

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR BIRDS AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

[THREE DOLLARS A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.]

VOL. 27.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY AUG. 5, 1846

No. 33

EMORY & CO.
THE WELL KNOWN AND
FAR-FAMED LOTTERY FIRM,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S.

"Put money in thy purse."—Shakespeare.
"Many whose fortunes are broken by
bankruptcy have been saved by making invest-
ments at Emory & Co's."—Extract from a letter

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!
Triumph after Triumph!
Cheering News for the State of S. Carolina!
Emory & Co. Enriching the Ladies—Huzza,
Huzza.

50,000 DOLLARS
Sold in a package of whole tickets to a club of
young unmarried Ladies! Bachelors awake!—
now is your chance for sweethearts! Combination
No. 29, package No. 9, in which was drawn on Satur-
day, the 30th day of June, and which drew the a-
bove magnificent sum, we are proud to announce to our

50,000 CORRESPONDENTS
We seat by mail to a club of Ladies in the good
old State of South Carolina. These ladies remark-
ed to us that they had so often heard of our great
game as Prize Sellers, that they had organized a
club for the purpose of making a few investments
in our Lotteries, and of testing whether our

WIDE SPREAD FAME
Is based upon "unalterable truth" or
"like a tale told by an idiot, full of
sound and fury, signifying nothing." The
result, we reject to say, is truly glorious; our
prize is fully justified. When we line with gold
the pockets of some early old bachelor, we feel
some sensation akin to pleasure, but to be the
medium of supplying with "pin money" the fairest
portion of creation, these charming creatures whose
very existence is so essential to the happiness of
mankind, we frankly confess nearly upsets our philoso-
phy.

NOT A BAD PRIZE!
Nos 6 48 49, whole ticket, the second capital
of \$1250, in a whole, was sold to a gentleman re-
siding at Annapolis, Md., in the Maryland Lottery,
class 65, drawn May 29. Emory & Co. in a stream
of luck.

TAKE NOTICE.
Half ticket, Nos. 7 10 64, in the Maryland Con-
solidated Lottery, class 66, drawn June 1, '46, the
capital prize of \$10,000, sold to a gentleman, a
stranger to us. We therefore take this method of
informing him that there is due \$4250, for which
he can draw on us at night—the money is all
ready. Respectfully, &c.
EMORY & CO.

3 Cheats for Head Quarters.
Nos 11 43 36, a prize of 3000, in a package of
quarters, was sold in the Md. Lottery, class 60,
drawn June 3, the lucky holder a gentleman from
North Carolina, and Emory & Co. in luckiest mood
in the world, picked the ticket out and marked it,
three Nos. before the Lottery was drawn.
Emory & Co. the Lucky Boys.
Class 67, Nos 15 21 67, a prize of 5000, was
sent to Harrisburg, Pa.

We give you above a small list of the Prizes sold
us within a few days, and prices we do not
boast of, as they are a host of them. All those
in want of Cash can increase to the Old Established
house any amount they see proper. Postage paid
on all letters by Emory & Co. All orders strictly
confidential, and meet with despatch when ad-
dressed to
EMORY & CO.
Opposite Barnum's,
Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL PRIZES IN EACH MONTH
50,000 DOLLARS!!
40,000 DOLLARS!!
30,000 DOLLARS!!!!
10,000 DOLLARS!!!!!!
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets and Shares and Packages in all the
Lotteries now Drawing, under the management
of Messrs. J. G. Gregory & Co. constantly
for sale at this office.

Notice. Persons at a distance who do not
receive Schemes in time to send for tickets in
any particular Lottery, by remitting say 5,
10, 15 or 30, (or more) it will be invested in
the first good Lottery to be drawn, 2, 3, and 4
days after the receipt and mailing of the letters
enclosing the tickets.

If preferred, Certificate of the combination
Nos of single tickets or shares will be sent to
those who give instructions accordingly.

A regular Package of Tickets contains every
number placed in the wheel, includes all the
advantages of the lottery, and may contain four
of the highest prizes on the list.

The price of tickets will vary from \$1 up to
\$30 each, and Packages from \$5, 10, 15, 18,
25 to as high as \$150 each.

