☞ We observe from the list of Governor Morehead's appointments in the late Raleigh papers, that he has taken the field in the Eastern part of the State. We had hoped to see him up this way before Mr. Henry leaves the West, but it seems we shall not. From the vaunting braggart tone of the Federal organs, any one who did not know them would have supposed that his Excellency intended to sieze the earliest opportunity to meet and demolish Mr. Henry, but he takes the opposite direction. Mr. Henry is in the West—he goes to the East. Has the Register any more wit to expend on the subject?

Mr. Rencher.—It is reported, we hear, in Chatham, that our representative Mr. Rencher is about to resign and give place to Mr. Waddle, of Pittsboro', and that Mr. Waddle has already declared himself a candidate, and is *stumping* it about the County. This may not be so, but such is the word brought up here. If it be so, then it is pretty certain that Mr. Rencher has been forced off, for we understand that not long since the Chatham Whigs were talking of calling a meeting to request him to resign; they are tired of him it seemeth. Has Mr. Rencher joined the "Corporal's guard" too? or what is the matter? Ah—we have it—he is against *giving away* the public money, and he objects to the National debt and the new taxes. We hazard a guess under the circumstances, that neither Mr. Rencher nor Mr Mitchell will long continue favorites with the Whiggery.

☞ The North Carolina Banks resumed specie payments on the 2d instant, as they had previously resolved to do.

The Governor in the field sure enough.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent who either heard Governor at on the , or who *fancies that he heard him.*

"You see that His Excellency has obeyed the orders of the Federal Whig Convention, and taken the stump in good earnest, but from present signs Ogle's speech won't save him this time. He slangwhangs at a furious rate, but as yet, has not mentioned soap and candles once, nor said a word about Mr. Van Buren's or Tyler's dish-rags. He touches lightly on Ice Houses, and Chicken coops, and boasts that he has only spent *one thousand dollars* for new furniture since he has been Governor, which he can make out with, as Gov. Dudley left four or five thousand dollars worth of good furniture when he retired from office. He very much approves your plan of buying a flock of geese to supply quills to himself and officers, and thinks he will recommend it to the next Legislature.

"He goes for Mr. Clay and Nags Head, and says the Swamp lands are so rich that nobody will buy them. He thinks the State ought by all means to prosecute the work of draining them, as they may be wanted by posterity some four or five hundred years hence. He does not appear to like Tyler any way it can be fixed, but says Mr. Ogle was a wonderful man. He thinks Mr. Badger is the next greatest man in the State to himself, and declares that he did more for the Navy by his order to have the sailors *shaved* than John Branch accomplished in his whole life.

"He says the 'Corporal's guard' ought to quit Congress and go to Texas, and hopes Tyler will go with them.

"He is not pleased with the result of the elections in Virginia, and says that the old State, like old Ritchie, is in its dotage. He gave it as his opinion that Botts was a great man, and might possibly yet save the 'Old Dominion' from ruin and disgrace.

"He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Ives of Mississippi, and says he is a first rate judge of who would make a good President. He admits that he himself would make a good one, but says he is willing to give way to Mr. Badger, and will hold on to the Governor's office two years longer if the people will let him.

"In speaking of the new furniture in the Palace, he says he likes more pleased with the French Bedstead than any other article;—it was real luxury to sleep on it—that one great advantage of French Bedsteads is that a man never snores while sleeping on them.

"He threatens to give Louis D. Henry *salt* when he meets him, and declares that he is a worse humbugger than himself. He says the Bunco-ite ladies don't admire Henry's oratory—that he is altogether too vulgar, and thinks candidates for Governor ought to make genteel speeches such as he made in 1840.

"One of the Whigs asked him what he thought of the Locofocs that are creeping out of the earth in such numbers. He answered that it was a sure sign of War and good crops, for that it happened just so before the last war.

"He spoke for four hours and a half on various subjects and concluded about sun-down by congratulating the country on the *good times* we have been and are now enjoying since the Whigs came into power.—When His Excellency took his seat, the Whigs clapped and hozzaed at a great rate, and then all moved over to Mr. Belcher's Tavern where the Governor had a barrel of "Old Nash" provided, and the head knocked out. You may guess the rest.

