

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AUTHOR OF PETER PEARL'S TALES.—A NEW VOLUME.
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Within one year from the publication of the First Number, this work has obtained a circulation of more than **10,000 COPIES!!!**
And has received the highest commendation from people of every political and religious creed. Encouraged by success so unexpected and gratifying, and in order to give the work a more general circulation, the publishers give notice, that it is their intention to reduce the price, hereafter \$1 50, to **ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!!**
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Lowest Terms.
One copy, \$1
Seven copies, 5
Fifteen copies, 10
All orders must be post paid and accompanied by the money to secure attention. Address
DREW & SCAMMELL, Publishers,
No. 67, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT WORK.
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.
A DICTIONARY
OF Arts, Manufactures and Mines, containing a clear exposition of their principles and processes. By Andrew Ure, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philadelp. S. P. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mull. &c. &c. ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.
THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important facts which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:
1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dealers, Druggists and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred societies.
4thly. To teach capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.
5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the simple manufactures, as may persuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.
And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.
The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best and usually from official authority at the end of each article.
The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new binding, and will make about 1400 fine pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents, each, payable on delivery.
To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.
To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, D. Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway New York.
To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, on receipt of a copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York 30 1st April 1842.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says it will be remembered, that at the recent county meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott, a committee was appointed to propound certain questions to him and receive his answers.—This committee, consisting of Messrs. MacLay, Dunlap and M'Clure, immediately wrote to Gen. Scott, and received his prompt reply:

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1842.
Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, written as you flatteringly inform me at the instance, "of a large and respectable meeting of your (my) friends, convened at the Court House, in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania," and propounding certain questions, which I shall cheerfully answer.
1st. "Do you believe that it is the duty of an Executive, in an elective Government, to appoint to office, as a general rule, persons of his own political opinions and friendly to his administration?"
I do not believe it to be his duty to appoint to office, persons of that general party which elevated him, but, I am of opinion that the exceptions to the "general rule," if any, ought to be exceedingly rare, and founded, not on considerations personal to the Executive, but on the good of the public service—as the possession of some accidental or peculiar qualifications in opponents, for the particular employments in question.
2d. "What are your views with regard to a Tariff of duties, not only for Revenue, but for Protection?"
Although long in the way of expressing my humble views on this subject, I have never before been called upon to give them in writing.
That the necessary revenue of the federal government, for general purposes, may, in time of peace, be most cheaply and conveniently raised in the form of Custom House duties, and that it ought to be so raised, in the whole, are questions, which, in my judgment do not admit of a doubt.
From a familiarity with the principal writers on political economy, I was early much smitten with the doctrines of Free Trade; but between the years 1824-8, being stimulated by the discussion of the period, to reconsider first impressions, I soon became thoroughly persuaded that the theory of liberty, however beautiful, would impoverish this country in its trade with many, whose rival products are shielded by duties generally high, and in many cases, prohibitory.
Until, therefore, the other great commercial nations can be forced to practice upon as well as to propagate in speeches, and writings, the liberal doctrines, I shall be in favor of countervailing and retaliatory duties at home—so that, in raising the necessary revenue for an economical administration of the federal government we may, by discrimination, effectually protect our own industry—agricultural, mining, and mechanical—against the half starved labor of foreign countries.
I consider this line of defensive policy—which has heretofore succeeded with us, and for that reason, again entitled to a fair experiment, in the present general distress—to be as much in the spirit of national independence, as it is, in my judgment, indispensable to the internal and lasting prosperity of all parts of our cherished Union.
Deeply sensible of the high honor done me by the meeting which you represent, I remain, gentlemen,
With great respect esteem,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
WINDFIELD SCOTT.
Messrs R. P. MacLay, J. D. Dunlap, & J. M'Clure, Committee, &c.

