

The November number of the "AMERICAN REVIEW" came to us in due time; but having an unusual amount of business on our hands, we have been unable to notice its contents. The character of the Review, we suppose from the several notices we have already made of it, is pretty generally understood by our readers. It is decidedly what it aims to be, a Journal of elevated character, an able and dignified Review of Men and Measures, dealing with the former in justice, and with the latter in wisdom and truth,—in all things temperate, and yet pungent. It is just such a work as was needed, and we trust it may long continue to receive the patronage which its excellence merits.

The first article in the last number, is on human rights. It is able and interesting. This subject is one upon which there is a great deal of ignorance, the effects of which are often productive of much mischief. It is here logically examined, and the rights of man are shown to exist in connection with duties.

There is an article in the same number on "Annexation," the same we published last week, which we doubt not was admired by all who read it.

To Correspondents.—"Alenda Lux," and "Ajuol," shall appear next week. Our Carrier tenders his thanks to the gentleman who so kindly furnished him with a Christmas address to the Patrons of the Watchman; and requests us to say to them that he will greet them, as usual, on that morning.

Our Town has presented a very lively appearance for the last few weeks. The Merchants are doing a good business with their fresh stocks of goods, some of which are large and handsome. (For particulars see the advertising columns.) There have been in, daily, a goodly number of up country traders; who find here a ready market for almost every product of the Mountains, at fair prices; and get in exchange such articles as they have need for, on a small profit. Some of our Merchants have been, for some time, trading on the Northern plan, to some extent, which is a small profit, frequently made. That is, for instance, they now make twenty-five per cent. on every sale, instead of one hundred per cent. as formerly; and make up the deficiency by trading four times as much. This is greatly in the favor of buyers, and no doubt, in the long run, is the best plan for the Merchants.

The Whig Convention for nominating a candidate for Governor, the Register of the 25th instant, says it is authorized to announce will be held on the 12th of January. As a matter of course Rowan must be represented in that Convention, and she will have to hold a meeting to appoint a delegate or delegates for that purpose. Now if we knew what day would suit their convenience generally, we would announce it. The first day of January would be in good time, but that is such a busy day here that it is likely it would not do so well; and to postpone the meeting to a later day, would not give time to delegates to arrange business for a journey. Would Saturday, the 20th of December suit our Whig brethren? We know of no objection to that time.

A writer in the last Standard, over the signature of "Randolph," brings forward the name of Mr. John H. Wheeler, as the most "available candidate," for Governor of N. Carolina! Now wouldn't it please the Colonel too well to find himself seated in the Governor's Chair! one of these days? Wouldn't it remind one of a monkey in trowserloons with red coat and cap on! For North Carolina's sake we oppose Col. Wheeler, if he should be the Locofoco candidate.

P. S. It has just occurred to us that "Randolph" is quizzing the Colonel! That's rude conduct, Mr. Randolph,—very rude.

The Menagerie of Raymond & Waring was exhibited here on Tuesday last, pursuant to announcement. We do not recollect ever having seen as great a number of our citizens attend a similar exhibition before. So the Company, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that they gave entire satisfaction, we believe were well repaid for their visit to Salisbury.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the interesting Lecture of Mr. Fletcher Webster, which may be found on the first page of this paper, on China and the Chinese.

Raising Tobacco in Georgia.—A gentleman living near Milledgeville in Georgia, has made a very successful experiment in raising Tobacco. He planted the genuine Cuba seed, and his crop is said to be full equal to the best Cuba Tobacco.

It is a fact, (says the New York Star,) that the latest fashions pronounce in favor of short dresses for the ladies. The advent of the delicious little ankles and feet again, which, "like little mice peep in and out," will be hailed as a decidedly pleasant reform. During the present bustling times, as little idea can be got of the real figure, as of the dimensions of the man in the moon. A glimpse of a pretty foot, like "Shore's wife," flashing in the sunlight, a tell tale index.

The Synod of North Carolina.—This body met in this place on Friday evening last and adjourned on Monday evening. The opening sermon was preached by the last Moderator, the Rev. Simon Colton, of Fayetteville. The body was then organized by the election of the Rev. Samuel Williamson, of Davidson College, as Moderator. The Rev. Colin Melver of Fayetteville, is the stated Clerk.

