

of 212 convicted prisoners, 48 had never been at school at all, and only 36 above six months.

In Herefordshire, out of 385 prisoners, only one could read well.

With respect to religious instruction in Sussex, out of 877 prisoners, 141 did not know the Saviour's name; 483 just knew his name with his history; and had a per cent. of the whole number had any reasonable knowledge of the Christian faith. Some said they had occasionally been in a place of worship, but that, when they did attend, all was darkness and confusion to their mind; and so they gave it up.

Lord John eloquently advocated the interests of education and moral and religious instruction, and said: "Whilst we are considering what sums we shall distribute in China or the South Sea Islands, or in Africa, for the promotion of the Christian faith, do not let us forget the great ignorance at home."

Sir James Graham agreed with the first resolution, but opposed all the rest; he advocated the corn laws and a judicious protective system; he was for a cautious and judicious reduction of protection, corresponding with the growth of the population. This, he said, had been the guiding commercial policy of the present ministers. Taking the reductions from 1815 to the present time, it would appear that the removal of not less than £6,300,000 of in direct taxation was the result of their measures. The taxes removed were principally on articles of consumption used by the working classes. The number of articles subject to customs had been reduced from eleven hundred and fifty-two, to five hundred and seventy-nine.

He defended the operation of the present sliding duty on corn, as tending to steadiness both in price and imports, and operating more favorably, both as a fiscal and a protective measure, than a fixed duty. The prices of several articles of necessity to the laboring man had been materially reduced, and the reduction was clearly traceable to legislation. For instance: wheat has fallen from 64s. per quarter, in 1841, to 46s. now; beef from 7d. per pound to 4d.; mutton from 7d. to 6d.; sugar from 7d. to 5d.; coffee from 2s. to 1s. 4d.; and tea from 5s. to 4s. Nothing affects wages more disadvantageously than changes of price arising from variations in the amount of the circulating medium: that evil has been checked by prudent legislation. In 1841, the bullion in the hands of the Bank of England was only £5,000,000; their notes in circulation £16,000,000. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England is £16,000,000; the circulation £21,000,000 and the banking measures of government will contribute to further steadiness. Before the year 1844 there had been constructed in Great Britain 2,355 miles of railway, at a cost of £66,700,000; in 1844 728 miles were added, with an outlay of £10,300,000. There are now railway projects in agitation for the addition of 6,000 miles more, to cost an additional sum of £18,000,000, promising ample employment for labor for many years to come. Although speculation has been checked, yet at no period of our history has speculation been founded on more secure grounds, or carried so far as at present. It is gratifying also to know that crime has diminished. The number of persons convicted in 1842 was 31,509; in 1843, 29,951; in 1844, 26,542. Pauperism has diminished, the poor relief for the able-bodied having diminished 20 per cent. in 1844, as compared with 1843. Voluntary emigration has not been unattended to; 70,000 persons went out in 1844. Education has also been attended to. The government grant was increased in 1842 from £30,000 to £40,000, and it is now proposed to make it £75,000. Since 1823 no less than £320,000 has been expended in the purchase of £1,000,000. The National Board of Education in Ireland may challenge comparison with any similar establishment in any country of Europe. Further, nine hundred churches have been built during eighteen months, offering accommodations for 526,000 persons, and the endowment of 206 ministers.

Sir James concluded by saying that, as the carrying the resolutions would imply censure on ministers, he should move the previous question.

Sir John Tyrell charged ministers with having deserted the agriculturists, who might, perhaps, look for support elsewhere.

Viscount Polington could not support the resolutions, but did not feel so much alarmed as others at the prospect of repealing the corn laws.

Mr. Charles Villiers said Sir James Graham was an excellent witness for the repeal of the corn laws. He actually proved the case of the advocates for free trade, for he showed that flour, meat, and sugar were rendered cheaper to the poor man by the reduction of duties.

Mr. Bickham Esq. opposed the resolutions, objecting to them in detail. He believed that it is impossible for the advocates of protection any longer to defend it by the usual arguments.

