to think it possible that some snare had been laid for him, though why, or wherefore, he was unable to conjecture.

In this uncertainty, he almost determined to defer the attempt to some other night, and in the meantime resolved at least to wait for the first uncertain glimpse of light which moment might perhaps be almost as favorable for his flight as the present. His uncommon strength enabled him to climb back to his dungeon, but he was almost exhausted as he arrived at the projecting stone under his window, where he remained waiting like a cat at the end of a gutter. In a short time the first dim beams of the morning broke, and he then perceived as he moved the floating cord backwards and forwards, a trifling interval of some hundred and fifty feet between the last knot of it, and the pointed rocks of the precipice.

"Oh, oh! M. le Commandeur," said the Chevalier with the coolness that characterized him, "I have the honor to be your most obedient, very humble servant." Having reflected for some minutes on this admirably intended plan of revenge, he thought it best to re-enter his cell. He placed all his clothes on his bed left the cord outside attached to the bar, to encourage the idea of his fall, and quietly concealing himself behind the door, he waited for the arrival of the treacherous jailor, with one of the iron bars he had sawn off in his hand.

The turnkey appeared in due season, rather sooner than was his usual custom, impatient to enter into possession of the property of the defunct. He opened the door with a careless whistle; but no sooner had he arrived at a proper distance, than Vuvancourt applied a tap of the iron bar with such anatomical precision and poetical justice to his organ of inquisitiveness, that the traitor fell as if shot dead without uttering a word.

The Chevalier stripped the body with the skill of a lamp-sutler, dressed himself in the cloths of his victim, imitated his walk, and, thanks to the darkness of the hour, and the drowsy inattention of the unsuspecting sentinels, effected his escape.

General Intelligence.

From Texas.—Loss of the Cuba.—We have dates from Houston to the 14th instant. The Cuba going into Galveston struck upon the breakers about two miles from the channel way, and has since been buried in the sand. She was under charge of Captain Philips who had been appointed to fill the place of Capt. Carson. The insurance upon her was 69,000. Her cargo was valued at from 5 to 6 thousand dollars. The passengers were all got off with much difficulty, losing the whole of their baggage. An attempt is to be made to raise the engine.

News had been received at Houston of the hostile intentions of the Cherokees towards the Texans. Troops were ordered to repair at once to the scene of action near Nacogdoches. Another battle had taken place between the Indians and Texians on Little River, in which the former lost forty of their number. The question of invading Mexico and carrying the war into the enemy's country, is seriously agitated in Texas. An attack from Santa Anna would unite all hands and hearts in the cause.

Traffic of London.—A statement has just been published by the Marylebone vestry, in connection with the experimental paving of Oxford street, which will give the reader some idea of the immense traffic in the streets of London. The following is a copy of the statement alluded to:—On Wednesday, the 16th of January, from six in the morning until twelve at night, passed by the Pantheon, 845 gentlemen's two wheel carriages, 935 four wheel, 890 omnibusses, 621 two wheel, and 752 four wheel hackney carriages, 91 stage coaches, 372 wagons and drays, 1507 light carts and sundries—total, 5515. By Stafford place, on Friday, the 18th of January, the total is 4753, out of which 1213 were omnibuses. On Tuesday, the 22d of the same month, by Newman street, the total is stated to be 5943. On the 26th of January, by Stafford place, between the hours of twelve at night and six in the morning, gentlemen's two wheel carriages, 0; four wheel do. 4, one omnibus, hackney carriages, two wheel, 82, four wheel 139, stage coaches 2, wagons and drays 38, light carts and sundries 58—total 324. The greatest number of gentlemen's four wheel carriages, and hackney four wheel do. appear to have passed on the Tuesday, the number of the former on that day being 1214, and of the latter 1288.

Remarkable Feat.—I once saw a Greek sailor dancing upon the end of one of the yards in a manner truly miraculous, without having hold of any of the rigging by his hands, until he suddenly fell overboard, as I and some others had anticipated that he must. No time was lost in attempting to rescue him, but in vain, as no trace of him could be discovered. But while we were regretting his fate, we perceived him as suddenly dancing at the further end of the deck; for it seemed that he had not slipped off, but thrown himself purposely into the sea, and had swam to a considerable distance under water. This sportive feat recalled to my mind the dexterity of the ancient Greeks in diving, when, during the seige of Syracuse, the Athenians swam under water, and sawed away the piles with which the harbor was blocked up.—*Dr. Elster's Journal.*

