## THE NORTH

## From the Hickory Tree. "WHIG TEXT-BOOK, OR DEMOCRA-CY UNMASKED-TO THE PEO-

PLE OF THE U. STATES."

porting to give the people of the United States an idea of the abuses which were practised under Mr Van Buren's administration, and at the same time identifying the name of Col. Polk as having opposed the bill for the suppression of the slave trade. The address has been prepared under the superintendence of the Whig Central Committee; and those piuks of consistency in morals and religion, Jacob and George S. Gideon, are the printers. That the people of the United States may not be deceived by such wholesale lies, it is necessary, and an imperative duty to our country impels us, to let them know who the individuals are that compose this "Whig Central Committee," located at the seat of Government for the purpose of abusing the finnking privilege, in the hope of electing Mr Clay, even at a sacrifice of honor and principle. Willis Green and Garrett Davis, both members of Congress from the State of Kentacky, visit the packing room every day to frank such documents as may be presented to them by the following named individuals. who have been employed by them to "codify" and compile a mass of lies; and a more suitable selection could not have been made : Tobias Watkins, a late defaulting Auditor under Mr John Quincy Adams' administration, and a libeller of Gen. Jackson ; John L Dorsey, the late bearer of despatches to Mexico, appointed by Mr Webster, and who, it is reported, lost his despatches in New Orleaus while enjoying himself with Bacchas, the god of wine; James E Harvey, an individual who was a clerk in the Treasury Department under Mr Spencer, and who made loud professions of friendship for Mr Tyler, but who, at the same time, was writing letters abusive of his administration to the whig papers throughout the Union. This individual is recognized among the journeymen printers as a RAT-a cognomen which purports a disgrace to the profession. Mr John L Dorsey, previous to Mr Webster's retiring from the State Department, and while he (Mr W.) was thundering forth his anathemas against Mr Clay in editorial comments, was writing vindications of Mr Tyler's administration. Now, forsooth, because he did not succeed, by his duplicity, in procuring an office from Mr Tyler, he is employed to "codify" political lies against Messrs Polk and Van Buren, aided and assisted by Tobias Watkins, who is well known to the American people. We should never have condescended to have mentioned the names above alluded to, if our duty to our country did not demand it. The source whence this "Whig Text-Book" emanated is indeed a commentary of itself, and when the people shall have understood who they are, the antidote will be sufficient to make it recoil upon those who have prepared it for others.

Under the caption of Extravagance in the Florida war, they have compiled a large number of items to show that they were extravagant; but they failed to tell the people that the money was disbursed by officers of the army, two-thirds of whom are federalists, and They asserted in 1840 that the President's mansion was extravagantly furnished, and that he used "gold spoons;" but no sooner than Gen. Harrison was inaugurated, than \$6000 was appropriated to furnish his bedchamber, which was too extravagantly furn

The Nashville Union publishes the following letter from Mr Van Buren, in reply to an invitation to attend the Democratic Mass The above is the caption of an address pur- Meeting at Nashville, on the 15th inst.:

Lindenwald, July 29, 1844. Gentlemen : I have to thank you for your kind invitation to attend a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Tennessee, to bo held at Nashville on the 15th of August.

It will not, I regret to inform you, be in my power to be with you personally, but you may rest assured that my best wishes will attend your noble efforts to re-establish the ascendancy of democratic principles in the councils of the nation. This is not said from a spirit of courtesy only, but conveys the earnest and undisguised sentiment of my heart, which has its oundation in a conviction, that the success of the men and the principles you support is ne- earnestly desires to witness. Other importcessary to the welfare of the country. My opinion of the character of our candidates, including Tennesseo's unassuming and highly meritorious son, has already been given to the public and need not be repeated. It is equaly unnecessary to say, that there is not among the numerous friends of those gentlemen one who cherishes a more disinterested desire for their individual welfare than I do. There are besides public interests involved in the coming contest, which have claims upon our consideration, far beyond such as are of a perunal character.

