



**AGRICULTURAL.**

The difference between Agricultural pursuits in the Tropics and in higher latitudes. Extract from the speech of Mr. Webster, at the Agricultural Dinner in Rochester, on the 21st ult.

The difference appears to be this: Tropical cultivation, the raising of sugar, rice, coffee for example, is rather a matter of Commerce than Agriculture. It consists mainly in the production of one article. The production of that article demands on the expense incurred for soil and labor, of that appropriate to its cultivation—and this is all capital. When ever one would enter upon Tropical culture he invests his capital in the soil, and, as all well know, a portion of it also in labor. It becomes, therefore, rather of the nature of a commercial undertaking, than the plain and homely and beneficent field of cultivation. The consequence is such as a philosophic inquiry would lead us to expect. One is uncertain, precarious, changeable, partaking of the vicissitudes of trade and commercial enterprise. The other is a home interest, always substantially the same—liable it is true, to those vicissitudes which attack themselves to all human concerns, but securing to him who enters upon the cultivation of his own land, by the labor of his own hands, a competency and promising to guard him against the accidents of life as far as is possible for the most fortunate human beings. The contrast is evident when we examine carefully the condition of him who trusts to Tropical cultivation—suppose of coffee. He raises one thing for sale and one only, and busy of others every thing else. He has one commodity to carry to the market of sale, and twenty to seek in the market of purchase. What is the consequence of this state of things to his finances, to his means of living, of security and comfort? We see at once that, as he produces but one article, and that article, of commodity subject to the fluctuating prices on the commercial world, a depression in its price affects him through the whole extent of his annual income. If, for example, the price of that article falls 10 per cent., he loses 10 per cent. of his expectations; the loss goes through the whole product. If it rises, he is enriched. If it falls, he is impoverished. And, therefore, estates which are rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; and no man, not possessed of a large capital, can rely upon his property for the support and comfort of his family, and the education of his children from year to year.

Now, contrast with this, the state of the farmer in Western New-York, or of New England, or of England or any other strictly agricultural society. The farmer of the western part of New York raises a great variety of articles—as we have seen by the exhibition of to-day. There is collected every species of useful productions—fit for human nutriment, animal and vegetable. There are the fleeces of his flock—capable of being turned to a great extent into the production of raiment for himself and family. In this variety, therefore, there is a great advantage. He has the means of securing to himself an independence—and it is true of an individual, as of a nation, that, without independence, no man is a man nor can ever be a man. (Cheers) It is this which gives him personal respectability; for you will perceive that if he has provisions and fleeces, his table is supplied, his family, to a great extent, is clothed—and if prices fall, how far is he affected? Only on the excess of his productions, which not needing them for consumption, he sends to market. Suppose this excess be 10 per cent. of his whole product; while if prices fall, then it affects only 10 per cent. of his income. If it falls upon the tropical plantation, it runs through the whole product, and affects his whole income. But the farmer who is governed by the other principle I have mentioned, eats, drinks, and is clothed without care as to prices. He is his own consumer. He buys for himself. His best customer is himself, his wife, and his healthy children. These are all supplied with no reference to, or concern for other markets. Thus, therefore, except as to the excess of his productions above their wants, why should he care a fig for the rise and fall of prices? This general truth may be, and doubtless is, modified by many considerations. It may be that a country like yours, engaged in grain growing, is a country in which you look to the sale of that great commodity for other means. But there can, nevertheless be found no others, in which the elements of life make all comfortable and happy, and secure in an equal degree, against famine and want, let the agitations, and excitements, and changes of the commercial world be what they may. Gentlemen, in my judgment it is this independence of occasional change, this self support by our own means, secured by the cultivation of our own hands, which gives the farmer of the United States that independent character which constitutes his respect and value as a man and a citizen.

**CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.**

A minister of the Presbyterian church, residing in Greene county, who has been this winter from his pastoral office by the bronchitis, for three years past, his entire voice was restored by the application of a compound to the surface of the throat, against the organ affected, sent him three

weeks ago by Dr. Hudson. One drop, daily rubbed over the surface, produced a singular but powerful eruption of the skin, which, as it progressed, restored his voice to its full tone and vigor, so as to enable him to commence anew, last Sabbath, public speaking. N. F. Evangelist.

