Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance equality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

[JOHN BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.,...MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1832. [VOL. XIII....NO. 643.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ The terms will be strictly adhered to.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1832.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

I here send you a few reasons why *no Southern man, no Republican & no Jackson man* ought to vote for *Martin V. Buren*, for Vice President.

1st. Because, he voted for the long string of taxes on the people, which I here send you for publication. How does it look for the Southern people to be complaining of these taxes, and at the same time go, and vote for the very man, who put HENRY CLAY, was the most instrument in imposing them on us. MARTIN VAN BUREN, in his speech, at the Albany Tariff meeting, declared himself decidedly in favor of a "*protective Tariff*;"—that is, that it is right in Congress to tax the Farmers and Mechanics, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturers.

2nd. Because, during the late war, he busied himself in getting up a candidate against *James Madison*, then the Republican candidate for President.

3rd. Because his conduct on the subject of the Missouri question, shows that he belongs to that class of northern politicians, who wish to interfere with the Slave property of the South,—first to impose restrictions, then to regulate their labor, and finally to turn them loose upon society. Witness the various movements made in Congress already, particularly during the administration of Mr. Adams.

4th. Because he is in favor of Congress exercising the power of internal improvement, within the limits of the several states; a power which every true Republican from Jefferson down, has always denied; and certainly one of the most dangerous powers that Congress has ever assumed;—it is intimately connected with the Tariff system and the advocates of one, are the advocates of the other.

5th. Because he has thrown fire brands among the friends of Genl. Jackson, and cares not how much he endangers Genl. Jackson's re-election, so that he increases his own chances for office.

6th. Because he holds to all the principles advocated by HENRY CLAY,—with this difference between the two men—Clay is open and manly in his conduct,—while *Martin Van Buren* is sly and cunning.

For these reasons alone, I cannot see how *any real friend* to Genl. Jackson,—how any man opposed to the Tariff or how any Republican can vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN. A JACKSON MAN.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

The following are some of the taxes imposed on the people by the vote of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and we are now called on to return him the compliment by electing him Vice President of the United States. These are the taxes imposed by the Tariff of 1824 and 1828:—We shall before long make out a list, under the act of 1832, by which it will be seen, that a very little reduction has been made, except, on *silks, wines, and other luxuries.*

[EDT. CAR.]

Axes, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Alum, 2 cents a pound, ($2 50 for 112 lbs.)

Arms, side arms for militia officers, and others, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost, that is, $3 on every sword that cost $10, which falls very heavily upon a country where every other public man is a General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, or Cornet.

Awlshafts for shoemakers, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Adzes for coopers, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Bindings of worsted or wool, 34 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Black lead pencils, 4 cents on every one that cost ten cents.

Blank books, copiying books, and copy books, 30 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Blankets, woollen, 35 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bolts of copper for ships, &c., 4 cents a pound.

Bombazines, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Bonnet wire, 30 cents on do.

Bonnets or hats, of chip, grass, Leghorn, and straw, 50 cents on every dollar of the first cost.

Brands, flats, and plats, for bonnets or hats, 50 cents on do.

(If, however, the bonnets or hats be for poor people, for the wives and daughters of farmers, mechanics, and other working men, who cannot afford any but the cheapest kind, the American System favors them by charging an increased tax. Fifty cents is charged on each one, even though the foreign cost should be but fifty cents, which would be doubling the price.)

Braces of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, 43 cents per gallon.

Do.	3d	57	do.
Do.	4th	63	do.

Brass slide-rules, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Bridle-bits, 35 cents on do.

Brushes, 30 cents on do.

Buttons, of worsted or wool, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Cables and cordage, tarred, four cents per pound.

Do.	untarred, 5 cents per pound.	
Do.	of grass, or of the bark of a tree, 5 cents per pound.	
Do.	of iron chain, 3 cents per pound.	

Camels' hair pencils, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Carriage springs for do. 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Do. laces for trimming, 35 cents on do.

Cases for liquor, without bottles, 30 cents on do.

Do. dressing, of wood, 30 cents on do.

Cast steel, 150 cents for 112 pounds.

Castor oil, 40 cents per gallon, equal to 50 cents upon every dollar of the cost.

Chafing dishes, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Chisel socket, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Chocolate, 4 cents a pound.

Cigars, Spanish, 25 cents per hundred.

Cinnamon, 25 cents a pound, which is more than its first cost.

Ciphering slates for schools, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Coat bindings, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Cocoa, 1 cent a pound.