It is scarcely too much to say that the pernanent success or final overthrow of those listinctive principles for the administration of he government, which constitute the democratic creed are suspended upon the result of the approaching election. Although justly regarded as the promised fruits of our struggle or national independence, it is nevertheless rue that those principles did not acquire that influence in all the departments of the government, to which they were so well entitled, until after what was appropriately called the civil revolution of 1800, and from that day to the present there has been an uninterrupted strugle for their expulsion from the foothold they had thus acquired. In this struggle, so long continued, and with such varied success, they have arrayed against them that active and undying spirit, by which the conduct of a portion of mankind has at all times and everywhere been guided, and which regards the powers of government as misapplied, when its buthens are diffused among the people in equal proportions, and by an impartial hand. Although the luminous and earnestly patriotic mind of Mr Jeffersou exerted a principal agency in their conception and successful diffusion, and although the public mind was strongly agitated by the establishment of the first Bank of the United States, and the principles then avowed by its leading advocates as also by some of the leading measures of the administration of the elder Adams, yet the real character and practical tendency of the conflicting principles which have been entertained by the two great parties which have divided the coun-

try since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, were Lever so thoroughly appreciated by the great body of the people as during the administration of General Jackson and that which immediately followed. Inditferent about forms, but ever anxious, I might that the money was appropriated by Congress. even say impatient, for results, and bringing to the consideration of every public question a clear head, an honest heart, and truly indomitable spirit, that extraordinary man carried out the principles of his party with so vigorous a hand, and dealt his blows upon opposing ished under Mr Van Buren. Oh, truth, thou only to bring the parties themselves to the hereates with such rapidity and force, as not closest quarters, but also to lead all classes and conditions of men to a more earnest consideration of the principles and designs of the opposing parties, than had been before bestow ed upon them. The struggle thus produced reached its criis in the course of the four preceding years. Never had the masses of the democratic porion of the people been made so deeply sensible of the objectionable character of the docines which they had hitherto opposed ; and never before were those who have at all times preferred a government of associated wealth, oose founded on popular sovereignty and ractically controlled by the will of the masses, to thoroughly convinced of the necessity of mmediate and efficient exertions to save their principles from total overthrow. The conflict of such interests, and the collision of such sentiments in a wilderness of free minds, gave a character to the contest which, though perhaps to be expected, will, it is hoped, never be repeated. Means which will, without doubt, in the course of time, lose all their apologists, were by our adversaries brought to bear upon a public opinion already to some extent unsettled by many years of severe political agitation. These were, in the sequel, powerfully aided by derangements in the business relations of the country, occasioned by unexampled abuses of the credit system, which, though they pervaded all commercial nations, and are now universally known to have been occasioned by individual improvidence and mismanageneut, were, at the time, with too much success attributed to a mal-administration of public affairs. The Democracy of the nation, hough thoroughly united, were signally overthrown, and many an honest mind, contrasting the means employed with the result produced, was, for the moment, led to doubt the capacity of our people for self-government.

A LETTER FROM MR VAN BUREN. | establishment of democratic principles in | every department of the Federal Government, provided, only, that the will of the people can be honestly conveyed through the ballot-box. 'The election of Polk and Dallas, and a majority of firm and incorruptibly democrats to the National Legislature, will witness to the world the triumph of those principles; and to the people, themselves, be a sure guarantee for their faithful observance in the administration of the Government.

It might seem superfluous for one whose whole life, from infancy to old age, has, without the intermission of a day, or the neglect Democratic principles-who embraced them must have to call upon a virtuous and Chrisof an occasion, been devoted to the support of with the ardor of youth, and clung to them more closely even when they were struck to the ground by adverse power-to say, these are results, the consummation of which he ant advantages may be also auticipated from the accomplishment of such a victory. might, if properly improved, be made to produce that degree of unanimity and quiet among the people, as well as in our public councils, of which the country has so long been deprived. There is every reason to believe, that a very large proportion of our adversaries have, by the course of events and the developements of the last few years, become satisfied that the principles and policy of the democratic party, if not best adapted to

a wise and successful administration of the Federal Government, are at all events, so far in harmony with the natural and spontaneous voted for General Harrison, and did all they sentiments of a majority of the people, that they cannot be kept down without an unusual come satisfied of the hollowness of whig resort to means which experience has shown promises, and they intend to vote for Polk are greatly injurious to society, and bring dis- and Dallas in November : credit upon republican institutions, for which even the success of their favorite theory could not adequately atone. Reflections of this nature are, I doubt not, at this moment, gradually maturing an opinion in the ranks of our opponents. The feeling may not be arowed, or even acted upon to any great extent in the approaching election ; but it is, to my mind, uite certain, that it may be brought into full but that they will not cheat him out of his vote and overwhelming effect by the success of the democratic nominees for the various posts of honor and power, if followed up by an honest administration of its powers upon the principles which will have carried then into office, and are preferred by a majority of the people. The address which accompanies your invi