**CIRCLING.**

Experience and reflection have convinced us that to circle our lands to a perfect level, is not the most advantageous way of preventing washing. It may do for light rains, but when such torrents pour down as we sometimes have, the circling on this plan is rather an injury than an improvement—every row gets full of standing water—some part of the bed will be a little lower than the balance—the water will begin to run over at that part of the bed immediately below, it soon wears through that, and thus makes a wide torrent, carrying away whole acres of the loose soil, or working out a gully not easily again filled up. A better plan, we are now convinced, is that followed in Virginia and other States, of grading the rows, not to a perfect level, but to such a slope as will pass off the water in a current sufficient to enable each row to carry off its water without overflowing, yet not so rapid as to wash. At the ends of the rows the water may be either passed through the fence, out of the field from each row separately, or collected in a ditch, and passed off together. Sou. Agriculturalist.

**TO MAKE YEAST.**

Take two middlingsized boiled potatoes, and add a pint of boiling water and two table-spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. This yeast is better in warm weather. Hot yeast being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any other.

Cure for what is called a Run-round on the finger.—That disease of the finger or toe which is commonly called "a run-around" may be easily cured by a remedy so simple that persons who have not tried it are generally incredulous as to its efficacy. The just symptoms of the complaint are heat, pain, swelling and redness at the top of the nail. The inflammation, if not checked very soon, goes round the whole of the nail, causing intense pain, accompanied by a gathering of yellow matter, which as soon as it appears, should be punctured or opened by a needle, not waiting till it has extended its progress, otherwise the finger will become excessively sore and intolerably painful, and the nail will eventually come off. All this may be prevented at once, if, as soon as the swelling and inflammation begin, the fingers is laid flat on a table, and the nail then scratched all over (first lengthwise and then crosswise) with the sharp point of a pair of scissors or of a penknife, so as to scratch up the whole surface of the nail, leaving it rough and white. This little operation will not give the slightest pain, and we have never known it fail in stopping the progress of the disease, all symptoms of which will disappear by the next day. We have proved its efficacy by experience, and believe that every person who has tried it has found it a positive cure, if done before matter begins to appear; and even then it will generally succeed if that part of the gathering which has assumed a yellow color is first opened with a needle, and the nail afterwards thoroughly scratched all over with the point of the scissors. Miss. Leslie.

**TO PRESERVE HAMS FROM FLIES.**

For several years we have preserved our hams in charcoal; we lay the hams down in a barrel, pounding the charcoal, and placing it between the hams. The meat keeps entirely sweet. Flies never touch the meat.

**JUNIUS ON THE TARIFF.**

This is the third of a series of Tracts by the author of "The Crisis of the Country," a pamphlet known to all Whigs who had to do with the Tippecanoe conflict in 1840. We quote the summing up from the finale; all which, if well proved, is no small thing. The propositions shall out so plumply that every one will doubtless wish to see the proof. Here they are:

**WHAT WE HAVE PROVED.**

It will probably be admitted that the following things, among others, have been established.

1. That the great bulk of the trade of this country is domestic.
2. That buying too much in our foreign trade has been the cause of all our commercial and currency difficulties.
3. That it is impossible that such difficulties should arise from the action of domestic trade.
4. That this buying too much draws the specie out of the country, and undermines the currency.
5. That the only way to prevent this buying too much is to establish and maintain a restrictive and protective policy.
6. That the only parties benefitted by this immense injury to the country are foreign Governments, foreign Manufacturers, and a few importing merchants among ourselves.
7. That we can never have a foreign trade profitable to the country, or otherwise than injurious, till this practice of buying too much of foreign nations be suppressed.
8. That the importance of foreign trade is commonly overrated; and that American self independence is a more safe reliance.
9. That the products of manufactures are cheapened, and the wages of labor enhanced by protective duties.
10. That both American labor and American capital are victims of European

capital and labor, on the platform of free trade.

