EDITED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY H. L. HOLMES.

TERMS-\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent inser-

Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

TIN, Copper, and Sheet Iron
MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber
informs his friends and the public that he has on hand and continues to manufacture at his old establishment, Hay Street, near the Post Office, every article in the above line, and has on hand a large assortment of Tin and Jappanned Ware, Copper Stills, Worms, Hatter's Kettles, Dye Wash Kettles, Brass Kettles and Tea Kettles.



Also a large assortment of STOVES and Stove PIPE, consisting of Fire-place and Pipe Franklins, Cooking, Boiling and Baking Stoves, Six plate and Box Stoves, Sheet Iron & Foot Stoves; and keeps constantly on hand Tin Plate 13 X and extra Vol. I.

sizes, Brass & Iron Wire,
Sheet and Bolt Copper,
Sheet Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinck; Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Spelter, Round and Hoop Iron; Nail and Spike Rods; Thick Planished Steel; first quality Mill and Cross Cut Saws, with a general assortment of other articles in his line, which he would respectfully invite the attention of country merchants and others to examine. He will sell as low as can be bought in this place.

JAMES MARTINE.

Favetteville, March 2, 1839.

Lotteries,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. GREGORY & CO.

The Main(e) Question! - War-Like Preparations for the Spring Campaign!!

S. J. SYLVESTER avows his de-termination to maintain hostilities against the combined powers of *Indigence*, *Misfortune* and *Ill-*Luck, and therefore begs to announce to his patrons and friends that his army consists of the following Magnificent Schemesti

And to enable him to accomplish his purposes more effectually, he has procured the services of the far-famed and unrivalled PLUTUS as his Generalissimo, who will take the command in person, with a full and settled design of waging war to the blade, and from the blade to the hilt—there having heretofore been no BOUNDARY to his conquests! His grand army consists of an advanced guard of

\$80,000!

And the big battle "come off" on the 20th of April next, when the "spoils" will be divided among the Victors! Also a rear guard of TWO PRIZES OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and a reserve of Forty Thousand Dollars, besides many other bodies of CAPITAL troops. In order to sustain S. J. STLVESTER in carrying out his measures with complete success, he solicits early application from all who desire to obtain commands in any of the above armies—recommending the eighty thousand dollars as the most important, and in which the most bravery can be displayed and more honors awarded—and if early in the field, and sufficient ability shown, will no doubt put the army itself in possession after the day is won.

[P All communications respecting the forthcoming stirring events, to be carefully addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st. N. Y.

Eyes Right!! Centre!!!

Virginia Monongalia Lottery, Class 2, for 1839-to be drawn at Alexandria, April 13, 1839. 75 numbers, 15 ballots. GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars. 6,000 dollars. 5,000 dolls. 4,500 dollars. 4,000 dollars. 3,500 dolls. 3,000 dollars. 2,500 dollars. 2,250 dolls. 1,800 dollars. 1,750 dollars. 1,500 dolls.

GRAND ARMY OF \$80,000!

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2, for 1839-to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. April 20:-78 numbers, 13 drawn ballots.

Rich and Splendid Scheme: 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 DOLLARS, 29,000 DOLLARS, 15,000 DOLLARS,

10,000 DOLLARS, 9,000 DOLLARS, 8,000 DOLLARS, 7,500 DOLLARS, 7,016 DOLLARS, 5,000 DOLLARS, 4,000 DOLLARS, 3,000 DOLLARS, 2,090 DOLLARS, 1,500 DOLLARS,

Besides a great variety of other prizes. Tickets only 20 dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of a package of 26 Tickets will be sent for 280 dollars-Halves and Quarters in pro-

Attention the Rear!!

Virginia Wheeling Lottery, Class 2 for 1839 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. April 27, 1839. 78 Nos. 13 ballots. BRILLIANT SCHEME:

0,000 dollars, 15,000 dollars, 10,000 dolls. Tickets only ten dollars. A certificate of a package of 26 wholes, will be sent for 130 dollars—hares in proportion. S. J. SYLVESTER, mar 16-3:1m. 130 Broadway & 22 Wall-st.

