sent abroad to negotiate the loan, has been treated with scorn, was, he apprehended, but too true; and to be lamented that it is true. But who are responsible? He and the party of which he is a member are not. We had no agency in the measures which have led to the present exhausted condition of the treasury. On the contrary, we have done all in our power to resist it. We saw the danger at the extra session; and raised then, and have continued ever since to raise our warning voice against it. We opposed the withdrawal from the treasury of the revenue from the lands—resisted the creation of the debt; we called on those in power to retrench and economize in time; but all in vain. The last thing they thought of was the ways and means. It was the last at the extra session, as it is now the last at this. He stopped not to inquire whether this strange course was the effect of negligence or design on the part of those in power—designed to force this their favorite measure of policy through; and whether our political friends who intend to vote for it, on the ground of the exigency of the treasury, are not, without intending it, but consummating that design.

But it may be said that we are bound to relieve the treasury, without inquiring into the fact, by whom, or in what manner its embarrassment was caused. This may be admitted; but surely, when we come to the question of remedy, if there be a difference of opinion, those who are responsible, who have caused the mischief, and not those who have warred against it, and opposed the measures that led to it, ought to yield. It is going too far on their part, after they have done the mischief, to refuse to remedy it, unless we shall agree to join them in a measure as bad, to say the least, as the disease.

But admit that something should be done, and that speedily, to replenish the treasury and revive public credit; and that a full share of the responsibility is on us; how does it happen that this imperious necessity should attach to this particular measure, and none other? Why not vote for the measure moved by the Senator from Virginia to go back to the Compromise Act as it stood in the year 1841, when six-tenths of the duty above 20 per cent. still remained to come off, and which would afford a greater revenue to the treasury, and protection by duties varying from 20 to 40 per cent. to the manufacturers? The objection, it seems, to it, was, that it proposed to subject tea and coffee to a moderate amount of duty, and that only till the debt was paid. Without undertaking to deny or affirm whether the objections to taxing those articles are as great as has been alleged, he would venture to say that there were many considerations which make them peculiarly fit subjects of revenue. In the first place, duty imposed on them acted as a bounty to no one. Whatever the people might pay for consuming them would go exclusively into the treasury, and not into the pockets of monopolists. In the next place, they were objects of general use over the whole country, and by every class, which would make a duty on them fall on all, according to the extent of their consumption; and, finally, they are received in exchange to a great extent, for domestic manufactures, and a duty on them would have the effect of throwing some portion of the burden of supporting the Government on that privileged interest. And yet, with all these considerations in their favor as fit objects of taxation, it seems that the objection to any measure including them is so great, that this odious, unequal, unjust, oppressive, anti-republican, and unconstitutional measure of our opponents, is to be preferred to it, however unobjectionable to the measure including them might be in other respects.

But this was not the only measure proposed as a substitute for this bill. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Merrick] proposed one, to lay 20 per cent. on imports, adding to their cost 25 per cent. for home valuation—a measure that would give much more revenue than this bill, whilst it would leave the distribution act undisturbed. And yet, with all their profession of attachment to that act, on the part of the political friends of the mover, and all the anxiety felt for the state of the treasury, by the supporters of this bill, it received a very feeble support.

Another, and the last, was moved as a substitute by the Senator from Arkansas, [Mr. Sevier,] which proposed to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on the foreign cost, with the addition of 10 per cent. for the home valuation, on all articles which paid a duty, before 30th June last, above 20 per cent.—making the duty on them about equal to 27½ per cent., and to leave the duties at or below 20 per per cent., as they then stood; which would have yielded more revenue than this bill, and afforded, with the cash duties, a protection of about 33 per cent. on the protected articles. This, too, failed; and that, on an objection to one uniform average ad valorem duty on all articles. There are certainly strong objections, on revenue principles, when the rate of duty is high, to such an average duty; but, with a low rate, it has many and great advantages; and, among others, its simplicity and impartiality, and the strong resistance it opposes to an increase, by enlisting every interest against it. But a conclusive answer will be found to the objection in the fact, that the measure moved by the Senator from Arkansas did not subject all articles to one uniform average ad valorem duty, as is supposed. On the contrary, it provided for several separate classes—one at 25, another at 20, and others below—which experience would seem to favor, as a mode preferable to all others of imposing duties. But give to the objection its greatest strength, and how inconsiderable is it, compared to the overwhelming objections to this bill.

