

The Carolina Watchman.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY HAMILTON C. JONES, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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SALISBURY, N. C. SEPTEMBER 29, 1838.

WHOLE NO. 322.

NEW TERMS

OF THE

Carolina Watchman,

The Watchman, may hereafter be had for one Dollar and Fifty Cents per year. A Class of four new subscribers who will pay for the paper for one year at Two Dollars each, and as long as the same class shall continue to pay in advance the sum of one Dollar the same terms shall continue, and if they will be charged as other subscribers.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid. Otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

Terms of Advertising.

One Dollar per square for the first insertion. Twenty-five Cents per square for each insertion thereafter. Circulars will be charged 25 per cent. above the above rates. A deduction of 50 per cent from the regular prices will be made to those that advertise by the year. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one Dollar. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

SALISBURY,

Cents.	Cents.
Bacon, 8 1/2 a 10	Molasses, 55 a 60
Beef, 8 1/2 a 10	Nails, 8 a 9
Butter, 85 a 90	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 10 a 12 1/2	Pork, 10 a 12
Cotton in seed none	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
clean, 7 a 9	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 14 a 17	Salt, \$1 02 1/2
Corn, 50	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
Fish, 35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flour, 50 a 60	Tow-linen, 16 a 20
Flaxseed, 75	Wheat, (bushel) \$1
Iron per lb. 6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
Lard, 10 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40

FAYETTEVILLE,

Cents.	Cents.
Bacon, 8 1/2 a 10	Molasses, 55 a 60
Beef, 8 1/2 a 10	Nails, 8 a 9
Butter, 85 a 90	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 10 a 12 1/2	Pork, 10 a 12
Cotton in seed none	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
clean, 7 a 9	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 14 a 17	Salt, \$1 02 1/2
Corn, 50	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
Fish, 35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flour, 50 a 60	Tow-linen, 16 a 20
Flaxseed, 75	Wheat, (bushel) \$1
Iron per lb. 6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
Lard, 10 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40

CHERAW,

Cents.	Cents.
Bacon, 8 1/2 a 10	Molasses, 55 a 60
Beef, 8 1/2 a 10	Nails, 8 a 9
Butter, 85 a 90	Oats, 25 a 30
Corn, 10 a 12 1/2	Pork, 10 a 12
Cotton in seed none	Sugar, br. 10 a 12
clean, 7 a 9	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 14 a 17	Salt, \$1 02 1/2
Corn, 50	Tallow, 10 a 12 1/2
Fish, 35 a 37 1/2	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Flour, 50 a 60	Tow-linen, 16 a 20
Flaxseed, 75	Wheat, (bushel) \$1
Iron per lb. 6 1/2	Whiskey, 45 a 50
Lard, 10 1/2	Wool, (clean) 40

Private Entertainment.

THOMAS FOSTER,

THOMAS FOSTER, his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. F. Kelly, in the village of Mocksville, Davis county, with the view of keeping a private entertainment. The house is roomy and comfortable, and in the business part of the town. The subscriber has the best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His Table shall be supplied with the best of the country produce, and his Bar stocked with the choicest liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, and will be supplied with good Provender, and attended by a skilful rider. Mocksville, Feb. 3, 1838.—1428

New and valuable Work.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published a new FORM BOOK.

A Guide to Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and other Officers, to the use of a variety of Forms and Pleas, which will be found useful for Attorneys at Law and others.

This is one of the most valuable little Works published, and as a Manual for the Officers above mentioned, will be found almost indispensable to the proper discharge of their duties. It is the only work that the subscribers know of, where the mode of opening & adjourning Courts, (including all the Proclamations to be made by the Sheriff, and the mode of arraigning Prisoners in capital cases, the various Forms of Office, Forms of different kinds of Pleas, &c. &c.) The Work not only contains, but sets forth with perspicuity the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, constables, &c. with the proper forms of process to be used by each; and contains forms of important instruments of law, drawn out at full length, which are not to be found elsewhere.

The Work is put at a low price, believing that every one interested will be anxious to procure a copy. It only needs to be examined, to be convinced of its value.

TURNER & HUGHES,

Job Printing of every description done at this Office.