In come L. R. CLARK respectfuleft his cot am their friends and the public, that nderstand med a TIN, SHEET IRON and RE MANUFACTORY, 5 doors exas to gi the Market House, on Gillespie street here they will keep, constantly on hand, a full as-rtment of plain and fancy Japanned Tin Ware. JOB WORK done at the shortest notice. Orders from the country, would receive

mpt attention. 50 barrels IRISH POTATOES. now at the landing—for sale by
(y) GEO. McNEILL.

Great Invention .- A man in Franklin co. nio, has invented a pair of walking utensils nich he calls "skippers;" by which a man in run over the ground at ten knots an hour, ten hours. They are made somewhat on e plan of the steel springs of a carriage.

WHISKERS .- "I cannot imagine," said an derman, "why my whiskers should turn grey much sooner than the hair on my head." Because," observed a wag, "you have workmuch harder with your jaws than your

North-Carolinian.

"Character is as important to States, as it is to individuals; and the glory of the State, is the common property of its citizens?"

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

In May, 1838, after the passage of the General Banking Law, authorising the Comptroller to issue circulating bank notes, on a pledge of the evidences of public debt of the several states, Mr. Flage sent a circular to the financial officer of each state, soliciting information in regard to the amount of stock created, the rate of interest and when payable, the mode of transferring the stock, whether specific funds were pledged for the payment of interest, and whether the interest in all cases was paid by the State. Full answers were received to these enquiries, except in two or three cases: And the amount of stock actually issued, previous to the time of giving the information, (say in June, 1838,) was stated in the Comptroller's annual report of 1839, page 89, at \$123,703,750 11.

The following tables show the total amount of stock issued and authorised to be issued, by each of the eighteen States which have resorted to this mode of raising money. Where the returns from the financial officer did not afford all the information which was desired, the State laws have been examined to ascertain the extent of the authorised loans. The operations of many of the States have been so extensive and varied, that it is not an easy matter to get at the precise amount of stock issued and authorised to be issued. It is probable, however, that the aggregate amount of stock authorised by all the States is even greater than the amount

STATEMENT of the amount of Stocks and Bonds issued and authorised by statute to be issued by the Several States named below, giving the year in which each State commenced issuing stock, the object for which issued, and the rate of