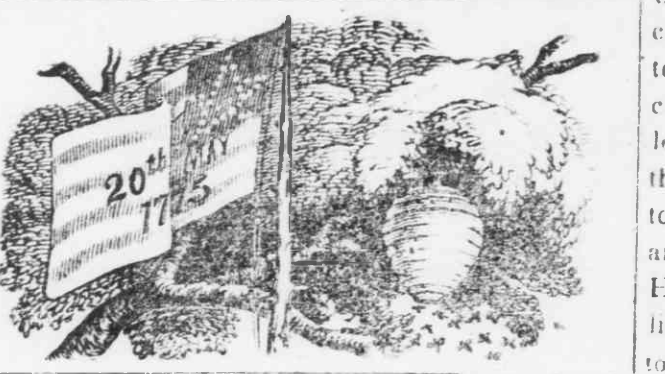
Lord Howick supported the resolutions. He insisted that dependence is not to be placed on the present aspect of prosperity, and that measures ought to be taken to provide for more adverse times; and he vindicated the comprehensive nature of the resolutions, as embracing subjects closely connected, and all necessary to a correct view of the main question—the condition of the working classes. "He thought that the system of restriction ought to be at once and entirely abandoned, the time for compromise having gone by. He could wish to go through the whole tariff, and at once abolish every duty which was not levied bona fide for the purpose of revenue."

Sir Robert Peel said, when speaking on the corn laws: "If I thought it advisable to come to the abstract resolution on this subject, I do not see how I could differ from the noble lord; because when he asks us to consider the subject with such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial, I consider that is the very course we have taken. We have added to it no protective duties. Our course has been to withdraw protections, combined with such cautious and deliberate arrangements as we thought would most benefit all classes of her Majesty's subjects." "To the principle of the second and third resolutions, that protective duties are in themselves an evil, he could not give his assent; though their remission requires great deliberation. In alluding to the observation of Sir John Tyrell, that ministers had lost the confidence of the landed interest for going too rapidly forward in the anti protective course, Sir Robert said: "If it be so, I cannot consent to repurchase their confidence by the expression of any regret or penitence on account of the course which we have pursued. I believe that course has conducted to the general interests of the country. The interests and the welfare of the proprietors of land do not depend upon the mere nominal sum which the quarter of corn may fetch. If ministers had lost the confidence of one set of men, the rapidity of their movements and, through their caution, had failed to secure the confidence of another set, he hoped that both would join to express want of confidence in a ministry which could not satisfactorily administer the affairs of the country; but he repeated, that he would not attempt to gain that confidence by departing from the course which he had taken, believing it to be based on sound principles."

Lord John Russell, in his reply, said that the real question before the House was this: "Whether, in their opinion it was wise to make a further alteration in the import duties, and especially in the corn law? whether they ought to commence that change now, or whether it would be better to wait for another period before they commenced that change? Opinion in favor of protection, he gathered, even from some of his opponents in the debate, grows weaker every day. It is obvious that a duty of 40 to 50 per cent on the food of the people cannot much longer be retained; and he again urged the policy of making the change in a time of tranquillity."

"If Sir John Tyrell and his friends were to vote 'want of confidence' in ministers, he (Lord John Russell) would hesitate in voting with them; for, he thought, if those whig principles he and his friends advocated were to be carried into effect, they would, under present circumstances, be more likely to be carried into effect by the present government than by their opponents."

The House then divided on "the previous question" as opposed to the first resolution, which was carried by 182 to 104 majority against the resolution. The rest were successively put and negatived.



JEFFERSONIAN:
CHARLOTTE,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1845.
FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES FISHER,
Of Rowan.

MR. FISHER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. FISHER, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:	
At Concord, Cabarrus,	Tuesday, July 23
E. B. D. Sloan's, Meck.	Saturday " 26
Charlotte,	Monday " 28
Rutledge's, Lincoln,	Tuesday " 29
Sandifer's Springs, Lin.	Wednesday 30
Col. A. Mauney's,	Thursday 31
Seagle's Store, Catawba,	Friday, Aug. 1
Newton,	Saturday 2
Gabriel's,	Monday 4
Beatty's Ford,	Tuesday 5

EULOGY ON JACKSON.
Our citizens, one and all, we hope will not forget that next Thursday is the day appointed for the delivery of the Eulogy on Gen. Jackson, in this place by the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN. We hope to see a large concourse in attendance.