THE LATE CALHOUN FESTIVAL AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

The Greenville Mountaineer contains an official account, (embracing an abstract of Mr. Calhoun's remarks,) of the proceedings at the Barbicue recently given to "the honest Nullifier," in Greenville district—a section of the State, be it remembered, which, in the great Nullification struggle, was almost unanimously opposed to that heresy, and which, consequently, having always been predisposed to support the Administration, is now the more eager to embrace the Apostate, who has deserted his "late allies," for the purpose of forming a "coalition" with those whom he and his organs until lately denounced as "Rogues and Royalists."—Gen. Waddy Thompson, the able representative of that district in Congress, was also present, and replied to the "Great Consistent" as Mr. Calhoun is sarcastically called. But according to the official account, he was a mere Minnow in the jaws of a Triton—Calhoun not only silenced his batteries, but absolutely compelled him to cry Amen, to his own overthrow! Believe this who may, we beg leave to doubt the accuracy of this report of the battle.—Like the bulletins of Napoleon, we doubt whether it gives a true account of the killed and wounded—rather as Mr. Calhoun's speech furnishes weapons against himself, with which one less cunning fence of Gen. Thompson could not have failed to prick him deeper than the skin.

Mr. Calhoun first attempted to show that Benton is not the author of his own humbug! He has stolen the Great Exponger's thunder, and seeks to appropriate the paternity of what his friend Gen. McDuffie stigmatized as a "Stupendous Imposture," to himself. Hear him:

"Mr. C. made a few observations on some of the slang objections to the Sub-Treasury. Among others he spoke of the charge of its being originated by Col. Benton, and called 'Benton's Humbug.'—This was not so. Gen. Gordon, of Virginia, first introduced the measure, in 1834. He approved of the Divorce then, but thought it premature. Col. Benton introduced the measure in the Senate, in 1836. Mr. C. then voted against it, because he deemed it impracticable at the time. He proposed a U. S. Bank, for a limited time on certain conditions, as a better and more practicable plan to unbank the Banks;—so that Gen. Gordon, was the first man who brought this measure into Congress."

Now all this is false. This is harsh language, we admit, but it is nevertheless such language, and such only, as the circumstances justify—nay, demand. We proceed to show it.

1st. Benton broached his hard-money scheme on the 7th January, 1834, (and not 1836, as stated by Mr. Calhoun,) on which day he delivered a speech, declaring the content to be "between gold on the one side and paper on the other," and read a series of propositions in regard to a gold currency, which he proposed to bring up at a future day.

2d. Gen. Gordon's proposition was not brought forward in 1834, as stated by Mr. Calhoun, but in February 1835!

3d. In the proposition of Gen. Gordon, to which Mr. Calhoun finds it so convenient now to refer, there was not one word said about the collection of the Government dues in gold and silver. The "specie humbug" constituted no part of his plan.—Ever, therefore, if his proposition had preceded Benton's still it would not affect the claim of the latter to the honor of beginning this war upon Banks and paper money.

So much for Mr. Calhoun's facts, and for the paternity of the Humbug, which whether it be wise or preposterous, good or evil, belongs exclusively to Mr. Benton. He has earned the distinction, and Mr. Calhoun shall not thus purloin it from him.—Whether, in after-times, the author of the Humbug be deemed worthy of a crown of laurel or a fool's cap, it shall be placed on Benton's head—and on his alone. Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Gordon must be content to shine in stolen plumage. Benton is the Peacock, they mere Jack-daws, strutting in the gaudy feathers plucked from his tail.

But 4thly, Mr. Calhoun tells us that he opposed the Divorce in 1834, because he "thought it premature"—and again in 1836, because "he deemed it impracticable at the time."—The design of this assertion is to lead to the inference that he was then in favor of the principle of the Sub-Treasury, but opposed it only because he deemed it premature at one time and impracticable at another. Is this true? Why, it was but the other day, that we copied an extract from his speech, delivered in the Senate, in 1834 in which he denounced the whole project in unmeasured terms! Did he then, or at any time in 1836, avow his partiality for the principle of this new financial system, and express any regret that it was "premature" or "impracticable"? No. We defy him or his friends to show any allusion, in any one of his speeches, to the Divorce, which is not deprecatory and hostile in its character. The very same question is now before the country which was presented for its decision then,—to wit, a National Bank or a Sub-Treasury,—and we call upon him or his friends to show any thing in the circumstances of those periods, which, more than at this, rendered it premature or impracticable? It is a sheer after-thought. In 1834, he opposed the prin-

ciple of the Sub-Treasury scheme. If he did not, there is no meaning in language. Read, for example, the following paragraph from his speech:

"But there is in my opinion a strong and insuperable objection against resorting to this measure (the Sub-Treasury,) resulting from the fact that an exclusive receipt of specie in the treasury would, to give it efficacy and to prevent extensive speculation and fraud, require an entire disconnection on the part of the government with the banking system, in all its forms, and a resort to the strong box, as the means of preserving and guarding its funds—a means if practicable at all in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being far less safe, economical and efficient than the present."