	0 = 4		1		
	Year in which issue of stoc commenced.			1	
10E1 1 20E2 0	me			Amount for each	m 1
Names of States	nce f	For what object issued.	per	object.	Total.
	which stock aced.	I Text of	cent		
Maine,	1830	Insane Hospitals, Primary	1 5, 53	1)	
	1000	Schools, Bounty on Wheat and			\$ 554,976 oo
	0.202	General Expenditures,	6)	2 451
Massachusetts,	1837 1823	Loans to Rail Roads,	5	4,290,000 —	4,290,000 00
New York,	1023	For Canals, For Canals,	5	548,000 — 11,968,674 41	
		Loaned to Hud. and Del. Canal.	5	800,000	
		Loans to Rail Roads,	41. 5	3,787,700	
		To River Navigation,	5	10.000 -	
		General Fund Debt, Astor Stock,	5	586,532 43	18,262,406 84
Pennsylvania, .	1821	For Canals,	5	561,500 — 16,576,527 —	10,200,100 01
		Rail Roads	5	4,964,484	
		Turnpikes and Bridges	5	2,595,992	22 / 22 / 25
	1824	Miscellaneous	5	3,166,787 —	27,306,790 00
Maryland, : .	1024	Medical University Penitentiary	5	30,000 — 97,947 3 0	
		Tobacco Inspection	5	78,000 —	
		For Rail Roads	5 & 6	5,500,000 —	
		Canals	5 & 6	5,700,000	
		Washington Monument	5	10,000 —	
	1820	Expense of Riots For Canals and River Naviga-	5	77,033 43	11,492,980 73
Virginia,	1040	tion	5, 51 and 6	3,835,350 -	
		Rail Roads	44	2,128,900 -	
		Turnpikes	14	354,800	
		Revolutionary Debi	6	24,039 —	6,662,089 oo
South Carolina,	1820	War Debt of 1814 Public Improvements	7	319,000 — 1,550,000 —	6,002,009 00
	1020	To Mrs. Randolph	5 & 6	10,000 —	
		Cincinnati and Charlestown R. R.	5	2,000,000 —	
		To re-build Charlestown	5	2,000,000 —	
****	1000	Revolutionary Debt	3	193,770 12	5,753,770 12
Alabama,	1823	For Banking Rail Road	5	7,890,000 3,000,000	10,800,000 20
Lousiana,	1824	Banking	5	22,950,000 —	20,000,000 30
	75.5(5)	Rail Road	6	500,000 —	
		New Orleans Draining Company	5	50,000	
		Heirs of Jefferson Charity Hospital	6	10,000 -	
		State House	5	125,000 — 100,000 —	23.735,000 00
Tennessee,	1833	For Banking	5 & 6	3,093,000 —	
		Turnpikes	5 & 6	118,166 66	
		Rail Roads and Turnpikes Improving Rivers	5	3,730,000 —	7,140,100 00
Kentucky,	1834	For Banking	5	2,000,000	
		Improving rivers by locks etc.	5	2,619,000 -	
		Turnpikes & M'Adam roads Rail Roads	5	2,400,000 — 350,000 —	7,369,000 00
Ohio,	1825	For Canals	5 6 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6	6,101,000 —	6,101,000 00
Indiana,	1832	For Banking	5	e,390,000 —	
		Canals	5	6,700,000 —	
	9	Rail Roads	5	2,600,000	
		M'Adam Turnpike River Navigation	5	1,150,000 — 50,000 —	11,890,000 00
Illinois,	1831	For Banking	6	3,000.000	
	7277	Rail Roads	6	7,400,000 -	
		Canals	6	500,000	
		Payment of State Debt River Navigation	6	100,000	11,600,000 00
Missouri,	1837	For Banking	6 5 5	600,000	2,500,000 00
Mississippi,	1831	For Banking	5	2,500,000 7,000,000	7,000,000 00
Arkansas,	1836	For Banking	5	3,000,000	3,000,000 00
Michigan,	1836	Controversy with Ohio	1	100,000 —	
		Internal Improvements	6	5,000,000 —	
		Loaned to Rail Roads State Penitentiary	6	120,000 —	
		University		20,000	5,340,000 00
		and the state of t		100,000	The state of the s

28,101,644 97 \$198,907,824 32

The above table, taken from the Albany Argus, shews a debt of \$170,806,179, due by eighteen of the States of the Union, besides \$28,000,000 distributed by the General Government. If Mr. Clay's predilictions for the Chief Magistracy, could have been gratified, this immense sum, instead of being owed by the several States, and expended by persons of their own choice, would have probably passed through the fingers of the High Tariff President's agents for internal improvement. This amount would employ a goodly phalanx of Sub-Treasuries, under the "American System" scheme of Mr. Clay. We talk about the patronage of the Government-what would the whole income of the Treasury, as now conducted, be in comparison with this tremendous engine? Mr. Biddle, with one-fifth of the sum, it seems, can control exchanges. What could he not accomplish with his bank in operation, and the \$170,000,000 under his direction, to be laid out for canals, &c.? Freedom would have found a grave—the elective franchise would prove a farce.

If to the above be added the amount deposited by the U. S. in the Treasuries of the

We rejoice that our own State is not of the number of those that make up the above appaling amount of liability .- Editor of The North Carolinian.

