

Singular Phenomena.—During the last few weeks various singular appearances have been at different times visible in the heavens. About a fortnight ago, a star belonging to that class of physical phenomena generally known by the name of "falling planets," was seen by many of the inhabitants of St. Helier's, and after careering through the heavens for some minutes, it was observed to descend rapidly to the earth, bursting into a thousand fragments. It is curious and interesting at all times to watch the phenomena of the celestial sphere, especially from the circumstance that so far as modern science has yet determined, they exercise no inconsiderable effect on the general operations of the terrestrial world. Within the period of eight weeks the savans of our island have had their scientific curiosity called into the field to indulge in speculations respecting comets, aurora borealis, shooting stars, and various other appearances of a singular and remarkable nature, and if we judge from the immediate past, they will require in order to exercise their ingenuity, to keep awake during the night for a considerable time further. On Saturday evening last, or rather early on Sunday morning, another phenomena made its appearance in the sky, if possible more strange than any which have of late preceded it. A globe of fire, apparently of the dimensions of a good-sized balloon, was observed to move about from position to position, making its appearance now in one place, now in another. It might be seen at one moment blazing with all the crimson lustre of the sun as it sets in an autumnal sky, in another shining with a full, clear, and burnished light, irradiating the whole aerial vault. Sometimes stationary, it would all of a sudden change its position, and locate itself upon a spot at a considerable distance. Here again it would remain for a few minutes, when, as if tired of the quarters it had chosen, migrate without further ceremony to another. Alternately the subject of these appearances, it remained for nearly an hour, when, in a second, becoming detached from the spot on which it was fixed, it flew with a tremendous velocity through the sky, and took refuge behind a dark and murky cloud.

Jersey Times.

Sore Throat.—We have known several instances in which this distressing complaint, even in its worst stages, has been immediately alleviated, and speedily cured by the following remedy.—Mix a pennyworth of pounded camphor with a wine glass full of brandy, pour a small quantity on a lump of sugar, and allow it to dissolve in the mouth every hour. The third or fourth generally enables the patient to swallow with ease. So says an exchange paper.

The effects of Schism.—Bishop Soule says, that there has been a decrease of 45,435 members in the northern section of the Methodist church the past year, and an increase of 9,703 in the Southern section while the total increase of the preceding year was 15,500. He describes it to the contention and strifes that have rent the church.

Catawba County.—The Superior Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, without having transacted any business of importance.

The town of Newton seems to improve rapidly, as well in the number as the commodious arrangement of its buildings. So soon as their houses are painted, and the Jail and Court House completed, the people of Catawba may boast a very pretty town, and enterprising citizens. Besides, its excellent water, its contiguity to Wilfong's, and other Springs, render it very agreeable as a summer residence. All bitterness on local matters towards Lincoln seems to have given way to better feelings, and to lead the candid to indulge a belief, that ere a twelve-month elapses, all will be settled to the general satisfaction, and the people be united as of old, if not in one or two counties, at least in one interest.

We take no part, editorially, in the local differences that have existed, and fully accord the use of our columns to all.—*Lincoln Courier.*

Church Music.—The New York True Sun says that Dr. Hodges, an English organist and music doctor, is training 16 boys in singing for the Episcopal Churches—eight for Trinity, and four each for St. Paul's and St. John's—to sing soprano and alto, men, of course, singing the bass and tenor.

Female singers are to be entirely dispensed with. This is in imitation of the Cathedrals of the Church of England.

Broke his neck.—Anderson Harris, of Person County, was thrown from his horse on Saturday night last and killed. Harris was returning home from Roxborough, and was drunk, as usual; was riding very fast—as most men do when they have "spurs in the head"—and was thrown or literally tumbled off his horse; his head hitting a tree which broke his skull or neck, perhaps both.—Drunkards! behold in this case another warning added to the bloody catalogue of intemperance.—But you won't be warned! Then go ahead!—*Milton Chronicle.*

We have been for some time impressed with the conviction that the system of "yearly advertising"—peculiar, we believe to the American press—is full of defects, and ought to be entirely abolished. It works great injury to publishers, and impairs the vigor and value of newspapers to an extent not appreciated by those who have not turned their attention to it. It is this system which enlarges the newspapers, without enlarging their profits or increasing their interest—an effect which may well be compared to dropping, in our opinion, to publishers and the public, whether readers or advertisers. We invite the attention of the profession to the subject.—*Rich. Times.*

Look Out!—Brother Hines, the publisher of the "Midnight Cry" in N. York, and the founder of the "Miller Tabernacle" in Boston, is now "down East," in Hallowell and its vicinity, preaching that "the Second Advent" will be in 1847.