ation does you great honor. The opportuniy to which you refer, of once more taking by he haud the venerable patriot in your vicinity, will doubtless be embraced by every sinere democrat who has it in his power to do

is the necessity which compels me to deny myself the gratification of again meeting, and hat on an occasion of so much interest, one, the recollection of whose public services will survive the ravages of time, and for whom cherish feelings of respect and esteem, which can only terminate with my life.

It breathes also in other respects a spiri such as might be expected from the pure prit ciples, which, from personal knowledge, I am sure you cherish, and does no more than justice to the patriotic character of those you represent. To regard yourselves in your relations with your fellow-citizens of the Union as "one people, cherishing alike the principles that are essential to the strength, prosperity and perpetaity of our glorious system of Government ;" to know no line, real or imaginary, which can separate the North from the South, or the East from the West, in feeling, in interest, or in fact ; to look upon the common blood of a common ancestry as a bond of union which cannot be weakened by a geographical line; that Union, of which the American Eagle is the guardian, the Stars and Stripes the shield "- to regard the question of annexing Texas, (which has been so extensively and warmly agitated,) as a nation al one; to favor the acquisition of that territory, because you believe it necessary to strengthen the Union, and to secure to us peace, harmony, and increased prosperity :" o anticipate the completion of that measure without any sacrifice of the national faith and honor, and without resorting to any other principle in the administration of the government, than that which makes the will of the majority the law of the land, when constitutionally obtained and expressed, are sentiments which come with great propriety from the State which has the honor of supplying the democracy of the Union with their candidate for the Presidency, and to which you are justified in anticipating a cordial response. Honest differences of opinion may exist Jefferson as a politician, and as a writer of among friends in regard to the means to be employed to carry the opinions you have advanced into practical effect, but that circum- Jefferson entertained and expressed very difstance does not detract from their soundness, ferent opinions of Mr Clay, even before Mr nor impeach their validity. The efforts of houest men for the accomplishment of great in violation of the wishes of his constituents, and laudable objects, are seldom, if ever, ex- for John Quiucy Adams. Thomas Mann emot from such inconveniences, since it is Randolph, Mr Jefferson's son-in-law, who not to be expected that even the most thorough lived at Monticello during the last 15 or 20 coincidences as to objects, will always be fol- years of Mr Jefferson's life, thus records his lowed by equal unanimity in the adoption of the means for their attainment. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly M. VAN BUREN. your filend,

FROM MEXICO .--- The Mexican schoon H. CLAWS CODE OF MORALS. People of the United States! the following infamous, impious, and blasphemous declara-iton was made by Mr Clay, in the House of Representatives, on the 24th of March, 1920, in his speech upon "the mission to South America " : Mexico

"Yes, sir, from Constantinople to the Brazils ; from Turk or Christian ; from BLACK Or white ; from the Dey of Algiers or the Bey of Touis ; from the DEVIL HIMSELF, if ho wore a crown, we should receive a minister."

How reckless must be the man who uttered such a sentiment! and what hardihood he

tian people to place him in the Presidential chair ! Henry Clay has dared to declare that a President of this country ought to receive a minister from even the "devil," if he had a crown in this world. And for what ? Ministers are sent to promote the interests and prosperity of the government that sends them, and are received as coming from a government, authorized to treat upon the subject for which they are sent, which must be legitimate, according to the laws of nations. Will Mr Clay persist in his impious assettion, that the representative of vice, and the opponent of every thing virtuous, ought to be listened to by our government?

#### "Go it Tip, and come it Ty."

The following gentlemen have handed us their names, requesting us to state, that they could to secure his election, but they have be-

SAMUEL T. FLOWERS. V. H. SURGHNOR, SAMUEL WOODYARD, E. D. WILLIAMS.

David Woodyard has also authorized us to state, that he was so bewildered with federal promises in 1840, and heard so many stories about Van Buren, that he did not vote at all, this time. Polk and Dallas will get it.