THE GRAVE YARD.
We are requested to state, that a meeting of the people of Charlotte will be held at the new Court-house on Saturday next, to take into consideration the condition of our village cemetery. We called the attention of our citizens to this subject some time since, and we hope now, for the credit of our village, that some efficient measures may be adopted in the premises.

Nearly every portion of our County has been, the past week, blessed with bountiful showers of rain. Though late in coming, these rains will be of immense benefit to the corn crops. Late corn may yet yield very well.

We understand the proceedings of the celebration at Beatty's Ford were sent to us last week, but we have not yet received them, in consequence of the absence from town of the gentleman who had them in charge.

THE APPOINTMENTS.
In our last paper, we understand we committed an error in saying that Mr. Fisher proposed to Col. Barringer at Lincoln, to "make a regular list of appointments," and that Col. B. would not agree to it. We learn that there was no formal proposition, but an intimation from Mr. Fisher, that he should prefer such an arrangement; to which Col. B. answered that he could not attend more than one or two appointments in Lincoln county, and promised to confer further on the subject. He has never approached Mr. Fisher on the subject since, and he felt a delicacy in renewing it to his opponent. We would not willingly do Col. Barringer injustice, and therefore make this statement. It, however, alters the complexion of the matter very little.

TENNESSEE.
The contest in our sister State, for Governor, Congress and the state legislature, is becoming very animated. The prospects for the redemption of the State seem very flattering. A letter to the editor from a gentleman well informed, who resides in Rutherford county, says—(June 23.) "I heard Brown and Foster, the rival candidates for Governor, yesterday. Their discussion was very animated, but Brown is decidedly the strongest man before the people. He inspires his friends with new zeal and incites them to renewed exertions. I think we will be certain to carry the legislature, and thus secure the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator. I have strong hopes, too, of the election of our noble champion Brown. So mote it be!"

Public Spirit.—We are happy to state to the public, that our enterprising fellow-citizen, JOHN F. FISHER, Esq., of Lincoln, is now erecting on the site of the old mill factory, at the High Shoals, the necessary buildings and machinery for the manufacture of Cotton Bagging. Mr. F. is himself extensively engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, though resident here; but having a good capital, and a commendable public spirit, he has invested considerable of it to the credit of old Lincoln. The building is nearly completed, and a good part of the machinery has been received.—Lincoln Courier.

AMOS WEAVER, ESQ.
The federal editors in this District, in abusing this gentleman in their own peculiar course style, have waked up an "ugly customer." His communication in to-day's paper proves this. It was intended for publication in the Charlotte Journal, and a copy sent to that paper; but for fear its publication would be refused there, a copy was also sent to us.

And, by the way, we observe in the last Salisbury federal sheet an infamously slanderous piece against Mr. Weaver. It is an anonymous communication, charging that Mr. Weaver is in the employ of Mr. Fisher, travelling over this District, with a wagon loaded with whiskey, to treat and electioneer for the Democratic candidate for Congress. In the first place, those who know Mr. Fisher, will at once put the brand of falsehood upon this slander. He is known to be too honorable and honest to adopt any such means to gain success. The democracy are proud that they have a candidate against whose moral character there can be nothing of a stainful character alleged. He stands proudly forth, and challenges his opponents to lay their finger upon a single moral blemish in his character. He will stoop to no low and dirty means to secure his election; though his opponents are constantly charging upon him what they are doubtless busy at themselves—fraud and falsehood. In the next place, Mr. Weaver is of too proud a spirit to travel about as the tool of any man or set of men, and has a plenty of business of his own to see after. He follows wagging for a living, and trades upon liquors, and other agricultural productions mostly to South Carolina and to the iron works in this State. In passing along, he no doubt talks freely on politics to those he meets; and it is this which annoys so the federal scribblers. He talks with power and effect, and tells the people how he has been imposed upon, and how he found his error. This is his offence, and for this he is abused and slandered by the federal scribblers of the District.

We hope Mr. Weaver will go on in the good work, and redouble his exertions in defiance of those who would crush him for his independence. An honest and candid people will do him justice.