Be careful to address your letters only to
those Prize vendors
EMORY & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
The following Schemes will be drawn during
the month of July:

Suzq Canal	Capital	Tickets
Suzq Canal class No 24 July 31	20,000	5
Freel Seminary	7 5,000	1
Md. Consol'd	51 12,000 10,000	5
Bel Air	27 7,000	2
Suzq Canal	8 40,000 & of	5
Md Consol'd	82 10,000	5
Md Consol'd	83 10,000	4
Freel Seminary	27 11,000	1
Md Consol'd	84 13,000	5
Bel-Air	24 14,000	5
Suzq canal	95 15,000 10,000	5
Md consol'd	85 16,000 4,000	5
Md consol'd	86 17,000	5
Freel Seminary	28 18,000	5
Md consol'd	87 20,000 in 4 of 5	5
Bel-Air	29 21,000	5
Suzq canal	96 22,000 10,000	5
Md consol'd	88 23,000	5
Md consol'd	89 24,000	5
Freel Seminary	30 25,000	5
Bel-Air	30 26,000	5
Suzq canal	97 27,000 10,000	5
Md consol'd	91 28,000 5,000	5
Md consol'd	92 29,000	5

Orders for Tickets in any Lottery drawn
in the United States, will be attended to
by us on the same terms as advertised
by other dealers.

Our correspondents are never tax-
ed with postage. Please address, in all
cases,
EMORY & CO.
Opposite Barnum's,
Baltimore, Md.

We are authorized to announce Mr.
WALTER UTLEY as a Whig
Candidate for the House of Common
this County.

Just received,
A Small lot of Robinson's celebrated
Ladies' Shippers. **JAS. LITCHFORD.**

GUN Powder Tea, No. 1.
Brown Sugar—Pulverized White, do.
Best Java and Laguna Coffee, just to hand and for
sale by
JAS. LITCHFORD.
Prime Molasses also.

PRIME VINEGAR, for Pickling.
JAS. LITCHFORD.

BROWN AND BLEACHED Shirtings and
Sheetings.
do Drillings.
JAS. LITCHFORD.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.
The collegiate year at this Institution
closes annually upon the 2nd Wednesday
of June, on which day the Senior class is
publicly graduated. The collegiate year is
divided into two Sessions. The first begins 8
weeks after, and the 2nd begins 21 weeks be-
fore the 2d Wednesday of June. It is best for
students to enter College at the beginning
of the first session; and for admission at that time
into the Freshman class, they must stand
an approved examination on English Gram-
mar, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin Reader,
Cesar, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero's Oration,
Greek Reader and Xenophon's Anabasis.
If a student defers entering the Freshman
class until the beginning of the second ses-
sion, in addition to the preceding subjects,
he must also stand an approved examination up-
on Latin and Greek prosody, the Georgics
of Virgil, Livy, Xenophon's Cyropaedia, Ro-
man and Grecian Antiquities, and Bourdon's
Algebra, (through quadratics.) It is recom-
mended to students preparing for entrance in-
to this College to use Andrew's and Stodard's
Latin Grammar, Sophocles' Greek
Grammar, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Don-
negan's Larger Greek Lexicon, and Eichen-
burg's Manual of Classical Literature.

There are many young men who desire to acquire
an extensive English and scientific education, with-
out prosecuting the ancient Languages. Our course
of study is so arranged as to meet the wants of all
such, provided they present themselves at the begin-
ning of the 1st session. And the benefits to be de-
rived from the use of the Libraries and from atten-
dance on the Literary Societies which are attach-
ed to College, should form very strong inducements
to such young men to prosecute their studies here.
In order to enter upon the English and Scientific
course, the student must be thoroughly acquainted
with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.

The expenses for the collegiate year are as follows:
Tuition for the Collegiate year \$10 00—Board for
21 weeks \$77 00. Bedding and Washing \$20 00.
Wood and Lights \$18 00. Incidental expenses
\$30 00. Total \$165 00.
In the item of incidental expenses are included
text books, and a few articles of furniture which the
student is under the necessity of purchasing when he
first enters College.

The next session will commence on Wednesday,
the 5th of August.
In connection with the College is a preparatory
School under the superintendence of an efficient
teacher. The sessions of this School correspond
with those of the College. The first object of this
School is to prepare young men for College; its
course of study is, however, such as to fit them for
mercantile and literary vocations.