What does this mean? Does it mean that Mr. Calhoun deemed the Sub-Treasury a wise system, but that it was then "premature" to resort to it? He must look upon the people as a race of thickheaded fools, if he hopes to make them believe a story, which is contradicted, instead of being confirmed, by his own words.

The only truth in the extract which we have cited from Mr. Calhoun's Greenville speech is, that one object which he proposed to effect by the incorporation of the U. S. Bank, was to "unbank the Banks;" but this was not, as he would fain make it appear, his exclusive object. That was a fortunate expression for Mr. Calhoun, indeed, as, but for it, that gentleman would be unable to find a single phrase in one of his speeches "giving color to the idea" that he was hostile to those institutions. And yet, it meant no such thing! Mr. Calhoun evidently alluded to the unprecedented and dangerous expansion of the Banking system, the consequence of Gen. Jackson's policy, and the direct effect of the destruction of the National Bank, which could only be again brought within safe limits by the re-incorporation of such an institution,—past experience having shown that the existence of a National Bank not only restrained the issues of State Banks within proper bounds, but that it also prevented their dangerous multiplication. What Mr. Calhoun meant by "unbanking the Banks," then, was not to prohibit the receipt of their notes, for no such idea is even remotely hinted at, but to diminish their number in the first place, and afterwards to restrain them from excessive issues. That he now attempts to give to those words a meaning which he did not dream of when they were uttered, is only another evidence of his ambidexterity and want of candor. Like a drowning man, he catches at the only straw which he sees floating on the surface of the stream. He will be fortunate indeed, if he preserve him from the political death which he deserves for his base apostasy alike from his party and principle.

Again—The official account says: "Mr. C. concluded by a most beautiful illustration of the danger of chartering a National Bank. He introduced one of Bion's fables. A woodsman humbly petitioned the Forest to grant him a small piece of timber, a very small piece indeed, in order that he might make a helve for his axe. The Forest held a council, and granted the apparently moderate request. The woodsman shaped and fitted his helve, and returning soon felled the Forest around him. The axe, Mr. C. remarked, was the Bank. Give it a Charter, & you supply the helve, and soon the tree of American liberty will fall prostrate before it."

This is a very pretty fable—but does it not strike the reader that it may with much more force and truth be applied to a Government Bank, managed by political men, than to a National Bank, controlled by commercial men, whose interest it is to keep aloof from parties, and to have no part nor lot in their struggles for power? And truly it is so. This Sub-Treasury is the Axe, which if it be once placed in the hands of the Federal Executive, will soon be aimed at the root of our liberties. We thank Mr. Calhoun for the illustration. It is not more full of force, than in this application, it is of truth. That it has no application to a National Bank, however, is fairly inferrible from the fact, that for nearly the whole period of our national existence, a Bank has been chartered, and "the tree of American liberty" yet stands. And if its trunk has been scarred, or any of its limbs lopped off, the blow has been struck by other hands—by the Federal Executive, to whose already overgrown & daily increasing power Mr. Calhoun proposes to add that of the Purse—ever the great instrument of corruption, and the most fatal foe to freedom, when held by that branch of a Representative government! But if this fable has any application to a National Bank, what shall be said of John C. Calhoun, who, in 1816, gave the Bank a Charter, and who, in 1834, urged a renewal of this charter, in preference to the Sub-Treasury scheme,—what, we ask, shall be said of Mr. Calhoun, if he indeed put a helve upon the axe, under the persuasion that it would be employed in prostrating the "tree of American liberty"? If he is now a patriot, was he not then, by his own showing, an enemy of his country? Or, retreating the enquiry, if he was then a patriot, what is he now? Let his friends answer.