Thos. S. Reeder, a federalist of long standing in this county, has authorized us to say that he can never vote for Clay-his 50,000,-000 National Bank wont do fer him. Samuel J. Minter, who voted for Harrison

in '40, will vote for Polk and Dallas in No-This is but the beginning-we have con-

versed with others who have changed-but will not consent to the publishing of their names. Many others we have heard of .o. For myself, I need not say how painful Clarksbille (Va.) Scion of Democracy.

## Extract of a letter, dated

Steubenville, Ohio, July 30, 1844. Political excitement is raging in this section to the highest degree; both parties are animated, and both apparently sure of victory, although, it must be confessed, the federalists are badly scared. They are using every exertion to carry this senatorial district. The democrats are equally active ; they crected in this place, the other day, two splendid young hickorypoles-one 90, the other 110 feet high, unspliced. I have seen a number of persons from the interior of the State, and if the accounts they give are but one-half true, we will carry Ohio by a large majority. Most, if not all the seceders in 1836 and 1840 are coming back to the democratic ranks, and, as usual, first love.

Rosetta Capt. Lapetigue, arrived at New Or-leans on the 20th, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The following are the quotes of troops to be furnished by the departments for the army designed to invade Texas: 2,000 Oninca

8.200 Michoacan 4,000 Jalisco 3.800 Vera Cruz Puebla Durango Gunnajuato 3,000 San Luis Potosi1.800 Chihushu Sinaloz 1,600 Zacalecas Aguascalientes 280 600 Queretaro

30,000 Total Our dates from the city of Mexico are to the 1st ult. La Hesperia of the 31st of July states that letters have been received from Acopulco, which give information of the establishment of a colony of Americans, composed of six hundred persons, who have fixed their

residence upon the banks of the Sacramento,

The following notice of British interference in the affairs of Texas, appears in a late number of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph :

"We now learn, upon the anthority of Capt. Elliot himself, "that England has advised Mexico under no circumstances to acknowledge the independence of Texas, but to keep up an armistice with her as long as possible, and in case a successful attempt at annexation between the United States and Texas took place, then go to war, and England would back her in the contest." This confirms us in the opinion we have long entertained, that our independence will never be acknowledged by Mexico while there is a prospect of annexation. England will resist this measure as long as it can be resisted by diplomacy. And our government journal admits that, "the influence of England over Mexico is almost if not entirely unbounded."

ANOTHER VIEW OF CLAYISM. - Henry Clay never exhibited an instance of a more ob noxious, revengeful partizan spirit than when,

Feb. 1842, he proposed in the Senate, that the hares of Land monies which, under the disribution act, were going to States which declined to receive them, should be given ab-solutely to any other States willing to take them. He and his party had argued, as they now do, that these shares were debts due the States in equity and good faith. Very well. But some of the States (Virginia and others) thought differently and preferred that their portions should remain in the National Treasury a "common fund," according to the terms o cession, to answer the demands of Governmeut, and save the country, pro lanto, from increased taxation. No! said Mr Clay; the federal government shall not have these funds even by consent of those who are lawfully en

titled to receive them; and if the States to which they belong do not come and get them. they shall zo to Kentucky and such others, as shall make the first rush upon the public coffers! Nay, he even denounced the States which declined to take their shares, as having [hear it] NULLIFIED the laws of the laud! - Democratic Signal.

The weather, during the past week or ten days, has been oppressively hot, dry and sultry-the thermometer ranging from 90 to 92 degrees, in the middle of nearly every day. are the warmest and loudest in support of their The streets and roads are so dusty that travellers and others suffer severely from its effects.

## Foreign News

The Steener Great Western arrived a Boston on Baturday, with 133 passengers of

The accouchement of the Queen took play about 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 6th of August The child is a boy, and will probably be know by the style and title of Duke of York. W. learn from the papers that the "auspicion event" occasioned great rejoicing among "her Majesty's loyal subjects. Mrs Perkin 1,980 1,000 600 560 has the honor of being wet nurse to the infan prince. The Queen, according to the lat telegraphic despatch from Windsor, was " de 580 ing well."