Cologne water, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Confectionary preserved in sugar or brandy, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Copperas, near 2 cents per pound, ($2 per cwt.) which is equal to twice as much as its cost abroad.

Cordials of all kinds, 53 cents per gallon.

Cotton goods, whether plain or colored, such as cambrics, ginghams, checks, lenos, book-muslin, stripes, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, prints, sheetings, shirtings, &c., as follows:

It they are low priced, such as suit poor people, and cost from 5 to 10 cents per square yard, the tax is 87 cents to 175 on every dollar of the cost.

If they are of a middling quality, fit for people in middling circumstances, and cost from 11 cents to 25 cents per square yard, the tax is 35 to 79 cents on every dollar of the cost. But

If they are high priced, such as only the rich can afford to wear, and cost from 35 cents to a dollar and upwards per square yard, the tax is only 25 cents on each dollar of the cost!!!

Cotton bagging, 5 cents per square yard.

Cut glass, such as decanters, tumblers wine glasses, salt cellars, dishes, bowls, pitchers, &c., $3 upon every $10 of the cost, besides 3 cents pound weight.

Cutting knives for farmers, 40 cents for every dollar of the cost.

Demijohns, 25 cents each.

Dolls for children, leather or wood, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost

Drawing knives, for coopers, farmers, &c., 35 cents on do.

Duck, for sails, 10½ cents per square yard.

Epauletts, of worsted, for non-commissioned officers, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Epson salts, 4 cents a pound.

Fans, 30 cents on do.

Feathers, ornamental, 30 cents on do.

Fifes and drums, 30 cents on do.

Figs, 3 cents per pound.

Fish, dried, cod fish or herrings, $1 per 112 lbs.; herrings in barrels, $1 per barrel, mackerel, $1 50 per barrel; salmon, $2 per barrel.

Flasks for gunpowder, of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Flutes, flageolets, and clarionets, 30 cents on ditto.

Forte Pianos, $30 on every $100 of cost.

Gin cases, empty, 30 cts. on ditto, (bottles $2 50 per gross.

Glass, window, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 8 $3 per 100 square ft.; 10 by 12, $3 10 by 14, $4; 11 by 17 to 14 by 22, larger, $5 per 100 square feet. The price of the largest sized here mentioned, is quoted in the New York prices current, at $20, and the duty is of course one fourth of the price. The of the smallest size is quoted at $6 50, the duty is of course more than one third of the price: so that the light of the poor man's cottage is taxed more heavily than that of the rich man's palace.

Gloves, of leather and sheepskin, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ditto, of woollen and worsted, 35 cents ditto.

Glue, 5 cents per pound.

Guernsey frocks, for sailors, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hair cloth, for chairs and sofas, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hair, pencils, for drawing, 30 cents on do.

" powder, perfumed, 30 cents on do.

Hammers for blacksmiths, and sledges, 2½ cents per lb., which is more than the first cost.

Hangings for paper houses, 10 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Harness, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost,

Harps, $30 on every hundred of the cost.

Hatters' skivers, 30 cents on ditto.

" worsted loping of wool, 33⅓ cents on ditto.

Hearth rugs pay as woollen goods, (see hereafter.)

Hemp, unmanufactured, $ 60 per ton.

Hobby horses, for children, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Hooks, reaping of iron or steel, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Hose, woollen, worsted, or Angora, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Indigo, 40 cents per pound, until 30th June, 1832, and after that, 50 cents per lb.

Inkstands, of wood, without bottles, 30 cts on every dollar of the cost.

Iron, band, 3½ cents per pound.

" bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, 1 cent per lb. or $22 40 per ton.

" bars or bolts, wholly or in part by rolling, $37 [illegible] *Provided*, That all iron in sacks, blooms, loops, or other form, less finished than iron in bars or bolts, except pigs or cast iron, shall be rated as rolled iron in bars or bolts, and pay a duty accordingly.

" sheet, 3½ cents per lb., which is equal to $78 40 per ton. The cost of this article abroad, double rolled, is £11 per ton, equal to $48 88, and the duty is, therefore, a great deal more than the first cost.

" hoop, 3½ cents per lb. The cost abroad is £8 per ton, equal to $35 55. The duty is, therefore, more than equal at twice the first cost.

What an immense increase to the comfort of families would result from having the price of stove pipes and sheet iron stoves reduced, and what an immense saving would result in water casks cider hogshead, tubs, barrels, and kegs, if iron hoops were relieved from taxation.