I (said Mr. Calhoun) voted for each of these measures—not that I was prepared to adopt them, as they were moved; but because I regarded them as intended for revenue and not protection, and believed them to be susceptible of being made the basis of a bill calculated to meet the exigencies of the treasury, and also of extricating the country from existing difficulties, so far as it could be effected by the fiscal action of the Government without the sacrifice of principle; but the manner they were received satisfied me that there was no prospect of doing anything which would accord with my views.

Another reason assigned for voting for this bill was the distressed condition of the manufactures. Admitting it to be true, to the extent alleged, he would ask if the other business of the community were less embarrassed; and if it is just, equal, safe, constitutional, or consistent with sound principles, to relieve them by the sacrifice of the others?

Another and a final reason remains to be stated—that it would suspend the distribution act. He acknowledged its force. No one more strongly objected to that unconstitutional and dangerous measure than he did; or placed a higher estimate on the importance of expunging it from the statute book; but, as bad as the measure is, he was not prepared to say that it was worse than this, or to get rid of it by substituting this in its place. But suppose them to be equally objectionable, there was this difference between them: it would be far easier to extricate ourselves from that than from this. There was no comparison in the extent and the strength of the interest that would be enlisted in favor of this measure compared with those in favor of distribution: while the whole of our party are united and zealous against that, the leading measure, but unfortunately divided to a considerable extent, it would seem, in reference to this, the stronger. According to his opinion the repeal of the distribution act by the next Congress with the whole weight of our party and the Executive Department against it was as certain as almost any future event; yet he was ready to make considerable sacrifice for immediate riddance from that odious measure, but nothing like as great as voting for this bill.

No one could more sincerely deplore that any portion of our political friends should bring themselves to support a measure to which he was so strongly opposed, and which he sincerely believed to be directly hostile to the principles of the party and our free and popular institutions. He doubted not but that they had come to a wrong conclusion; but he did hope that they would retain the strong repugnance they express to a measure, which they think themselves under circumstances compelled to support, and will rally at an early period not only in co-operation with the rest of the party, to free the country from its blighting effects, but will take the lead in its overthrow.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 1.

IS THERE NOT SOME ERROR OF THE MOON?

Revolutionary Movement!—Whig Insanity!

"You may rely on the Whigs, (so called,) for destroying themselves without our aid. It is but a second Edition, not improved, of the conduct of the Federalists in 1798."

Such are the remarkable words addressed to us on the 2d ult., by one of the first minds in this country—a man, who though distinguished as a Republican in the days of '98, was not a warm friend of the Jackson Administration. But the opinion which he has expressed now, is sufficiently indicative of his opposition to the Federal Whigs. His words are prophetic of their downfall. They are "destroying themselves" without the aid of the Democrats. Such men as John Quincy Adams, John Minor Botts, and John Hampden Pleasants, as their conspicuous men, are enough to destroy any party. We say, J. H. Pleasants; for, his communication in yesterday's Whig, is a revelation that is calculated to startle every considerate man who values order, respects the voice of the people, obeys our institutions, and detests the revolutionary spirit of Danton, or the conspiracy of Catiline. We have looked to this revelation with astonishment. Even the startling phenomena of Mesmerism scarcely surprise us more. What madness rules some of the leaders of the Whig party, or controls their presses! Had Mr. Pleasants no considerate friend to advise him! Had the Editor of the Whig Oracle of this city no counsellor to [illegible] such a development? But if the mere annunciation of this revolutionary plot produces such an excitement, as must infallibly extend itself from one extremity of the State to the other, what must we think of men, who were capable of entering into such an atrocious plot! Happy are we to learn, that some of the cooler and better Whig spirits of this city already denounce the whole conception as a Revolutionary movement. Let the author and publisher of this manifesto be assured, that the people will not let this matter rest—that they will never cease to call for all the details—for the authors of the plot—for the roll of the Lentuli and the Cethegi, and for the name of every conspirator, who was to kidnap the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and to subvert the constituted authorities of the country. Nothing must now be kept back from the anxious curiosity of the People—and the Whig leaders will owe it to themselves to expose the authors, and to denounce the design. We have no room this morning for as full extracts as we would desire to make from yesterday's Whig. We must lay over the copious details for another opportunity.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday, contains a Card from "John H. Pleasants" addressed to "Alexander Mosely, Esq.," written on the 25th August, 1842, and asking him to publish in the Whig, the correspondence which follows it. The 1st letter is as follows:

RICHMOND, Aug. 14, 1842.