"Yours in haste,

"O. P."

☞ The Apportionment bill, fixing the ratio of representation at 50,179, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress.

[*Communicated.*

THE MOREHEAD POLICY.

Mr. Potter's Mr. Henry, the Republican Candidate for next Governor in his admirable speech delivered in Salisbury, stated a fact and proved it from the Journals, which should be held up before the people, for it shows what the leading Whigs would do if they once get full sway.

There is a large debt due the *State* from many of its citizens, some for loans made of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, but much the largest amount from the sales of the Cherokee Lands.

It appears that a few days after Governor Morehead got into office, Mr. James Morehead came forward with a bill to force the collection, without mercy or delay, of all this money, and——*put it into the Banks.* Yes, sue the people and force the money out of them;—not that the State needs it, but to buy up Bank stock with—to invest in the Banks which at that time would not even pay their own notes in lawful money. Yes, break up the citizen—press the real log cabin man of the mountains, to enrich the Bank Stockholders.—This is

The Morehead Policy.

Let the people well consider on this policy and who they are that wish to carry it into effect.

A Voter.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic meeting held in Salisbury on the 25th of March last, the following named persons have been appointed as Delegates to represent the County of Rowan in the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May:

Names of Delegates.

Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, Henry Seehler, Adam Rosenman, Jas. C. McConnaughey, Philip Rice, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lyerly Sr., John Fraley, Capt. Adam Trexler, Solomon Hall, Geo. L. Smith, Richard Lowry, John Shaver, Esq., John Kerns, Esq., Henry Lentz, Green W. Redwine, Dan'l. Kerns, Isaac Ribelin, Jas. E. Kerr, John A. Correl, Wm. C. Miller, Charles A. Rose, Capt. J. Shuping, Capt. Jno. Linker, Jno. F. Sitrewalt, Capt. Moses Josey, Frederic Holdshouser, Levi Trexler, David Fraley, Davault Lentz, Sam'l. Linn, Eli Holdshouser, Henry Miller, A. J. Kelly, John Coughenour, Drew Smith, Wm. Heathman, Jacob Fraley, Jas. Graham, George Vogler, John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, Wm. S. Macay, A. Henderson, Nathan Brown, Henry W. Conger, Benj. F. Fraley, Henry Smith, Doct. Torrence, John D. Graham, Obediah M. Smith, John Leazor Jr., Capt. Thos. S. Atwell, Dr. A. T. Powe, Hugh Parks, Leonard Overcash Jr., Burton Craige, Michael Sitrewalt, Jesse P. Wiseman, Caleb Klutts, Lawrence L. Bringle, Green Morgan, James Rosenman, Jacob Miller, Esq., Abram Lentz, Hiel S. Luckey, Chas. F. Fisher, Jacob Ribelin, David Correll, Henry Trexler, John McNeely, John Goodman, Capt. Solomon Brown, Geo. McConnaughey, Jno. Sloop, Mic'l. Filhour.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DAVIE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large meeting of the Republicans of Davie County, was held at the Court House in Mocksville, on Saturday the 7th of May, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May. The meeting was organized by appointing A. G. CARTER, Esq., Chairman, and Maj. *John Locke*, *Garland Anderson*, Esq., and *Daniel Click*, Assistant Chairmen; *John Hoke* and *John Clement* were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks.

On motion of William Burton, it was then carried, that the Chairman do appoint a Committee of five to draft and submit a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman named Thos. Chesher, Esq., J. A. Clement, John W. Ellis, William Burton and Maj. N. F. Hall, to constitute said Committee.