11. That American freedom and independence are put in jeopardy by our foreign trade, as here before conducted.
12. That the entire controversy is between the rights of American labor and the claims of European despotism.
13. That we are a world in ourselves, and have no need to desire or seek a commerce with foreign nations that will not render an equivalent for what we bestow.
14. That foreign trade, unregulated, is competent to destroy both itself and domestic trade, and that such is its tendency.
15. That domestic manufactures employ and put into active and profitable use vast amount of American capital, on which labor depends, and that the greater the number and extent of home manufactures, the better chance of labor.
16. That the commercial systems of Europe are hostile to American interests, and require countervailing regulations.
17. That British policy contemplates the revival of colonial dependence on our part, and that such is the tendency of the actual system of trade between the two countries.
18. That a protective Tariff is indispensable to our prosperity as a nation, and is a truly patriotic means, equally important to all sections of the country and all classes of American citizens, if we except a few importing merchants bargued with agents of foreign and hostile interests, who are willing to make their fortunes on the ruins of a great country. And sundry other cogent results, for which see the text.

**WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. COMPANY.**

The eighth annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company commenced at the Company's Office in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 9th inst. J. M. Bryan of Edgecomb, presided as chairman during the first day's proceedings, and in his absence from town, Benj. D. Battles of Edgecomb, for the balance of the time.

Wyatt Moye, of Edgecomb, and W. A. Wright, of Wilmington, acted as Secretaries. 3083 shares owned by individuals were represented, either by the holders in person, or by their proxies, and for the 6000 shares owned by the State, Governor Morehead appeared as the representative.

The President of the Corporation, Gov. Dudley, submitted the usual report of the operations of the company for the past year, which was read and accepted.

The Examining committee, consisting of James Griswold, John M. Rae, and Henry Nutt, appointed at the previous meeting, also made their report, which was accepted.

From these reports we take a few items of general interest.

Amount of receipts of R. Road from all sources, say passengers, freight, and mail, for the year ending 30th Sept. 1843.	122,108 71
Disbursements of R. Road for the same period.	70,176 00
	\$51,932 68
Amount of receipts from Steam Boats, from all sources, say passengers, freight, and mail, for the same period.	104,064 27
Disbursements of Steamboats for the same period.	77,990 08-26,074 19

Total amt of profits from R. R. & S. B. \$78,006 8

Comparative monthly receipts and expenditures for the years 1841, 1842, and 1843.

Average monthly recs of the R. R. for 1841.	\$13,552 34
do do do do 1842.	10,736 69
do do do do 18 3.	10,175 73
Average monthly recs of S. Boats for 1841.	11,216 69
do do do do 1842.	8,496 71
do do do do 1843.*	8,672 02

Av'ge monthly expenses of R.R. for 1842, 10,348 76 do do do do 1842, 8,818— 85 do do do do 1843, 5,848— 01 Av'ge monthly expenses of S. B. for 1841, 9,213 85 do do do do 1842, 7,845— 93 do do do do 1843, 6,499— 17

The annual current expenses of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1843, compared with the previous year, have been reduced \$49,170 94, and would have been still further reduced but for the loss of provisions, fixtures, &c., by the fire, which to replace have cost the Company about \$8000.

The gentlemen whose names follow were elected Directors for the year ensuing on the part of the Stockholders.

Edward B. Dudley, President, Alex. Anderson, Samuel Potter, P. K. Dickinson, John Hill, Robt. H. Cowan, James T. Miller.

And the following gentleman were appointed by Gov. Morehead Directors on the part of the State: E. P. Hall, and A. J. DrRosset, jr., of Wilmington, James Griswold, of Wayne, James S. Battle, of Nash.

**WIL. Chron.**

\*It must be borne in mind in making the comparison, that since early spring, during the best part of the travelling season, the rate of fare has been about one third less than before.

**POSITION OF S. CAROLINA.**

Two weeks since we had the honor of propounding to the Charleston Mercury, in reply to some strictures of that paper upon two or three articles of ours, a few plain questions touching the position of S. Carolina upon the Presidential question. From that paper we have as yet received no answer; but the Hamburg (S. C.) Journal vouchsafes the following explanation, which we beg may be read and pondered upon. In reference to it we offer but a single remark: Should any man or body of men, however loud they may be in the profession of Democratic principles, received and acknowledged as members of the Democratic party, openly avow that

they will support Henry Clay for the Presidency, unless their favorite candidate shall be nominated?