MR. FISHER AND THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
The veritable Editor of the Raleigh Register has discovered a "mare's nest," and has set the scribblers about the two Federal papers in this District cackling at a terrible rate. But it turns out all cackling and nothing else. Mr. Gales hearing from his correspondents, how Mr. Fisher is using up the abominable whig Tariff of 1842, and fearing for the fate of his good friend, Mr. Barringer, cries out, "why Mr. Fisher himself was once a Tariff man." Now, Mr. Gales, we tell you in your teeth, you are mistaken. Mr. Fisher never was, and we venture to say, never will be a protective Tariff man. We have known Mr. Fisher, and been familiar with his course, from our youth to this time, and we know of no one who has been more uniformly hostile to protective Tariffs, than himself. When he was first in Congress, he voted against every attempt to raise the Tariff. Afterwards, while a member of the Legislature, (perhaps in 1827,) he was one of a committee, that reported a memorial to Congress in which these words are found: "It is conceded that Congress have the express power to lay imposts, but it is maintained that that power was given for the purpose of revenue, and revenue alone, and that every other use of the power is usurpation on the part of Congress."

In 1832, Mr. Fisher delivered an address against the protective policy to an anti-Tariff meeting, held in the Court-house in Salisbury, in which he exposes the iniquities of the act of 1832, in such a manner as to have produced a powerful effect. This address led to the contest in Rowan, in 1833, when Mr. Fisher, Maj. John Beard, and John Clement were the anti-Tariff candidates, and Gen. Polk, H. C. Jones, and Mr. Ward were the Tariff candidates, and which resulted in the triumphant election of Fisher, Beard, and Clement.

The compromise act of 1833, quieted the question about the Tariff, and we heard nothing more about it in the country anywhere until the Presidential contest came on.

In 1839, we recollect that Dr. Henderson, who opposed Mr. Fisher for Congress, accused Mr. Fisher and the Democratic party of a design to repeal the compromise act, and reduce the duties. Mr. Fisher everywhere repeated his charges, and said, if the Clay party should get into power, there was more danger that they would repeal the compromise and raise the taxes. Mr. Fisher in all his public speeches, expressed his acquiescence in the compromise act, and openly denounced all protective Tariffs. In 1840, while a member of Congress, he published a circular to his constituents, where he characterizes "protective tariffs" in the following language:

"Of all the political curses that have ever been inflicted on this country since we became a free people, the protective tariff has been the greatest. It has experienced during the past fourteen years; it was the cause of bringing into existence many of the banks, and it stimulated the whole system into those excesses which now are bringing ruin on the banks themselves, and destruction on thousands of the people. During its continuance, it every year took millions out of the pockets of the people, not to support Government, but to be put into the pockets of the great manufacturers at the north. It operated with particular hardship and oppression on the farmers, planters, and mechanics of the south, including those of our own State. The money collected by this system from the hard earnings of the people went to swell the tide of prosperity in the manufacturing districts, whilst it impoverished every part of the southern States. It was, in short, a system to tax the many for the benefit of the few—it made the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

Now, after all this, we would have supposed that Mr. Fisher was the last man in North Carolina, that could be charged with ever having been a Tariff man, or in favor of "protective tariffs;" and yet, the Editor of the Raleigh Register has such little regard for truth and propriety, as to come out and charge him with having once been a protective tariff man. And how do you think he sets about proving it? Why, in 1827-'28, Mr. Fisher made

a Report in the Legislature, in favor of introducing manufactures, and wool growing in N. C. The report was extensively read, and no doubt had a powerful effect in arousing the people of the State to these subjects. We remember the Report well, and defy Gales & Co. to show one sentence, or word in it in favor of protective tariffs. On the contrary, the very object and aim of the report was to counteract the effects of the Tariff on the people of North Carolina. We believe it was at the very same session that this report was made, that Mr. Fisher joined with others in making another report denouncing protective tariffs as unconstitutional, declaring that it was a usurpation in Congress to exercise any such power as imposing Tariffs on the country for any other purpose than REVENUE. We see nothing in Mr. Fisher's report that made at all inconsistent with his present course. In fact, Mr. Fisher in his public speeches now declares that he is in favor of manufacturing in the South, and the further defence of the mechanics arts. We have just received a small pamphlet containing the substance of his speeches at Morgan's and Mt. Pleasant, and in that we see that he not only denies that he is unfriendly to manufacturing, but avows his anxiety to see manufacturing and the mechanics rise, extend and flourish in the southern States; and he argues that they never can do this while the South is robbed and plundered as she is by the iniquitous Tariff of 1842.