We understand that no business of a very important public character came up for the action of this body. Among the most important was the question of establishing a Central University for the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, around which the whole energies of the Church might be thrown. A committee of 18—3 clergymen and 15 laymen from each Presbytery was appointed to report on the expediency of the proposition and to locate the institution and to report to the next Synod. The Colporteur System of circulating the Scriptures and other religious books was favorably reported on by the executive committee, appointed by last Synod, and it was resolved to prosecute the work. The History of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, which has been in preparation by the Rev. Mr. Foote, was also favorably reported on by a committee of examination appointed by last Synod, and it was resolved to have the work forthwith published and 300 copies was subscribed for by the Synod.

The meeting, we understand, was one of unusual harmony and good feeling, and the session shorter than usual.—Charlotte Journal.

The next meeting of Synod will be held at Greensboro', in September, 1846.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

Important to Manufacturers of Tobacco.—We have this day seen in operation a Machine for Rolling Tobacco, which promises to work a complete revolution in the manufacture of that article. With these boys to tend it, it will do the work of thirteen men, at a saving of \$1300 per annum.

This assertion is based on the following statement furnished us by the inventor.

One Machine will turn out 1500 pound lump per day, or 450,000 per annum (of 300 working days.) Cost of hire, feeding and clothing of three boys to tend the Machine, at \$30 each, per annum \$240.

To do the same work in the ordinary way would require 13 men, experienced in the business, at \$120 each \$1560

Amount saved by machine 1320

The manufacturers who may read this account can judge, each for himself of the accuracy of this statement.

We understand that the lumps made by this machine, have been examined by the manufacturers of this place and pronounced good. The leaves are laid straight and the rolling is done as neatly as that by the hand. The Machine, which is exceedingly simple in its construction and not larger than a Rat-Trap, is equally well adapted to the making of Segars.

The wonder is that it has not been invented long ago.

Our ingenious and worthy townsman, Mr. W. P. Marston, is the fortunate inventor and will proceed to Washington, for the purpose of taking out a Patent. He expects to have the Machines ready for the manufacturers of Virginia and North Carolina, by the first of January next. He deserves it, and we hope, will receive, a rich harvest from this production of his genius.—Danville Reporter.

The distance from Charleston to Natchez is 700 miles, and a railroad is now completed to Montgomery, Alabama, which is but 300 miles from Natchez.—That a road will soon be completed from Montgomery to the Mississippi there is little reason to doubt. From Natchez, by way of the Rio Grande, to the mouth of the Gulf of California, is 1870. The route from Charleston to the Pacific would by this means be accomplished in from sixty to seventy hours. Communication with our Oregon settlements or our Pacific squadron now demands months of toil and laborious exposure.

Communicated to the National Intelligencer.
THE TARIFF.
WHO ARE PROTECTED BY IT?

In a former article I gave a brief synopsis of the history of protection in the United States. As regarded the constitutionality of protection, I showed that the very authors of the Constitution began their legislative duties under it, by speaking and voting for a law, designed to be the permanent foundation of our revenue system, stamped with the words, Encouragement to Domestic Manufactures. I showed that Thomas Jefferson was a decided friend to protective duties, even in the face of a surplus of revenue produced by them. I showed that, beginning with 1807 or '8, the most rigid, actual, and theoretical protection to home industry, had obtained as the policy of the country, down to 1833. I showed that in the year last mentioned the Government considered itself forced, by a peculiar state of domestic affairs, to commence a very gradual descent from the summit of protection and prosperity, to the dead level of a horizontal tariff, comparative free-trade, and absolute national distress. This level was reached on the first of July, 1842; the last round but one of the ladder had been touched on the first of January of the same year. With the breaking of day, on the first of July, 1842, the commercial and political millennium should have dawned, for no foreign merchandise could be taxed thereafter more than twenty per cent. on what the foreign importer might declare to be the cost. But I had to show that the golden age refused to visit us at the invocation of the disciples of free-trade, and that, as in their predictions they had been false prophets, in our present calamity they were miserable comforters.