In a short time the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, during the late Presidential campaign, the Federal Whig party, for the purpose of securing the election of their candidate, denounced the Independent Treasury established by the administration of Mr. Van Buren, as being the most odious and inefficient measure, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue ever devised—declared his administration to be extravagant and corrupt in the extreme—charged him with being the author and cause of the then deranged state of the currency, and made the most profuse promises, that if the election of their candidate could be secured and the Federal Whig party placed at the head of the nation, that all the evils resulting and growing out of his administration would be remedied, that a uniform currency would be restored, the expenditure of the Government would be curtailed, commerce would resume its usual activity, exchanges be equalized, and that the citizens of the Union would behold a prosperity heretofore unparalleled: And whereas, these promises have only been followed by an open and profligate disregard and violation of every profession and pledge, then most solemnly made to a confiding nation; and instead of that economy and reform promised, the present administration of the Federal Whig party, has shewn itself more extravagant and corrupt than any which has existed since the foundation of this Government; that it is manifestly evident, that so far from the currency of the country being improved, it is now in a more deranged and disordered state than it was at that time;—that the prices of labor and produce have been greatly reduced;—that commerce is lifeless;—that a national debt has been created and is hourly increasing;—that we are now threatened with the imposition of a destructive tariff on all goods imported into the country;—that the character and credit of this Government is entirely gone,—and that instead of the prosperity repeatedly promised, we are overwhelmed with distress. Therefore,

Resolved, That the result of the late Presidential election which ended in the defeat of the Democratic party, cannot be attributed to the unsoundness of their principles, but to the delusive promises made by the Federal Whigs.

Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party at that time, does but increase our attachment for the cause, and our zeal for its success.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury established under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, was the most suitable system ever devised for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, guarding alike against the peculation of agents and executive interference, having a direct tendency to reform the currency, restrain excessive importations, and that we regard its hurried and precipitate repeal, as a measure wantonly destructive, injurious alike to the interests of the country, and hostile to the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the present Congress which has so hastily repealed the system established by a preceding Congress, cannot bind its successors, but that whatever system it may establish, is and should be liable to amendment and repeal.

Resolved, That the sudden assemblage of the Extra Session of Congress during the last two years was uncalled for and unnecessary, incurring a great amount of expenditures, showing a desire to fasten on this country a system, to which the judgment of the people was proven to be opposed, and which has since been signally condemned.

Resolved, That we entertain the most uncompromising hostility to a National Bank; that we consider such an institution as not coming within the grants of the Constitution; as being defective and corrupt in its system, and tending to vest too much power in the hands of the few—and we will always oppose the establishment of such a corporation, and if established will advocate its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the control of the public domain is properly in the hands of Congress only for the use and benefit of the General Government: And that the act for the distribution of the public lands is a direct imposition on the nation, creating a deficiency in the Public Treasury, which can only be raised by an unequal and burthensome tariff, on tea, coffee, salt, iron and other articles of universal consumption.

Resolved, That we most earnestly oppose and deprecate any and all alterations or innovations whatever in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolutions introduced into the Senate by the Hon. *Henry Clay*, of Kentucky, for the purpose of abolishing the Veto power, are dangerous and unsafe, tending to place in the hands of a party too much power; taking from the Executive an efficient check, and destroying altogether that balance, so wisely provided in the Constitution.

Resolved, That we view with suspicion, and utterly condemn all attempts made by the Federal Whig party in Congress to establish a system of Protective Tariff; that it opposes the interests of the South, and is intended for the exclusive benefit of Northern manufacturers, and the attention of the people should be directed to the consideration of that question.

Resolved, That the late move of John Q. Adams in presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, deserved the severe censure of his party.

Resolved, That the extravagant course pursued by the Whig Federal party since their accession to power, have been inconsistent with the true interests of the great body of the people, and in utter violation of the many and great promises made by them in the year eighteen forty.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the late nomination of *Louis D. Henry*, for the office of State Governor, as a man in every way calculated to fulfill the Executive functions, and that we will make use of all means honorable to secure his election.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, and that this meeting do proceed to appoint Delegates to represent the County of Davie in that Convention.