As to the effects of this Sub-Treasury scheme upon the South, we have only to say that we have just as little confidence in the sudden regard of Van Buren, Cambreleng, Niles, &c. &c. for Southern interests, as we have in their attachment for State Rights, who have always ridiculed the metaphysical notions of Virginia, and who, when South Carolina lifted up the banner of State sovereignty, threatened to obliterate even geographical State lines in the blood of her citizens! Truly, the gratitude of "the honest Nullifier" and his friends, for these favors, exceeds their easy faith! If any thing can equal the impudence with which these false assumptions are urged, it is the credulity with which they are swallowed down by the dupes of a great name.—Lynchburg Virginian.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

We are pleased to learn that the University has again opened with the most flattering prospects. But little more than a week of the session has transpired, and there are now 175 Matriculates, and some eighteen or twenty more ready to enter. The prospects of the Medical Department, in the success of which much interest is felt here, are very flattering. There are already about 45 students in that department and we have every reason to believe will be upwards of sixty; a number fully equal to any previous session of the Institution. We are not advised as to number in the other School—but so soon as the classes are properly organized, we will publish a full statement of the numbers in each.

Advocate.

The Richmond Compiler says: "Commodore Elliott has on board the Constitution, a number of very curious remains of antiquity, which he collected during his cruise in the Levant, dug up from the plains of Marathon and Troy, from the neighborhood of Athens, Corinth, Samium, and various parts of Syria, and particularly from Balbec, all parts of the Holy Land, and Egypt."

We understand a number of these remains have been presented to the University of Va.—Among which are a Vase, taken from the channel of Corin, and a piece of a capital, of the Temple of Bacchus, at Tyre, with the appropriate devices—also a Jug, found entombed in the Island of Cerigo, two large Granite Cannon Balls six feet and a half in diameter, taken from the channel of the Dardanelles, and an Eagle, cut by an American Artist, from a fragment of the Stadium at Alexandria. All of these articles, except the Balls, have been received at the University. Their great weight renders it exceedingly difficult to transport the Balls to the place of destination; but so soon as boat navigation is resumed, we presume they will be forwarded to the University.

THE NAVY.

The Pensacola Gazette of Aug. 25th contains a call for a meeting of the officers of the navy on that station, to deliberate on the course to be pursued in reference to the imputation lately made in the Globe against them.

MR. JEFFERSON'S GRAVE.

At the recent Harvest Home celebration in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Mr. George Leiper stated that he lately visited the grave of Mr. Jefferson, and found it in a forlorn condition. It is on the estate at Monticello, which we believe, is owned by Lieutenant Levy, now in Europe. Mr. Leiper says—"The neglected and dilapidated home of the patriot and philosopher showed the ravages of time, and the whistling wind of a cold December morning piercing every crevice of this celebrated mansion, gave solemnity to the occasion, & a scope to reflection, not easily to be forgotten. The only person I met there was a polite old Irish lady, who, for a small fee, gratified the curiosity of the stranger and traveller, by throwing open the empty and cheerless rooms for their inspection. How changed every thing from what it had been. Patriotism, philosophy, family fashions, friendship, all had fled and vanished with the master spirit who directed them. Alone I visited his grave. The gate of the garden was open, and on the right side a short distance from the entrance, a few bricks laid on the flat side distinguished the grave of Jefferson from the others within the enclosure."

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Argus, August 22.

A FOUNDLING.

On Monday last, a female of respectable appearance, eighteen or twenty years of age, having an infant in her arms, entered the store of Mr. Lyons, on Market street, (who is now absent on a visit to the east) and purchased articles to the amount of \$18, for which she made payment. When about to withdraw, she remarked that having to go a short distance, she would, with Mrs. L's permission, leave this child for a few minutes, when she would return.—The sleeping child was accordingly laid on a pallet that was prepared for it—which, with the articles purchased and a bundle, she left in charge of Mr. Lyons. Minutes, hours, passed, night approached, and the child remained uncalled for. It had been abandoned to strangers, and Mr. L. was charged with the guardianship. On examining the bundle, it was found to contain various articles of infant's clothing, and on

on examining the person of the infant a note was discovered which read as follows:

"Dear Madam: I leave my child with you, being the person of my first choice to raise my infant. It is not intended that you are to have this trouble without reward; but it is out of my power to do much for you at this time. I have rich relations, but not in this place. When convenient, I will make out money for you. I leave this place by the first boat. Take good care of my infant, as circumstances forbid that I should; and if I live, you will see that from time to time you will receive pay for your trouble. If you remove from this place, advertise in the Argus where you move to and what you have done with the infant, as there is an estate of 3 or \$4000 dollars it is now heir to, and unless we know where it is, that cannot be done."

"Its unfortunate Mother."

The foundling is a female about two months old.

