

...the quantity of manufactures... a philosophical proposition in political economy... And I do not think that when Gallileo maintained, in opposition to the ignorance and priestly superstition of his day, that the earth moved round the sun, his great adversary, the Pope, might have refuted his doctrine to the satisfaction of the whole rabble of Rome, in the same way that the gentleman from Louisiana has satisfied himself that the value of his cotton is not diminished by his being compelled to sell it in the worst market instead of the best.

...regard this petty restriction! Yet this is an exact exemplification of the effect of our restrictions on the price of English manufactures. It is worth while to notice the inconsistency in which the advocates of the protecting policy involve themselves on this particular aspect of the question. When we contend that the protecting duties operate as taxes on the producers, they reply that this is a new theory, and that the duties are really paid by the consumers. But, almost in the very same breath, they tell you that these protecting duties diminish the prices of the protected articles; in other words, the consumers pay the duties, by being compelled to buy cheap instead of dear manufactures!

...The gentleman from Louisiana, in reply to the argument that our commercial restrictions depreciate the value of money as compared with other articles, asked the question, with an apparent unconsciousness that it was unanswerable, whether the value of North Carolina gold was depreciated by these restrictions? I could not have desired a more perfect exemplification of the truth of my argument, and one which is more plain and obvious, than this which the gentleman has suggested. Notices can be more evident than that the value of gold, to the producer, is diminished in the precise degree that the prices of all other articles are artificially enhanced by the protecting system.

...The following communication was received from the Special Medical Council, and directed to be published. J. MORTON, Sec'y. New York, July 26th, 1832. To Walter Browne, Esq. The Special Medical Council, are of opinion that our fellow-citizens now absent from the city, ought in general to be advised not to return. Although a residence in the city may expose those now here, and who conform to the advice given by the Council, only to a diarrhoea of a very mild and unmanageable form; yet a hurried return involving fatigue, anxiety, and perhaps other exciting causes of malignant cholera, would probably occasion the loss of many valuable lives.

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...highly value for their personal and where I long to see you and friends. It now only remains for us to bid adieu to the citizens of the Borough, who pass no opportunity to promote the best and welfare, deliberate the state at large. BERTON. ELECTION RETURNS. STATE OF THE POLLS FOR CONGRESS. Career. Salisbury, 212. Mocksville, 190. Morgan's, 89. Neely's, 70. Thompson's, 43. Pinkston's, 40. Fulton, 35. Middleburg, 29. Total, 647. STATE OF THE POLLS FOR CONGRESS. Polls. Salisbury, 446. Neely's Mill, 182. Thompson's Mill, 156. Morgan's, 115. Pinkston's Store, 45. Mocksville, 213. Fulton, 160. Brickhouse's, 109. Total, 1104. Sheriff, Slater's majority, 31. Borough. Craige, 26. Alexander, 75. Cabarrus.—Archibald Housh, 1. Fenate; Danl. M. Barringer, 2. G. Ury, Commons; Wm. H. Ashby, Sheriff. Meeting of Delegates.—In the evening of our paper will be found the proceedings of the delegates, from Rowan, Cabarrus and Montgomery Counties in the purpose of nominating an elector to the district. We are gratified to learn that our worthy Townsman J. Giles, Esq., has been nominated on the Jackson & Van Buren ticket for elector for this district. Barbour in the West.—Notwithstanding the evidence, which is daily coming in upon them of the popularity of Mr. Van Buren in the West, the Van Buren party in the East still assert that he is a minority. "A drowning man will catch at a straw." The Editors of the Globe are to act upon this maxim; for they hold of the assertions of a few Van Buren Editors in this State as evidence that Mr. Van Buren will get the Vote of his State. But they need wrap themselves up in such a conclusion, for they will have to endure a dread reality (to them) in November, that Mr. Barbour will get the vote of Carolina—by an overwhelming vote. New Post-Office.—A new Post-Office has been established in Davidson County, N. C. called Mount Lebanon, of which WILLIAM STOUT, Esq. has been appointed Post-Master. O.O.O.O. FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. "The Yarkin and Catawba Journals have just come to hand, and announce a certain contagious disease" has been made its appearance at the Catawba Springs. Being the healing and restorative place, I have deemed it my duty to give very particular enquiries into the matter, and I find the whole to be a false alarm, invented by some malicious spirit who envies the peaceful and happy condition of our votaries about the springs. All votaries here are in good bodily health, with minds cheered and enlivened by the elevated feelings of patriotism. No one therefore has been introduced from Carolina; but I am sorry to inform you that an attempt was made a few days ago to introduce from another State a disease of a most loathsome and tested character among us; it is technically called "Toryism;" but the purity of our political atmosphere soon expelled the contagion from the Springs. The cadaverous animal, who, for his manifold sins is infested with it, finding no foul vapours here to rest upon, soon disappeared and fled Northward over the Catawba. "The Board of Health in Salisbury should keep a look out for this disease, called "Toryism," which is contagious, is also of an hereditary origin; and as it raged a good deal at Salisbury during the Revolutionary war, it is to be feared the dregs may still be in the mind, but also to corrupt the hearts of victims. The only preventative is chloride of patriotism and "tar and feathers" the only panacea. The first is in daily use about the Springs, and should the object of our disgust here again, we propose to try the second upon him—tho' after all we have little hopes of success, since it is said patriotism has already commenced on his ribs. This "Toryism" is a very "malignant" disease, and like the Cholera mostly a low and vicious" I hope, Mr. Editor, there are not many cases of it in your town. If there be, your board of health adopt the course we plan to get rid of existing cases, and free use of the Chloride of patriotism to prevent the contagion from spreading. SPIRIT OF THE SPRINGS. [Note by the Editor.] If the disease be in Salisbury it must be limited to a very few cases, these altogether within the district.