To John H. Pleasants, Esq., Beaver Dam:

DEAR SIR: I have heard it confidently stated, that a plan was in agitation in 1840, to abduct Van Buren if he had been elected—that you were privy to it, and could tell all about it. I denied it, and do not believe it: certainly, in the way represented. I should like to know if it was so; and if it is, it is likely to be talked of and, of course, to be exaggerated. Would you object to disclosing particulars, either to me or through the Whig? Let me hear from you. Address A. B., Richmond.

Your friend, A. B.

P. S. Can't you get Capt. Tyler abducted!

Then follows the reply of Mr. Pleasants to A. B. dated from "Goochland, Aug. 25, 1842," occupying more than 1½ columns of the R. Whig. Mr. P. states, that "in November, 1840, when every mail came fraught with the returns of the Presidential Election, and before the final returns from New York had been received, the Whigs of Richmond apprehended for twenty four hours that the day had gone against them. This impression was caused by the [illegible] of certain Loco Foco statements issued from the city of New York, one or two days after the election in that State, and which claimed with the greatest confidence, that her vote had been given to Mr. V. B." He says that "as N. York had thus disappointed the sanguine calculations made upon her vote by the Whig party, it was not doubted that Pennsylvania, whose vote was hoped for rather than confidently expected, would follow her lead, and the vote of Virginia was already sufficiently in to render it next to certain that she had voted for Mr. Van Buren. The consequence was almost inevitable, that if these three great States had united in his favor, the Whigs were defeated, and Mr. Van Buren re-elected. Such a catastrophe then, when the Whig party were wound up to the highest pitch of confidence in victory, and exultation in the [illegible] which they anticipated from it to [illegible] country, would have been appalling."

He adds, "during the 24 hours of suspense I have mentioned, the excitement in the [illegible] was very great and was much increased by the prevalent, I may say, the universal conviction of the Whig party of that place, that there had been fraudulent voting in Virginia to much extent, sufficient in the Counties of Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Madison, alone, to counterbalance any majority by which Mr. Van Buren could have carried the State. How far his conviction was well or ill founded, it is not now relevant to enquire; it is enough that it prevailed, honestly and sincerely."

"Fraudulent voting"! What proof is there of it? —what proof, that there was more of it on our side, than on the Whig side? We have seen the charges made out and proved, that the Whig pipe-layers of Ohio resorted to the vilest corruption and pipe-laying in 1840. And the same case in New York. Has not M. M. Noah, then one of the Elite of the Whigs in N. York, emphatically said but the other day: "We hope that some of the large sums expended in the late Presidential election, have not been drawn from this unfortunate source. Did the ten thousand dollars which a certain editor in Albany carried away from the city to secure the second District, come from the bonus of this institution? Did the eight thousand dollars given to Glentworth to bring on persons from Philadelphia to 'watch our polls and prevent frauds,' come from that Trust Company!"

But let all this pass—and let us proceed to the Whig plot of 1840. "If then (says Mr. P.) Mr. Van Buren was re-elected by the vote of Virginia, without whose vote he could not have been re-elected, and it was manifest and should be judicially established, that he was indebted for his Virginia majority to fraud, the question passed from man to man, what was to be done! What was the remedy? Would the American people submit to be ruled by a minority, carrying their point by fraud! Ought it to be submitted to?" * * * * "If the Constitution and Laws afforded no redress, ought not the people to take redress into their own hands, as a case was presented when submission to the wrong was a tacit relinquishment of free Government and virtual slavery? Such were the questions agitated at that moment of excited feeling and painful suspense. Gentlemen of the Bar were consulted as to the course which ought to be taken, if Mr. Van Buren had been elected by the aid of Virginia, and it were made to appear, that his majority in the State was fraudulent. They were of opinion that there was no legal redress whatever, and that the returns of the Presidential Commissioners, were final and conclusive, and could not be looked behind. * * * * * *