Passing from the cradle to the cotton man et, we learn that there has not been mut change in the latter. The tendency of price was rather in favor of buyers. For exper the demand contined to be good, and that i the only item of interest relative to the article Both Houses of Parliament had adjourned with the apparent design of usurping the lands of the republic.—N. Y. True Sun. Doin House of September, in order to the low the judges time to make up their judgmen on the Writ of Error, moved by O'Connel and his fellow prisoners. It is supposed the this judgment will be unanimous in favor d the Crown. Some of the repealers in Parlia ment have solicited the release of the trave. sers as a boon, whilst others, like many of the constituents, have domanded it as a right The former have been censured by Mr O'Cas nell for their mean and craven spirit, while the repeal journals have loudly supported the latter. The repeal association continues a hold its meetings unmolested, but the oration is of a very harmless kind, whilst the reat a gradually diminishing. Lord Heytesbur has been cordially received as the new Low Lieutenaut of Ireland, and is scemingly in fair way of becoming a public favorite, espe cially for his eucouragement of Irish man factures. It is reported that the Queen si visit the Green Isle in the course of the as tump, a compliment which, it is said, would

afford great delight to all her Irish subjects, Some of the repeal leaders have talked about permitting the association to lapse into a pe club, to be styled "the club of '72," but this looked upon generally as only a preliminar to its entire dissolution.

Letters from Florence of the 13th ult., met tion the death of Joseph Bonaparte, our King of Naples, and alterwards of Spain He died on the 28th of July. after a long it uess. His brothers, Louis and Jerome, we with him in his last moments. Louis is m the head of the family, but his health is a very bad, and his successor is Prince Lo. Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham. The R magna is stated to be still in a very disturb state.

The Pope at the last dates from Italy a said to be dangerously ill. The HIBERNIA arrived in Boston at

p.m., ou Sunday. She sailed from Liverpa on the afternoon of the 20th ult., and has the fore accomplished the passage in 12 days, t pest time which has yet been made betwe England and the United States.

There is scarcely any news by this arth dditional to that brought by the Great We ern, one of the two days intervening betwe the sailing of the two vessels being Sunday a dies non in the newspaper world .- N. True Sun.

### MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 29th ult., Hon J R J Dat Representative to Congr. ss from Halifax Dis in this State, to Miss Frances Stith, of this cry In Rowan county, on the 13th ult, Mr J. Whilman to Mise Sarah Ann Robe

art a virtue! "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

The African slave trade was abolished under Mr Jefferson's administration, which was long before Col. Polk left his Alma Mater ; therefore it was impossible for him to have voted against the bill for the suppression of the slave trade, when he was not in public life. Oh, whiggery, how consistent thou art ! In 1840 Mr Van Buren was charged with having allowed the evidence of a negro to be taken, on a court-martial against Lieut. Hooe, of the Navy. This was done to gain votes in the South; but now, as the signs of the times are ominous in that quarter, for the defeat of whiggery, you have thrown out a feeler for the abolitionists, by attempting to make it appear that Col. Polk voted against the suppression of the slave trade, which law was upon the statue-book before he entered public life. You may depend upon it, the abolitionists understand your game ; and they are not to be caught with such stuff, emanating from slave-holders, as you all are. The South, and particularly Kentucky, whence you come, should profit by the past.

During the last ression of Congress the Baltimore Convention met: when it was thought by the whig party that Mr Van Buren would be the nominee of the democratic party, Mr Hardin-a pink of whiggery from the State of Illinois-published a speech with a cut representing Mr Van Buren presiding at an election as one of the judges, driving away two revolutionary soldiers, and inviting two dandy negroes to come forward and deposite their ballots. This was intended for the south; but the democratic party disconcerted your operations by nominating James K Polk -and these libels, which had been prepared in auticipation against Mr Van Buren, fell still-born upon your bands. They were of no use.

DG- There are rumors of bloody doings, says the N. O. Picayune, in Shelby and Harrison counties, Texas, near the Louisiana line. The "Moderators" and "Regulators," as they term themselves, are arrayed against each other, and number about two hundred each. Several persons have been killed, houses burned, and plantations destroyed. This is truly a horrible state of things.

Since writing the above we leavn that one Davis, the leader of the "Regulators," has been shot, with 12 or 15 others. It is further stated, that Gen. Henderson was about to leave Shreveport to use his influence to bring about an arrangement of the difficulties.

BLANKS. paper and well executed.

