set of political politoons, as they are, are try ing hard, because they quarreled with Mr. Ty ler about a bank, to absolve themselves from all responsibility for the present condition of the Treasury. They have nothing to do with it -not they! They have tost their voices, like falstaff, knight, "at the rate you go on, you will have "with bawling and singing of anthems"—and it satisfied me truly of your cure of proverbs."—U. is not the decrepitule of waste and dissipation that | S. Gazette. we see in the offices. The pious turn of th Whigs is truly edifying. Watness the following from the U. S. Guzette :

The Globe, of Saturday, concludes one of its bit. or articles against the Whigs with the following approval of the President's Message :

"We must, however, return our thanks to Mr. Tyler for his new message. It is the first step to to sell yearst to temperance people. This folly is wards reform which we have seen manifested. As a declaration of repentance, it is certainly an eard est of reformation. We hope it will be followed by good works, and then there will be some hones of salvation."

The semi blasphemy of the paragraph gives additional point to their laudation of the new friend Advertiser that sensibly rebukes, is precisely the

of the Executive.

"Semi-blasphemy"—there's a touch for you— of countervailing duties are guilty. The Tee total a niceness of consetencious political sensibility that has already turned the pharisaical alphabet into a musical scale—and we shall soon have denot semi blasphemy—to say nothing of crotchets and minima. Of the same kind, no doubt, was that recent poetical quotation of Mr. Clay in the Senate, which hid the faces of all modest ladies in the gallaries behind their fans—the particular edition of David's self defence. Now, we ask in all candor, what-dispense of the face of

Direct Taxation .- The time will come, though gradually and slowly, when the people of this to exchange with their neighbors. The News 16 country will find it more to their interest, and to the perpetuation of Democratic principles, to abolish all indirect taxation, and to resort to a direct tax for the support of their Federal Government. For the support of their State Governments, none other but direct taxation is resorted to; and do not the people feel the prosperity and even the benefit of such mote of paying taxes for the sup port of their State Governments ! In Georgia, every citizen knows the amount of taxes he has to pay into the State Treasury. Does that citizen know the amount of taxes he has to pay into the Treasury of the United States? When the people know the amount of taxes they have each to pay, they are more sensitive about the manner the proceeds of those taxes are disbursed; if they do not know the amount, they care less how the mon ey is expended. It is with pleasure we find the principle of direct taxation the subject of remarks in some leading papers in the Nurth. We have no fear of the result, when the people, generally, will take the matter in their own hands .- Consti tutionalist.

passed the bill for laying a direct tax, by a vote of It ought to be the subject of deep, unmutigated hu 50 to 27.

This is the right way-the honest way-the on--of any State-of the whole American Union. much below par .- Phil. Gazette. and we will soon see the State stock of the "Empire State" at par, and not hawked about like ernment to Indiana Agents near three minimum hina at 20 per cent under. This is an example for Congress-for many State Legislatures the Agents to Merchants in New York. These to fullow. New York, as in the canal policy un der De Witt Clinton, has taken the first step al ways recommende by that great man in such a crisis-let every honest State follow her wake. Let Congress wa'te up. This is the first impartant vote by the luco fucos since their return to power in New York, and if they act always thus, we shall set them down as highly respectable reformed rakes that have taken the pledge. We again take them into favor, during good behaviour only .- N. Y. Herald.

From Gonge's Journal of Banking: ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in all countries into which paper money has been introduced. it has owed its origin, not to the demands of commerce, but to the necessities of the State. The he has promised to pay, ne will, if solvent and hon- is proper to state that the President, having de est, fulfil his engagements.

introduced paper money into China, into Tartary, needful protection to those exposed to Impan te Brazil, and Buenes Avres.

The fact is of importance.