MR. VAN BUREN AND MR. CLAY.

several States for safe keeping

lative meeting, on moving resolutions expres- ed language in which they shall be conveyed. sing the sentiments of the representatives of Those who have had neither regard for their the democracy of New York, in relation to country, nor respect for themselves, can claim the rejection by the Senate of the U. States, from us no other language than that which is

ister to England. Mr. President: The resolution which I manifestations of public sentiment, on this subject, will continue to be made, as the in-

Amidst those demonstrations of the people's will, we, their representatives, cannot

press our sentiments at this unequalled insult The following are extracts made from re- offered to the honor of our state. In doing marks made in 1832, in a republican legis- this, let us not be embarrassed by the measurof the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Min- best suited to the occasion. The people of this State and of this Union have heretofore looked with becoming reverence on the Senhave had the honor to submit for the consid- ate of the United States,-they have viewed it eration of this meeting, but faintly express as the most dignified body under the govern-the indignant feelings which pervade this ment. By its recent transactions, it has dewhole community. The rejection, by the scended from that high elevation. It is de-Senate of the United States, of Martin Van graded in the eyes of the nation, and the na-Buren, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great tion in the eyes of the world. When men Britain, is an event unparalleled in the his- deliberately convert the senate chamber into tory of our government. Wherever the news an arena, and themselves consent to become has reached, the public indignation has been political gladiators, it is high time that the peomanifested, by the spontaneous assemblage of ple knew the character of their servants, and the people, who have pronounced, in the se-verest terms, their judgment of condemnation sacrificed to promote their own private views. upon the authors of this daring outrage. These It is high time that the unholy combination to disgrace or destroy a distinguished individual, should be exposed to public scorn and detesformation spreads through this widely extended tation-and that the hypocritical pretence of a nice and sensitive regard for the honor of the nation, should give place to the real causes of the outrage, an unnatural alliance for the profail to respond to the popular voice, and ex- motion of personal and political objects.

dividual whom these political aspirants have thus attempted to disgrace and destroy? He is well known to us all. The people of this state are familiar with his name, and with the services he has rendered to his country. His reputation is dear to them, and they will be the last to suffer it to be tarnished by foul asorigin. He is literally one of the people.-He is not of that class, which, in the early stages of the government, were denominated "the rich and well borne"-an odious distinction, which has been attempted to be preserved to the present day, and which has often been claimed, with an air of triumph, on the part of those who have looked with a jealous eye on the success of favored individuals whom the people have delighted to honor.— No sir: he is of humble origin. He is the artificer of his own fortunes; and often, in the course of his political career, has he been reproached with the humility of his birth. The pride of wealth and of family distinction has sneered at his advancement, and has attempted to frown into retirement the man, whose native energies rose superior to its own exertions. The attempt has been in vain. It was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions. In this country, the promotion, in the honors of the government, is opened to all .-Every individual is free to travel it-no efforts of the aristocracy shall be suffered to impede his progress. We all have the deepest interest in preserving this principle inviolate, and of cherishing the fair fame of those who have, unaided and alone, worked their own way to distinction. Once suffer such a proscription, and the youthful aspirations of our own children may hereafter be stifled by this over-

and teach the enemies of equal rights, that "Honor and shame from no condition rise; "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

grown and over-bearing aristocracy. As we

value the future welfare and success of our

own sons in life, let us rally round the man

who has been the pioneer in the people's cause,

What, sir, is the history of this persecuted statesman? When he attained to manhood he was found engaged in the arduous duty of an honorable profession, and successfully combatting with veterans at the bar, for those honors and distinctions which are the results of unwearied industry and perseverance, and the rewards of talent and genius. His brilliant efforts soon acquired for him a reputation which placed him to the high and honorable station of Attorney General of this state. He discharged the duties of this station with equal credit to himself and to the government. No man made further progress in legal attainments. The late Mr. Henry, who held the highest rank in his profession, was proud to call him his friend, and to accord to him on equal standing with himself, amongst that host of giant minds by which the Bench and the Bar were then adorned.