For then the opponents of protection were FREE-TRADEERS; they have since come down a peg, and have consented to adopt a humbler maxim in the science of pure economics; they are now revenue-tariff men. Very well, we accept this partial recantation, in the confident hope that it is but the precursor to complete amendment. But let us see about this revenue-tariffism, in connection with protection. I presume all the official editors, and the "able correspondents," and the "regular" debaters in the Union, will admit that the tariff of 1816 was a protective tariff. What was the debt bequeathed to the Treasury by the war of 1812? In 1818 I find it stated at \$122,000,000, (I set it down from memory.) From 1816 to December, 1833, we had nothing but protection, "black tariffs," and "bills of abominations." How came on the revenue during this period of protracted iniquity? Why, all the expenses of Government were paid promptly—and we had in the mean time a Creek and Seminole war not unlike that of Florida in later years—and the whole of this vast debt was paid off! Yes, this was done in fifteen years. Ask Mr. Chief Justice Taney if he did not state the astonishing fact in 1824, in his last official report. Up to December, 1837, but two-tenths of the rates of the tariff of 1828 and '32 had been taken off under the "compromise act;" so much nominally, nothing really, the legal diminution, in the rate of duties having been counterbalanced by the prevalence of the high prices resulting from an expansion of the currency. A vast and plentiful revenue continued, then, up to 1837, and there was a surplus in the coffers of the Government. The year 1838 came in, another fifth part of the protective duties were taken off, and the lovely features of free-trade in its milder form, alias revenue-tariffism, began to appear above the troubled waters of the commercial world.

Protection was drooping; was revenue looking up? During the four years ensuing, the average annual deficiency of revenue, as compared with expenditure, was \$8,000,000; the total falling off in four years was \$31,400,000. On the 4th of March, 1841, the debt of the U. States was eight and a half millions, and by the middle of 1842 it amounted to upwards of twenty millions. In short, the Government was utterly bankrupt; with revenues known to have been failing for seven years, its credit was gone, and its financial reputation was the butt of the world's ridicule. By the admission of one of the ablest and most authoritative advocates of free-trade doctrines, the compromise act, after the reduction of 1841, was not to be expected to produce more than ten or eleven millions of dollars a year. (See the last annual report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, December, 1840.) From such a state of imbecility and depletion it is, that the tariff of 1842 has raised the Government in three years. I have noticed an attempt made by a correspondent of the Union to fix the responsibility of the large debt existing at the time of the enactment of the tariff, and which was increased within a few months after, but before the operations of the new system could be sensibly felt, upon the tariff party and the protective policy. To mention such a puerile attempt to deceive is enough to refute it.

Therefore, in the first place, the tariff of 1842 has protected and is protecting the Government from the ruin which the opposite system threatened to bring upon it. This is certainly an important function, but not the most important of those which the tariff has discharged. It would be wrong to say that it protects this or that, or every class of citizens, for in truth it cannot operate upon the country by classes.—Its benefits first fall upon the actively laborious classes, but they immediately extend themselves to people of all pursuits, and become diffused over the whole community. The interests which perhaps was most depressed from the want of protection during the last years of the compromise act, were those of iron-mining and manufacturing, wool growing and woollen manufacturing, glass-making, the sugar and hemp culture, and ship-building. Cotton-spinning was at a somewhat low ebb, but that branch of industry could, probably have sustained a longer conflict with foreign competition than almost

any other in the Union. Some of these were only rapidly going down to extinction; others had already reached the bottom of the hill.—Very many great and expensive iron foundries and rolling mills had stopped, and the proprietors of the remainder were sorrowfully contemplating the necessity of following the example. The same might be said of the glass-houses and the woollen mills. Every where sugar-refineries and large establishments for manufacturing purposes in general were being abandoned, or they were carried on with half the usual number of hands, or were working on half time. No new ones were in the course of construction or were projected. And the mechanic trades were in the same state of retrogression or inactivity: people found themselves losing their employments, capitalists their income, merchants and traders their business.—No classes were repining and calling upon the General Government for relief, but the whole country was demanding a restoration of the old policy of the nation, under which each industrial interest felt that it had some stable and secure position, whereas it was not now assured of continual existence for a month.