But it seems that some people, and Mr. Gales among the rest, think no person can be friendly to manufacturers who is not a high protective Tariff man. The Democrats all are friendly to manufactures, but they wish them to prosper by their own industry and enterprise, with what protection a revenue Tariff will give, and not by legalized plunder of the farmers and mechanics of the country. We think it is time for such men as the Editor of the Register to learn that we may be friendly to manufacturing without being friendly to such an abominable law as the whig Tariff act of the year 1842.

In 1831, a Free trade convention was held in Philadelphia, by the free trade and anti-Tariff men from every part of the Union. Mr. Fisher was appointed a Delegate to that convention from this part of North Carolina, and attended the same. That convention published an address, in which we find these words—"A numerous and respectable portion of the American people, do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right of Congress to establish it. They do not doubt, they utterly deny the constitutional power of Congress to enact it." The system here objected to, was the Tariff of 1828. Now, the Tariff of 1842, is much more oppressive than that of 1828.

We will thank our friend of the Standard to give this article a place in his paper.

COL. BARRINGER AND THE TARIFF.
Mr. Barringer is now the advocate of a "protective Tariff," and particularly so of the Tariff of 1842. How was he, in 1841, when he opposed Mr. G. W. Caldwell for Congress and before the District was changed? He then published a circular in which he says—"I am opposed entirely to a protective Tariff." Again, he says—"I am in no event in favor of laying a Tariff but for revenue alone." Again he says—"I am for adhering to the letter and spirit of the compromise act of 1833; which was and always has been satisfactory to the South, and the passage of which restored peace and harmony to our national country, and happiness to our people."

These were the sentiments of Mr. Barringer when he was seeking to get into Congress; but what a change after he once got in, and took his seat by the side and under the wing of John Q. Adams, and the other advocates of monopoly. During the very first Session after he got to Congress, he voted five times against the repeal of the present Tariff, and now advocates its longer continuance on the people. Farmers and mechanics of North Carolina, if you want the high taxes to continue on you, vote for their advocate, Mr. Barringer. But if you wish them reduced to a revenue standard, vote for Mr. Charles Fisher, who will always be found acting with the friends of low taxes. The election will soon be here.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.
As we anticipated, the new Postage Law which went into effect on the 1st instant, is working most disastrous consequences—particularly in the southern States, where the country Postmasters are resigning by hundreds. At this rate, in a short time one half of the country offices in the south will be discontinued, and with them one half of the southern papers will be discontinued;—for they cannot survive long after losing the means of circulation. It was, we suppose, to remedy the evil as much as possible, that the Postmaster-General lately issued the following orders:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
July 9, 1845.
Ordered, That from and after the 1st day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters at 30 per cent. and of newspapers at 10 per cent. under the act of 3d March, 1845, shall be short of the sum of \$6 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commission on the postage of letters at 20 per cent., under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent., for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent. is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized, in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions as shall make the whole amount credited equal to the same: the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1845, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

C. JOHNSON.

SPECTATOR, JR.
De gustibus non disputandum.
Week before last, the federal sheet of this Town, contained a communication, over the signature of "Spectator, Jr.," which we would have noticed sooner, had we not been engaged in more important matters. The object of the writer, whom we know very well, is to induce the editor of this paper, and at the same time show off his learning. He is a clever enough fellow personally, but has an awful penchant for writing "for the papers," and besmearing everything he writes, no matter on what subject, with latin quotations. *De gustibus non disputandum*—that is, there is no disputing about tastes, in such matters, though it is horrible to the feelings of an unlatinised man to be compelled to read such productions. We never read the productions of this farcical writer, without thinking of the remarks of the Bishop of Toulouse in relation to the Abbot of Normoutier. While travelling, his companion proposed to stop and spend the night at the Abbot's house—