On my own mind, no such impressions obtained even a temporary foothold .- I was, on the contrary, well satisfied that as soon as the discontents which had been engendered by ong continued and artfully contrived agitation had been allowed time to subside; and when our adversaries should be compelled to advance from words to actions the public mind would forthwith, and by its own honest

impulses, right itself .- This sanguine expectation has been fully realized. The results of the elections which have taken place since the extra session of 1841, viewed as a whole, have clearly shown that this opinion did no more than justice to the democratic party;

and sure I am, that the work which they have so well begun will not be left unfinished. Extraordinary efforts have since, it is true, secur-R. W. HARDIE Has just re- ed partial successes to our adversaries in limited, and, to some extent, doubtful quarters ; ceived a supply of BLANKS, mostly used by Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables, printed on fine but nothing has occurred that should shake our confidence in the speedy and complete re-

In the Senate of the United States, March 13, 1832, the question being on authorizing mined public principles, founded in sound pothe Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 60 copies, at \$6 a piece, of an octavo volume of 800 pages, prepared in defence of the U. States Bank, Mr Frelinghuysen said :

"What is so apposite, what so proper, what so necessary, as to place before the Senate the information furnished by this book ? He would not step aside to defeud the Bank. It had been called a monopoly. What did it monopolize ? Nothing but the public confidence. It had brought a sparious currency into a sound currency, and, thereby, it was the poor man's friend. It he sought popularity, if he could sloop to the danghill for praise, he would vote in favor of the bank as the poor man's friend."-Gales & Seuton's Register of Debates, vol. 8, p. 531.

Such, fellow citizens-such, labo ing men is the insolent language used by this Bank defender, when speaking of poor men. He " stoop to the dunghill for praise !" ls a man, because he is poor, to be called a dunghill? Is this fit language for one aspiring to Louisians, a high office in a republic ?

C> The following is one of the many parizan lies, that like a cat, has pine, yea, a hupdred lives. Let us kill it once more :

From the Delaware Journal. Hear what Mr Jefferson said of Mr Clay

" As for Clay, I consider him to be one of he most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country ever produced; and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic ! His career thus far in life has been a career of glory; and he has Mountaineer. chieved that for his country, whilst engaged in his career, which would or nament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of any age or nation."

The paragraph was proved by the Richmond Enquirer to be a forgery when it first appeared; and the forgery was finally confessed by the person who committed it - a Mr Southworth, we think, of Boston. Every man, indeed, who had any appreciation of Thomas the English language, pronounced this bungling piece of stuff a forgery at sight. M C. abandoued the republican party, and voted opinions:

"Towards Mr Clay, as a politician, Mr Jefferson constantly manifested a strong repugnance, and often said he was merely a spleudid orator, without any valuable know ledge from experience or study, or any deterlitical science, either practical or theoretical. "With this impression on my mind, I left

Mr Clay at Monticello, when I went to the legislature three days before the meeting of the lated. electoral colleges in December, 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr Jefferson, upon those important points of constitutional doctrine upon which they differed so widely."

This letter dated August 18, 1927, may be found at length in Niles' Register, vol. 33, Dage 21.-Globe.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS SINCE 1840 .- The table below shows the immense gain for the Democracy in the recent elections, as compared with 1940: 1844.

1840. Fed. mnj. Dem. gain. 2,590 10,000 Fed. maj N. Carolina, 19,590 \$5,440 4,440 13,000 Dem. msj. 3,000 Kentuck y, Indiana, 2,000 Illinois. 12.000 3,000 2.000

Democratic gain in Ave States,

# REFRODUCED FROM FOOR MATERIAL BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The water-courses are unusually low, and many wells and springs in the upper country have entirely failed. In fact, we have had the longest, most dry, and hottest summer ex-

perienced in twenty years. Since the first of February last, there has not been sufficient frost in this region to injure vegetation, and not rain enough to thoroughly wet the ground. -Still, crops of all kinds bid fair to yield more abundantly than usual.

sickness on the rivers and creeks in the middie and lower Districts .- Greenville (S. C.)

"PROTECTION." - The present wheat crop will exceed 100,000,000 bushels. Under the operation of the present high tariff, wheat has talleu since 1842, 30 cents per bushel. A reduction of 30 cents per bushel on the houdied amounts in the aggregate to \$30,000,-000 !!! This is the protection to home industry afforded by the whig tariff. - Michigan Democratic Expounder.