The following persons were then appointed as Delegates:

Sam'l. Vanestan, A. G. Carter, Esq., Godfrey Click, J. B. Ellis, Jacob Booe, Caleb Kurfuse, L. H. Austin, Jacob Keller, William Booe, Nathan Millinan, Garland Anderson, Esq., Arthur Neely, Arthur Renshaw, Henry Keller, Esq., Martin Booe, John Clement, Nelson Anderson, Daniel Dwiggins, L. R. Rose, Henry Clement, Beal Ijams Sr., Daniel Cormatzer, George Coon, William Haden, Wilson Rose, George Sheek, Michael Click, Jacob Williams, Esq., Charles May, Ashley Dwiggins, Richard Anderson, James Glascock, Jas. M. Hellard, Thos. B. Owens, John Hoke, Daniel W. Cain, Abel Anderson, George Coon, Sam'l. Rose, Jacob Sheek, Sam'l. Cain, Almond Taylor, Sam'l W. Naylor, And. Setzer, Rob't. Rose, Lawrence Hudson, John Sheek, John Rich Sep., Wm. March Sen., J. W. Naylor, William B. Wilson, Isaac N. Rich, William Wyatt, H. F. Wilson, Milton Hobbs, Jos. Rich, Beal Ijams Jr., M. D. Armfield, Geo. Wilson, M. G. Richards, Nathan Henline, Denton Ijams, John W. Ellis, Jacob Sain, John Lack, Rich'd. Nail, Moses Linn, Basil Gaither, John Sain, M. A. Lack, Jos. Sparks, William Burton, John Turner, Jesse Nail, Vincent Walker, George Sain, Thomas Cheshire, Sam'l. Cain, John Nail, Levi Smith, Daniel Click, Williamson Harris, Pinkston Nail, William Smith, Wiley Bailey, Henry Click, Maj. N. F. Hall, Burgess Garner, William Jones, John Cody, Thos. Hudson, Sam'l. Smith, Jno. Click, Elijah Lefler, C. W. Bessent, Thos Hulin, Henry Cope, David Tutcher, Zadock Leach Sen., Enoch Beck, Nicholas Click Sen., John Smith, Ezariah Tatum, Wilson Leach, Lewis Carter, J. A. Futerew, St. Leger Rock, Nath'l. Connor, Allen Stoker, William Casey, Nicholas Click Jr., And. Smith, Robt. Foster, Zadock Leach Jr., Enoch Cope, P. W. Ragsdale, P. Haunton, Silas Emberson, Rich'd. Vanestan, John Call, Nathan Henline, Alex. Wyatt, Wm. Williamson, Frederic Cope, Jas. Cavender, Wm. Crouse, Capt. Wyatt, H. Armsworthy, Thos. Hendrix, Wm. Stoker, Jno. Hulen; R. D Pickler, Josiah Daniel, Wm. Wyatt, H. Lefler, Wm. Hulen, Paul Coon, Thos. Butler, Billy D. Haden, Joel Pickler, Robt. Stoker, Ezra Tatum, C. Beeson, Michael Click Sen., Jesse Deadman, Jno. Hulen, Wm. Ginis, J. A. Stoker, Williamson Harris Jr., Arthur Hulen, M. Click, *Jr.*

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. *Fisher*, for the able address just delivered.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian, and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Officers.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. G. CARTER,
Chairman.

JOHN LOCKE,
GARLAND ANDERSON,
DANIEL CLICK,
Assistant Chairmen.

JOHN CLEMENT, JOHN HOKE, } Secretaries.

From the South Carolinian.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH—THE TARIFF &c.