"In this state of feeling, three individuals who happened to be together, interchanged opinion, found an entire concurrence of sentiment among themselves, and hastily arranged the heads of a plan for redressing the wrongs of the country by securing the person of Mr. Van Buren, previous to his inauguration. Three things were to precede putting it in operation. 1. The election of Mr. Van Buren. 2. That he could not have been returned without the vote of Virginia. 3. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent. These preliminaries ascertained, twenty persons, men who could depend on one another, were to be admitted into the association under the pledge of secrecy and fidelity. Ten of the number were to proceed to Washington in a fast steamboat, giving out that their object was a jaunt of amusement, to witness the approaching inauguration. It was imagined that there would be little difficulty in finding an opportunity of conveying Mr. Van Buren on board by stratagem or force, and this done, the boat was to run with all despatch for Albemarle Sound, previously agreed upon as the destination. There the ten were to be met by their associates, and Mr. Van Buren to be escorted by the whole into the upper districts of North Carolina, Cornwallis' "most rebellious people in America," and whom we knew to be now as staunch Whigs as their fathers were in 1780. Arrived there, a manifesto was to be published, addressed to the American people, declaring the motives and objects of the act, and the vicinage assembled and appealed to. Mr. Van Buren himself was to be treated with the greatest possible respect and courtesy compatible with safe custody. The manifesto was to demand a new election and the restoration of the rights of the majority. The next Northern mail brought confirmation of a great Whig victory, and of course the plan of abduction and all thoughts of it were abandoned. Whether it would have been executed if the events had fallen out, the anticipation of which led to its conception, is beyond my power to know. *I believe it would have been*; for, although it was embraced in passion, that passion was not likely to cool by witnessing successful fraud in the enjoyment of its spoils."

Mr. P. says, that abduction is not the remedy against Mr. Tyler, but impeachment is; and he calls upon the House of Representatives, at their next session, to impeach him; and that if that fails through the votes of the Democratic Senators, then, perhaps, we may have *abduction*, or, perhaps, assassination resorted to.

From the New York Morning Post.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On the outside of this sheet, is the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the subject of the Tariff. The publication of it, furnishes us an opportunity, which we have long desired, to speak a word or two concerning its author.

From the earliest period in which we took an interest in politics, we have watched the course of Mr. Calhoun with deep and unabated attention.—We saw in him a man of mighty genius, original, bold, unconquerable, yet somewhat erratic. We saw that he was a man exerting, and destined to exert, a powerful influence over the destinies of his country. He seemed to be swayed by few or none of the influences of the time—his feelings were his own—his opinions were his own—without regard to the dictation of parties—fearless of rivals—superior to selfish motives—the master of circumstances and of his own movements.

That he had intellect of the highest order, his worst enemies were compelled to confess. It was an intellect an once acute and comprehensive.—Compact, logical, sagacious, and daring, it penetrated the most abstruse subjects, grasped the most broad, stopped at no conclusion, however unusual, and shrunk from no truth, let it be ever so fearful. Joined to this, was an indomitable energy of character, clear aims, strong purposes, and a will as firm as the rock. Nor did these iron qualities of resolution abate a particle from the enthusiasm and generosity of his sentiments. He was full of heart. His favorite doctrines were of the most liberal cast, looking to the good, not merely of a single district, but of the whole country, not of one man or of ten men, but of all men. His sympathies, in spite of certain unfavorable influences of education, attached themselves to the multitude, and impelled him perpetually, though often unconsciously, to a career of the widest beneficence. Through the whole of his political life—and he has lived in the stormiest times—he has been open, direct, fearless and invincible. As a reasoner, as an actor, and as a man, he has proved himself equally worthy of confidence and esteem.