GOV. DORR.
The Providence Chronicle of Saturday says:—Wilmington Aldrich, of Bristol, R. I., tells a friend of ours that he saw "Gov." Dorr in Beekman street, New York, yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock. He has known him intimately for fifteen years, is not, neither can be, mistaken in the man.
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The Warsaw Signal, a paper published near Nauvoo, states that information had been received at Warsaw, of the sudden disappearance of Elder Orson Pratt, a prominent Mormon. He left a paper stating that his disappearance was caused by Joe Smith's treatment of his wife, and by some wrong doing in the church. He confirms General Bennett's statement relative to Joe Smith's attempt to seduce Mrs. Pratt. It was supposed by some in Nauvoo, that he had committed suicide, and about 500 persons were out in search of him.

PARTY DISCUSSIONS.
We think there is much error in the mode of discussing politics by the two great parties arrayed against each other, the effect of which on the public mind is far from producing the wholesome results which ought to be desired and expected from a full, free, and candid exposition of party principles. The great mistake to which we allude, is the fully judging and characterizing parties by some one or two isolated acts of policy, instead of taking a comprehensive view of the tendency of the whole system of politics of either party, and stamping them accordingly. No party probably, has existed which could boast, with any shadow of truth, that its every act was either perfect or faultless; or which had for its every act the entire approval even of all its own constituency. And no party ever can exist which will be able to make such a boast with truth.
Error is attached to all things sublunary; and no party has existed or can exist, which may challenge exemption from the inherent frailty. Hence the exceeding mistake of forming a judgment of parties by any one or two isolated acts. The proper subject of inquiry should be, what is the genius and tendency of the political system of the party whose politics we are investigating? As a whole, are its tendencies conservative of the great interests of society, especially by the enforcement of the mutual and relative obligations of the various parts of which it is composed?—Does it tend to the preservation and peace of society, as well by the guarantee of civil liberty it affords, as to its perpetuity by the enforcement of the wholesome and necessary restraints incident to all social existence? These are the questions which should be asked and determined—not a mere isolated question, here and there which may be right or wrong, politic or impolitic, without at all deciding the real character of the party through whom it may have been originated.

THE BOUNDARY AND A DINNER.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner, at the dwelling of the Secretary of State, on Saturday; in celebration of the settlement of the N. E. Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the North Eastern Boundary surveys then in the city, Major Graham and Capt. Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave a toast—"Queen Victoria! Long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people!" Lord Ashburton gave—"The President! Perpetuity to the institutions of the United States." The President gave—"The Commissioners! blessed are the peacemakers."
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The Secretary of War was then toasted, with some pleasant allusion to his business being spoiled by the the Commissioners, &c. &c.
The party sat down at five and rose at nine. The dinner was very plain, though handsome enough, and quite in keeping with the unostentatious simplicity and good taste of the Secretary.

WEST PASCAGOULA.—The Mysterious Music.—This strange, wild, and as yet unaccounted for—this fairy-like music, still floats over the beautiful bay in front of Mrs. McRea's at West Pascagoula, and was distinctly heard by a party on Monday morning last. It was about daylight when the music first struck up, and after slowly rising as it were, from the water immediately under the boat, circling about in the air for some little time, it finally appeared to separate and fly off in different directions until the cadences died away in the distance. At first the sounds, to use the remarks of a gentleman present, were like the drone of a bagpipe, then they resembled the humming of a bee in a small and confined space, and finally, as they were losing themselves in air, floated like like strains of the *Aeolian harp*.
Formely, neither threats nor blows could induce the ignorant blacks in the neighborhood to venture out after night, and even to this day, it is difficult to catch one of them alone in an open boat upon the quiet waters of Pascagoula Bay.
N. O. Pic.