We lay before our readers to-day, Mr. CALHOUN'S able and instructive Speech on Mr. CLAY'S Resolutions, in relation to the Protective Policy, the Compromise, etc., and feel assured that it is wholly unnecessary to recommend it to their earnest attention. It is on a subject becoming daily more important to their interests, and more worthy of their serious consideration, and is fraught with information strongly developing the danger with which those interests are again menaced, by their old Tariff enemies, and the necessity of again preparing for a united and determined resistance of them. The false and treacherous policy by which their rights and interests are assailed, is strikingly developed in Mr. CLAY'S pretended adherance to the Compromise, at the very moment that he is preparing to violate almost every provision of it, and render the same signed for the benefit of the South, utter valueless. So far, the advantages of it have been wholly on the side of the Tariffites; and now, just when they are about to accrue to us, they cut the obligations of it on their part, utterly at nought, and prepare to renew upon us the vile system of legislative robbery now about to terminate. And have they the blind hardihood to suppose that the South will tamely submit to this!—that after complying with all *our* obligations, and submitting to all the burthens of the Compromise, we will permit them to violate *theirs*, deprive us of all its benefits, and force upon us new burthens, as unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical as those about to terminate! Can outrage go farther than this, and is it not an insult to the Southern people, to presume thus upon their submission to it! Come what may, South Carolina will resist it, at all hazards! Pass the unconstitutional law they may, but it will be no law in South Carolina, and soon declared so. The resistance generally, too, will be a very different matter to what it was in '32. The delusive misconceptions and ridiculous horrors of Nullification have passed away, and we shall have with us not only the entire South, but the great body of the Democracy of the North—even many of these in the manufacturing interest, who are rapidly discovering, under the vast light spread before them in the Speeches of Mr. CALHOUN, that the pretended devotion of the Protectionists to their interests, is all mere party jugglery, designed for the benefit of corrupt trading politicians; and that their best, and only real protection, is free trade and a sound currency. The beneficial effects of the former, to them, are strikingly manifested in the Speech we now publish, as have been those of the latter, in former ones; and among the evidences gradually developing of their attention to these things, is the following extract of a letter dated April 24, to a gentleman of this city, from an intelligent Manufacturer in Newark, N. J.—one who was a Whig and Tariff man fourteen months ago, and declares in former letters, that his eyes were opened by the Speeches of Mr. CALHOUN, and he is now satisfied, that the best protection for him, and the manufacturers generally, is free trade and a sound currency.

"The pressure of the times is equal to that of '37 here, with this difference, that money can now be obtained at some price, and then it could not; but so far as sales go, it is equally as dull. What has become of all the promises made by our Whig friends in '40? Where is that unbounded prosperity, that was to follow their accession to power! They have overturned and overturned everything, until there is nothing stable or desirable left. For a long time they contended, that it was for the want of a United States Bank. But they have been driven from this, as time has served to develope the abominations of the banking system. They have now got up a new hobby, and are riding it with whip and spur. The cry is now, that we can never have prosperous times, without a tariff for protection. They have formed, and are forming, societies called Home Leagues, which have for their object, reciprocal commerce; but the ultimate object doubtless is to run HENRY CLAY into the Presidency. If the South does not wake in time, the whole country will be saddled with a heavy burden, in the shape of a high tariff, in order to benefit the few, to the degradation of the many. JOHN C. CALHOUN has done much, very much, to show the ruinous results that would fasten upon us, should such a policy be adopted. The Democracy of the North are united, to a very great extent, in opposing the measure of the Home Leaguers. But yet we need more light and truth, for the last cannot be disguised, that some of our leading men in the Democratic ranks, have gone after the idol

"It is pretended here, that the South is calling for a tariff. This would be passing strange, she being the great consumer of the manufactures of the North and East, and the produce of the West; and yet that she should consent to burden all her own productions, which go to the market of the world, cannot be credited. But our Whig papers at the North assert it, and quote extracts from Southern papers to prove it. Your papers ought to take hold of the subject in earnest, for it is certain that the whole Tariff war has got to be fought over again."

The cunning policy of the Northern Whig and Tariff papers, and the mischievous effect of the recklessly blind or treacherous Southern Whig papers which have declared in favor of protection, is strikingly manifested in the latter paragraph of the above extract. There are but two or three of the latter—perhaps only two; one of them very obscure, and both *Whigs*—but their Tariff articles serve the purpose of our adroit Northern enemies, as well as ten times the number. And is not most extraordinary, that a paper of Georgia or North Carolina should be found advocating, at this late day, the odious principles of the protective policy, so destructive to Southern interests! Are their editors Northern men, or have subscribers been offered to them through the influence of Northern men, to sacrifice the interests of the country in which they live! It is very easy to see how those for whose purposes their writings are used against us, may send money to some neighbor, to subscribe for copies of their papers, provided they take such a course. That our Northern Bank and Tariff enemies do these things, is too well known to need proof. But we trust Southern men will be on their guard, and not suffer themselves to be either purchased or gulled in this way. Many of them blindly flatter themselves that they can promote *Southern* interests by advocating the Northern Protective Policy, we refer them to the Speech we now publish, and others which have preceded it, from the same source, for a relief from such strange delusion; and if they can read and resist their developements, they must indeed be "joined to their idols."