We said that Mr. Calhoun appeared at first view somewhat erratic. It was nothing more than appearance. Because he trusted to the dictates of his own mind and heart, because he has never [illegible] down to worship the idol of the hour, but walked right on his way," he has presented himself, at a time when neither his character nor motives were understood, in a strange and eccentric aspect. But time has set that matter right; and the more closely his career is scrutinized, the more convinced will an honest independent inquirer become, that he has ever been guided by a far reaching sagacity and profound patriotism. His worst doctrine—as many will consider it—the doctrine of nullification, is but the doctrine of State Rights carried to the [illegible] conclusion. It is a doctrine, sustained entirely by the resolutions of Madison in 1798, and so far from being destructive and dangerous to the Union, is at its very safeguard of its integrity—an extreme, but appropriate and rightful remedy for the abuses of a tyrannical and exacting Federal Government. The rapid strides which centralization has recently made, are beginning to instruct the nation into its vital importance.

At present, Mr. Calhoun is the leading man of the day. He is just the man for the times. The affairs of this country have approached a period, when bold and stringent measures are necessary to its advancement. Our policy requires an urgent and impulsive leader. On the questions of the currency and of the tariff,—the questions which are at the bottom of all our difficulties—the people are ripe for a radical, thorough and corrective course. We want a better currency; we want a freer trade. No man is so well qualified to work important reforms in our legislation, respecting these matters, as Mr. Calhoun. It is by opinion [illegible] the fittest for the task. He has [illegible] of our Constitution, and of the [illegible] of American society, more profoundly than any other man; his convictions are clear and simple; he is no trimmer, no mere politician; a friend of retrenchment and reform; he fights under the glorious banner, spoken of in the great speech on our outside, of "Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the Constitution."

Having said thus much, it would be idle to conceal that Mr. Calhoun has our preference as a candidate for the Presidency. We believe him the best man before the public. He has a deep lodgment in the hearts of the people. But we only speak our own sentiments—we know of no factions. We mean no disrespect towards other candidates, and we shall abide cheerfully by the decision of a National Convention; yet foremost of all, we are attached to John C. Calhoun.

TWO TRANSPARENCIES.

"TARIFF"—"HENRY CLAY."

There were but two transparencies hung up in the Exchange, in Philadelphia, on the night of the prodigious Whig rally and august celebration of the preconcerted arrival of the Federal members of Congress: "Tariff,"—"Henry Clay." The one indicated the grand achievement of the party; the other the instrument by which it was asserted this was accomplished. We will [illegible] on these transparencies.

When the [illegible] of 1833 (commonly called the Compromise Act) was passed, every one knows the glory it was supposed to confer on its distinguished author. He himself often vaunted of it in the Senate, and elsewhere—declaring that no man in Congress would ever dare infringe or violate it; and, even down to this very session of Congress, in his speech on his resolutions, he talked of its being observed in the approaching adjustment of the tariff. It is notorious that this act was neither observed, nor pretended to be observed, by Mr. Clay's party, in the late legislation of Congress; that it was repudiated, by every project of taxation brought forward by the Federalists; that, in the big tariff bill, passed by Congress and vetoed by the President, every principle it guarantied was put aside; that all Mr. Clay's personal and political friends, from the North and the West, whilst denouncing and repudiating this act, voted in solid phalanx in the Senate and the House for this bill, which crushed it.

And, to the tariff bill which finally passed, (the same, with the exception of the distribution clause, and the tax on tea and coffee,) the temporary opposition from his friends was not from any regard to the act of 1833, or any abhorrence of the protective features it contained, but was solely on the ground that it did not provide for the distribution of the land money to the States. We now see every where, in the North, Mr. Clay's name connected with the tariff act passed; and his elevation looked to as the grand consummation of this nefarious protective tariff policy.

