broad River, and stated he had pre pared or would prepare such a clause, if we did not think it would prejudice the undertaking ----Cul Gadaden replied that from the report made by Col. Brisbane, he had no doubt, profes sionally speaking, that the road must be located as far east as the Broad River, and that although he thought it would be better not to intruduc such a clause, he believed the charter would b accepted with it. I assented entirely to what Col. Gadsden said, and Mai, Carson replied that under these circumstances, he would press the amendment. He never offered ithor was there from any gentleman of the House

called to act on this subject, acted with the most disintetested liberality-she has reserved no privileges and exacted no terms. For one I have always considered that her conduct has put us under stronger ubligations not to abandon her, than if she had extorted terms and conditions at F. H. ELMORE. THE SURPLUS REVENUE. We should infer from the annexed articles which appeared contemporaneously in two intelligent journals, several bundred meditated by the Spoils party in regard to Norrie, of this city, was placed in the the surplus revenue; some scheme for preventing the execution of the law for dis tributing that surplus amongst the States.-From the N. Y Express, Oct. 17. THE SURPLUS REVENUE There is no doubt now that the Van Busession of Congress upon the surplus revenue, and to do away with the distribution if they can. notwithstanding General Jackson approved the law. Ay, it is even said on good authority, that Constant for the next of the next the balance of the next of the nex approved the law. Ay, it is even said on good authority, that General Jackson himaration of his Blacksmith's Shop. To show the profite on the construction of largely into the ensuing elections. The mense power of the engine, and the profite

We have had an undefined suspice the the President would, in some way a dia render the deposite bill nugatory. It has not been enabled to see what legal motion stitutional way the provisious of the bill could be set aside, but this has not water ed our fears, that a solema act of Congre signed by the President, and the means heretofore, recommended by him will be

by Executive interference rendered a der letter. The last report is that in the m nual message, Congress is to be earned invoked to repeal the act, and that per tactics are to be enforced in order to com the repeal. In the mean time the receim officers of the Government have received their cue, and all means are to be need to lessen the amount on hand on the la Jac uary next. A correspondent, dep/i must ested in the measure, writes us that it land office in Michigan has been closed an some time, and will probably not be men ed till the 1st of January. The another of sales had been so great as significant swell the salaries of the register and noise er to the maximum allowed by he. H these worthies, wishing to save themselve what is now to them unprofitable labor and having a desire also to pluese the portal Washington, by throwing the aeri real into the coming year, will probably keen office closed all the 1st of January in great inconvenience and loss of many

An editor on the hanks of the Missian licitates himself and his readers in the four cheerful strain, on the happy prospects, phys and political, in that favored region :

PLEASANT TIMES .- Almost every body oloing in the times present, as rife with blessing. The farmers have now naught the of their cotton crop-it is already the bet me have ever raised. We White tolks an an ing in our strength, while our second our the Whigs, are glad and merry in their view and our apostate brethren, the Vantes, we be ing their heels in juy that they are permit breathe until November. Our merchant among their new goods, are altogether pine a smiling as Funchmen, ready to Month " cheap for cash, an on a credit to pastal an ers ;" and even ourselves are made when right good earnest when we look at an and tising culumns and flaming list of start A fig for better times say we, while on loss friends shout huzza for White. We've and vaunting Vans down in their strong has a country & Constitution forever-amen ar The Mississippi, too, is coming up, no coming down, and wagon loads of court in. Business is generally brashing weather and disease retiring, and brown

choly Autumn, in her rustlin apace towards us, having arrived in New land on the 10th, with a killing frostphis Enquirer.

The following extraordinary performant locomotive engine, made for the Pene Railroad, is related in the Philadelphis Gazette. This is the second engine for factory of the same ingenious and so ker, and forms a new and highly hon dence of the skill of American mercha

Inclined Planes - The new locoptant engine, "Washington County Farmet," the Common wealth of Pennayirania (railroad on Tuesday afternoon. The power of the engine was then ascending the Inclined Plane, which ascending the inclined risidetion of formed to the complete estisfaction of scientific gentlemen, invited expressly

The plane is 2,500 feet long, escent distance 196 feet, equal to 369 to the 1 foot rise in 14,31,. Weight of engles In descending the plane, the engine edly came to a dead stand from a great