Should this notice meet the eyes of the unnatural parents they may learn that Mr. Lyons has performed the obligations imposed on him in an honorable and humane manner, and that he will, in whatever concerns the protection of their abandoned offspring, fully discharge the claims of helpless innocence.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WARM-SPRINGS, (N. C.) Aug. 18, 1838.

While at Asheville, I witnessed a practical exhibition of the operation of the much boasted sub-treasury system. The North Carolina troops, who had been engaged in removing the Cherokees from this State, were assembled, at that place, to receive pay for their services; and instead of being paid off in gold and silver, in the constitutional currency, which they had a right to expect from a hard money government, with the sub-treasury in actual operation, or even in treasury notes, they were put off with drafts on the Manhattan bank of New York, doubtless much to the profit of such speculators as know how to turn such things to advantage. In this affair, I learn that the U. States Pay-master was wholly blameless. He received the necessary amount in treasury notes, in sum too large for transfer in the way of payment. The North Carolina banks refused to receive the notes on deposit, to be checked on by the Pay-master, and he was obliged to make his arrangements with a bank in New York. This is a practical commentary on the sub treasury policy, tending to show its impracticability, and that the government cannot even pay troops without the aid and agency of banks.

A very intelligent gentleman who had travelled through a considerable portion of the upper part of South Carolina, informs me that the promise of a corn crop is most abundant, but that the Cotton is even less advanced than it was at that time, last year, and nothing but a very late winter is likely to prevent a short crop.

MR. O'CONNELL'S LATE SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We hasten, at the request of the writer, to insert the following. The speech to which it relates appeared in our journal of Tuesday last:

"The notorious Daniel O'Connell, in a speech delivered at Birmingham at the celebration of the negro emancipation in the West Indies on the 1st instant; among other things, took occasion to make the following statement: 'I was going into the House of Commons the other evening, when a tall gentlemanly looking man, lean and lank, addressed me—'Sir, I am a stranger, and wish to see the House of Commons.' I replied, 'You are an American?'—Yes, from Alabama.'—And a slave owner, I presume?'—Yes.'—Then I will have nothing to do with you.' Now, scarcely one word of this is true; and I hasten to clear all Americans, especially southerners, from the gross aspersion which is implied in the statement that any American could for a moment so far forget himself as to ask of this reckless calumniator the slightest favor. This I think the greater duty, as the above statement is published in all the London and Paris papers, and displaying as it does a species of malignity entirely novel, is read by all. The occurrence which he pretends to relate, and which he has so grossly mistated, happened with myself, and is as follows:

It was on Sunday evening succeeding the coronation of the Queen of England, when supposing neither house of Parliament in session, I had gone down to the House of Commons, intending to look at the interior of that and the House of Lords. When I reached the door of the House of Commons the door-keeper informed me that the Commons were in session; and at the moment he pointed out Daniel O'Connell, who was approaching, and said he would give me an order to hear the debate if I would ask him. I had hardly time to reply that I should do so such thing, when having arrived, the door-keeper said to him, 'Mr O'Connell have you a spare order for this gentleman?' Remembering as I did, his former calumnies upon the Americans, I should have forgotten the respect due to my country and myself, if I could have accepted an order from him; and I at once said to him—'Sir I am an American and a Southerner.' (This intelligence which I gave him he has made his own sagacity supply.) He replied, 'You are then from a slave-holding state?'—Yes, from Alabama.'—You are a slave-holder yourself—I presume?'—Yes.'—Then I cannot give you an order.' 'Sir it was the door-keeper who asked you; no American would ask or receive one from you.' The character of this man is held in very much the same estimation in England and America.

In proof of this I could cite many facts, some of which occurred under my own eye; but I have no disposition to add to that weight of testimony which time and his own exertions are so rapidly accumulating upon him. Certain it is that this gratuitous insult and outrage upon the feelings of a foreigner must add to that infamy, and be doubtless regarded by all enlightened Englishmen with that disgust which grows ill-breeding is at all times calculated to excite; and were any nation to avow the principles op-

on which this man professes to act, it could be considered in no other light than as a nation of slaves. The opinion of such a man, American as I know, regards not. To say nothing of his moral reputation, he has shown himself totally unacquainted with, and utterly incapable of, appreciating the numerous and important considerations appertaining to American slavery. Still my duty and my feelings urge me not the least to disavow, on behalf of all Americans, even the possibility that any one of them could ever so far forget himself as to seek the slightest favor from this slanderer of our common country.