The Great Fossil Skeleton exhibited by Dr. Koch, and which is called the remains of a gigantic serpent, is pronounced by the anatomists of Boston to have belonged to no serpent, nor any single animal in any age of the world. Although the parts appear to be mostly real fossils, nothing but their ingenious arrangement gives the appearance to the whole of a skeleton of a gigantic serpent. The Boston Natural History Society will publish in the next number of their proceedings a full account of the process by which it would seem that this "Hydrarchos" has been constructed.

Exhumation of an Ancient Skeleton.—A friend just from Kentucky, informs the N. York Patriot, that a gentleman in digging a well on his plantation 900 feet above the Kentucky river, found at the distance of 19 feet below the surface, beneath a shelving rock, the entire skeleton of a man, evidently not of the Indian race. This we conceive another argument in favor of the theory that this country was peopled long before the time of Columbus, with a race distinct from the Indian, and by whom probably the mounds, so common all through the South and West, were constructed.

The last patent medicine "got up," is called "Fairfowl's California Vegetable Pills." Another is in preparation, not quite out yet, to be called the "Ichaboe Guanorian Lozenges," designed for dwarfs and under-sized men and women, possessing extraordinary powers in producing growth.

SCRAP OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1845.

I said, in my last, that the springing of a mine under the city could not have astonished the people of Washington more than the sudden return home of General Jackson. He had outstripped the mail in his journey, and letter or newspaper had heralded his movements. The inquiry there, as well as every where else, was, what has brought the President back? Mr. Duane asked the question of Mr. McLane. Mr. McLane asked it of Mr. Duane. The Cabinet were ignorant. All that was known was the fact that the President was back. Surmises were rife; but when it was known that Mr. Van Buren had returned with him, those who knew the General's phobia on the subject of removing the Deposits feared the worst. What was surmised soon became reality.

Mr. Van Buren was himself the first to announce to the members of the Cabinet what the President had returned for, and that he himself had yielded to the measures. All that passed between Mr. Van Buren and his friends on that occasion cannot be known; but it is known that from that day the ties of friendship which had bound him and Mr. McLane together were severed, and from that interview, it has always been understood, dated Mr. McLane's determination to quit the Cabinet. No man in the Cabinet commanded more of Gen. Jackson's sincere regard and respect than Mr. McLane. Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say so himself, and to declare that nothing gave him more pain than to find Mr. McLane differing from him in opinion. No man had more uniformly lauded Mr. McLane than Mr. Van Buren; but the iron will of General Jackson must be gratified, and whoever else might be crushed by resisting it, Mr. Van Buren meant to stand out of the way, and sacrifice principle and previously-settled opinions and friends, rather than jeopard the good opinion of Gen. Jackson.

It was stated in the Executive organ at the time that Mr. Duane was the only member of the Cabinet opposed to the removal of the deposits; and a conspiracy was formed, in which Mr. McLane had reason to believe Mr. Van Buren was concerned, to draw him into an acquiescence in the correctness of that statement, which would have been not only at variance with the truth, but false to his own honor, and to his colleague, Mr. Duane. Of this act of infidelity on the part of his trusted and intimate friend, Mr. McLane has never made any secret, any more than of the fact that it had placed between them an impassable barrier to all future friendly or even personal intercourse. Henceforth a non-intercourse ensued between these sworn friends, which no subsequent attempt of the Vice President could overcome. Of their absolute alienation the public is not now to be informed. On any, if there be any, who may deny the substantial accuracy of this explanation, be the burden of showing the true cause of the rupture between them. But this will not be authoritatively denied.


There was one man in Washington whom the President's sudden return filled with regret, but not with dismay; who was deeply interested in the cause of his return; who learned the cause of his return; who learned the cause with sorrow, but with unflinching firmness and resolution. That man was William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury. Long before his appointment to the Treasury, he had been intimate with Mr. McLane. They were, of course, much together while the President was absent, and could not fail to have conversed much on the great question of that time, the removal of the deposits. They perfectly agreed in sentiment; believed the measure unlawful, an infraction of the Constitution, and in every respect wrong and disastrous.