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 30, 1832.

The following communication was received from the Special Medical Council, and directed to be published. J. MORTON, Sec'y. New York, July 26th, 1832. To Walter Browne, Esq. The Special Medical Council, are of opinion that our fellow-citizens now absent from the city, ought in general to be advised not to return. Although a residence in the city may expose those now here, and who conform to the advice given by the Council, only to a diarrhoea of a very mild and unmanageable form; yet a hurried return involving fatigue, anxiety, and perhaps other exciting causes of malignant cholera, would probably occasion the loss of many valuable lives.

To the who have fairly passed through one attack of the disease, either in the form of diarrhoea or of malignant cholera, may expect an exemption from another. I am, &c. ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D., Presd.

Progress of the Cholera.—We regret that we are under the painful necessity of announcing the slow but apparently certain increase of the Cholera in this city. Prior to the date of our last paper, the total number of cases which had been reported by the Board of Health was 9, of which 7 had been fatal. The reports for the last seven days give the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Deaths. July 25, 0, 0. July 26, 0, 0. July 27, 2, 1. July 28, 6, 5. July 29, 6, 1. July 30, 15, 7. July 31, 19, 9. Total for the week, 48, 23. Add number previously reported, 9, 7. Total, 57, 30.

These does not, however, appear to be any thing like a panic in the community. Very few of our citizens, comparatively, are out of town; and, unless the disease should spread widely, it is not probable that many will leave it. Thus far, the cases that have occurred have not been confined to any one particular part of the City or Liberties, although all of them, we believe, have appeared amongst that class of persons upon which the disease has first fallen in other places.

It gives us great pleasure, at the same time, to state that appearances at New York indicate a decline of the malady in that city, as will appear from the following reports:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Deaths. July 24, 236, 96. July 25, 157, 61. July 26, 141, 55. July 27, 122, 49. July 28, 145, 63. July 29, 122, 39. July 30, 103, 39. Total for the week, 1052, 404. Add number previously reported, 2632, 1107. Grand Total, 3718, 1511.

The Indian Expedition.—Gen. Scott's Command.—We are happy to announce the return yesterday, of Colo: Twiggs to this city in a state of convalescence. The account which he gives of the ravages of the Cholera among the troop, and the consequent dispersion of General Scott's command, is lamentable. Never perhaps did both officers and men embark in an enterprise with the same enthusiasm, and never certainly, did the same number of men traverse the same extent of country in the unprecedented short period which they occupied in moving from Norfolk, Baltimore, and this city, to Detroit. They arrived at Detroit full of hope and anxious to reach the scene of operations; when the pestilence made its appearance among them—blighted the fair prospect of active service in which they had indulged—carried hundreds of them to untimely graves, and dispersed the entire command.