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Our readers will find on our first page, the first part of the Hon. John C. Calhoun's speech, on the question of the adoption of Mr. Clay's Tariff resolutions. This speech is such as might be expected from a man of Mr. C's. clear head, sound judgment, long experience, and extensive information. It abounds with plain, simple, well authenticated facts, that cannot be disputed, and that lead to conclusions which none but the blind can fail to see. We recommend it to the careful perusal of our friends, and in connection with it, we invite their attention also to an extract from the New York Herald upon the same subject and leading to the same conclusions, which they will find on the second page. We are glad to perceive that the gigantic powers of Mr. Calhoun's mind are beginning to resume that hold they once before had upon the public mind of the people of this country, and that the clouds which prejudice, excited by the heat of party contests, threw around him are rapidly beginning to disappearing. A large portion of the public press of the United States is daily paying just tributes to the vast intellectual powers and the incorruptible integrity of the man. One thing we believe to be certain, that there is no man in the Republic who appears to have studied so closely and to have become so intimately acquainted with the workings of its political machinery in all its parts and in all its operations. John C. Calhoun stands, in our judgment, the first man in the land, for sound, solid, political thinking, for shrewd, penetrating sagacity, for profound and extensive matter-of-fact knowledge, united to an unyielding adhesion to principle, in contra-distinction to interest, with a spirit that disregards all personal feeling, and a bronzeness that sets the sneers and taunts of opposition at defiance. Besides, he has always maintained a character, upon whose morality and respectability calumny has never dared to breathe, and a dignity, and we may add, a decency of deportment—so unusual in these days—which even the virulence of party spirit is obliged to respect.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

LATEST FROM NASSAU.

THE CREOLE NEGROES SET AT LIBERTY.

By an arrival at Wilmington, N. C., we have been favored with a perusal of the following letter:

NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty court convened this day to hear the charge of Piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the "Creole."—The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, shewing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the court replied, that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in his case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict the prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style: It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by Proclamation.

The schooner "James Power" arrived here from Baltimore on the 11th instant. The wreck of the Clarion remains as first reported;—the boilers and engines have not as yet been saved.

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, demonstrated, in his late powerful speech, that the enormous amount taken from the land revenue, under the late distribution act, was as clear a loss to tax paying people as if the property had been consumed by fire. He insisted that the distribution did not go to the tax payers. He showed, by a report from the Treasury Department, how the former distribution (under the deposite act) of the surplus revenue had been managed—that, in twenty out of twenty-six, it had gone to the Legislatures, to banks and corporations and to the rich speculator, for no other reason than that they were rich; that it was now all squandered without benefitting the tax payer, or adding to the resources of the country; and that the national treasury, and most of the State treasuries were bankrupt.—*N. Y. New Era.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

Twenty-six Lives Lost in Boston Harbor.

It has seldom been our lot to record (save the Boston Daily Mail of Saturday,) a more dreadful calamity than one which occurred yesterday in our harbor—one which has cast an irrepressible gloom over the city. Twenty-three persons, most of them in the full vigor and buoyancy of youth, were hurried into eternity with terrible and fearful rapidity.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., the day being fine, twenty four of the boys of the "Farm School" on Thompson's Island, obtained permission of the Superintendent to go on a fishing excursion down the outer harbor in the School boat accompanied by one of the teachers, in whose judgment and discretion the utmost reliance could be placed. They had a fine time of it, and remained out until about 3 o'clock, when they started for home, in the full glow of youthful hilarity. At about 4 o'clock, when between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence, the boat was struck by a flaw of wind, and suddenly upset.