Mr. Duane formed his opinion on principle, and in his first interview with him, Gen. Jackson discovered, to his utter amazement, that a new and unforeseen obstacle had arisen to the accomplishment of his purpose. Still, he would not believe that Mr. Duane would persist. Mr. Van Buren sought an interview with Mr. Duane, and was not slow in perceiving that the President had calculated without his host, when he supposed he had got an incumbent in the Treasury who would do his bidding. I need not detail at present all that followed. Mr. Duane could neither be coerced or driven from the position he had assumed. Gen. Jackson tried both expedients in vain. He told him, in one of his

communications, that if he would yield to his wishes it would be one of the happiest days of his life. But Mr. Duane stood by his principles and fell by them. He was ejected from office, and Mr. Taney, who was then Attorney General, was put in his place. He obeyed the President's order, and removed the deposits.—He was afterwards rewarded with the place of Chief Justice of the United States which he still holds.

A word about Mr. Duane. It is an old adage, "The fewer we praise in this world the better." Mr. Duane, it is believed, is an exception. His firmness—his official duty and principle: his resistance of the seductive influence of power and patronage; his refusal to listen to the earnest and personal entreaties of General Jackson, have placed him, in the opinion of his friends, "as much above all praise as he is above the need of it." He has earned by his integrity the reputation of an honest man; and the day will come, it is hoped, when his countrymen will do him justice.

A CALM OBSERVER.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

The attention of Postmasters is respectfully called to the letter below, from the second Assistant Postmaster General to Col. Philo White, formerly of this place, but now Editor of the Racine Advocate:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
(copy) Appointment Office, Sept. 18, 1845.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d inst., you are informed that it is the duty of a Postmaster to inform Publishers when their papers or pamphlets are not taken out of his office; and he is authorized to frank the letter, it being strictly on the business of his office.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.

W. MEDILL,
2d Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

PHILO WHITE, Esq.,
Racine, Wis. Ter'y.

COME TO THE RESCUE.

At the suggestion of several good citizens, we give notice that on Thursday of November Court, the 6th day of the month, there will be a meeting held at the Court House, in Salisbury, for the purpose of making a public expression on the subject of Candidates treating before elections.—This is a matter in which all good citizens should take a hand, of whatever party, or distinction. Nay, these things should not even occur to the mind, when it is proposed to crush an evil of such magnitude, an evil from which flows no good to any candidate, or to any community, but which all readily admit is a source of crime in all its various forms, and which if kept up must prove dangerous to liberty itself.—Gentlemen,—Lawyers, Doctors, Magistrates, Merchants, Mechanics,—tis not necessary to multiply words about a thing which every body in their cool judgment condemn: Let's meet on Thursday next, and give the practice a mark, and be done with it—it has disgraced Rowan long enough.

The Editor of the *Wilmington Chronicle*, in his paper of the 22d says, that as soon as arrangements can be made, he will issue the *Chronicle* twice a week. A weekly paper will also be printed as is now the case. A gentleman of ability will be associated with the present Editor in the new undertaking. Success we write to our Whig friends of the *Chronicle*.—May they be amply rewarded for their trouble and expense.

The Ruling Passion.—JACOB COTTON, whose love of whiskey, according to his own confession, led him to the gallows, we understand went off in an intoxicated state. The doggeries lost a customer when he died—not before. He took several heavy drinks in the course of a few hours just before hanging, and with barely strength enough to stand, dropped into eternity—having previously recanted the whole confession published in our last, and stated what every body believes to be false, that he alone committed the crimes for which he died.

WELL DONE OHIO!

We have not yet received complete returns from the late elections in this State, but from those already received, we are perfectly safe in saying that the Whigs of the Buckeye State have gained a great triumph over Locofocoism and every other ism. The Ohio State Journal says: "In the Senate the majority will not be less than six, and in the House it will not be less than ten, and may reach sixteen or eighteen! Last year our majority was sixteen on joint ballot; the year previous there was a small Whig majority in one House only, and for many years previous to that time, with a single exception, there was a Locofoco majority in both branches of the Legislature. Our progress is onward! Ohio is Whig throughout all her borders, from river to lake. We have gained in the popular vote in nearly every county, and if there was a contest for President next week, with the man of our choice to lead the noble Whig legions, we should count our majorities by tens of thousands! Honor, honor to the gallant and unfaltering Whigs of Ohio!"

Florida.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 14th contains returns from nearly all the different counties, which show a falling off in the Locofoco vote of over a thousand. Taking this statement as an index to what is to follow, it appears almost certain that Mr. Cabell, Whig, has defeated Brockenbrough, Locofoco. The difference, however, either way, can be but a small number of votes, say one hundred or less.