NEW POST OFFICE RATES.
A bill is now pending in Congress, provided for the reduction of Postage rates, and making it uniform with our currency. The N. Y. Tribune gives the following synopsis of it:
"Every letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 30 miles, shall pay five cents; every letter conveyed over 30 and under 140 miles, shall pay ten cents; over 140 and not exceeding 300 miles, fifteen cents; over 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. All way newspapers are to be subject to letter postage, and one will pay the simple newspaper postage but those from the office of the publisher. The size of newspapers is to be limited also. Rail roads, steamboats, &c. are prohibited from carrying letters and parcels. Private expresses also prohibited, except on a single occasion, and where no compensation is received."
Testimony of Respect.—The New York Courier says—"As the steam ship Great Western approached the City on Saturday, it was perceived that she had the French flag flying half mast, and the rumor immediately spread that Louis Philippe was dead, but Capt. Hosken having with all expedition sent his papers and letters on shore, it soon became known that the Great Western bore this emblem of mourning in consequence of the Duke of Orleans, the oldest son and presumptive heir to the Throne of the King of the French. The French war steamer Le Gomer in our port, immediately commenced firing guns every fifteen minutes, which she continued to do until sun down yesterday. She was answered throughout Saturday by the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, the fort at Governor's Island and the British frigate Warspite, which fired minute guns, the number corresponding with the age of the prince at his death. All the ships of war in port lowered their colors half mast, with the French flag at the fore."

DEATH OF DROWNING.
We learn that a man named Massy, was drowned on last Sunday week, in the north part of this county, while bathing in Ivy creek. To add to the gloom and horror of the occasion, he, as we have been informed, a wicked man; and among his last words, were curses and blasphemies.
Sabbath breakers—take warning!
High Ms.

WHIG PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.
The Alexandria Gazette says:—"We have the most encouraging political accounts from the Northern Neck of V. This is said to be seven T. set men in the seven counties—and several gentlemen who voted for Van Buren at the last Presidential election have now come out openly for Clay."

STRAY.
This day Bryan A. Austin entered on the rangers book a bay mare, blaze in the face, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands or marks of gear, supposed to be 18 or 14 years old, valued at \$25.00; taken up in March last, and is now in the possession of John McCollum, Anson Co. Richardson's Creek. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take away the property.
N. W. CUTHBERTSON, Ranger.
Anson, May 27th, 1842. 31-3t

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.
I HAVE bought and fairly tested the quality of E. P. NASH'S PIANO FORTES, and hold themselves ready to recommend them to those who may be in want of the article.
Don't pay for the Piano until you see what it is, and then you are sure of not being imposed upon. The Subscriber offers his Instruments upon trial.
E. P. NASH,
Seller of Books and Pianos,
Petersburg, Va.

SWEET.
A husband in Philadelphia advertises his wife—will pay no debts of her contracting. The amiable dear replies, that people need not be alarmed, as he pays no debts of any kind.

HOME LEAGUE TRASTS.
The Belles of Broadway—the lilies of our lands: "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."
Matrimonial Compromises.—A Judicious tariff of duties, looking to protection as well as revenue.

HYPOCHONDRISM.
Every practitioner must have seen or heard of persons fancying themselves made of glass; I once had occasion, says Mr. Wadd, to visit an *earthen-ware* patient.—A fat gentleman sent for me, having met with an accident, not very serious in its nature, but painful. Lotions, bandages, and plasters, were applied, *secundum artem*, and the case went on most prosperously; but in proportion as he got on surgically he fell off physically, and, instead of being pleased and thankful, he became querulous and morose. Remembering Bouvart's scale for convalescence, and, that "good morning, Mr. Bouvart," was the announcement of a perfect cure, I guessed this was my patient's case. I did not, however, perfectly comprehend all its bearings till his valet, a very shrewd fellow, said
"Bless you, sir! you must not mind him,—he's only coming back to his old ways."
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"Which real ills, and they alone can cure," was the great object of his existence. He ate well, drank well, slept well—but what of that! He had "weak stomach and giddy head; flying gout, wind in his veins, and water in his skin, with constant crackings and burnings." His business seemed seeking for new causes to make himself miserable. "Your pulse is very good, sir." "Ay, so you say; every body says so! that pulse will be the death of me; my pulse deceives every body, and my complaints are neglected because I happen to have a good pulse!"
"Your tongue, sir, is clean." "Ay, there it is again; you should have seen it in the morning—as white as a sheet of paper."