The scene is represented by the surviving boys as terrible in the extreme. Most of the boys, and the teacher and the boatman, went down immediately; but many of the boys clung to the boat until, becoming weary, they one by one fell off and found a watery grave with their companions. When three only remained clinging to the boat, the schr. H. B. Foster, Capt. Foster, just arrived from Trinidad, came up and rescued them, and brought them up to the city. They were taken to Dea. Grant's and by him treated with the utmost kindness, and sent to their friends in the city. Their names are W. Wallace, P. W. Simonds, and G. F. Gould.

The New York American's Washington correspondent denounces Mr. Wise, and says that with "characteristic perversity," on Friday, he attempted to interrupt and arrest the private bills, then ready for action, and which, but for him, would have been passed; and he calls upon the country to take notice who it is that uniformly impedes the business of Congress.

Mr. Wise is a Whig leader, of the Tyler branch of that consistent and honest party.

The same paper and its correspondent say of Mr. Botts, on the same day, that he "occupied one hour and a half in a wilful attempt to excite another abolition riot in the House."

Mr. Botts is a Whig leader, of the Clay branch of the party; and is the personage who explained to the world, through the Richmond Coffee House books, in what manner they would "head Captain Tyler."

Between both, it will be easily seen into what hands the legislation and "business of the country" have fallen.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Globe.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20, 1842.

The election of Governor, State officers, Senators, Representatives, &c., under the people's constitution, was held on Monday, without interruption. All the officers before named were chosen, excepting a few of the Representatives; and there were no opposition candidates. The public mind is becoming more calm, and it is the better opinion that the Government will go quietly into operation on the day appointed in the constitution, and that all existing difficulties will be left to a subsequent adjustment. I return you, in behalf of many friends of equal rights, our best thanks for the interest you have manifested in behalf of the people's cause in Rhode Island.

Yours, truly.

The Providence Herald of Tuesday afternoon says, in a postscript: "As our paper is going to press, we learn that the standing army resolutions are laid on the table till to-morrow. It is thought by many that they will not be passed. We learn, also, that Mr. Jackson has introduced a bill for holding another Convention, extending *materially the right of suffrage.*" Some such movement as this is the right one for the adjustment of existing difficulties. The right of suffrage ought to be, and must be, liberally extended in Rhode Island; but it must be effected in a legitimate way, and not by means of a revolution.

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been a fair trade the present week, and prices generally sustained. Cotton—*but little coming in*, sells readily at 6 to 7¼. Domestic Liquors, in fair demand; there is a considerable stock of Brandy on hand; stock of Whiskey light—we quote Peach Brandy at 37½ to 45; Apple, 33 to 38; Whiskey, 25 to 28. Bacon, in fair demand at 5 to 6. Lard, dull, at 6½ to 6. Beeswax sells quick at 27 to 28. Flour, not much coming in, sells readily at 6¾ to 7. Corn, stock on hand light, active demand at 52½ to 57½. Feathers, dull, at 30 to 33. Rags, 2 to 2½. Wheat sells readily at 1 to 1 20.—*North Carolinian.*

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are requested to announce Mr. B. B. Ransom, as a Candidate for Sheriff of *Davidson County* at the next election.

All Persons

INDEBTED to the Subscriber are requested to call on Sam'l. Reeves and settle the same, on or before the 25th of May, instant; those who fail to comply will certainly have to settle with an officer, as necessity compels me to collect what is due me.

FREDERICK MOWRY.

Salisbury, May 14, 1842. 2w

The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the

31 Sab'bath in May by Rev. E. P. Rockwell.
8th do. do. by " Wm. A. Hall.
5th do. do. by " J. D. Hall.
1st do. in June by " J. M. H. Adams.
21 do. do. by " J. M. Wilson.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., April 29, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new **Carriage** and excellent service **Horses.**

SCRIBER offers on cheap terms, a **Close Carriage** and a pair of excellent **match Horses.**

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

Blanks For Sale Here.