" pigs, $12 50 per ton.

" scroll, 3½ cents per pound.

Kettles, of copper, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Laces, coach, of cotton, or other materials, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

" gowns or dresses, $5 on every $10 of the cost.

Lacquered ware, of wood 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Lead, manufactured into pipes, for hydrants, &c., 5 cents per pound.

" pigs, bars or sheets, 3 cents per pound.

" red or white, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents per pound, or $5 60 per keg of 112 lbs.

" shot, 4 cents per pound.

Leather, and all manufactures, thereof, or of which it is the material of chief value, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Litharge, 5 cents per pound.

Mace, one dollar per pound, or 6¼ cents per ounce.

Mahogany, all manufactures of, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Manufactured tobacco, (snuff and cigars excepted,) 10 cents per pound.

Mats of flags, straw, tow or any other material, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Matting for floors, 15 cents per square yard, which is more than its first cost abroad.

Military stocks, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Millinery, of all sorts, 30 cents on ditto.

Mill cranks and irons, wrought, 4 cents per pound, or $89 60 per ton, which is more than the first cost.

Mill saws, one dollar each.

Mittens, woollen or worsted, worn chiefly by working people, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost,

Molasses, five cents per gallon.

Morocco, and manufactures thereof, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Musical instruments of wood, or of which wood is the material of chief value, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Muskets, including bayonets, $1 50 cents per stand.

Mustard, ready made, or in flour, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Nails, of iron, cut or wrought, 5 cents per pound.

Nankeens, ready made clothing of, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Nutmegs, 60 cents per pound.

Ochre, dry, 1 cent per pound.

" ground in oil, 1½ ditto.

Oil cloth in bottles, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost; in casks and jars, 25 cents per gallon.

" spermaceti, 25 cents per gallon.

" whale, 15 do. do.

Oil cloth other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, (which pays fifty cents per square yard) 25 cents per square yard.

" furniture, 15 cents per square yard.

Oils, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ornaments for women's head dresses, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Oil of roses, 50 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Packthread, untarred 5 cents per pound.

Paint brushes, 30 cents on dollar of the cost.

Paper, post or letter paper of all kinds, 20 cents per pound.

" foolscap, or common writing, 17 cents per pound.

Sheating, binders' box boards, wrapping paper of all kinds, 3 cents per pound.

Parasols of whatever material, frames and sticks for ditto, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Parchment, 30 cents on ditto.

Pasteboard, 15 cents per pound.

Pencils, camels' hair, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Pepper, black, 8 cents per pound.

Pimento, or allspice, 6 cents per pound.

Pistols, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Planes, for carpenters, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Pocket books of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Powder for guns, blasting rocks, &c., 8 cents per pound.

Powder, tooth, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Preserves of every kind in sugar or brandy, 30 cents on ditto.

Prunelle shoe tie clippers, 25 cts. per pair.

Pumice stone, 2 cents per pound.

Purses of leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Reaping hooks, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Refined camphor, 12 cents a pound.

Rifles, $2 50 each.

Rugs, hearth, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost.

Rules, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Sabres, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Sail duck, 10½ cents per square yard until 30th June, 1832, and, after that, half a additional every year, until the whole amounts to 12½ cents square yard.

Salt, 15 cents for every 56 pounds, to be reduced to 10 cents after the 31st December, 1831. A bushel of some kinds of coarse salt weighs 80 pounds and upwards.

Salts, Glauber, 2 cents per pound.

Saltpetre, refined, 3 cents per pound.

Scale beams, 25 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Screws of iron, weighing 25 lbs. or upwards, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Screws, small, called wood-screws, 40 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

Seines, for fishing, 5 cents per pound.

Shot, 4 cents per pound.

Shovels and spades, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Sickles, 40 cents on ditto.

Slates, for cyphering, 33⅓ cents on every dollar of the cost, (tax on education.)

Sledges; blacksmiths' 2½ cents per lb. or $56 20 per ton.

Soap, 4 cents a pound for castile and common, for Windsor and other, scented, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost, (tax on cleanliness.)

Spades, of iron or steel, 40 cents on every dollar of cost.

Spanish brown, 1 cent per lb. which is more than the first cost.

Ditto, ground in oil, 1½ cents per lb.

Spermaceti candles, 8 cts. per lb.

Spikes, copper, 4 cents per lb.