**Athens (Ga.) Banner.**

We too make but one remark. There is no use in concealing that which our own conscience and the disposition of the people now fully confirm. Whether we are Democratic, Whig or on the fence, the lights before us plainly show, that Martin Van Buren cannot obtain the vote of the South; and there is no use for him and his friends to urge his pretended claims. We are warm friends of Calhoun, and desire to see him elected. Above all others, to the Presidential Chair; but at the same time we are disposed to give the Whigs fair play in their course. If they are to win the day, there is no use in grumbling about the matter; they are as right in their own estimation as we are; and we have no doubt but that Clay will make a very excellent President in his own way. Calhoun or Clay will be the next President, and we may therefore calculate on the issue as much as we please, and sum up the result. But as for Van Buren, he will find himself not only tried, but considerably condemned; and to use a Cotton buyer's phrase, he will hardly come in as ordinary.

If Mr. Calhoun's friends become alarmed and lose their equilibrium, a defeat will be the consequence. They should stand firm and not give way in the least except on fair and equitable grounds; for we see no danger yet. In fact, Mr. Calhoun's prospects are brightening up every day, and before next May there will be a great change in his favor.

**Hamburg Journal.**

**SUGAR, SALT, IRON, &c.**

A writer in the Raleigh Star takes a proper view of the everlasting din of the Loco-foco papers, about the hardship of the tax which the poor man pays on the salt, sugar, iron, &c. that he uses. Salt is taxed 8 cents a bushel. The poor man may require perhaps 3 bushels a year, and his tax will be 24 cents. He may require 10 lbs. of iron, duty 12 cents. 50 lbs. of sugar, duty \$1 25. Now the rich man, with his hundred negroes, may require 100 bushels of salt, 500 lbs. of iron, and 600 lbs. of sugar. Now, suppose these articles were admitted free of duty, as these demagogues pretend to desire, who would be benefited? The poor man would save \$1 61 1/2, whilst the rich man would save \$26 25. (Both of them would, however, be obliged to contribute in some way to the support of the government under whose protection they equally live—if not by duties, then by direct taxes.)

But there is a stronger view yet, of the comparative exemption from taxation enjoyed by the poor man, under the Tariff system in preference to direct taxation. There is no necessary of life used by the poor, which the rich are not likewise compelled to have. But there are innumerable articles of luxury on which the rich pay a tax, whilst the poor do not. The burden of the support of government thus mainly falls, as it should do, on the rich, and only on any so far as they choose to consume taxed articles.

**Fay. Obs.**

**EDITORIAL COURTESY.**

The editorial Convention which met in Raleigh a few years ago, made some regulations for the purpose of promoting a proper degree of courtesy among the fraternity, and of raising the character of the press in this state, which would have a very salutary effect in promoting these objects if duly conforming to. Among those editors who composed the Convention, we have noticed but few violations of the rules; but some who have entered into the profession since that time have grossly violated them, and the unsavory fruit may be seen on every hand. We allude more particularly to the indulgence of the habit of using the names of editors and of descending to personal vituperation and abuse. This can have no good effect, and must lessen the character and influence of those journals that engage in it. It is a warfare in which but few of their readers take an interest, and even should they become interested by their partiality for the parties concerned, it begets a feeling which can only serve to embitter our political contests. Since then, there is nothing to be gained by this course, either to the editors themselves or the principles they espouse, we should suppose that a proper regard for their profession, as well as for the feelings of the sober portion of their fellow-citizens, would induce these offenders to discontinue a practice so disreputable in its consequences. We hold it to be the duty of every editor to treat his brother editors as gentlemen, and to recognize them as such in all his editorial notices. It is a responsible, an honorable profession, and none but gentlemen should be engaged in it. But if any member should so far forget the rules of gentility and his own self respect, as to enter upon personal abuse or low scurrility, it is necessary that others shall descend to the same depths to meet him!

As connected with this, we would take occasion to express our disapprobation of the practice of some editors (not general we admit,) of dragging private individuals before the public and abusing them without stint. This cannot be justified under any circumstances, and deserves the severest censure from all right-minded persons. And even when honorable men are candidates for public station, the position should not be deemed a warrant for all sorts of personal abuse as it seems to be in the eyes of too many. Such treatment as this must soon, (if it has not already,) have the effect of driving our best men into retirement.

We do hope that an improvement in these particulars will be effected in our public press. All good men should desire it, and should strive to bring about its accomplishment. By such means alone can we hope to acquire for the members of the profession that respect and standing in society to which the responsibility of the position should entitle them.