Colo: Twiggs's detachment consisted of 204 recruits—and Payne's, Whiting's and Brooks' companies of artillery, making in all 350 rank and file. These men embarked at Detroit on board the steamboat Henry Clay for Chicago, but in consequence of the ravages of the Cholera, were landed at Fort Gratiot, which is situated at the outlet of Lake Huron 80 miles from Detroit. In less than ten days Dr. Everett, Lieut. Clay and fourteen of the recruits died at the fort. One hundred and fifty free deserted, of whom it is estimated that at least thirty have died;—leaving of the 208 but 39 at the time Colo: Twiggs left. Of the three companies of artillery twenty-six died and twenty deserted.—Thus were the 350 of which this command consisted on its arrival at Detroit, reduced to 135 in about twelve days!

Colo: CURRIE of the 2nd Infantry, with Ransom and Hoffman's companies, 90 men from Fort Niagara, encamped at Spring Wells four miles south of Detroit. Of this number twenty-one have died and four deserted, reducing this detachment to 55.

Col. CRANE's detachment of artillery, consisting of 230 men, accompanied by Gen. Scott and his staff, embarked on board the steamboat Sheldon Thompson and arrived at Chicago with eighty cases of cholera on board, having lost several soldiers on the passage. At the last accounts nearly all the officers and men had been attacked more or less with the disease, and Lieutenants N. BERRY and GOSWELL BROWER, (a graduate from West Point in June last, and not the son of the late General Browne,) together with fifty-five privates, had fallen victims to the disease. Capt. LYONS's detachment, consisting of his and Capt. PHAZEN's companies of artillery, (nearly men,) left Detroit on board the steamboat William Penn, and had arrived in safety at Machine. Major THOMPSON's detachment, consisting of his and Capt. CONN's companies of the 2d Infantry, eighty men, had marched across the country from Detroit and would probably arrive at Chicago in twelve days. By a letter which we published on Monday, dated Galena, July 14th, we learn that it was Gen. SCOTT's intention to march with his command across the country to Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island; but it will be perceived by the foregoing particulars, that of the 850 men with whom he left here, not to exceed 200 will be in a situation to take the field;—about 300 having been lost by death and desertions; and more than that number unfit by disease for active service for months to come.—Thus has terminated this expedition, and Black-Hawk having in the mean time dispersed his Indians and probably crossed the Mississippi, there is but little reason to believe that he will receive the punishment he merits. We have received a lesson, however, which may prove serviceable, and our Representatives in Congress may become satisfied, that instead of an army of 6,000 men, our wants require only of at least 15,000. Our Western Frontier can only be protected from Indian invasion by the presence of United States Troops, and as we have officers sufficient for 12,000 men, the expense of keeping up an army of 15,000, would be less than double the amount of our present expenditures on the army, and a mere bagatelle compared with the importance of protecting the inhabitants of the Western States. COUR. EXP.

Col. CURRIE of the 2nd Infantry, with Ransom and Hoffman's companies, 90 men from Fort Niagara, encamped at Spring Wells four miles south of Detroit. Of this number twenty-one have died and four deserted, reducing this detachment to 55. Col. CRANE's detachment of artillery, consisting of 230 men, accompanied by Gen. Scott and his staff, embarked on board the steamboat Sheldon Thompson and arrived at Chicago with eighty cases of cholera on board, having lost several soldiers on the passage.

THE CHOLERA.

A reference to the reports of yesterday will satisfy our readers, that when we said yesterday the pestilence was on the increase among those who have remained in the city, we were not mistaken. The prospect before us is most cheering, and we heartily congratulate those who are absent upon the certainty which is now apparent, of an early return to their homes and ordinary pursuits. But we most earnestly recommend to them the observance of the advice which we have heretofore given, not to return until invited by the Board of Health. P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, we have been furnished with the following communication from the Special Medical Council to the Board of Health, enforcing in unequivocal language the advice we have so repeatedly given, and for which we have as usual been censured by those whose motives are as corrupt as their course in relation to the pestilence has been vacillating. In support of the judi-

Suppose out of the million of bales of cotton produced in the United States, we exported fifty thousand to one of the small States of Greece; and that this State, with a view to encourage the domestic growth of cotton, should levy a protecting duty of fifty per centum on the importation of American and other foreign cotton; would the price of our cotton, be sensibly affected by such a regulation? Is it not plain that while the great markets of the world were open to us, we should utterly dis-