A GOOD REPARTEE.
A Democratic lawyer of this city, with a bundle of "Bankrupt" papers under his arm, meeting a Whig friend, a day or two since, exclaimed—"How much we are obliged to you Whigs for that glorious Bankrupt Law!"
"Rather thank your own party that it made the bankrupts," was the ready and appropriate rejoinder.
Savannah Republican.

THE HARRISBURG REPORTER contains an address to the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania from a committee appointed at Harrisburg on the 23d of March last, in which the claims of the Hon. James Buchanan are urged in favor of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. The address also recommends that a State Convention be held at Harrisburg on the eighth of January next, for the purpose of making an expression of public opinion in relation to the subject.

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RALEIGH STAR,

And North Carolina Gazette.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." } No 32
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1842.

VETO MESSAGE.
To the House of Representatives of the U. States:
It is with unalloyed regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interest or the solemn will of the People, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them; at all times a duty it becomes a peculiarly solemn and imperative one when the subjects passed upon by Congress happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is. Surely, if the pause for reflection intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for reconsideration be ever expedient and necessary, it is precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled convictions on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all free articles, with specified exceptions; and stated, "If this measure be adopted there will be received in the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year (1841,) \$5,500,000; in all of the year 1842, about \$22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about \$20,800,000;" and adds, "It is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty will be sufficient to defray the expenses of his Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress at the time seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained "that if at any time during the existence of that act there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per cent. on the value of such imports or any of them, then the distribution should be suspended and should continue so suspended until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case in which all are even now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign Power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who imposed or of the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it as requiring a suspension of its operation, had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of a wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of

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"This may seem very ludicrous, but it is very serious, and must be treated seriously, when it occurs. These typhochondriacs are like Moliere's sick man, they always fly into a passion when credit is not given to their complaints—you may as well call them scoundrel, then tell them they look well; and, as Montaigne very justly remarks, they will allow themselves to be blistered and bled, "for evils which they feel only in their conversation." Many ingenious contrivances have been resorted to in these cases.—We read in ancient history, that Philotimus cured a patrician, who fancied he had lost his head by putting a heavy iron helmet on his skull, the weight of which successfully convinced that he had still a head on his shoulders. A worthy, fat, hypochondriacal bachelor sent for me one day, to tell me that he was dying; that he had left "directions I should open him for the benefit of mankind; and that, if it was important, it might be done immediately after the breath had left his body; only taking care to pierce him through the heart, to prevent restitution. This scene was repeated at least once a year, for twenty years; at last he died, with as good viscera as any gentleman of seventy-nine years of age was ever blessed with. He was one of those who studied the art of self-tormenting, a comfort which, unfortunately for those about him, he dispensed with a liberal hand. Pity seemed the pabulum of his life; and to exact commiseration for imaginary ills,
"Which real ills, and they alone can cure," was the great object of his existence. He ate well, drank well, slept well—but what of that! He had "weak stomach and giddy head; flying gout, wind in his veins, and water in his skin, with constant crackings and burnings." His business seemed seeking for new causes to make himself miserable. "Your pulse is very good, sir." "Ay, so you say; every body says so! that pulse will be the death of me; my pulse deceives every body, and my complaints are neglected because I happen to have a good pulse!"
"Your tongue, sir, is clean." "Ay, there it is again; you should have seen it in the morning—as white as a sheet of paper."

A GOOD REPARTEE.
A Democratic lawyer of this city, with a bundle of "Bankrupt" papers under his arm, meeting a Whig friend, a day or two since, exclaimed—"How much we are obliged to you Whigs for that glorious Bankrupt Law!"
"Rather thank your own party that it made the bankrupts," was the ready and appropriate rejoinder.
Savannah Republican.