The last of the Huguenots.—Died at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 17th instant, Mr. Stephen Thomas, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. T. was born in the village of Exmet, department En Dordogne, France, on the 19th of August A. D. 1750, and fled with an elder maiden sister to London, in 1764, to join the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, who with his congregation, had also been compelled to seek an asylum from the persecution which they endured in their native land. This congregation of exiles consisted of nearly one hundred individuals; and by a kind Providence, they arrived here in safety on the 12th of April, 1764, where the subject of this notice has ever since resided. At an early period of the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. T. returned to his native country on business, where he suffered a painful detention from his family for about three years. On his return he was captured by the British fleet in the Chesapeake, where he remained some time a prisoner. At length, being exchanged, he returned to Charleston, and immediately joined the troops in defence of his adopted country, was at the battle of Fort Moultrie, and afterwards with Gen'l. Marion to the close of the war.—*Charleston Observer.*

In the Hocking Valley, Ohio, a well has been sunk to the great depth of six hundred feet, for the purpose of obtaining salt water. The object of the enterprising individuals has been fully accomplished a supply of water having been reached of a strength which requires but forty three gallons to make a bushel of salt of fifty pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 4000 to 5000 gallons per day. This new well is in the vicinity of that owned and worked by Messrs. Ewing and Vinton for some years past—*America Daily Advertiser.*

The Fatal Rail Road Accident.—A passenger who was on board of the New York and Philadelphia Rail Road cars at the time of the fatal accident on Saturday night last, of which some mention has been made in the Philadelphia papers has stated to us the following particulars:

The train was going at the time at the rate of at least 20 miles per hour; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and three miles this side of Bristol. The rails on this part of the road are very badly laid, and the spikes coming out near the end of the rails; the end then springs up, and forms what is called by the Engineers a *snake's head*, which forms one of the worst possible obstructions to the car wheels. Such was the case in the present instance.

The locomotive in coming in contact with the obstructions was thrown off the track and upset, the two baggage cars which followed next, were completely crushed and shattered to pieces.

The forward passenger car was run up on some fragments, which caused a depression on the rear end, or foot board on which Mr. James Steele one of the passengers was standing. The footboard of the next car, caught upon that of the foremost one, and was driven forward with fearful impetus. Mr. Steele was thrown backwards, and both his legs being caught between the two cars, was crushed and mangled in the most shocking manner.—Many of the other passengers were more or less hurt, but none dangerously. Mr. Steele was extricated as soon as possible and carried on to Bristol, where three physicians were called, but who were unable to afford him any relief. As soon as any intelligence could reach Philadelphia, Dr. *M'Clellan*, was called, and on arriving he found it necessary to amputate both of the legs of the suffering man. He survived only till about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, which time afforded him the melancholy consolation of bidding adieu to his wife (to whom he was recently married) and an aged mother, the feelings of whom can be better imagined than described. Mr. Steele was a merchant of Philadelphia, and highly respected in the community.

Our informant states that in the opinion of the passengers and the citizens generally, the Railroad Company is in the highest degree culpable for their neglect to keep the road in proper repair, but that no blame whatever is attributable to the engineers or conductors of the cars in relation to this melancholy occurrence.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Republic of New Grenada has granted to a company the privilege of making a canal, rail road or macadamized road, over this isthmus. In 1836 this privelege was accorded to Col. Charles Biddle. The conditions of the privilege not having been fulfilled, it has been granted to a company associated with the house of Salomon and Co. of Gaudaloupe. The agent of this company is now in Europe, with the view of raising the means, and making the preparations for this enterprise.

The conditions of the contract are concisely these:

1. The intermarine communication must terminate at one end, in the town of Panama. It may be a canal, a rail-road, or macadamised road.

2. If a canal be made, the duties of transportation to accrue to the Government shall be one per cent.

3. The navigation of the river Chagres, in canoes, shall not be interrupted.

4. Vessels under the New Grenadian flag shall pay ten per cent. less toll than those of other nations; that is ten per cent. off the toll.

5. This privelege shall continue fifty years, from the completion of the work for which six years are allowed.

6. The company shall begin their operations in three years from the date of the contract failing to comply with this condition, they shall pay 25,000 penalty to the State.

7. At the end of the term of this privilege, (fifty years,) the canal shall become the property of the Republic.

It may safely be predicted that the funds for making this canal, under the present contract, will never be raised. Contrary to the usual inducements to embark in such enterprises, that of an increasing value in the stock, in the present case, the stock must diminish in value every day, since it must become the property of the State at the end of fifty years.