The war in 1812, between the U. States and Great Britain, found him in the senate of this state. It was here that his talents shone most conspicuous. Beset by foes without, and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect. Unaided, or but partially aided; by the general government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and by land. The patriotic Tompkins was then at the head of this state; and with an eye that never slept and a zeal that never tired he devoted himself to the service of his country. No man rendered him more efficient aid than Mr. Van Buren. In yonder senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in favor of previding means and of granting supplies to carry on the war-to feed and clothe our half starved and half clad soldiery; while some of his present persecutors were openly rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and secretly imploring success on those of the enemy.

After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him in the convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the state-a constellation of genius, in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was, that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people, in the extension of the right of suffrage. Here it was, that, with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing themselves. We next behold him in the Senate of the

United States, that dignified body, which was adorned by his presence, and which has been degraded in his absence. Here he scarcely found an equal, and scknowledged no superior. No man discussed with more ability the important subjects that came before them. With a thorough knowledge of the history of the government, and its various relations, he grasped all matters with a force and comprehension, which astonished, whilst it commanded the admiration of all who witnessed his giant efforts. His speech on the Judiciary will be remembered as long as the judicial department of the government shall exist, and his splendid effort in favor of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution will not be forgotten as long as the Almighty spares the honored remnant of that heroic race, and whilst their descendants cherish the principles of their immortal sires. Here, he maintained the true principles of the constitution, and the long established practice of the government, to permit the President to choose his own Cabinet-his confidential advisers-and to select his own agents-the foreign ministers -to conduct our negociations at foreign courts-and to hold him responsible for the acts of the administration. It was at this period that the nomination of Henry Clay, by President Adams, came before the Senate for their consideration. Mr. Clay secured Mr. Adams' election for President, when the quest the corn laws, and this I shall do with all post stands where we stood in 1816. Sixteen

No. 6. Who, let me ask, is this distinguished in-vidual whom these political aspirants have tives, of which Mr. Clay was a conspicuous member. It was well known throughout the country, that they had been bitter rivals during the Presidential canvass, and it will not soon be forgotten, that during this period, such was their bitterness that each threatened to expose the last to suffer it to be tarnished by foul as- the other, and thus satisfy the people that nei-persions, however high or however low their ther was worthy of the suffrage or confidence of the nation. No sooner was the election determined, and Mr. Adams declared President, than he nominated Mr. Clay, his former bitter enemy and rival to the high and responsible office of Secretary of State. It is not for me to say, that there was any thing improper in this nomination. But it was at the time publicly alleged, and by a great portion of the public believed, that it was the result of a corrupt bargain between them. Such was the public indignation on the subject, that the Senate of the United States, and Mr. Van Buren in particular, as the most prominent member of it, would have been fully justified by the people in rejecting that nomination.— But, true to the spirit of the constitution and the usage of the government, he declined to interpose objections, and voted for the confirmation. Mr. Clay is now a member of that Senate, and is one of that desperate triumvirate who caused Mr. Van Buren's rejec-

> From this high and exhalted station, rendered still higher and more exhalted by his in-tegrity and his talents, Mr. Van Buren was called by the democracy of New York to preside, as chief magistrate, over the destinies of his native State. His executive career was short but brilliant. He rose to that eminence soon after the setting of that splendid luminary that preceded him, and was surrounded by the light that still lingered on his path. None but talents of the highest order could have been brought into such contrast. But, it is no disparagement to his distinguished predecessor to say, that Mr. Van Buren fully sustained the high character of the station, which his genius and attainments had imparted to it. From this place he was soon called by Gen. Jackson, on assuming the administration of