THE TEXAN ARMY AND NAVY.

There is some speculation going on as to the provision to be made for the Officers of the Army and Navy of Texas. It is contended that it would be unjust to turn adrift men who had by their valor obtained such an accession of Territory to our Union. A Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"I learn that the Officers of the Texan Navy will probably be taken into the service of the United States. This, I understand is the intention of the President. Of course, the nomination must be acted on by the Senate. Commodore Moore will, it is believed, be nominated, either as Post Captain, or for a lieutenant, which rank he held when he resigned, for the purpose of entering the Texan service."

We should be glad to know says the *Petersburg Intelligencer*, if Commodore Moore's rank is to be of the date when he left our service, and if so, what will be said by officers who have remained in their country's service to being thus outranked and thrown back by one who voluntarily, and for the purposes of his own ambition, left his country's service to engage in that of a Foreign Nation?

When Commodore Moore joined the Texan Navy, Texas was to us a Foreign nation, and we can conceive of no claim that he or his friends can prefer to enjoy the benefit of a commission which he voluntarily threw up, and to claim precedence over meritorious officers, who have remained faithful to their country's service, and who were content to work their way to high rank.

The subjoined letter, published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, contains statements which will be read with concern. It is under date of

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1845.

I hear a good deal of gossip, much more than I think it worth while to write to you, and some which may be interesting to you and your readers—not that I can vouch for any Cabinet matters, but that I can assure you that what I tell you I hear from, what I call, good authority.

You remember that about the time Mr. McLane was starting for England, the Globe took occasion to say that he was not a special minister, but was to take Mr. Everett's place.—This, then, led to the inquiry 'where would be the place of negotiation between the British and American agents?' At Washington.—'Why, then, should Mr. McLane be in London, if he was to be identified with the negotiation at Washington?' It would be better, it is said, for his influence with the British Minister in London would be more effective, than with the British negotiator at Washington. So much for the undertaking; now for the progress. Mr. McLane has more than once asked permission to return. Why? Among other reasons, because he is not entrusted with information, nor moved by instructions relative to the most important part of his mission; and it is thought that means have been used, or are to be used, to induce him to leave London. The means belong to the administration. What are they? Mr. Buchanan is for peace, and he is opposed to the reduction of duties, especially those on iron. The President and Mr. Walker is for turmoil, and for a reduction of duties. If Mr. Buchanan can be disposed of, sent to the Supreme Bench, he will give no trouble to the Cabinet in its arrangement of the tariff, and he will not be in the way to force out of the annual message of the President, any thing which may savor a little of hostility to England relative to Oregon. This is not all. It is hoped that soon after the opening of Congress, some administration member will propose a series of resolutions which shall smack pretty strongly of a determination on the part of this Government to insist on its utmost claims in Oregon territory, and to insist on them in such terms, and with such fervor, as shall (the resolutions having been adopted,) close the negotiation.

If any body should say (the Union for example) that these events will not happen, I can only reply *non verbum* with regard to the future, but *tes vari* with regard to the past. I have not a doubt that what I say of the intention of this administration is strictly correct; that Mr. McLane has written home, as I say; that Mr. Buchanan has been seriously urged to retire to the Bench; that bad feelings relative to Oregon are desired, and the means I have stated really purposed. But it may be that something will transpire to prevent such results, but no thanks to 'the powers that be.'

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot*, in his letter of the 20th inst., says:

"The glorious Whig triumph in Georgia, and the present prospect of a most thorough rout of Locofocoism in Ohio, operate like shower baths upon the administration! Still it is going on with its schemes to re-establish the odious sub-Treasury, which James K. Polk used to denounce so severely in Congress, and break down the present admirable tariff. Well, let the work be consummated! Why should not the majority have their own way! For one, I rejoice that James K. Polk bids fair at last to come out on the tariff, and let the whole people see precisely where he stands!

"It is foreshadowed that he and Mr. Walker will recommend a horizontal 20 per cent. ad valorem Tariff. Good! Let it be adopted, and let the people see how it will work. Let the Pennsylvania Locofocos feel its advantages, while it is destroying the business of the iron workers of that State, and yielding to the Government not more than from thirteen to sixteen millions of revenue—a little more than half enough perhaps to meet the nation's current expenses! The chief regret is, that the working classes should be compelled to suffer in consequence of this Locofoco revolution of one of the best and most fortunate measures for the business of the country that the wisdom of our lawgivers ever devised."