Nevertheless, from the hour of the passage of the bill, the cry of "repeal" was raised, and that envious and malignant howl, "the rich against the poor." Some articles, which no encouragement of Government could possibly lead to the production of in this country, and which were indispensably necessary to the carrying on of manufacturing processes, were admitted at a low duty, or at no duty at all. This, it was said, was to favor a few rich companies and great capitalists at the expense of the many—the consumers. And this is an argument most relied upon by the enemies of the law for its repeal. It is not to be supposed but that the majority of those who use it are perfectly satisfied of its hollowness and falsity. These articles were not subjected to high duties, or were left wholly free, because, as they cannot be grown at home, they could not be protected.—And, secondly, their importation is encouraged in order that the goods, the making of which they facilitate may be afforded at cheap rates to the consumer. It may be evidence of great industry on the part of the "able correspondent" who is now doing up the "regular discussion" of this subject for the Government journal, to parade in its columns a long list of articles, intended, as he states, for the use of the rich manufacturers, paying little or no duty, such as camphor, barilla, cochineal, sulphur, vitriol, ochres, litharge, and a hundred others; but what is the use of it? Does he want them subjected to a protective duty? Do the poor of this country produce them? Do the rich any more than the poor consume them? If they were highly taxed would not the price of the goods in the manufacture of which they are so essentially necessary be increased? And would not this be a hardship to the poor who must buy those goods? Why do not these benevolent sympathizers with the poor, and zealous advocates for equality of taxation, dwell upon the fact that more than two-thirds of all the free importations consist of tea and coffee? In 1844 the whole value of free goods was about \$19,000,000, while that of tea and coffee imported was but a little less than \$14,000,000. Now there are no other two articles of consumption which would yield so large and steady a revenue as these, and none so universally used by the poorer classes. Do the revenue tariff men intend to tax these articles? I hope some one having authority will give me an answer; but I much fear that the event will prove that I am in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. With some experience in political discussion, I am compelled to acknowledge that I recollect no more transparent piece of clap-trap and hypocrisy than this attempt to excite the prejudices of people against the tariff on account of its free list and its comparatively low duties.

The country ought to be very miserable; there is no denying that fact. The poor ought to be poorer than they are, and the rich richer. The prices of manufactured goods ought to be much higher than they were in 1842, and all the crude products of the soil much lower, for the "black tariff" was expressly made to exalt the lordly proprietor of spinning-jennies and iron-foundries, and oppress the farmer and planter. These are axioms as firmly seated in the theory of revenue-tariffism as are the Alleghanies on their everlasting bases. What do fact and experience say? The country is exceedingly prosperous, the people busy, contented, and happy. The prices of domestic merchandise have generally fallen, wages have generally advanced, and, upon the whole, farm produce has risen. There is a steady market at home for the fruits of the farmer's industry, and the artisan shares equally in his prosperity. The great staple of cotton has probably fallen in nominal price, but the returns of the planter are certainly not less than before the enactment of the tariff, and there can be no doubt that the increased home consumption has retarded the decline which has been going on for half a century.

This is the present state of the country under the tariff. What is the prospect if it remains undisturbed? The probability is, that if the crushing effects of foreign competition are ward off, as they have been for the past three years, that the iron, woollen, and cotton business among our own citizens will become somewhat excessive. Establishments will go up rather too fast; too much labor and capital will become engaged in those pursuits, and prices will be materially reduced. Considerable pecuniary embarrassment will follow, and no little personal distress. Then some of these operations will be suspended, to be resumed when increasing wants of the country shall demand them. The active competition thus excited will lead to great improvements, and to the introduction of more complete processes, and in a very short time, if the protective system be persevered in, we shall be at the head

of the manufacturing nations of the earth, as we now are before all people in agriculture.—For there is no country that we know of so magnificent in its capabilities as this.

It is a fact of no slight consequence, in discussions touching the commercial policy of the United States, that no country is in so high a degree sufficient unto itself. None comprises within its borders so great a variety of climate and production, together with so many of the indispensable elements of national power and greatness. With twenty-four degrees of latitude from north to south, and embracing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our dominion includes very nearly the whole of the temperate zone within the limits of the continent. The range for our commercial marine and navy, consisting of ocean, gulf, and lake coast, can hardly be less than 6 thousand miles. Our river navigation certainly exceeds that of the whole of the old world. The region bordering on the Gulf yields in surplus abundance the most important of tropical products. The traveller may journey from our northern boundary directly southward one thousand miles, and from east to west two thousand five hundred, without passing the borders of wheat culture or that of Indian corn. The coal beds of the United States extend almost uninterruptedly from New York to Georgia, and westward to the sources of the Missouri. For perhaps a million of square miles the earth teems with iron ore. Deposits of gold glitter in the crevices of the Cumberland Alleghany mountains; and from Arkansas to Lake Superior, crossing in its range the father of waters, extends the richest lead and copper region that the world contains. Within these two millions of square miles which lie east of the Rocky Mountains, not now to speak of what lies unexplored beyond, what requisite remains to be sought for to secure to us a commercial independence as thorough and honorable as that which we enjoy in a political sense?