Now, we wish these things to be observed and pondered over, by [illegible] of all parties, and most especially by the cheated and betrayed people of the South. As little as Mr. Clay may be esteemed in other respects, he is not so contemptible as to have no influence with his party, or to forbear exercising it when every movement affects his pretensions to the presidency. He is a man of but little wisdom, but of great influence on men. He is a rash, shallow statesman, but a great party leader; and however silly and desperate his measures may be, he tolerates no hesitation in the obedience of his followers. All the transactions of Congress on the subject of the tariff distinctly show that there was a settled and deliberate abandonment of the act of 1833 by Mr. Clay. On this account, he withdrew from the Senate, that he might not openly falsify his professions by his open acts. By his distribution scheme, and his free list at his extra session of Congress, and extravagant appropriations, he paved the way, by emptying the treasury, for the overthrow of the act of 1833, and a return to the protective policy; and then, stepping aside, he left the consummation to his trusted and obedient followers. [illegible] hailed as the late deliverer, as well as the ancient father of the protective policy. What will his anti-tariff adherents say in the South? Where is the vaunted faith and honor they were wont to impute to their presumptuous leader? If originating the act of 1833—the sole ground of Mr. Clay's popularity in the South—was meritorious and patriotic, what terms of reprobation shall be too strong for his faithless abandonment? They have got his professions—the North his acts. They his negative hypocrisy—the North his real policy. The strangled dead act of 1833 he throws to them—the quickened mass of fat corruption, inter-twined and slimed over in the act of 1842, he rolls into the sateless maw of the manufacturer. Promises and treachery to the one—plunder and wealth to the other! And these are to coalesce, to lift him to the presidency!! Can human contempt reach a deeper intensity than such expectations imply? If there could be any justification to Mr. Clay for falsifying his public professions and promises, and betraying the policy of the act of 1833—which he has declared to be identified with the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of our form of Government—it would be in finding corrupt [illegible] and crawling sycophants whom, neither [illegible] shaking from his skirts, it ought be patriotism to embrace and crush. The [illegible] which surrenders principles, is not to be compared to the lost iniquity which would fasten on the country a vicious agent, by whose administration all that is deemed valuable and free in our Government, according to their long entertained and proclaimed opinions, is to be annihilated.

"Tariff!" "Henry Clay!" Let these transparencies pass on to the South, and be hung over every Whig festival, declaratory of "Whig principles"—the synonymes of falsehood, treachery, and oppression; and when the wine and patriotism are highest, let them drink—"The father and destroyer of the compromise of '33!" [illegible] no shame nor dishonor; infamy is true glory."—*Globe.*

Trouble in the Camp!—General Murphy of Ohio, a distinguished *whig* orator, who in the campaign of 1840, was styled the "Patrick Henry of the West," has taken the stump in defence of President Tyler and against the late revolutionary movements of the Clay party in the Legislature of that State. He addressed the people of Chillicothe a few days since, with decided effect. The Advertiser says: "There were many of the Clay whigs present but the fire became so hot that they had to withdraw before the speech was closed; while the Democrats were delighted to hear the tricks of the Federal leaders exposed by one who was acquainted with all their secret plans. General Murphy reached the summit [illegible] both his thunders against the conspirators and the Whig members of the Legislature, and [illegible] Thomas Ewing and Governor Corwin."—*Lynchburg Republican.*

General Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—The Fredericksburg Arena says, one of the richest compliments ever bestowed on Mr. Clay, came from General Harrison, viz:—"I have often differed with him in opinion, but always found him *right!*" We beg leave to add another compliment to Mr. Clay, *from the same source*, which the reader will perhaps consider equally *rich*. In a letter to Col. Brent, of Washington City, in 1839, General Harrison said: "I HAVE RECEIVED NOTHING BUT UNGENEROUS TREATMENT FROM MR. CLAY, IN RETURN FOR YEARS OF DEVOTED SERVICE." Our whig friends ought to give Mr. Clay the benefit of *all* General Harrison's *compliments*.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Good, Decidedly Good, Eh?—The following passed between a Main street merchant and a farmer, a few days since—both Whigs.

Farmer. How stands the Whig party now-a-days?

Merchant. PROMISING, sir, VERY promising, indeed, sir.

F. An STILL *promising*—is usual.

M. O yes, never knew it MORE so.

F. Will it ever get to DO SO[illegible] more than MERELY promising?

M. Oh!—why—(hem)—you—I[illegible] is—(hem)—have'nt these Locos brought us to a most insufferable stand? Nothing, [illegible] but a most devoted and determined struggle on the part of every true patriot to drive these [illegible] tives from power, will ever restore the prosperity, bring plenty of good currency, credit and trade, and secure the Farmer [illegible] er a just reward, give ——— ———.