The regulations of this department are the same
with those of the College proper. The Students
occupy a large building in which they are furnish-
ed with suitable rooms for sleeping and study. The
Principal of the School has his residence in the
yard of the college building, and thus his pupils are
at all times under his eye.

The Officers and Board of Trustees claim special
advantages for this School, on the ground that the
morals of its students are guarded by all possible
means, and that every encouragement is study
in connection with the College; that the
Principal of the School is a member of the College faculty,
and the arrangements of both are under their
control. The expenses are the same with those of
Students in College, except the tuition fee, which is
for Classical students, \$20 00, and for English
\$15 00 per session. **L. G. GARLAND,**
R. M. College, June 15th, 1846. 30-47

\$500 Reward!

ARREST THE MURDERER. The
above reward will be given for the
apprehension of **WM. DANDRIDGE**
EPES, the murderer of **F. Adolphus Muir**
of the county of Dinwiddie. The said
Eppe was a resident of Dinwiddie county,
is about Forty years of age, about Five feet
ten inches high, of a florid complexion,
with Blue eyes and dark Auburn Hair, with
a high forehead, and of athletic form,
inclined to corpulency. He is reserved in
his manners, proud and haughty in his gen-
eral demeanor. He is without doubt guilty
of one of the most atrocious murders ever
committed.

The Governor will also offer a large re-
ward for his apprehension.

JOHN A. MUIR.
PETER BOISSEAU.
Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1846.

"Just step into the street and I'll give
you a cowhiding," said a rowdy to an I-
rishman.

"By my soul, now," replied Pat, "and
I wouldn't do it if you'd give me two of them."

A report, which prevailed a few weeks
ago, of an assault meditated by the Execu-
tive upon the Castle *San Juan de Ulua*,
(the seaborne defence of Vera Cruz,) but
which had apparently died away, has re-
vived within a day or two. It is now
said that a Council of Naval Post Captains
had been summoned by the head of the Na-
vy Department to Washington to decide
upon the practicability and expediency of
the measure. *National Intelligencer.*

Gen. Scott.
A large and respectable meeting was
held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the
13th inst. at which resolutions were adopted
declaring his continued confidence of the
persons assembled in the valor of Gen.
Scott, and their approval of his late cor-
respondence with the Secretary of War.

We learn from the Wilmington Com-
mercial, that the Survey of the route for
their Rail Road to South Carolina, was
commenced by competent Engineers on
the 13th inst. *Fry. Obs.*

THE BODY FOUND.

In the awful catalogue of individual
crimes that have degraded this the 19th
century, illustrious as it is for more gen-
eral diffusion of civilization and christianity,
there is not one more black more brut-
al or revolting than that which a Virginian
editor now has to record. In the name of
humanity and justice, which have been al-
laid outraged and insulted, we are com-
pelled to notice, in what language we may
command, the perpetration of a deed which
is repugnant to every feeling that ought to
belong to the very lowest order of intel-
lectual being, which throws a dark and
heavy pall of grief over the hearts of un-
offending but devoted kindred and friends,
and which will cover with infamy as in-
terminable and inappreciable as eternal
night, the individual who was so base and
cruel as to commit it.

Our readers have no doubt felt much
interest in relation to the mysterious and
sudden disappearance of **F. Adolphus**
Muir, of Dinwiddie County, an account of
which appeared in our paper a few days
ago. That publication of itself was enough
to excite the suspicion of any sensible man
who would peruse it, and particularly of
those who were more intimately acquaint-
ed with Mr. Muir. Upon the reception of
those letters, which all now believe to be
spurious, Mr. Muir's brother and friends
became very uneasy as to his real fate, and
made private and extensive enquiries, to
which, however, no satisfactory answers
were received. It was almost evident to
their minds that Mr. M. had neither gone to
New York, New Orleans or St. Louis, &
very doubtful whether he had even got
so far as Petersburg. With these doubts
and fears, the publication referred to was
made, directing public attention to the
subject, and asking for information. The
citizens of Dinwiddie county were, by this
time, very much excited, and determined
to make a search for the body, which they
did without any success. A day or two
since, information was received that a ne-
gro man belonging to Capt. W. D. Eppe,
of Dinwiddie, and who served him in the
capacity of carriage driver, was in pos-
session of important facts in relation to the
matter. Of course he was arrested immedi-
ately, and thereupon he revealed the in-
famous secret, pointed the way to the grave
at a distance of about five hundred yards
from the residence of his master, and that
his MASTER HAD SHOT MR. MUIR, AND
THAT HE (the negro) HAD BEEN FORCED
TO BURY HIM! The body was disinterred,
and recognized as that of the late **F. ADOLPHUS**
MUIR!