American manufactures have reached the crisis of their fate. They were never before more prosperous, were never before so beneficial to the general interests of the country.—But the system which sustains them will not bear tinkering with. Another such a compromise as that of 1833 would be followed by another prostration more disastrous and irremediable than that of 1842. Nobody who has money to lend would be induced to throw it away in experiments on the stability of American legislation.

SAMARCAND.

[From the Greensboro' Patriot.]

THE RONGE REFORMATION.

Our readers have not been inattentive, we presume, to the Reformation going on in the Roman Catholic Church, in Europe, under John Ronge, the progress of which is represented to be continually accelerating, and threatening to work marked changes, not only in religious faith and forms but upon the whole face of society, in the Catholic countries in Europe.

Those who dread and deprecate the increasing influence of the Roman Church in the United States, will not be dissatisfied with the indications of progress of this Reformer's principles among the Catholics of this country. It is stated, the reader is already aware, that there is a movement in Cincinnati towards establishing an "Independent Catholic Church."

These German Reformers have discontinued the use of the Latin language in the services of their church and have put forth the following as their Confession of Faith:

"First.—That the holy Scriptures alone and entirely constitute the foundation of the Christian faith; the comprehension of such Scriptures being freely delivered over to reason, penetrated and moved by Christian principle.

"Secondly.—As a symbol of our faith, we adopt the following declaration: "I believe in God, the Father, who by His almighty word, created the world, and governs it in wisdom, justice, and love. I believe in Jesus Christ, the son of God our Saviour; I believe in the Holy Ghost, a holy universal church of Christ, the forgiveness of sins, and the life everlasting. Amen."

"We renounce the supremacy of the Pope, declare ourselves free from the hierarchy, and refuse beforehand all concessions which the hierarchy may hereafter make to bring the liberated church once more under its yoke.

"Auricular confession is also rejected; celibacy, the intercession of saints, the adoration of relics and images. Whilst, however auricular confession is abolished, any individual member of a congregation may, if he be so inclined, communicate with the priest before partaking of the sacrament; none shall be constrained to do so. Intelligences are renounced, and with them prescribed fasts, pilgrimages, and all such institutions of the church as conduce to an unmeaning sanctification of works. But perfect liberty of conscience is allowed, free searching into and interpretation of holy writ, with no shackles of external tyranny or bias. Two sacraments only are acknowledged—those of baptism and the Lord's Supper, whilst every individual community or insulated flock is not so restricted that it may not retain Christian usages. Baptism is to be administered to children, and the remaining sacrament to the congregations in both elements. The latter is to be received in remembrance of our Lord and Saviour, and the doctrine of transubstantiation is wholly given up. Marriage is regarded as a holy institution, and the blessing of the church as necessary to it. No prohibitory conditions or restrictions are acknowledged on this head, save those established by law. The first duty of the Christian is believed and confessed to be that of proving faith by works of Christian love."

an hundred miles from its extreme source. Passing down the North bank of the Arkansas, with Mexico on the South side, (you must know this river, here, is the dividing line between the two countries,) we arrived at Fort William, a trading post of Messrs. Bent, St. Vrain & Co. on the 29th. We missed Captain Fremont's party; but after we had left Fort William, he arrived there, passing across the country from the Kansas to the Arkansas. On the 7th of August we struck the Santa Fe Trace, where it crosses the Arkansas.—During this part of the route we saw numerous herds of buffalo, from which our hunters had no difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply of meat for the daily subsistence of the command. We met several caravans of traders, on their way to Santa Fe. We kept the trace until the 22d of August, when we bore off to the Northward, and, crossing Kansas River, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 24th of August, without losing a man, and from different causes but few horses; having performed a march of 2500 MILES in 99 days!