THE HARRISBURG REPORTER contains an address to the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania from a committee appointed at Harrisburg on the 23d of March last, in which the claims of the Hon. James Buchanan are urged in favor of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. The address also recommends that a State Convention be held at Harrisburg on the eighth of January next, for the purpose of making an expression of public opinion in relation to the subject.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says it will be remembered, that at the recent county meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott, a committee was appointed to propound certain questions to him and receive his answers.—This committee, consisting of Messrs. MacLay, Dunlap and M'Clure, immediately wrote to Gen. Scott, and received his prompt reply:

GOV. DORR.
The Providence Chronicle of Saturday says:—Wilmington Aldrich, of Bristol, R. I., tells a friend of ours that he saw "Gov." Dorr in Beekman street, New York, yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock. He has known him intimately for fifteen years, is not, neither can be, mistaken in the man.
James Sears, mule spinner in J. F. Simmon's mill, Simmonsville, knows Dorr well. He states that he saw him at Anthony's house, also at the fort of Chepachet; that he met him in Broadway yesterday, between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M.; that he spoke to him, addressed him as Governor Dorr and shook hands with him.

DISAPPEARANCE OF ELDER ORSON PRATT!
The Warsaw Signal, a paper published near Nauvoo, states that information had been received at Warsaw, of the sudden disappearance of Elder Orson Pratt, a prominent Mormon. He left a paper stating that his disappearance was caused by Joe Smith's treatment of his wife, and by some wrong doing in the church. He confirms General Bennett's statement relative to Joe Smith's attempt to seduce Mrs. Pratt. It was supposed by some in Nauvoo, that he had committed suicide, and about 500 persons were out in search of him.

THE BOUNDARY AND A DINNER.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner, at the dwelling of the Secretary of State, on Saturday; in celebration of the settlement of the N. E. Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the North Eastern Boundary surveys then in the city, Major Graham and Capt. Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave a toast—"Queen Victoria! Long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people!" Lord Ashburton gave—"The President! Perpetuity to the institutions of the United States." The President gave—"The Commissioners! blessed are the peacemakers."
Mr. Lawrence gave—"Lord Ashburton, who has always manifested the most friendly sentiments towards the United States."
Lord A. said, in reply—"That at his time of life nothing certainly but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all causes of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrupt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a settlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man in either country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a voyage and such a task."
The Secretary of War was then toasted, with some pleasant allusion to his business being spoiled by the the Commissioners, &c. &c.
The party sat down at five and rose at nine. The dinner was very plain, though handsome enough, and quite in keeping with the unostentatious simplicity and good taste of the Secretary.

WEST PASCAGOULA.—The Mysterious Music.—This strange, wild, and as yet unaccounted for—this fairy-like music, still floats over the beautiful bay in front of Mrs. McRea's at West Pascagoula, and was distinctly heard by a party on Monday morning last. It was about daylight when the music first struck up, and after slowly rising as it were, from the water immediately under the boat, circling about in the air for some little time, it finally appeared to separate and fly off in different directions until the cadences died away in the distance. At first the sounds, to use the remarks of a gentleman present, were like the drone of a bagpipe, then they resembled the humming of a bee in a small and confined space, and finally, as they were losing themselves in air, floated like like strains of the *Aeolian harp*.
Formely, neither threats nor blows could induce the ignorant blacks in the neighborhood to venture out after night, and even to this day, it is difficult to catch one of them alone in an open boat upon the quiet waters of Pascagoula Bay.
N. O. Pic.