The statements of this negro would not
be so readily believed, but for other strong
corroborating circumstances. Mr. Eppe
owned Mr. Muir three thousand dollars for
a tract of land, for which amount Mr. Muir
had his bond. The time for payment had
arrived, and Mr. Eppe, being a neighbor,
sent for Mr. Muir to go over to his house
and receive the money. Mr. Muir went
after first promising to return most certainly
to his brother's house that night. Mr.
Eppe as he afterwards said, did not pay
the money that day, but made an engage-
ment to pay it in Petersburg. However,
he and Muir went out to kill a deer, Eppe
promising to give Muir a fine chance.—
They had only one gun; that was carried
by Eppe. This was the last that was
heard of Muir in the county. Then came
the singular and spurious letters. Eppe
told Muir's brother that he had paid the
money, but if there was any difficulty he
would return the bond. He also said he
paid the money to Muir at Jarrett's Tavern,
in Petersburg; but no trace of Muir
either at a tavern or private house could
be found here. On the first of September,
1843, Mr. Charles Lumsden, watch maker
and Jeweller in this place, repaired a
gold lever watch for Mr. Muir, at the
same time putting down, as usual, in his
memorandum book, the name of the mak-
er and the number of the watch. Pre-
vious to Mr. Muir's departure from his
brother's on the 2d of February last, he
was known to have the same watch. On
the 23rd day of May last, Capt. W. D.
Eppe traded this identical watch with Mr.
Lumsden for another gold watch.

Since the particulars about the watch
have been made public, Eppe has left the
county, and no one can tell where he has
gone; and since his departure, the body of
F. Adolphus Muir has been found and iden-
tified. *Petersburg Rep.*

WHAT THE WAR WILL COST.

We copy the following from the Phila-
delphia Ledger:
Munitions of War.—Notes of Preparation.
The preparations of the Government for
prosecuting the present war with Mexico,
indicate vigorous if not protracted hostilities.
From appearances in this city alone, a per-
son would be led to suppose that the force
to be brought into the field, either at once
or successively, would not be much less
than half a million of men, and experiments
have been tried, arrangements made which
show conclusively, that either the Govern-
ment are led to expect a more obstinate
contest on the part of Mexico than what
was anticipated, or that, by the gigantic
character of our preparations, the over-
whelming force to be employed, and the
vigor of our blows when ready to act, it
intends to crush that power at once and
render resistance to us out of the question.
A contract has just been completed by
Mr. Thos. S. Barnstead, of Southwark, for
supplying the government with from fifty

to eighty thousand sets of tent poles.

The United States army regulation pre-
scribes eight men to a tent, and at this rate
provision has been made in one contract
alone for lodging on the field a force of
about 400,000 men. But it is unrea-
sonable to suppose that there are others
in the country engaged in the same work.
Exclusive of this supposition, Mr. Barn-
stead has had a number of contracts of a
similar character since last fall, and it is
estimated that provision has been made in
this way for about a million and a half of
troops. This estimate, however, must be
taken with considerable allowance for
breakage and wear and tear, and for the
quantity always kept in reserve at the dif-
ferent military depots, so that the number
first mentioned seems nearest to the truth,
and indicates that our government is plac-
ing itself in a position to act with terrible
effect should the blind stubbornness of our
foe make it necessary. The tents for
which the above poles are made have been
manufactured in all the principal cities of
the city and county of Philadelphia and
perhaps of the other cities of the Union.—
We have already noticed the construction
of wagons for the army, and understand
that a similar state of activity prevails
throughout all branches of the War De-
partment.