Sensible Recommendation. The following judicious advice is copied from the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Woonsocket, Although calculated for the meridian of Rhode Island, it will answer equally well for any other State:

Whereas it is currently reported that, in one of our neighboring villages, "a man made during the last year $1500 by minding his own business, and $500 by letting other people's alone"—therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to some of the good people in our village to try the experiment, not only as a source of emolument to themselves, but of satisfaction to their neighbors.

Prospects of the next Crop.—The drought still continues, and the soil is drying up with the oppressive heat. Corn is almost a total failure, and cotton begins to look yellow. Wherever the plough is used in the fields, a thick cloud of dust marks its track. It is now nearly three months since a shower of any consequence has fallen in the upper part of the country; we have had occasional rains in town, but they have not extended very far. From the appearance of the corn fields the crop of that necessary article of provision will fall far short of being sufficient to supply the wants of the raisers, and if this drought continues, the cotton crop will be one of the shortest that has ever been made.—*Baton Rogue Gazette, June 15th.*

Anti-Abolition Riot in New Haven.—Several members of Yale College, and others, principally young men from the South, broke up an abolition meeting at Rev. M. Ludlow's church in New Haven, a few days since, by making a noise, and pelting the speaker (Gerrit Smith, Esq.,) with eggs.—Several of the guilty persons were arrested and fined in the pitiful sum of $12! We are happy to learn, however, that further proceedings are to be had in the civil courts, and that the faculty of Yale College have expelled one of the offenders, a young man from Mississippi, and suspended another.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power a pageant; but Knowledge is extatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred office, it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, enriches the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, ascends to the sublime; no place too remote for its grasp; no heavens too exalted for its reach.—*De Wit Clinton.*

A new route has just been established between New York and Buffalo, which offers great expedition to travellers. It is by steamboat to Albany, thence by railroads to Utica, thence by canal boat to Oswego on Lake Ontario, thence by steamboat to Lewiston, and thence by railroad to Buffalo.—The time occupied is two days, and three nights.

From the St. Augustine News, June 22.

FLORIDA.

Pleasant News.—Two men were killed by Indians, near Fort Cross, and their tongues cut out.

A party of mounted men were proceeding from a post, when they came up to a party of Indians. The sergeant displayed a white flag and advanced, when the Indians saluted them by firing—killing the sergeant's horse. These little occurrences are scarce worth a relation—but as we are chroniclers of events, we record them to show how very peaceable our former enemies *are now.*

Canada.—It is stated in the Montreal Gazette, that the Buffalo convict ship which has been engaged in England to convey the insurgents from Canada to one of the penal colonies, is daily expected at Quebec. A mercantile house in that city has received instructions to make the necessary preparations for equipping the convicts for their voyage. It is also stated that the convict vessel will have an escort of the 51st regiment on board, and that her destination is New South Wales.

The confession of one of the culprits, proves that the disastrous conflagration at Albany, some time since, was kindled by three boys to decide a bet of segars which engine of a certain three would reach the fire first. This fire destroyed thousands, and rendered many a poor family houseless.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1839.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This Jubilee of our National Independence, we are gratified to say, was celebrated in our Town, in a manner more suitable than it has been for some years past: and it is right and fitting that it should be so observed: its marked return keeps fresh the remembrance of a glorious deed, and rekindles in the breast of every freeman the sacred fire of patriotism, which should never be suffered to grow cold. For men cannot listen on that day to a recital of the noble deeds of their fathers, of their resistance to tyranny, and their pledges of all that is held most dear by man, in the cause of liberty, and not feel that they too have a duty not so perilous, but none the less sacred to discharge, in guarding with jealous watchfulness against any encroachments on that blood bought heritage bequeathed to them. It is a proud day which Americans should never weary in observing—a day which one of the actors said, should be celebrated thenceforth and forever with great rejoicings: and so it should be: as the birth day of an independence, great and glorious:—and so long as it is prized, so long will its natal day be honored.

About 10 o'clock, a large concourse of citizens assembled at the Methodist Church, and there forming in procession, moved, preceded by the military, to the Presbyterian Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Gen'l. THOS. G. POLK, prefaced by a few pertinent and highly appropriate remarks, the substance of which he has furnished by request, and we give below:—after the reading of the Declaration, an Oration was delivered by BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., in speaking of the merits of which, we merely repeat the expressed opinion of many of the large assemblage, who listened with attention: we considered it an effort highly creditable to the speaker, and admirably suited to the occasion, felicitous in elocution, expressive in sentiment, and choice diction.