NEW POST OFFICE RATES.
A bill is now pending in Congress, provided for the reduction of Postage rates, and making it uniform with our currency. The N. Y. Tribune gives the following synopsis of it:
"Every letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 30 miles, shall pay five cents; every letter conveyed over 30 and under 140 miles, shall pay ten cents; over 140 and not exceeding 300 miles, fifteen cents; over 300 and not exceeding 500 miles, twenty cents; over 500 miles, twenty-five cents. All way newspapers are to be subject to letter postage, and one will pay the simple newspaper postage but those from the office of the publisher. The size of newspapers is to be limited also. Rail roads, steamboats, &c. are prohibited from carrying letters and parcels. Private expresses also prohibited, except on a single occasion, and where no compensation is received."
Testimony of Respect.—The New York Courier says—"As the steam ship Great Western approached the City on Saturday, it was perceived that she had the French flag flying half mast, and the rumor immediately spread that Louis Philippe was dead, but Capt. Hosken having with all expedition sent his papers and letters on shore, it soon became known that the Great Western bore this emblem of mourning in consequence of the Duke of Orleans, the oldest son and presumptive heir to the Throne of the King of the French. The French war steamer Le Gomer in our port, immediately commenced firing guns every fifteen minutes, which she continued to do until sun down yesterday. She was answered throughout Saturday by the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, the fort at Governor's Island and the British frigate Warspite, which fired minute guns, the number corresponding with the age of the prince at his death. All the ships of war in port lowered their colors half mast, with the French flag at the fore."

DEATH OF DROWNING.
We learn that a man named Massy, was drowned on last Sunday week, in the north part of this county, while bathing in Ivy creek. To add to the gloom and horror of the occasion, he, as we have been informed, a wicked man; and among his last words, were curses and blasphemies.
Sabbath breakers—take warning!
High Ms.

WHIG PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.
The Alexandria Gazette says:—"We have the most encouraging political accounts from the Northern Neck of V. This is said to be seven T. set men in the seven counties—and several gentlemen who voted for Van Buren at the last Presidential election have now come out openly for Clay."

STRAY.
This day Bryan A. Austin entered on the rangers book a bay mare, blaze in the face, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands or marks of gear, supposed to be 18 or 14 years old, valued at \$25.00; taken up in March last, and is now in the possession of John McCollum, Anson Co. Richardson's Creek. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take away the property.
N. W. CUTHBERTSON, Ranger.
Anson, May 27th, 1842. 31-3t

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.
I HAVE bought and fairly tested the quality of E. P. NASH'S PIANO FORTES, and hold themselves ready to recommend them to those who may be in want of the article.
Don't pay for the Piano until you see what it is, and then you are sure of not being imposed upon. The Subscriber offers his Instruments upon trial.
E. P. NASH,
Seller of Books and Pianos,
Petersburg, Va.

SWEET.
A husband in Philadelphia advertises his wife—will pay no debts of her contracting. The amiable dear replies, that people need not be alarmed, as he pays no debts of any kind.

HOME LEAGUE TRASTS.
The Belles of Broadway—the lilies of our lands: "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."
Matrimonial Compromises.—A Judicious tariff of duties, looking to protection as well as revenue.

HYPOCHONDRISM.
Every practitioner must have seen or heard of persons fancying themselves made of glass; I once had occasion, says Mr. Wadd, to visit an *earthen-ware* patient.—A fat gentleman sent for me, having met with an accident, not very serious in its nature, but painful. Lotions, bandages, and plasters, were applied, *secundum artem*, and the case went on most prosperously; but in proportion as he got on surgically he fell off physically, and, instead of being pleased and thankful, he became querulous and morose. Remembering Bouvart's scale for convalescence, and, that "good morning, Mr. Bouvart," was the announcement of a perfect cure, I guessed this was my patient's case. I did not, however, perfectly comprehend all its bearings till his valet, a very shrewd fellow, said
"Bless you, sir! you must not mind him,—he's only coming back to his old ways."
"Old ways?"
"Yes, sir, he's going to be a tea pot!"
"A tea pot?"
"This may seem very ludicrous, but it is very serious, and must be treated seriously, when it occurs. These typhochondriacs are like Moliere's sick man, they always fly into a passion