"What!" said the bishop impatiently, "ask hospitality of that mere disorder of language, ask whom the soul of every martyred letter in the alphabet will rise up in judgment at the last day?—Wot ye not, that though he hath scarce Latin to mumble a mass, yet would the fool be learned, and he betaketh him to a cunning priest, praying him for certain phrases of the Latin tongue to grace his speech withal; and sir priest, in a witty spleen, teacheth him phrases clean contrary to the meaning he seeketh to convey; so that he cannot utter his reasons in plain language, if they be not tagged with some remnants of ill assorted Latin. By the bones of St. Benedict, the founder of his rule, I had rather couch on the heath, than on the softest bed in the abbey of Normoutier. I would dream all night of the dispersion at Babel, or wake to be haunted by the ghost of some basely murdered quation. Was it not, as we went on pilgrimage to holy St. John Beaurivire, in honour of the martyr Chateaufort, that he broke forth with, How now, my fellow-pilgrims, what talk shall we beguile the way withal? for, as a latter smith, loquendi homines magistros habemus, taceudi Deos."

Now, we don't mind what this "friend" of ours writes about us; but we protest against its being put in the shape of latin quotations, and they most wretchedly murdered. We fear it costs him too much labor and research; and as his friends in Cabarrus say he wakes up only about once a year, the travail necessary to bring forth such productions as his last article in our behalf, must be awful. Besides, his style of delivering his ideas reminds us of a young goat—with no sense, beating its brains out against every post. However, we suppose in due time we shall have another infliction from that quarter—another shot from his *receptaculum halorum*—his receptacle of young goats. And may we not ask of Mr. Spectator, "si ferax unum halum duodecim mensibus quamdiu eris ferens gemellos?—that is, if you bring forth one young goat in twelve months, how long will you be in bringing forth two twins? We translate our latin for "Spectator's" especial benefit;—whether there is any english to his or not, we cannot say. We mean no disrespect to him by it, and hope we shall not have to take up any more of our paper with a notice of his productions.

MORE STRANGE DOCTRINE.
We noticed last week, the singular course of the federal press in this District, in abusing Mr. Fisher as inconsistent—as a renegade, because in 1835, he was opposed to, and denounced a U. S. Bank and a Protective Tariff, and now continues to do the same thing;—while they who now abuse him thus, went with him in '35, in denouncing these heresies, but now advocate them with all their might.

In the last number of the federal paper at Salisbury, we discover a long homily of similar logic in relation to Mr. Fisher. He is charged with saying in 1839, that he would, if elected to Congress, "support the administration of Mr. Van Buren when he believed it right, and oppose it when he thought it wrong." This was horrible, say these editors; and they go on to say, you must support an administration in every measure, or oppose it in every measure;—that it is ridiculous for a member of Congress to say he will support one of its measures which he believes to be right, and oppose another which he believes to be wrong—that he must oppose all, or approve all! This will doubtless sound strange to reflecting minds, but we assure our readers that these absurd and dangerous doctrines are hotly advocated in a labored editorial in the last Salisbury whig paper, which is the acknowledged organ of Col. Barringer in this District!

What is the tendency of such doctrines? Do not they strike a fatal blow to all political morals, to all political integrity? Is it Col. Barringer's intention, if re-elected, to oppose every measure of Mr. Polk's administration, even though he may deem some of them right, and calculated to advance the good of the country? We may judge so from the language of his organ at Salisbury. Mr. Fisher adopts no such doctrines. If he did, we would oppose his election. He will support the administration of Mr. Polk when he believes it right, and oppose it when he believes it wrong. A contrary policy is wrong, and must ruin the government.

THE DANGER AHEAD!
We tell the people of the South, that there is yet danger of defeat on the Texas annexation. Although her Congress has agreed to our Resolutions, we repeat that her Constitution as a State has to be submitted to our Congress and by it ratified, before Texas is in full fellowship as a member of the Union. Here is the last hope of the abolitionists and federalists to defeat annexation, and here they will make their last great death struggle. Are we mistaken in these apprehensions of danger? Read the following from a late number of the New York Tribune the acknowledged organ of the federalists and abolitionists of New York, and a paper of immense influence. Here we have the designs of these enemies of our institutions developed. That paper says:

"We have judged best, at this crisis, to give our readers the broadside of the entire Texas flourish, regular, and privateers. They are mainly exulting over their fraudulent triumph, and preparing to make the most of it. This is but natural. But they have no right to put words into the mouths of the opponents of annexation, which are utterly adverse to our sentiments. We tell them again, that the adversaries of annexation have not given up the contest, as they assert, and will not give it up while we have a gun which can be brought to bear. We shall