After the Oration, a large company partook of a dinner provided by Col. Long and Mr. J. Jones, which passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling. Col. Macnamara presided on the occasion. A number of toasts were drank, the most of which, (all that we could obtain,) are given below.

REGULAR TOAST.

1. *The day we celebrate:* May the annual return of the birth-day of our National Independence ever find us a free, happy, and prosperous people.

2. *The Patriots of '76:* The most of that hero race of men are gone, and the few lone relics are fast pressing to their destined home; but

"Their fame shall live—deeds so sublime,
Grow brighter by the wear of time."

3. *The Declaration of Independence:* May the spirit which it exhibits animate every American, and "its principles endure till time shall be no more."

4. *George Washington:* The father of his country.

5. *The Constitution of the United States:* May we adhere closely to the principles therein contained, and transmit to posterity our rights unimpaired—our honor unsullied—and our freedom unimpaired.

6. *Party Spirit:* May its influence be banished when we meet for the purpose of commemorating our emancipation from British tyranny.

7. *The heights of King's Mountain:* The sons of Virginia and Carolina, there taught the world that no position, however strong, can protect the wanton and cruel oppressor from the just vengeance of injured and determined men.

8. *North Carolina:* Foremost in asserting our right to freedom,—she will ever be found first in its defence.

9. "*Union of the States.*"

10. *The University of North Carolina:* The legislative halls of the States and of the Nation bear witness to what she has done:—Her present government gives assurance of what she will do.

11. *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence:* A historical fact—witnessed by men whose testimony cannot be overturned by ridicule or newspaper paragraphs.

12. *The Internal Improvement of North Carolina:* Though often repulsed and disappointed at the doors of our Legislature, we will still hold on to the good hope of final success.

13. *Woman:* "A ministering angel thou."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Col. R. Macnamara.—Woman: Nature's master-piece; in prosperity, weak, confiding:—in adversity, firm, resolute, noble.

By Archibald Henderson, Esq.—The Reader of the Day, Gen. T. G. Polk: He will take with him to the land of his adoption the best wishes of his fellow-citizens, for his future happiness and prosperity.

By Burton Craige, Esq.—Our friend and townsman, Gen. T. G. Polk. As a friend he has endeared himself to us by his social qualities; as a citizen and magistrate, we respect him for his public spirit and his patriotism. He is about to leave us; let us tender him a bumper, and our warmest wishes for his prosperity and happiness in the land of his adoption.

After this toast was read and drank, Gen'l. Polk rose and said—"That he was gratified at the manifestation of good feelings expressed towards him by his friends at the Table. On the eve of leaving the State for a new home, it afforded him much pleasure to know that he possessed the confidence of those who had long and intimately known him. In separating from them he should lose nothing of the generous sentiments or kindly feelings which bound him to his friends; and wherever he might be, *Rowan* and *Mecklenburg* will be always dear in his recollection,—a citizen of the one and a native of the other, and having been frequently honored by the confidence of both, he could not part with them or the State without feelings of regret. But why is it, that so many of our people are leaving the good old north State; that has the *proud distinction* of first speaking the language of independence? Would they hesitate to believe—could they doubt, but that it sprung from the miserable policy of those whom they sent to the Legislature? Content with their appointment, and seeking for re-appointment, most of them are regardless of the good of the State or the real interests of their own constituents. A liberal system of Internal Improvement can alone stay the torrent of emigration, and as a friend to the best interest of the State, he would vote for no man, who would not unconditionally pledge himself, for an appropriation on the most liberal terms to Internal Improvement. With the facilities afforded by rail-roads or Turnpikes, this would be one of the finest portions of the State to live in—but without them, your rich soil yields you nothing, and your labor is wasted in vain. In conclusion he offered:

The County of Rowan.—Distinguished alike by the fertility of her soil and the sterling integrity of her population.

By *Col. R. W. Long.*—La Fayette: The gallant Frenchman who left, at an early age, all the blandishments with which he was surrounded in his own sunny land, and came to water with his *blood* the *tree* of liberty in this our blessed country.

By *Capt. Geo. M. Weant.*—Union and Liberty now and forever—one and inseparable.

By *Lieut. Obadiah Woodson.*—The 4th of July '76: The day on which our forefathers burst the bonds and fetters which had been cast upon them, and proclaimed themselves a free and independent people; may it never ceased to be revered by the latest posterity.