Ly Massachusetts in 1400, not to serve the purp) ence and discretion." ses of commerce, but to satisfy the demands of some clamorous soldiers. The next was made by South Carolina in 1712, to defray the expenses of an expecition against the Toscaroras. The first of our regularly constituted paper money banks was the Bank of North America. Private scheming was undoubtedly at the bottom of this, but the schemers owed their success entirely to the hopes they held out of relieving by their new institution true of the first Bank of the Upited States.

Banks have, indeed, been established in different countries, solely to aid the operations of commerce. Of this kind were the banks of Hamburg and Amstordam. But they were hard money banks.

Rumors.-The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives a goodly list of rumors which, he says, are circulating in the federal city, and concludes the statement with the remark, "but I was to give your readers facts, not rumors.'

to Sancho Pauza, "have you, when you get Sheridan Hogan, Esq., charged with having been possession of your island, avoid the use of those one of the destroyers of the Caroline, and of the proverbs with which your mouth is always filled; party who killed Amos Darfee and others. they do not become a Governor."

Congress.-Still no definite action on any of the |" and been trying so long to cure myself of the important questions. The Whigs, like a pititu | evil, that I count myself as having conquered the afficulty, because your worship knows that a good otent is half an act, and a thing well beginnis half. done; and what one wishes for, and attempts, he

"anly obtains," "Courage, courage, son Sancho," said the worthy

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE HOME LEAGUE. A Write print, the Newark D. Advertiser, furnishes its readers with the following apt plustra-tion of the principles of the Humbuggers:

" Small Spite.-The browers and grocers of Canton, Ohio, have formed a "Home Lengue" not probab v the effect of the other folly of denouncing people who have not yet subscribed the temperance principles. P ssion begets passion, and the law of kindness should be scrupulously observed in the

same fully and small spite of which the advocates

small spite, then the other does. Or, if the United States are right in inflicting retainatory duties, then the brewers are right, and all other trades and professions would be right in ceasing instinity print must either alter its politics or its morals. Should it adhere to its present policy, however, we recommend to its study a custom which obto in the Albany Atlas; but a more full account, we believe, can be found in one of the numbers of Harper's Family Library. Among that singular eople, when a difficulty arises between two neigh bors, one of them quietly takes a knife out of his pocket and deliberately rips up his own stomach. Whereupon his adversary, according to the laws of society, is compelled to take a similar knile, and. in the language of whist players, follow suit. Phis aminule and disinterested practice is called

the Hari Kiri, or Happy Despatch, and most beau fully exemplifies the working of the Home League. Great Britain rips up her bowels with the kode of high tariff, and the United States in the very spirit of Japanese generosity, follows suit .- N. Y. Post.

Treasury Notes still continue at about 5 a 6 per cent discount. The credit of the Government is saily dishonored and the character of the country Light breaking in A First Step-Reaction in disgraced. The same depreciation in the paper of Honesty.—On Saturday last the Assembly of the a corporation or mercantile house would at once State of New York covered itself with glory. It place such parties on the list of open bankruptcy. place such parties on the list of open bankruntey. miliation, in a season of profound peace, and to say the least, in a time of universal health and syricul ly way to restore the honor and credit of the State tural prosperity, to see the credit of the nation so

It is stated that there is now due from the G v dollars. A large part of this money one fact illustrating the internal connext in which exists between the integrity of the natura and a of its citizens .- Jour. of Commerce.

Bankeupt Act .- His Hand Jarge Giller U. S. District Judge for the State, diff ... Jadges Igwin of Pennsylvania, and Porces North Caroling, has decided that a ... the benefit of the bankrupt act is no exemption from arrest by his creditors; and it mated the opinion that such exemption wind uarise until the politioner shall have actually received his final discharge and certific to thereof. The same question, we learn, is before Judge STORY of Massachusetts .-- Courier.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER

The Madisonian says :- " As some apprenen reason for this is, that commerce creates its awa sions have been expressed of the India's west of medium. In commerce, conducted on legitimate Arkansas and Missouri, being excited to take part principles mer: promises to fay are never substitution the contest between Mosson and Texas, and ted for actual payment. The merchant may buy thereby bringing on hostilities among themselves, much on trust, but when the day arrives on which for violence upon the inhabitants of that frontier, it termined to preserve the neutral relations of the The necessities of the State in-very ancient times, country with entire good faith, and to afford all the into India, and into Persua. 'And in modern, or rocity, has directed the movement of 800 infantry comparatively modern times, the necessities of the and of nearly 400 dragoons to the vicinity of Fort State have introduced paper money into Italy, Towson on the Red River. This reinforcement Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Russia, Swe to the troops already in that quarter, will place at den, Denmark, Great Britain, the United States, the disposal of General Taylor, commanding the department, about 2,000 men. He has been in There are some who suppose, or seem to suppose, structed, by every means in his power, to prevent that without paper money there would be little or the Indians from taking any part in the contest, no commerce. We would call their attention to and from crossing the boundary between us and the fact, that in no one country did the necessities. Fexas on any pretext whatever : and he is cape of commerce give rise to the use of paper money, entity enlarged to afford adequate protection and security to the lubabitants of the frontiers. It is The Bank of England was established on condi- believed that the force under his command will be tion of lending all its capital to Government. The ample for these purposes, controlled as they will first issue of paper money in this country was made be by an officer of acknowledged abolisy, experi-

Despatches to Texas. - The News Orleans R. says that Mr. Speacer, son of the Secreta-War, arrived in New Orleans on the 21despatches for President House in, or Pexagonal left the same evening in the steam him New Y for Galveston. The Bee regard it as so recurious that Mr. Spencer applies to the Was an Consul at New Orleans for a passport to it v. the pecuniary wants of Government. The like is through Texas. The Bec says - the Consul refused to give him one; but countersugged his credentials received from the United States Go. vernment.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT.

The following reached us last might, in an extra from the Rochester Evening Post: THE CAROLINE OUTRAGE AGAIN-MR. J.

S. HOGAN IN ROCHESTER JAIL AFRIL 1, 5 o'clock, A. M.

ot rumbre."

Last evening, a warrant was granted by Justice
"I would above all things," said Don Quixotte Buchau of this city, for the apprehension of John

Mr. Hogan, whose motions are said to have been " I have thought of the same thing," said Sancho, 'earefully watcher', both here and in Canada, was

try - the wooden walls of Old England "-adding

my Government can protect me."
The compliancet was General Theller, and not W. L. Mackenge, such is been wrongly stated.
We understand from several persons that a love affair has involved their in this difficulty, which is a ludy in the ease.

It will be seen by the call in another column, that the merchants and business men of this city have called a meeting at the Exchange to-morrow, the purpose is to quicken Congress into the enact-ment of some measures which shall strengthen confidence, relieve to Treasury and restore the currency to a healthy condition. This does not appear to be a movement of politicians. - Phil. Guzette.

Fern the New York Herald, March 29. ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA AT HALIFAX

The Bank has reduced discount to 4 per cent. Dates from China to Nov 30th. Nothing new. There is terrible work in Ireland. A tremend- painting delegates to said Convention.

ous ribbon conspiracy has been di c wered. The Columbia saw upwards of one hundred and fifty icebergs. The burnings in effigy and corn law meetings

still continued. The Charter is in full force in Portugal, and the

ntended insurrection in Spain progresses.

A reinforcement of 5,000 troops was to embark rom England for India, without delay.

In England, the prospects of business are dismal at present, but the necessity of increasing the the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an forces in China, is promoting employment for the overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the army and navy departments.

parties, with the exception of France; she refuses haste to go in pursuit, before they were fully to sign it at present.