F. Permit me to interrupt you—I d[illegible] you to recapitulate the different promises of the party—I merely wished to ask your [illegible] whether, if we should beat the Locos [illegible] again, as bad as we did in 1840, we w[illegible] likely to become anything more than a [illegible] party, for I can assure you, I begin to [illegible] doubts about it.

M. Did you see the GIRAFFE the other [illegible]

F. Well, I didn't—money are plaguy [illegible] get now a days, notwithstanding our party p[illegible] to——

M. (Moving.) You're not going out of [illegible] yet—(going) I'll see you again.

F. (To a bye stander.) I am determined to rub these chaps a little with their continual promising—for my part, I'm near about tired of [illegible] *Lancaster Eagle.*

The total number of persons enrolled as members of Yale College is about 7,000; the whole number of graduates 5,200, of whom 2,716 still survive, which is a large proportion, and argues that the whole scholar's life is favorable to longevity. The several libraries number 50,000 volumes. On Wednesday evening Dr. Dickson of South Carolina addressed the Phi Beta Kappa, on "the tendency of knowledge to promote human happiness," quite a novel theme!

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

Lost—in this place on Wednesday last a small Calfskin Pocket Book, with a leather strap sewed on to fasten it with, a good deal worn: It contained a note on F. R. Rouche for six hundred dollars drawn sometime in 1838, due one day after date, with a credit of ten dollars on it. Also, one note on James Walker for ten dollars: an account on Wm. Jones for forty-three dollars: Also, a bill of goods bought by Mrs. Morris for me, at J. & W. Murphy's of about eight dollars: Also, about fifty or fifty-two dollars in money: there was a ten and a three dollar bill in North Carolina money, and, I think, the remainder was in bills on South Carolina Banks.

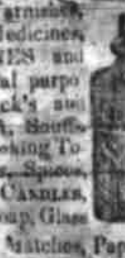
All persons are notified not to trade for any of the above notes. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the pocket book and its contents at the "Watchman" or "Carolinian" Office.

J. B. ROUCHE.

September 16, 1842. 1w

Late Arrivals.

MEDICINES, [illegible]



TURPENTINE, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Hops, Choice WINES and SPIRITS, for medical purposes, INDIAN'S, Houck's and Swaim's PANACEA, Snuffs, Fine chewing and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Spices, Perfumes, Brushes, CANDLES, Fancy and common Soap, Glass Ware, Peters' Pills, Instruments, Matches, Paper and many other articles, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times, by

[illegible] B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Sept 9, 1842. tf

Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord stands adjourned to meet at Prospect Church, on Tuesday, the 25th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, *Stated Clerk.*

☞ The Charlotte papers will please copy.

Notice.

THE Synod of North Carolina will meet on Friday before the fourth Sabbath of September, at Luther's Chapel, situated on the Concord Road, ten miles from Salisbury. The opening session will be delivered at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN D. SCHECK, Secretary.

Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1842.

Something New.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the Smith Shop formerly owned by Mr. Frederick Mowry, in the Town of Salisbury, which he intends hereafter to carry on in a manner altogether new in this part of the country. He is not only a Smith, in the common understanding of the term, but he is an actual Iron King, being able and prepared to put iron into any shape or temper whatever. All kind of Machine work,—the turning of

Mill-Spindles, the Casting of In[illegible]

or Gudgeons, &c.,

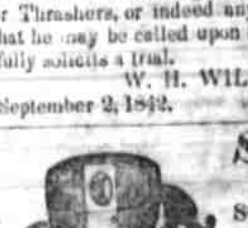
done at the shortest notice and in first rate style. He is also prepared for the building and repairing of Cotton Gins or Thrashers, or indeed any kind of Machine work, that he may be called upon to do.

He respectfully solicits a trial.

W. H. WILLIAMSON.

Salisbury, September 2, 1842. tf

FOR SALE



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on cheap terms a fine new Close Carriage and 2 pair of excellent serviceable matched Horses.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

SALISBURY FACTORY.

THIS establishment is now in complete operation. The Company are manufacturing

Cotton Yarn, Sheeting, Shirting and Osnaburg, of a superior quality,

which they offer to the public at the lowest market prices. Merchants and others who will examine qualities, and compare prices, will find it to their interest to purchase.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.

Salisbury, June 3, 1842. tf