Capt. J. D. Sloat has been ordered to take command of the Pacific Squadron, and will sail from Norfolk about the 15th just. for Chagres, in the U. S. brig Oregou.

NEW YORK MARKET .-- Cotton is dull: fair upland at 71-New Orleans at 71. The news by the recent steamers, it is thought, will cause a decline. Flour from \$4 25 to \$5 50. Good North Carolina wheat worth S5 cts. Corn 47 cts per hushel.

CHARLESTON MARKET.-The Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst., gives the an-

uual review of the cotton and rice market of Charleston. He estimates the cotton crop of last year at "probably not short of 20,025,000 bales, instead of 17,000,000, as was calcu-

Sales of cotton for the week ending on the 31st ult., 2676 bales, at prices ranging from 71 to 41. Rice, S to 31. Flour very dull sale. N. C. corn 45 cts. Good bacon scarce. and would average 6 cts. round.



ARRIVED. Aug. 28. Schr Lion, from Onslow-Schr Ann

Aug. 25. Schr Lion, froin Onstow-Schr Ann Maria, from Onstow-Schr Tioga, from N York, 30)--Brig David Duffle, from N York-Brig Non-pareil, from New Bedford-Schr Henry Chase, from Philadelphia-Schr Alaric, from N York. Sept. 2. Schr David Rogers, from Charleston. CLEARED. 21,000 Sept. 3. Schr Bounty, to Gaudaloupe--Schr Lion, to Onslow-Schr Ana Maria, to Onslow. 4-Schr Tioga, to N York-Schr David Rogers, to Phila-delphia. 14,000 5,000

66,000

In Montgomery county, on the 11th uit, Philip Mask and Miss Frances McRae. DIED.

Suddealy, in Fayettevili-, on the 5th inst, il a short illness of 36 hours, Mr Amos Kimiell, the 46th year of his age, a native of Newburgs Massachusetts, but for the last 25 years a value citizen of this place.

No man can go down into his grave spotless, to err is human;" but we know of none of wh

it may be said he was an honester man, or posse We understand that there is a great deal of ed more of the milk of human kindness, that object of this notice. He was the beloved hus an amiable partner, and the stay and prot

of an affectionate tamily, whose has none can pair - his place none can fill; and may He tempers the wind to the shorn limb, strens then is the ir affiction, and nerve bem with

hope of meeting their beloved departed in a be La Wake county, on the 21 in-t., Mrs Dicy Wa k r, consort of Saml. Whitaker, Esq , aged at

In Columbus county, on the 25th August, J Syrona Milic n, wie of Witham Millican, 4

22 years 9 months and 4 days. In Satisbury, on the 17th ult., Mr Alles Bur formerly of Cumberland county, aged 57. In Satisbury, on 25th ult., Dr Saml H Wills of Danville, Va.

In Rowan county, on the 11th inst., Mis No P pier.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method to infinite his friends and public generally, that he tak a the sore recently occupied by Mr Ja Dodd, southwest corner of mark t equare, for both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where be tends opening an entire new stock of Goods. on the way from Philadelphia, New York and ton.) And can say with confidence, that he is sell as low (quality of articles considered.) as be bought in this or any other market in the St

Dry Goods

Without enumerating, his stock will be large general. Among which may be found super dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green steel mixed do.; bluck, blue, strip d and plaid sitest mixed do.; black, blue, strip d and plate sim res; Sattmets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed C and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionahle ings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Men Alpaccas; Muslin de Lains; Velvets; embroid Mu-line, for evening dresses; a variety of fash able Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; M Inces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do; Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and ton do; in short, all sorts of Hosery; Pine Needles ; a general and fine assortment of P Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and " Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; "

black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Buge Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil with a great variety of lancy articles. Also, s assoriment of Hats, some of finest quality, and fashionable shapes. Kip Brogans and negro Shoes; and Blanke Hardware and Cutlery; Crock

and Glass Ware. Also, a good assortmented PANILY GBOOBBI

St. Croix Sugar, hest Loaf do., fine Hyson J Java and other Coffeen, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Ale Molasses, together with almost every article of ly kept for sale in this market, all of which wi sold on the most accom JNO. D. WILLIAM

Sept. 7, 1844.