Spirits, distilled from grain such as Holland gin,

57 cents per gallon,	for 1st proof,		
60	"	"	2d "
63	"	"	3d "
67	"	"	4th "
75	"	"	5th "
90	"	"	above 5th.

Ditto, distilled from other materials, such as brandy, rum, &c.

53 cents per gallon,	for 1st proof,		
53	"	"	2d "
57	"	"	3d "
63	"	"	4th "
72	"	"	5th "
85	"	"	above 5th.

Springs and tacks, not exceeding 16 oz. 5 cents per 1000.

" exceeding " 5 cts. per lb.

Squares, of iron or steel, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Ditto, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Steel, 150 cents per 112 lbs.

Steelyards, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Sugar, loaf, 12 cents per lb. prohibition except by smuggling.)

" lump, 10 cents per do.

" Muscovado, 3 cents per do.—Foreign cost 1½ to 3 cents, white clayed or powdered, 4 cents per do.

Suspenders, leather, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Swords and sword blades, $3 on every $10 of the cost.

Teas, Bohea, 12 cents per lb.; after 31st Dec. 1831, 4 cents.

Souchong, 25	"	"	10
Pecco Souchong,	"	"	"
Other black,	"	"	"
Imperial, 50	"	"	"
Gunpowder,	"	"	"
Gorree	"	"	"
Hyson, 40	"	"	16
Young Hyson,	"	"	"
Hyson Skin, 28	"	"	12
Other Green,	"	"	"

Toys, of wood, 30 cts. on every dol. of the cost, (tax on the amusements of children.)

Traces, leather, 30 cents on ditto.

Tubs, of wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Twine, 5 cents per pound.

Umbrellas, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Vanilla beans, 30 cents on ditto.

Vessels of copper, 35 cents on ditto.

" of cast iron, not otherwise specified, 1½ cts. per pound.

Vices, for smiths and others, 35 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Vitriol, blue, or Roman, 4 cents per lb.

" oil of, 3 cents per lb.

Wafers, 30 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

Warming pans, copper, 25 cents on ditto, (tax on the comforts of the sick.)

Whips, 30 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

White lead, dry or ground in oil, 5 cents per lb.

Whiting, 1 cent per pound.

Window blinds, of reed or wood, 30 cents on ditto.

Wire, for bonnets, 30 cents on every dollar of the cost.

" iron or steel, exceeding No. 14, 6 cts. per pound.

" not exceeding No. 14, 10 cts. per lb.

Wood screws, 40 cents on every dollar of the cost.

Wood, all manufactures of, not specifically enumerated, 30 cts. on ditto.

Wool, raw, 4 cents per pound, and an additional duty of fifty cents on every dollar of the cost.

" all manufactures of wool, *except flannels and baizes*, which cost 33⅓ cts. per square yard, or less, and which are worn chiefly by working people, 15 cts. per square yard, which, upon the cheapest sort, such as costs for instance, 10 cents, is 140 cents on every dollar of the cost.

" all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves, and bindings, which pay 35 cents on every dollar of the cost, worsted stuff goods, which pay 25, bombazines, which pay 33⅓ caps, which pay 30, and carpeting, which pays 70 cts. per square yard for Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton, 40 cts. for Venetian and Ingrain, and 52 cts. for all other kinds,) such as flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, shawls, swansdown, and Valencia vestings, kerseymeres, habit cloths, &c., which cost above 33⅓ cents, and not exceeding 50 cents per square yard, and *all flannel and baizes* costing any price below 33⅓ cents, 22½ cents per square yard.

" on all costing from 100 to 250 cents per square yard, 112½ cents per square yard.

" on all costing from $2 50 to $1 per square yard, 180 cts. per square yard.