A speech delivered recently in Congress
by Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania contains
some passages which we quote relating to
the Tariff of 1842, and its operation, by
which it may be seen how far monopoly
or oppression can be predicated of that meas-
ure:

"The representatives from the south, and
some from the west, complain of the op-
pression under which they labor in conse-
quence of the present system and deal in
general denunciations about monopolies—
about one portion of the people being
taxed for the benefit of another, &c. Their
language is that of complaint and menace.
Now, gentlemen, come forward with your
specifications. You say that the high
duties under the act of 1842 make high
prices; that your commerce is destroyed,
&c. Show us what article of necessity or
convenience has been increased in price.—
Do you pay more for cotton goods?—
Do you get them cheaper than ever. Do
you pay any more for hats, clothing, or
shoes, than you did before? Certainly not;
you get them cheaper than ever, and made
by our own mechanics. Do you pay more
for coal than you did before? No; because
it can be obtained cheaper than ever, not-
withstanding the duty was increased from
62 cents to \$1 75 per ton. And I think I
can show that if it had not been for the
passage of the act of 1842 you would have
been obliged to pay 16 or 20 per cent.
more for iron than you do now. As soon
as the act of 1842 was passed, without
knowing that there was going to be so great
a demand for the article in England, many
engaged in its manufacture in this country,
and thus supplied the market; whereas, if
we had depended, as before, on the English
supply, the price must necessarily have
greatly increased, because England could
not furnish a sufficient quantity for the con-
sumption of both countries. And yet al-
most every speaker from a certain quarter
of the Union has something to say against
Pennsylvania on this duty on coal and
iron. Good iron ore is to be found in nea-
rly every State of this Union; and if there is
so much money to be made in its manufac-
ture, why is it that other States do not imi-
tate our example? The iron establishments
which have been erected in Pennsylvania
since 1842 pay near \$150,000 per annum
in the shape of tolls to that State. Those
erected in the county in which I have the
honor to reside, paid the State for the
transportation of the manufactured article
alone, the last year, over seven thousand
dollars, as I am informed. I say nothing
of the grain they consume, the labor they
employ, and the money they circulate.—
This great increase in the iron business
has injured no class of people, and yet it
would really seem that it is to be made the
subject of complaint against my native
State. Sir, it is now become an axiom,
that the degree of civilization attained by
any nation or people may be tested by the
quantity of iron they manufacture and
consume. It is one of the great necessar-
ies of life, and is the great article with
which we defend ourselves in time of war;
and therefore we ought to do as all other
civilized nations have done, protect its
manufacture. It is more valuable than
mines of gold or silver, which only serve
to gratify avarice and banish industry. It
has been beautifully said, that "it accom-
modates itself to all our wants, our desires,
and even our caprices; it is equally serv-
icable to the arts, the sciences, to agricul-
ture, and war; the same ore furnishes the
sword, the ploughshare, the scythe, the
pruning hook, the needle, the spring of the
watch, or a carriage, the chisel, the chain,
the anchor, the compass, the cannon, and
the bomb; it is a medicine of much virtue,
and the only metal friendly to the human
frame." I also deny that our commerce
has been injured; the commercial tables do
not show it. But even though our foreign
trade should fall off a little our internal
and coasting trade has greatly increased, which
is much more profitable, and employs more
of our people. Gentlemen ought not to
complain that certain portions of the Union
engaged in manufactures are enterprising,
and thereby prosper. I recommend them
to go and do likewise; to do as we do—

"To scorn ignoble ease, and live laborious day!"

The advice here given will hardly be
followed, we fear. There are many who
find it easier to pull down another's hard-
earned prosperity than to go to work by their
industrious industry to advance their own.
There are others who look upon politics as a sort
of game in which the good of the people is
of no concern provided they can shuffle
through to some desired ends of their own.
If suffering should come upon the people
by their senseless or selfish policy, they
trust to the arts to which they have had
recourse successfully before, to make peo-
ple believe that the distress has been caused
by political adversaries in spite of their
earnest efforts to avert it.

FOUL MURDER.

A foul murder was perpetrated in Jersey
City, N. J., on Wednesday morning about
two o'clock. A young man named Spence,
said to be the cousin of the son of John
C. Spencer hung on board the Somers, had
been in Jersey City with his wife for
several days, and had treated her very
badly—so much so as to attract the atten-
tion of the neighbors. On Wednesday
night he was so violent that she was com-
pelled to call the assistance of the officers,
who took him into custody. After going
a little way from the house, he told the
officer that he had something very particu-
lar to say to his wife, and was permitted
to return, when he immediately on seeing
his wife, snapped a pistol at her, and fired
another which took effect in her breast and
she died in eight minutes. Jealousy is the
alleged provocation to this horrid deed,
and Spence is said to have been the fourth
husband of the murdered woman, who was
but twenty-four years old. Spence has
engaged David Graham Esq., of New
York, as his counsel, and the Coroner's
inquest have returned a verdict of murder.
The affair has created the most intense
excitement in Jersey City.