By Henry Giles.—The Salisbury Guards: May they increase in number as fast as they have improved in military tactics.

By *Rufus Reid, Esq., of Iredell.*—The memory of Baron Decalb.

By B. Austin.—The Constitution of the United States: The palladium of our liberties and the text-book for all Republics and future generations.

By Gen. T. G. Polk.—Free Schools: The first step to make free men, and the solid foundation of free Institutions.

By G. A. Miller, of Mocksville.—Education: The brightest gem in a Nation's Treasury.

By Capt. James Owen.—Gen. Washington: The hero of the Revolution and the father of his country.

By Dr. Killian.—North Carolina; The spirit of Internal Improvement which is now beginning to animate her citizens, may it rapidly go on until by means of rail-roads it has established a Lowell in the midst of our Western hills.

By *J. J. Bruner.*—

The Star-spangled Banner: oh! long may it wave,
As a token of Liberty
O'er the Land of the free—the homes of the brave.

By Horace M. Polk, of Tennessee.—North Carolina and Tennessee: The firmest pillars of the American Union. Long may the good feeling of the mother and daughter exist.

By Col. M. Thompson, of S. C.—The day we celebrate: Consecrated by the blood of thousands; may it ever be celebrated in the same spirit which actuated the heroes of that memorable epoch. Resistance to oppression, come from what quarter it may.

By *Richard T. Polk.*—The patriotic citizens of Rowan: May they ever enjoy the liberty handed down to them by their noble ancestors.

By *John S. Macnamara.*—The memory of Nathaniel Macon.

By Lewis Beard.—May North Carolina rank among the first States in the Union for Internal Improvement.

By *J. D. Easton.*—The memory of Alexander Polk, Esq., of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

By *Wm. Polk.*—The University of North Carolina and her able President, David L. Swain: May prosperity attend them.

By *Archibald Caldwell.*—Wm. R. Davie: The soldier and statesman; his memory lives in the affections of North Carolinians.

By *Col. R. Macnamara.*—Civil and Religious Liberty; the natural right of man; the surest bond of a free Government: He that would impair its enjoyment is a tyrant or a fanatic, and he that would renounce it is a slave.

By Newberry Hall, of Davie.—The memory of Nathaniel Macon.

By *Wade W. Hampton, of Lexington.*—North Carolina: Slow but sure.

By *Dr. B. Austin.*—North Carolina; Rather behind the age in which we live in Internal Improvement, but always able and willing to pay her debts.

By *Wm. J. Hayes, of Lincoln.*—The Ladies of Salisbury: May their paths be in the sunshine, and may their pure hearts ever be unconscious of ill.

By *Dr. C. B. Douglas.*—North Carolina: May she ever occupy the high station in the Confederacy to which the patriotism and intelligence of her citizens so justly entitle her.

By David Woodson.—A hard trotting horse, a porcupine saddle, and a long journey to the enemies of freedom.

By Capt. Weant.—We will ask nothing but what is clearly right, and will submit to nothing wrong.

By John D. W. Fulton.—The Eagle of Liberty: May it never sicken or die in the land of a Washington, while this day continues to be celebrated.

By *Lieut. O. Woodson.*—

"Here's a health to true lovers wherever they be,
May they square all objections, and finally agree
To a union which death can alone nullify,
And that too, before the next 4th of July."

By *Col. M. Thompson, of S. C.*—The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution: Honored relics of a noble race; may their last days be as happy as their former deeds were glorious.

By *C. K. Wheeler.*—The South: While it is yielding in abundance the fruits [illegible] sons born to be noble and free; [illegible] est and best of all; may she look with [illegible] contempt upon Northern fanatics until they [illegible] hushed in silence, and no longer mar and disturb the quietness of a kind and inoffensive people.

By *Sam'l. W. James.*—Our Country and her Country's good.

By D. Wheeler.—We have gained our independence by the spirit of Washington, who guided our little bark safely through the perils—it will protect the soil of his birth, and not suffer the foot of the invader to desecrate the dwelling of the [illegible]; the genius of Liberty will light for her last fringe [illegible] the protection of Heaven, shall [illegible].