These duties range from 15 cents on every dollar of the cost, to 225 cents, and fall heaviest on the cheapest goods, so that the laboring people are the most heavily taxed. Broadcloths and other articles, which cost upwards of $4 per square yard, pay only 50 cts. on every dollar of the cost.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The Union Party of South Carolina propose to call a Southern Convention, to deliberate on what is the proper and most suitable mode to obtain a redress of our grievances, to remove the oppression of the Tariff, and restore the government to its legitimate sphere of action, and rescue the constitution from immolation upon the altar of federal ambition. If this Convention is designed to produce union and concerted action among those who feel the burdens of the Tariff, we doubt not it may effect much good. Whatever course may be determined on, it should be such as one as will insure the hearty co-operation of the Plantation States. Seperate action may prove fruitless and unavailing—concerted resistance (peaceable and quiet resistance, no measures of violence) we have no doubt will effect a speedy triumph for the Republicans of the South. Let the whole South, with an undivided front, shew the majority in Congress that they WILL NOT submit to this onerous and unjust system of exactions, and we have no doubt the laws will be brought down to the revenue point; and we shall hear no more of distributing the surplus, throwing it into the sea, &c. Neither will we see the "million of musket bearing freemen," promised by H. Niles, to nullify us, because we cannot afford longer to keep up the system of bounties. The North cannot do without the South. Where would she find a market for the immense quantity of manufactures which are now consumed in the South. She cannot compete with England in foreign markets, and therefore she is *dependent upon the South for a market.* The South is an immense consumer of northern productions. Cut off the North and East from the Southern market, and they will be ruined. Then why should they madly urge us on to commit some rash deed! Would it not be the part of wisdom to accept a Tariff of Revenue!—which we humbly conceive would afford ample protection to the manufacturing interest. Nine or ten millions annually in the shape of protection is a vast sum, and ought to satisfy the most craving of the screw. It has been said in the North, let them (the Southern States) go—we can do without them. This is a silly bravado—We should like to know where they would find so good a market for the millions of their manufactures which are now consumed in the South. Be this as it may, the South could do equally well without the North. If we look at the tables of exports we can readily see the source of that wealth which is now flowing "north of the Tweed"—perverted from its natural channel by the operation of the system of sectional bounties now practised by the federal government. Remove the restrictions from commerce, and as certain as the tides ebb and flow will our exports return "us" an equivalent, which is paid as protection to manufacturing capital.—Should disunion ever take place, we shall then see where the greatest degree of evil will be felt. *Oxford Examiner.*

OUT WITH IT.

We have just learned that Mr. Barbour has promptly responded to the call of the Sneeco Meeting, giving his opinions upon the great questions which agitate the nation. This reply, in justice to Mr. Barbour and his friends, ought to be published forthwith. It may be intended to wait for Mr. Van Buren's response—If so, we verily believe the public may be content to wait, at least until after the election. We repeat the opinion, that justice, stern justice demands the immediate publication of Judge B's letter—and we dare not believe it will be withheld. We have good authority for saying that the Judge denies nullification to be the "rightful remedy" for southern wrongs. After this will the editors of the Fayetteville Journal consider their 'charge' answered, and acknowledged themselves in error; or will they continue to sing chorus to the airs of "the organ of the Van Buren party in this State," and pronounce all those who have the "effrontery" to hold fast to their principles in despite of the party screws as traitors and enemies of liberty. It is indeed amusing to hear the editor of the "organ" talk about his principles and patriotism, and the treachery and effrontery of others! This is the very consummation of political impudence.

ib.

FROM THE TIMES AND GAZETTE.

THE TURF.

Great Match Races for $5000, each side.

It will be seen by the extracts below that the challenge recently given by Col. James B. Richardson to run, Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnetts of Blue, has been accepted by Col. W. R. Johnson, and that the race will be run over the Columbia course the 23rd and 24th of January, 1833.

Extract of a letter from Col. Johnson to Col. P. M. Butler dated Petersburg, Va. Aug. 16, 1832:

Dear Sir.—I have just received your favor of the 29th July, enclosing Gov. J. B. Richardson's challenge to run Little Venus and Bertrand, jr. against Bonnets of Blue and Andrew, and herein forward you my acceptance, (as also your request to change the place of running to Columbia which I hereby authorize you to do if the Gov. is willing) the time I leave to him.

Extract from Col. J. B. Richardson's letter to the same, dated Sand-Hills, Aug. 24, 1832.

Dear Sir.—I received yours of the 20th and enclosed Col. W. R. Johnson's acceptance of my challenge. In accordance with the wishes of many of my friends, the race will be run at Columbia, as follows, Little Venus will run her match with Bonnetts O'Blue, on Wednesday the 23rd day of January, 1833. Bertrand, jr. will run his match with Andrew on Thursday 24th Jan. 1833, carrying 100 pounds, each for $5000. One half forfeit.

A man named Hog, being condemned for murder, by lord Bacon, humbly implored his mercy by a little illtimed wit, observing it not unlikely he might be a distant relation from the similarity of their names." "No, no," said his lordship, "that can never be; at any rate Hog is not Bacon till it is hanged, so you must be hung before you can claim kindred with me."