The accounts of distress in England continue to Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Gal

The accounts of distress in England continue to be as gloomy as before, and trade does not imter state, and the money market is easy.

has described a new and formidable plot against 1,500 men, under Burleson, will follow the retreat the lives of the Bong on the French and his family of the van guard, until brought within the power by, and the most extraordina of the main army. rep caution are aken a goard the Tuilleries and Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought at the same listely strengthened by the enlist lits truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance ment of 5 000 men.

Parliamentary Summary. - A technos debate on the corn taws occupied the House of Commons The pilot boat has not yet reached New Orleans. during the successive mights during which no new The Col. Woods met with favorable weather, and a general were brought forward of particular in came to our Lerse in about 50 hours.

1. Victors moved "that all duties payand the property of corn, seal, or flour, the 25 d. Cara-topher, proposed a higher from two distinct sources. some of dances. this araposition was, that the manning buty should be 5st higher than the nasamu a day proposed by the Government -

Slave Trade Treaty. - In the H use of Lords. Slave Trade Treaty.—In the House of Lords, 21st unit, the Eart of Aberdeen had on the table the treaty of the slave trade, signed by all the great powers of Europe except France. He regretted that he was under the necessity of informing their lordships, that the ratification of the King of the French had not been exchanged with those of the other powers; neither was he able to inform the House of the time when that ratification might be expected. The trea y with France, concluded n 1931 and '33, reunimed to full force and vigor.

Right of Search. -We learn from Paris, that a

A great sensation was created in the French

The End of all his Greatness. - The following, we may expect some rough fighting. Times are merciage before aspears in the Canada papers. It refers to an and vidual, whose mame was recently eastward to rush on and help us. Since the above was received, Mr. Ludington has just arrived from Linville, which place he left prison to the arms of a wife. The same that presumed will be more and reports "a spy-company had just came in, the notoriety that he ever who had seen a large body of Mexicans, supposed . . . d me the te and that he neses erformed. A miner McLeid, Esq., to "Ingel sammer of Copt. Morrison,

For you - Time of the worker in North Cards ling, has recently used perpetrated with entire success upin a Branch of the Bank of the State, torsa co-fiderable amount. The " Newbern Spec. tator" states that a man, cailing hunself Shep ! PERD, represented to be a negro trader, recently arrived at that place. After spending a day or two, but making no purchase of Slaves, he applied to John M. Roberts, Esq., Custner of the Bank of the State for a Certificate of deposite for the sum of Thirty six Dollars. The Cashier stated to him that the amount was smaller than was customary to issue a Conficate of deposite on; but, upon Shenourd's stating that he wished to make a remittance of that amount to a gentleman in Wilcepted, and gave for the Check seven half Eagles that there is no doubt that three young children and two half dollar pieces in Suiver. Nothing perished in the flames. The loss of property is

epeedily arrested, just as he was starting for the country in a carriage—he having arrived in the force a few hour before from Toronto.

He was current before Pottee Justice Warner, and committed to pattler further examination the Same persons expressed doubts as to whether he is really the person, as he was in some degree discussed; but if he actually is Hogan, his participation in the Gardine outrage is a matter of noto-riety. erts had sold to the villian in question.

From the Wilmangton Nesse. MILITABY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a notice given, a meeting of a portion of the Commissioned Officers of the 80th Regiment of N. C. Militia was held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday evening, the 28th ult.

Maj. Gen. Alex. McRae was called to the chair, and Maj. W. S. Andrews and Capt. W. O. Jeffreys were appointed Secretaries;—the object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair-man, it was, on motion of Col. John McRae, Mesolved, That this meeting recommend a Mil-itary Convention, to be held at Raleigh, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of recommending to the next Legislature, such afterations and amendments of the Militia Laws of the State as in their judgment may be required, and for the considera tion of any measures calculated to improve our

Militia system. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the officers of all the other regiments of the State, with a view of carrying out the above recommendation.

The Chairman then appointed Brig. Gen. L. H. Marsteller, Col. John McRae, and Capt. O. G. Paraley to constitute the committee.