We recommend the matter to the consideration of our brethren, and in the mean time refer them to the following resolutions ad-

opted by the Editorial Convention in 1837. Resolved, That it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of those to whom is confided the control of a free Press, so to conduct it, that whilst, on the one hand its whole energies shall be brought to bear upon public wrongs the greatest care should be exercised, that, in no case, shall it violate the sanctity of private life. To this end Editors should carefully abstain, in their discussions, from all personalities and indecorous language. They should compel correspondents, in their heated controversies, to respect the character of the Press and the Community, or to find the means of publication elsewhere; and, in a word, they should endeavor to make the press what it ought to be, the promoter of Arts, Science and Industry—and last, though far from least, the incorruptible champion of our Constitution and Laws.

**Hills. Rec.**

**HENRY CLAY ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.**

The following letter has just been received from Mr. Clay by Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of this city, on the subject of introducing the culture of silk into this country. We are sure it will be read with interest by every well wisher of his country. It may be proper to premise, that the letter was elicited by the address of Dr. Smith before the National Silk Convention of the American Institute, in New York, on the 13th of October last, (published in the Baltimore Patriot of the 18th October,) and refers more particularly to the following paragraph of the address:—

**Halt. Pat.**

It has been said, if we take nothing from other countries, other countries will take nothing from us. In reply to this, I would remark that other countries will, at all events, take nothing from us that they can do without—that they can make or produce themselves. They, at least, always have acted upon this principle it is natural they should do so, and it is high time that we do the same. It is a good maxim for any people, individually, to buy only that which they cannot themselves produce.

**Ashland, Nov. 6, 1843.**

Dear Sir:—I received your favor, and the copy of your address on the culture of silk, for which accept my thanks. It contains many valuable suggestions. I have long entertained the opinion that the culture and manufacture of silk may be beneficially incorporated among the objects of our national industry. They require only patience, perseverance, and careful attention to minute details. There is no just cause for the apprehension, entertained by some, that we may so multiply the proceeds of our domestic industry as to leave no subjects of exchange in foreign commerce. Our difficulty is, not that there will be too little, but too much foreign commerce. In any conceivable state of civilized society, there will always be in the infinite variety of the productions of different soils and climates, and varied human industry, and in the tastes, caprices and wants of man, ample scope for foreign commerce. Of this truth, there are many obvious examples in the European nations.

I am, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

**WHAT NOAH SAYS—A NEW PROPOSITION.**

Noah, in his last Sunday Times and Messenger, philosophizes on the result of the late Election in New York. After the history of the rise of the Native American Party, and speculating on its future influence, he makes the following proposition which we commend to the friends of the Nullifier:

"What now remains to be done to heal these divisions in the ranks? Let us look coolly and rationally at the subject.

"The first step is to induce the friends of Mr. Calhoun in the south and elsewhere, to make every reasonable sacrifice to keep the democratic party united. If Mr. Webster can support Mr. Clay's nomination, where is the difficulty in Mr. Calhoun's supporting Mr. Van Buren? If Mr. Calhoun could concentrate as much democratic support throughout the Union, for the Presidency, as Mr. Van Buren can, we should urge upon Mr. Van Buren the expediency and propriety of giving way to Mr. Calhoun—but if from local causes and from cardinal measures, Mr. Calhoun should not be able to concentrate the entire force of the democratic party upon himself, does it not follow that Mr. Clay will be elected? And let us add from the present "signals"—from the great question of repudiation—from the increasing tariff interests—from the recent demonstrations against the institutions of the south—from the enthusiasm in the half of Mr. Clay—from a lingering attachment of many old democrats towards him, from his admitted talents, and the powerful means at home and abroad which will be brought to his aid in the great struggle next year—the Democratic party in a divided condition, dare not venture to take the field, with any hope of success, against him, and us and it will be a tight race against Clay even with Calhoun and Van Buren on the same ticket.

We are bound to speak the truth in this matter, and to speak it in time. We know what the result will be. Cass, Johnson and Buchanan, can neither make up a case in time for this canvass. Compromises cannot secure the entire vote of the democratic party. We shall have new editions of native American parties. The destiny of the democracy throughout this country remain, therefore, in the hands of those who are friendly to Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. If they can unite cordially and in good faith, the party will still triumph. If not—not."