A Washington letter states that a caucus of the Tennessee Legislature is to be held, for the purpose of addressing a letter to the President, requesting him to offer himself for a second term. If this is so, it will give Mr. Polk an opportunity to state explicitly that he will not be a candidate.

Forty-five Hundred.—The prosecution of Duncan and Underwood, for the murder of Peden or Peyton, we understand, cost Wilkes county forty-five hundred dollars.

The subjoined paragraph, taken from the Washington Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*, discloses a fact of some interest, not to "the slaveholding portion of the United States" only, but to all the freemen who compose the population of our country. We do not doubt the authenticity of this information; and, if the writer has any further or more particular information on this subject, we invite him to reveal it.—*Nat. Int.*

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1845.

Mr. Calhoun, towards the close of the late Administration, despatched an agent to the island of St. Domingo, for what particular objects it was not known. He was paid out of the secret service fund. This agent (Mr. Hogan) has returned, and made a voluminous, and, as I understand, an interesting report, which will, probably, at some time, see the light. It is conjectured that it relates chiefly to the condition of the Spanish portion of the island, and the situation and prospects of the Dominicans; their war with the Haytiens; the policy of the English and French Governments in regard to them, and to the slaveholding portion of the West India islands generally, &c. It has been supposed that the British Government, and perhaps the Government of France also, will take such a course as will aid the entire abolition of slavery in this island, and, indeed, in all the Spanish and French islands. The subject is one of some interest to the slaveholding portion of the United States.

FAT PICKING.

A New York letter, published in the National Intelligencer, makes the following extraordinary statements: "Whenever, in the opinion of the appraisers, an invoice is ten per cent. below the value of the goods, the act of 1842 'levies an additional duty of fifty per cent. over and above the regular duty.' Now, what do you suppose becomes of that fifty per cent. duty when collected? I presume you will answer, 'Why, it goes into the Treasury!' Not so. According to the construction given to the law, it becomes the property of a joint-stock company, viz: 'Uncle Sam one-half, the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor the other one-half,' which half is divided equally among the three. The next question is, do these duties, thus levied, amount to much money? According to returns in the last quarter, they were about \$20,000, and may be estimated at seventy thousand dollars a year, unless the system be in some way changed.

You will observe that in assessing this additional duty of 50 cent., the Collector has but little to say or do except collect, and see that the sum total is fairly and honestly distributed among the parties interested, not one of whom has any labor to perform.

READING HIM OUT.

The Washington Union of the 22d ult., says: "The southern press, as well as our private correspondence from South Carolina, protest against the course of the 'Charleston Mercury.' They deny, positively, that the journal in question is the true exponent of the democracy of South Carolina. We have two letters from that State, which explicitly declare the prevailing sentiment in South Carolina to be an abiding confidence in the course of the President. We understand that Mr. Calhoun expresses a similar feeling; and that none but a few fiery and restless spirits prepted to entertain the slightest doubts about the course of the President! In fact, we see but one press, which pretends to be republican, that seems to countenance these unworthy and unfounded suspicions about Mr. Polk, or about this paper; and that press is the 'S. Carolinian,' published at Columbia, whose editor whilst in Washington, and whose Washington correspondent, have been infected by the sinister influence of the same miserable cabal which has misled the councils and ruled the columns of the 'Charleston Mercury.' As for ourselves we can assure these worthies that their designs will fail of accomplishment."

UNION AND HARMONY.

While the Washington "Union," the organ of the entire Democratic party of the nation, is proclaiming war against the Tariff of 1842, the Harrisburg "Union," as the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is active in its defence. The last number of the latter "Union" says: "The public voice is speaking through the columns of the press in many portions of the State in favor of holding a Convention at this place, on the 10th of next month, to take into consideration the important subject of the Tariff. We like the idea much, and, as citizens of Pennsylvania, feel anxious that it shall be carried into effect, certain that much good would flow from it."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mike Walsh, in his last "Subterranean," remarks that an eminent Locofoco holding two good offices is now pushing for Register, and adds:

"Three such offices at a time wouldn't be very bad to take. If such grasping and insatiable avarice can be called democracy, I would like to know what, in the name of heaven, they consider federalism."