The following are the remarks of Gen. Polk referred to above, made before reading the Declaration of Independence:

"Veneration for ancestors, and love for posterity are among the most generous sentiments of the human heart, and the most active operations of the human mind. These influence us still [illegible] and in every state of society: they inspire the virtues that adorn the man and the citizen, and the noble virtues that exalt the patriot, and the sage. They give action to national feeling, and energy to national character. The patriot loves his country as his family tomb, or the family altar, and while in the respectable hour, he tells their humiliation [illegible] receive the intended impression, and resolve to remember and not to disgrace their descent. The lover of his country kindles into enthusiasm, as he thinks of her former glory; in her ancient sages, he recognizes the kindred spirit of patriotism, and in her [illegible] around him, he finds the most sacred motives for increase. As he contemplates the past, and looks forward to the future, the sphere of his influence, and the circle of his duties are enlarged, his soul is expanded, and he becomes a being of another order. No longer confined to the narrow limits, or the stunted purposes of the present scene, he claims alliance, and holds fellowship with the illustrious spirits of his kindred, and exerts every effort for the welfare of the children for many generations. The soldier glows with fervour, when he surveys the monuments of victory, on the [illegible] green tomb, and in the dreadful hour of battle, the highest attempt, at poetical eloquence, is to allude to the glory of ancestors, and appeal for posterity. Under the generous influence of such sentiments the friends of our country, assembled to commemorate, to celebrate, this *the Sabbath Day of Freedom.* [illegible] brate it by the firing of Cannon and the ringing of Bells; by shouts and songs—with prayers and thanksgiving. It is right that it should be so; it is right that this Declaration should be read in your hearing, in order to keep fresh in our recollection, the noble sentiments and bold resolves of our gallant ancestry. The noble deeds and daring courage will be [illegible] you the Orator of the Day: and I now proceed to the discharge of the duty assigned me, by the Committee of arrangements."

A HINTLING.—It has been currently reported and we are sorry to know, as without doubt you know that the Editor of the "Southern Citizen," D. Swaim, has been hired by the Caucus convention that met at Ashboro', to fill his paper with all kinds of slander and abuse against Mr. Fisher, until the election is over. Large bundles of the prostituted sheet, for which a certain price is paid are every week received in Mocksville, as in other places in the District, for distribution.—We mention this to let the people of Davie—and the District generally—know how it was expected to manage them. First the Caucus decrees who they are to vote, and then hires a man such as the publisher of the "Citizen," to carry out their schemes by attempting to deceive and mislead plain and honest men, who desire to know the truth, and act on it.

Among other means used by this man, [illegible] in character, to injure Mr. Fisher is the perversion of scripture language in what he [illegible] calls the "Chronicles"—What will [illegible] think of this profanation of the language of the sacred scriptures to vile slang and [illegible] hood? If he has no regard for [illegible] sell, he ought at least to [illegible] and adopt some other plan to advertise [illegible] of his friend Doct. Henderson, without [illegible] contempt and ridicule upon [illegible] often seen parties, in [illegible] to great lengths, but this paper [illegible] of the kind that we have ever [illegible] cent community.

We desire to see Mr. Fisher elected, but we would resort to such means as this [illegible] its circulators) we would see him [illegible] bly beaten.

DR. HENDERSON'S CIRCULAR.

We said in our last, that he all [illegible] clusions from the character of his Circular, [illegible] Henderson was a Tariff man and an advocate of Internal Improvement by the General Government;—the system of taxing the people of North Carolina to make roads and improvements in Kentucky, New York, or any other State. The fair inference from his Circular, in which he not a word on those important points,—but filled it up with selected extracts from the Resolutions of the Rowan meeting in 1836, and his reasons for opposing the re-election of Mr. Polk, preferring Henry Clay above all men for President, so that one would suppose the entire business of Congressmen was to attend to the election of President, and shell all the people required was a proclamation of his qualifications to be elected. He [illegible] error: this President-making business has been the very bane of our Congress already, and the people know it. They want men who will look to their interest and not to enlist their [illegible] the advancement of aspirants to the Presidency. There has been and is too much of this in Congress for the good of the country, and it is one of the evils that needs reform. Dr. Henderson and his friends have been trying to make this a Tariff point in the District, avoiding such subjects as involve principle, they are making an issue on preferences for men—talking about Van Buren and Clay. This will not do. The people [illegible] ability and qualification as represents they want, and not to be influenced in men and parties.

It is one of their privileges to which [illegible]

The Presidency about which Dr. Henderson discourses in his Circular so [illegible], is a matter of small concern, when compared with many other which claim the attention of a Representative, matter in which a member of Congress has more to do than any other freeman, except in the case of the election's devolving on the House of Representatives.