The steam ship Columbia, arrived at Halifax.on be published in the papers of this meeting be published in the papers of this place, and that all the Editors in the State be requested to give it. To do is termby depressed.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday of our next Superior Court for the purpose of ap-

ALEX. McRAE, Chairman. W. S. G. ANDREWS, | Secretaries. W. O. JEFFREYS,

From the New Orleans Bee, March 25. TEXAS .- LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the Invasion of Texas. - By the farrival of the steamboat Col. Woods, from Galves. ton, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a The Right of Search has been signed by all the device to allure the Texian troops, assembled in

veston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an express arrived, bringing intelligence of the advance of 9.000 men Numerous large meetings have been held in all on the Matamoras road towards Victoria, and rethe principal towns in Great Britain, on the sub porting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, ject of the Corn laws, at which the new corn law marching upon San Antonio. The forces which measures were severely confermed. Sir Robert recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van Peci has been burned in effigy in several towns. guard of the 12,000, under the command of Vas-A runor is correct that the French government quez. The impression is that the Textan army of

vices thereto. The army will, it is to Matagorda from different directions, rendering in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours after the steamer Col. Woods,

From the Galveston Advertiser of the 224 inst. The following reached us this morning by Mr. roune." when the committee S Massins, who left Matagords at noon, on Satur-90; against it 393. On day. It will be observed that the facts stated are

To the Citizens of the Eastern Counties. We the Committee of Safety of the County of The division was taken on the que tran, and the original proposition was carried by 306 to 104.

Slave Trade Treats—In the H use of Lords.

16th inst., from men in whom we have the utmost

the Freuen had not been exchanged with those friendly Mexicans just in camp, report that there. were 9,000 Mexicans advancing on the lower country, by the Matamoras road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."

The above, from the Camp, has been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in Camb, Mr. letay of four mouths has been asked and obtained Blair, from J. R. Jagues, a citizen of this town; for the French Government, to ratify the right of "From the news brought in last evening, I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the A great sensation was created in the French capitol on Wedne day morning, by the announce ment of the London papers that the slave treaty East as the Brascos. The reports are, that the had been ratified without the participation of upper division of Mexicans is about 12,000, and the lower division about 9,000.

There is no doubt they have a large force, and more serious than some imagine. Urgu the people

the social Alexander steps from on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. West, the Deputy Collector, had just come in from Camp, to be 9 000, fifteen miles west of the Nucces, and There were two wagons at Linville, pressing every article in the way of provision for our army."

From the above facts, if there is not a prompt turn out by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun our country.

M. TALBOTT, Ch. Jus. Chm'r. HARVEY KENDRICK, CHARLES DALES THOMAS M. DUKE. D. E. E. BRAMEN, O. C. BLUNT, R. T. VANSLIKE. J. T. HOFFORD. ISAAC VANDORN.

Matagorda, March 19, 1842.

Great Fire in New York .- A very destructive fire and occurred in the City of New York. The accounts in the Newspapers vary much as to the mington; the Carrier, without the cost suspicion number of buildings destroyed-some stating it at of his intention, officed him a check on the Branch 60 or 70, and others at nearly 200. The Tribune of the State at Wilmington. This he readily ac says that at least 100 houses were destroyed, and

estimated at over \$860,000. The post says-

"It is supposed that about filteen hundred families were turned upon the Streets by this code gration. It was a melancholy sight, to see the gration. It was a melancholy sight, to see the poor wretches—man, women and children—this suddenly deprived of a home, wandering about the ruins, crying and acreaming, some for the loss of their property, and others for the imagined less of their fri arts and children. The larger part of their fri arts and children. their were poor families, and many, for the of a shelter, were compelled to lodge out of door.

THE SPIRIT OF MONOPOLY.