J. H. HAWELL, of Mobile, Ala.

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMER.

While on the Clyde the other day, we went ashore at Port Glasgow to have a peep at the most splendid vessel, the largest ever built in Britain, and we freely confess that the sight amply repaid us for the visit. From the river, the British Queen, owing to her elegance of shape and proportions, does not look so large as she really is, but as you approach her on the wharf, comparing her with other large vessels near her, her tremendous bulk becomes more imposing, her extreme length stretching 375 feet, being longer than the largest line of battle ship now afloat. But if the visitor is surprised while standing near her, he is doubly so after ascending the ladder and going upon deck, which being flush all along, in length and breadth resembles a tolerable street being clear over deck 40 feet; and over the paddle boxes 64 feet.

The workmen are employed in fitting up the interior, and she will be ready to receive her boilers and machinery in a month; but will not be finished for five or six months. The space in her cabin is large enough for a bill room, and the materials are of the best quality, and the workmanship is of the best order, combining durability with great elegance, uniformity, and neatness of ornament. We almost wandered in the space set apart for the passenger's berths which can be compared to nothing else than a barracks. The passage is somewhat in the form of a house shoe, with small apartments with double berths, one above the other; on each side, in the front part of the vessel there are additional berths, and in all she is to have accommodations for about four hundred passengers!—the passage between the different suites of apartments, and their arrangement, rivaling those of a modern well furnished hotel. The hold is also the most capacious we ever saw, and will afford abundant space for stores.

The paddle boxes are entirely outside & do not at all interfere with the sweep of her deck, which stands at present from 30 to 40 feet out of water—of course when her machinery, amounting to something about 500 tons is on board, her draught of water, at present perhaps 10 feet, will be considerably increased.—There she lies, her gigantic bulk throwing every steamer into the shade—an admirable illustration and a noble monument of the irresistible power and progress of science. The sight will be more attractive some months hence, when the boilers and machinery of, we believe, 450 horse power, are on board, and the interior in a more forward state. Since her arrival in port Glasgow she has been daily visited by hundreds of admiring spectators.

J. H. HAWELL.

Arthur Tappan, who seems to have sunk somewhat into obscurity for sometime past, was one of the bail of David Ruggles, the black thief, who deceived the negro man of Mr. Darg of New Orleans. Arthur makes his reappearance on the stage in rather bad company.

Fanny Wright has taken the field in New York, in behalf of 'Constitutional Reform.' She is a fit advocate for 'Divorce,' who denounces matrimony in all its forms,—who seeks even to deprecate the domestic altar, and to poison 'the only bliss that has survived the fall.' With the Mormons and Squatters against us in the West, and the Abolitionists and Infidels in the North, we shall have a severe struggle—but it will be a glorious destiny even to be defeated in a contest against these instruments of anarchy and ruin.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Literary.—A novel has just been published by Messrs. Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, under the title of 'Richard Hurdis, or the Avenger of Blood, a Tale of Abraham.' The northern cities are quite enraptured with it, and public curiosity is on tiptoe to ascertain the name of the author, who is said to be a person of considerable eminence, whose name, withheld from personal considerations, would, if disclosed, alone give extensive circulation to the work. The story is described as one of crime and bloodshed, founded on facts not very remote, and disclosing appalling scenes of iniquity in our country.—Id.

'PRINCE JOHN.'

A letter from London says:

'At her Majesty's state dinner, given on the 25th instant, at Buckingham Palace, Mr. Stevenson, his lady, and Mr. John Van Buren, the son of your President, were among the guests.'

And again, speaking of a public dinner given on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a Hospital, it is said:

'The President's son was also present, and was received with all honors due the son of the first officer of the great republic.'

Really, there is 'getting to be' rather too much of this. The station of our President confers no honors or dignity upon his sons. When Mr. Van Buren was elected President, it was not designed, we presume, to elevate his whole family!—Pet. Intelligencer.

From the N. Y. American, Sept. 15.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Wellington packet ship from London, and the United States from Liverpool, bring dates to the 14th ult.

The items of most importance to us are, an improvement in the price of American Cottons, and the fact that the harvest in Great Britain would, it seems to be conceded, turn out indifferent.

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina has negotiated the South Carolina Loan, with a highly respectable Mercantile House in London.

Mr. Muhlenberg, the United States Minister, arrived at Vienna towards the latter end of July.