> the general government, to the honorable and

responsible office of Secretary of State. But

he left the impress of his genius upon our lo-

cal institutions, and gave to our banking sys-

tem a safety and security which cannot but

be felt by generations yet to come. It was at the seat of the national government, in his new situation, that he was destined to add a reputation already beyond the reach of envy or of rivai ambition. He was now seen moving in a more extended sphere. He seemed to grasp, as by intuition, the whole range, both of the domestic and foreign relations of the country; and it may with truth be said, that, from the days of Jefferson to the present time, the arduous duties of that department were never discharged with more distinguishtions, which had lingered and languished under the preceding administration, were revived and invigorated by the "master spirit" which now directed, under the guidance of an upright and single-minded President, the affairs of the nation. The miserable system of diplomacy, the offspring of intrigue and corruption in foreign courts, now gave place to plain and manly dealing. That which others had attempted to accomplish by indirection, was accomplished by proceeding directly to the object in view. The claims of our citizens on foreign governments, had, before this, been suffered to linger along till those citizens had almost relinguished, in despair, the hope of ever bringing them to a successful termination. No sooner did he assume the direction of them, than their hopes revived. and in a short period, they had the proud satisfaction to see their rights asserted and their claims allowed in a manner surpassing their most sanguinary expectations. The prompt settlement of our differences with Denmark and Brazil evinces the energy which had thus been infused into the state department.-France too, that had so long withstood our demands for redress, for spoliations on our commerce under another dynasty, now yielded to the reasonableness of our claims when presented in the plain and simple garb of truth and justice. The amount which our government obtained far exceeded the hopes of the claimants themselves, and far exceeded the amount at which our minister at the French court, under the preceding administration, had been authorized to settle. Under Mr. Van Buren's auspices too, a treaty with the Sublime Porte has been concluded, by which our commerce is extended to places where it never reached before. The American flag, which had been fanned by every breeze in al-most every sea, is now proudly waving in ports where it was previously unknown. Our vessels now float on the sea of Marmora, and spread their broad canvass on the Euxine.

Readers of the Constitutionalist, by whom do you think these remarks were made? By N. P. Tallmadge, late Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the leaders of the Conservatives, with Mr. Rives of Virginia. Yes, by Mr. Tallmadge, who has been placed for the Vice Presidency on the same ticket with Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Yes, by Mr. Tallmadge, who is now in support of Mr. Clay, more zealous than the whigs themselves, and who has declared that the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, by Mr. Clay and his associates in the Senate, "was a daring outrage." Who publicly expressed his conviction that, by that act, the Senate had been "degraded in the eyes of the nation, and the nation in the eyes of the world." And who publicly declared, that Mr Clay was "one of that desperate triumvirate who caused Mr. Van Buren's rejection." Augusta Constitutionalist.

> From the New York Times. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5, 1839.

British Affaits, &c .- A short summary of facts is all I shall now offer on the question of 1814. With regard to consumption, she now

sible impartiality. Meetings are held in all the principal towns of the empire, and at these meetings speeches and resolutions of the most determined character, are offered by men of all parties. The merchants and manufacturers of Britain, both tories and radicals, are, 'en masse,' joined in the opposition against the bread tax. The Times newspaper has also come out boldly against it, in a bold and able leading article: The Times, on this point, has been consistent enough; for although not writing directly on the subject; it has invariably recorded the comparative prices of provisions in the continental and English markets—and this, in itself, was a host of evidence. I observe the "Morning Herald," and the "Standard" are making a struggle for the land monopolists, against their tory co-temporary; but the tory Times has not only the greatest talent, but the best side—and these are no contemptible advantages in an argument. The Times show very clearly that it is no question of faction, but one of a whole nation; it shows, moreover, by publishing let-ters from correspondents, that conservatives enter their protest against bread restrictions in as determined a tone as ultra radicals. The courtesy as well as strength of logic, with which the Morning Herald carries on the controversy, may be conceived from the following allusion to a man of undoubted genious; after Crabbe, the most graphic poet of the poor, but with infinitely more vigor of intellect and more fertility, beauty, and tenderness of fancy, than Crabbe every professed; a man that has given to hunger a voice of terriffic power, which must have the corn tyrants quail, if their hearts had not waxed gross and their ears become dull of hearing, from the very habit of monopoly and oppression. Of this man, thus saith the Morning Herald: "Mr. Ebenezer Elliott is undoubtedly in many respects, a block-head; but Mr. Ebenezar Elliott is not less, on that account, a fair specimen of the class of anti-corn-law agitators. His ignorance and his inability, moreover, to reason correctly from his own premises, do not tend, in the slightest degree, to abate his bru-tal and blood-thirsty propensities!"