Bravo, Major! You doubtless think, like Hotspur, that your "plot is a good plot as ever was laid." But are your "friends

true and constant"? There's the rub! If we are not mistaken, Mr. Calhoun's friends will laugh your proposition to scorn. What! put up the ebullient Carolinian fiddle to Van Buren! Why, sir, the bare idea is monstrous and shocking. What sir, would become of the high and chivalrous ground assumed by the friends of the Carolinian? What would become of the manifesto of the Charleston Mercury and its kindred prints,—their words and their wills,—their resolutions to do this and not to do that?

But the monstrosity of Noah's proposition is not the only feature in the paragraph we quote which will strike the reader. He insinuates that Mr. Calhoun's advocacy of certain "cardinal measures" will prevent him from concentrating "the entire force of the Democratic party." This is a declaration that, on some "cardinal measures," Mr. Calhoun and his friends differ from Mr. Van Buren and the great mass of the Democratic Party. What those "cardinal measures" are, we are not told, but it would not require a very expert guesser to tell that Mr. Calhoun's ultra free trade notions was one of the "cardinal" points on which he differed from the mass of the Democrats, and which would prevent his getting their "entire force." Now, does not this revelation prove the truth of the charges made by the Whigs, that the Loco Foco party are not united on principle, that some are for free trade, while many, aye, the majority, are in favor of a discriminating tariff, that Mr. Van Buren is playing a double game, courting at the same time free trade men at the South and discriminating tariff men at the North? But, if Calhoun and Van Buren differ on "cardinal measures," with what propriety can Noah invite the friends of the former to yield their preferences and vote for the latter? Does he expect them to surrender their "cardinal" principles and vote for a man for whom, if he agreed with them in every particular, they have no good will?

The Major's "right hand" must have "lost its cunning," or he would not have written so indiscreetly, or rather we might say, so insulting, for we cannot regard his proposition as any thing less than insulting to Mr. Calhoun and his friends.

**Pat. Int.**

**PIPE LAYING.**

It has been the constant cry of the Loco-focos ever since their defeat in 1840, when public indignation at their abuses rose to such a pitch that they were unable to face it, that their prostration was produced by "pipe laying," and other foul means resorted to by the Whigs. But in no place in the whole Union were they able to produce a title of evidence in support of their false charges, except some of a very dubious character in the city of New York, which, if it were to be admitted to its utmost extent, would not be one thousandth part of the Whig majority.

Within the last month there have been divers prosecutions going on in New York city, growing out of a quarrel between the friends of Van Buren and Calhoun. These prosecutions were against Mike Walsh the Calhoun Champion, on the information of Salmon the Editor of Van Buren's Philetan. The following is a part of the testimony in the case, and shows who it is that cry fraud and practices it there. They are the same every where.—Ohio State Journal.

Q. Mr. Wood, did you never give \$100 to have Whig voters beat away from the polls?

A. I have given money for general expenses.

Q. What do you mean by general expenses?

A. Room hire, bill posting, &c.

Q. Now, be particular, sir! Have you never given money to individuals for political services, who never posted bills or performed any tangible labor for it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Broderick was also cross-questioned by Mike on this same subject and we particularly commend his reply to Messrs. Butler, Edmonds, and his honor the Mayor who made such a desperate and unsuccessful effort to convict the Whigs of pipe laying, through the testimony of one Glentworth.

Mike Walsh to Mr. Broderick. How long have you lived in the Ninth ward?

A. For over twenty years.

Q. Have you known of any money being paid while in it, for improper electioneering purposes?

A. Yes. I have known three dollars a day to have been given by the Van Buren party to bullies, to beat Whig voters from the polls.

John B. Gerritt, an Old Hunker, in a black wig, sworn.

Walsh. Didn't you know, sir, that there was a conspiracy among the watchmen to drive the friends of the district system from the polls?

A. Yes, heard of such a conspiracy.

Q. Did you see any of the watchmen and lamp lighters there—the former without their uniform?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Some of them voted seven or eight times, didn't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you see some Old Hunkers vote forty or fifty times?

A. I don't know.

**COL. BENTON AND THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.**

Col. Benton, in a recent letter to a portion of the Loco-focos of Munroe county, takes occasion to say that he "will not attend the Baltimore Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency," in conformity with the