The more they have the more they wish to live This is the very nature of the avaricious—and particularly when embodied in classes. Sympathy among money making joint stock companies and manufacturing establishments, huddled together, catches like are among straw. The statements drawn from the public documents by Mr. Calhoun in his late speech, showed that our manufacturers had prospered astonishingly under the gradual ra-duction of the Tariff. The following article from a British source, shows the means which most enable the manufacturers in this country to under sell and destroy British manufacturers of cotton, and that without reference to protective duties. And yet the cry from out manufacturers is famore bounties by imposts in their favor, notwith standing they are putting down all foreign competition by the natural advantages they possess.

of f

"English views of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States. "Inc Bondon Mercantile Jour. nal of 4th January furnishes the following extract from the memorial of a committee of cotton man; facturers, addressed to Sir Robert Peel: . Of late years machinery has been extensively

introduced on the continent. Belgium, Saxon, Prussia, and other places have, instead of taking our goods, succeeded in their primary object-that of supplying their own markets; in some instances they have gone further, and now compete success-fully with us in neutral markets, and in some articles even come into direct competition with us in our own market. Above all, America is a rival that threatens ultimately to destroy one of the staple manufactures of this country-cotton. It can be shown that in consequence of the American manufacturer possessing the advantage of having the raw material atmost at his own doors, he is enabled. notwithstanding a higher price of labor, inferior machinery, and less economical processes of management, which gave an advantage to the British manufacture of 17 per cent, the American is yet enabled, with his water power and cheaper fav material, in all fabrics in which quantity is more a matter of consideration than quality, to heat us in the end by a small per centage. Now, the dispar-ity at present existing between us as respects machinery, cheap labor, and superior management. must, in the nature of things, be continually lessening, and a closer approximation take place. The population of the United States of America, by natural increase, aided by emigration, will lower the price of labor; improvements will be daily introduced in the machinery, effecting more with a less expenditure of power, and experience will improve their modes of management, until at length they will be on a par with us in all these pouts, while the substantial and permanent drawbacks having to send to America for our raw material. bring it home, and retransport it for sale it its manufactured state, will still press upon us."

A Mad Cow, belonging to Mr. Freshour, of this place, was killed last weeks. One had usen bitten by one of the Mad Digs that passed through Co. mbus, and her own In a short time she exhibited symptoms of Hydro phobia and became perfectly furious, and was killed in that state. - South Carolina. Tem. Advocate.

Elmwood For Sale



FIRE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-west, wishes to sell immediately his plantstion, situated between Third and Fourth Crecks, stretching from one bank to the other, containing.

564 Acres. one mile and a half from Third Creek Church, termiles from Mount Vernin, and two miles from three

Merchant mills. On the premises are all necessary out-buildings, with an excellent, convenient, and rooms. DWELLING HOUSE,

beautifully aituated, containing feven rooms and five fire-places. The land is of

The First Quality,

superior for all farming purposes. It is selden such an offer it made to the public. The terms will be Any person wishing to buy would do well to call

soon, as I am determined to sell forthwith all the Subscriber should not be at home when any one may call to see the land, they are referred to W. B. Wood, Esq., or Mr. Jonathan Young. Without a speedy application a hargain may be less. plication a bargain may be lost.

El nwood, Rowin County, N. C., April 8, 1832.

NOTICE. Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for Cash, at the Court-House, in the May next, it being Monday of Rowen County Court. the following slaves, viz : .

Eliza and her child Henry ; Jess, Caswell, Peter, Mary, and George levied on as the property of John Hielig, dec'd, to satisfy sundry Executions in my hands for collection.

R. W. LONG, Sh'il. April 6, 1942.

GARDEN ?

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Brug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER. February 18,-1842.

Straved or Stolen.

A Pointer Dog, white with liver colored spots, and has about an inch or two of the end of his tail cut off. Any person returning the Dog to me at the Yad kin Bridge, or giving such information as may lead to ais discovery, shall be liberally rewarded. WM. LOCKE, Rowan Connty, N. C., April 1, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.