Lord John Russell—he who said, in the

last, session of Parliament that the landed interest of England was the great interesteven he has written to his constituents at Stroud, in condemnation of the present system of corn-taxing, and admitting the necessity of a very decided modification. Sir Robert Peel has arrived at the same conclusion. It is remarkable how often, in this world of contradictions, 'extremes meet." I shall now endeavor, as briefly as I can, to give you the statistics of the question.

Reports of meetings and dinners have been pouring in from all parts of the empire, but as Manchester is the centre and Metropolis of the discussion, some of the facts stated there at a recent meeting of the delegates may be taken as a specimen of the social evils which have provoked the loud and universal cry that now rages through the land. Mr. Walker, a wholesale iron-monger, from Wolverhampton, observed that he had large orders on his books from South America and the United States, because he was undersold by the Belgians and Prussians. Six or eight months before, he had exported goods to Rio, but a week since he had received a letter telling him not to execute orders which he had from the same quarter, because the goods could not be sold without a heavy loss. The same gentleman read a letter from a person of his own business in Rio, proving that foreigners, and especially Germans, had beaten the English in that market by a most ruinous competition-or as Sam Slick would phrase it-"by a long chalk."

Mr. Rawson, a gentleman connected with

hosiery manufacture, made also, some very

startling statements. The Saxons, he observed, on the authority of a gentleman from Chemnitz, had increased in this branch 1.500 per cent., that while they had increased in the cotton manufacture 15 per cent., the English had only increased 10 per cent., if they were therefore to go on at this rate, they would not only supply this earth by exportation, but might send goods to the moon. The Saxons, he observed, had been recently in Leicester to buy yarns preparatory to this manufacture.-This he considered a notice to the Leicester people to quit, and that after the notice they would be speedily served with ejectments from the markets. He showed that since 1812 there had been an increase in Saxony of stocking frames to the amount of 10 per cent. This branch of manufacture which had been the staple of our country for 250 years, would, if the continent went on in this ratio, soon entirely disappear. The Saxons, within the last four or five years, have doubled their cotton manufactures of all sorts. In the last 24 years our exports, real or declared, have only increased from 6 to 10 per cent-those of France, 212! Posterity will be astonished that such laws could ever have existed, but posterity, if it read history, must remember, that our ancestors had laws by which our grandmothers were burned as witches. Legislatures that burn witches, or tax bread, are in no danger themselves of being mistaken for wizards. Mr. Gregg's, the only other speech I shall mention, was of a most important character. The house with which he is connected, he said, had been compelled to break up 200 looms last year, and are about to break up 200 more this year. The particular article he alluded to was that of velveteen. Before the operation of the corn laws, it was an article in the trade with Russia of an enormous extent. It is now reduced to nothing. The export of velveteen to Russia in 1833, was 284,000 yards; in 1834, 345,000 yards; in 1835, 307,000 yards; in 1836, 23,000 yards; and in 1837, 8,000 yards. Our exports of this article to all other parts of the world, in 1833, were, 8,000,000 yards; in 1834, 7,500,000; in 1835, 7,300,000; in 1836, 5,800,000; and in 1837, 4,600,000. The exports of our manufactured goods to Russia, the speaker asserted to be gone! In 1820, he maintained, we exported to Russia 13,200,000 yards of manufactured cotton goods. In 1837 we only exported \$47,000 yards. With regard to America, Mr. Gregg ob-

served: In the year 1814, America consumed 100 bales of cotton. Last year the consumption was nearly 300,000; entirely the growth of the short period which has intervened since