From the Athens (Alabama) Chronicle.
ALABAMA PENITENTIARY.

It is known perhaps to all, that the convicts in our State Penitentiary have been ever since its erection employed in different branches of the mechanic arts, manufacturing only such articles as are produced by the honest and industrious artisans of the country, greatly to the detriment of the latter in several respects, and at annual loss to the State. The institution has thus far failed to pay expenses, and consequently money, raised by taxation, has to be appropriated out of the public treasury for that purpose, and while the mechanic of the country has had an opposition manufactory set up by the State, to compete with him in his labors, he is at the same time called upon, yea, compelled to give part of his hard earning for the support of his giant competitor, in order that it may keep its head above water, and the more successfully prosecute its labors. Is this doing justice to the mechanic? Is it right to compel him to pay taxes for the support of an institution that comes in direct contact with his labors? Is it right for a sovereign State to establish within her bounds a grand mechanical shop, that comes in immediate competition with the trades of its own citizens and subjects? If it is, it is contrary to all rules of right and justice that we were ever taught; contrary to a genuine spirit of republicanism, and in opposition to the professed democratic doctrine, the overthrow of all monopolies.

The reader is beginning to conclude, no doubt that we are opposed to the Penitentiary system altogether, but such is not the fact. We are only opposed to the present system of directing convict labor to the manufacturing of only such articles as are produced by citizen mechanics; thus, not only diminishing the means of their subsistence, but enabling the man who is imprisoned for his rascality and crime to perfect himself in a respectable trade, thereby securing to him a passport, when he leaves the walls of the Penitentiary, into the families of honest mechanics abroad, upon whom he may afterwards bring ruin and disgrace.

The question as to the best mode of conducting the State Penitentiary, will in all probability, claim the attention of our next legislature; and we speak more than our own language when we say it should be seriously considered, and some plan devised, if possible, whereby it may cease to be a tax upon the people. And we here reiterate the suggestion of several cotemporaries in the State, that the manufacturing of cotton goods in the Penitentiary, would in the end, be far more profitable to the State, altho' its commencement would be attended with considerable expenditure for machinery, than the present miserable policy of making saddles, bridles, waggon harness, shoes, nails, &c., &c. In proof of this we refer to the following statistics of the Louisiana Penitentiary, whose income far exceeds its expenditures, in consequence of its manufacturing cotton and woollen cloths:

"There are 212 convicts in the Louisiana Penitentiary—many for life—to wit: 165, blacks 47. In this prison every thing required for its use is made within its walls, even to the burning of brick to erect higher walls, extend the enclosure, and build a large manufactory, the present shops and yards being found to be too small. The manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths averages 9600 yards per week."

"The Louisiana Penitentiary, as shown above, has within its walls large cotton and woollen manufactures, it pays its own expenses, and yields clear profit to the State. Alabama has no such manufactures in her prison, but her people have to be taxed for its support. Which is the better policy?"

Alabama, however, is not the only State whose Penitentiary has failed to pay expenses. The Georgia Penitentiary, although much older than ours, has been a constant tax to her citizens. And why? The answer is easy. It is owing to the misdirection of the labor of the convicts. They, like us, employed them in the wrong kind of labor, and if our own experience will not satisfy and convince us that the system should be changed, we need but look to Georgia to decide all doubts.

A MENDICANT DOG.—"I was travelling," says M. Blanc, "in the diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good looking poodle-dog, (chien caniche,) which came to the coach door, and sat up on its two hind-legs with the air of one begging for something. 'Give him a sou,' said the postilion to me, 'and you will see what he will do with it.' I threw to him the coin; he picked it up, ran to the baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. This dog had belonged to a poor blind man, lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

This has certainly been a singular season. Almost every description of Fruit, and most kinds of grain, were cut off, either by frost or drought, and now, more than a month after the Fall frosts, we hear on all hands of second crops of fruits matured and maturing. We have already mentioned the mellow flavored June apples, and we see in Southern papers that they have even had peaches of the second crop. We were yesterday presented from a garden in this place, with a beautiful bunch of Isabella grapes, of the second crop, so nearly ripe that they were quite pleasant to the taste. Fayetteville Observer.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has consented, as we are assured by a letter received last night from Charleston, again to accept of a seat in the Senate of the United States.—Not Int.