Rather green that question, Mike! A man who works steadily, lives prudently, sleeps contentedly, envies no man, reads what is going on regularly, sends his children to good schools week-days and takes them to church Sundays, never wishing for office, and always voting just as he thinks best for the country, is pretty certain to be branded a Federalist. It is not a bad name, however, if you have sense enough to understand it.—*Tribune.*

A New Feature in Cattle Shows.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt., Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth! The Committee on Household Manufactures awarded him \$14, which was voluntarily contributed by the old bachelors present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

THEORY OF FREE TRADE.

A member of the British Parliament writes to a friend in the United States, and complains that free trade is not advocated in this country with sufficient orthodoxy and vehemence. An extract of his letter is published in the *Charleston Mercury*, as follows:

"As respects the actual condition of the public mind in the U. States upon the question of free trade, I fear your accounts are too true. And most discouraging it is to find a young people who have cast off kings, state-churches, and hereditary legislators, should have retained the substance of despotism in the midst of their forms of republicanism by clinging to the old monopoly system of Europe in its very worst features. The Americans may boast of their form of government, but they have yet to learn that true freedom is unknown in a country where industry is not free. Switzerland is after all the only really free country, custom-houses there being unknown. From what I have seen of your free-trade orators, I fear the sound faith which we are preaching has not been promulgated in the U. S. Mr. Calhoun's party are evidently the most thorough-going free-traders, but even they appear to sanction protection by the incidence of revenue duties, if they do not exceed 20 per cent. Now this is wrong. The principle of protection could be attacked, and the free traders ought to repudiate every protective duty. The public mind cannot be roused to enthusiasm upon any thing short of a simple and easily defined principle. No foreign article, which is also the product of the United States, should be subject to a duty, unless the same rate of duty was levied upon the home grown article. For instance, Tea, Coffee and Wines might be taxed because they are not produced at home; but not Sugar or Woollen Manufactures, which are also home productions. Any thing short of this is monopoly; and, in his almost revolutionary speeches, is after all the advocate of a moderated system of monopoly. There will be little enthusiasm in favor of free trade until the principle be better understood."

In publishing this the Mercury approves of the doctrine it lays down, and says:—"The writer is undoubtedly correct in his definition of free trade; but to carry out his idea we must give up our system of supporting the Government exclusively by taxes on commerce. We must resort to direct taxation—and that we fear is impossible. Hence we are content to define a revenue duty, as that which is most productive to the treasury with least oppression to the people."

It is well enough that the relative positions of the two extreme sections of the Administration party, on the subject of the tariff, should be correctly ascertained.—The Calhounites are quite explicit. They would prefer the system of direct taxation, if they could have their entire will, and abrogate the system of duties. The very fact that American industry was engaged in the production of an article would be, in their view, a sufficient reason to remove all duties from such articles. Others of the party, the followers of Benton, Buchanan, and Silas Wright, are seeking to make a compromise of the free trade and the protective principle. They talk of incidental protection. They would lay duties for revenue; but they would so lay them as to let them operate for protection. They would select for revenue duties such articles as domestic industry is engaged upon, and suffer them to be protected to the extent of the revenue duty.

In this mongrel creed it is evident that both principles are violated. A revenue duty contemplates no impediment of importations. With no other purpose but revenue in view, all purposes being deemed unconstitutional, how can there be discrimination in the selection of this article or that upon which to lay duties? How can tea and coffee be let in free while iron and sugar are taxed?

The Charleston organ of the free traders denounces these incidental protectionists. It declares it will have no compromise with them. They must go free trade fully and thoroughly or be ranked amongst its opponents. They must be one thing or another. "To compromise with a majority," says the Mercury, "is always to be cheated and defeated. It will be, it can be only a temporary withholding of power, the better afterwards to maintain and exercise it."

But the free traders themselves are grasping at a vague thing when they seek to lay hold of a definite revenue standard. In the end they will be obliged, if they would be consistent, to go against duties.

Baltimore American.

Extension of the Magnetic Telegraph.

The *Journal of Commerce*, states that the large subscription already made to the stock of the projected line between New York and Boston justifies the immediate prosecution of the work. The company intend to commence erecting posts at the New York end of the line on Monday next, and to complete the work to New Haven in twenty days thereafter. That a corresponding energy will be manifested at the other terminus is obvious from the spirited resolutions adopted at a meeting in Boston last Monday evening. From New Haven to Boston the wires will be stretched over the railway tracks through Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester.—The whole line will probably be completed and in operation in sixty days.

The Hon. Washington Poe has resigned his seat as a member of Congress from the 3d Congressional district of Georgia.