A COMPROMISE.

The Union insists that the new bill is a
compromise, and that it favors American
manufactures, first because it does not tax
them, whilst it does tax the foreign.—
"Here," it says, "is plainly an element
of compromise in favour of the protectionist!"
Now, we should like to know, by what
sort of tariff on imports, Congress could tax
American manufactures? If the free trade
people will keep up the present duties on
foreign goods, we warrant the manufactur-
ers will tell them, they may put what
duties they please on American fabrics, im-
ported from Europe or elsewhere into this
country.

To make the matter worse, the Union
urges, in the second place:

"In the wide range of the bill, from 5
per cent. to 100 per cent. taxation, almost
every discrimination is directly and cogently
in favor of American manufactures, a
tariff upon imports being always in so far
a protection to home manufactures even if
it be a horizontal tariff. One would say
this was a very fair compromise—speci-
ally where the parties fail to agree upon
the fundamental principles, constitutional
and economical, on which the compromise
is based."

This means, either that any tariff, hori-
zontal or otherwise, would be a fair com-
promise, which is ridiculous; or it means,
that in the new bill "every discrimination"
from 5 to 100 per cent is made for the
purpose of protecting American manufac-
tures, in which case the whole principle of
protection is distinctly acknowledged, and
the doctrines of free trade fully disclaimed.

This article, we suppose, was intended
to catch gudgeons in Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF MEETING.

We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer
that the Democrats of the City and
County of Philadelphia, who were oppo-
sed to a change in the existing Tariff, as
embodied in great force at the Chinese Mus-
eum, on Saturday evening last. Thou-
sands were in attendance, and the proceed-
ings throughout were perfectly harmoni-
ous. The Hon. Calvin Blythe was called
upon to preside, and was assisted by a
number of Vice Presidents, selected from
the First, Second, Third and Fourth Con-
gressional Districts.

The objects of the meeting were explain-
ed in a brief and forcible manner by the
Chairman, when a committee, consisting
of Messrs. Whiticar, Kinloch, Rice,
Rhodes, and Potts, were appointed to draft
a series of resolutions. These were soon
reported through the Chairman, W. A.
Kinloch, Esq., and unanimously adopted.—
We give a few of the most prominent:

Resolved, That the Democratic friends
of the Tariff, of the city and county of Phi-
adelphia make it the Senate of the U. S.,
their solemn protest against the McKay
Bill, which has recently passed the House
of Representatives, and which is now be-
fore the Senate.

Resolved, That this meeting looks with
amusement upon the folly of this second
attempt to inflict a system of low duties
upon our country, when we remember that
under the 20 per cent duty we were un-
able to meet the annual expenses of govern-
ment by about \$6,000,000 per annum;
while under the present Tariff we have not
only been able to defray the expenses of
government, but have in addition paid off

about \$10,000,000 of National debt. Even
the English themselves have acknowl-
edged the policy of our having a judicious
tariff, which is rendered palpable from the
fact that when we had a tariff of 20 per
cent. not a dollar could be borrowed of
them even at 6 per cent. interest, while
under the Tariff of '43, they have been
begging us to accept their money at 6 per
cent.

Resolved, That we protest against the
present Tariff Bill before the Senate, be-
cause it assails every species of industry
in the country, and bases its alleged advan-
tages on the increased amount of foreign
manufactured articles that it is supposed it
will bring into this country—which increas-
ed importation can have no other effect
than to send our money abroad, instead of
purchasing at home from our own working
people. The McKay Bill strikes directly
at the prosperity of the Tailor—the Shoemaker—the Papermaker—the Bookbinder—the
Ship Carpenter—the Weaver—the
Spinner—the Printer of Cotton—the Hat-
maker—the Black and Whitemith—the Ma-
chinist—the Glass-blower, and a host of
other occupations too tedious to enumerate,
down to the children in the factories, and
even to the unprotected and most generally
widowed or parentless seamstresses, who
labor incessantly for a pittance that is now
scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul
together—nor does it stop here in its course
of devastation. The thousands of our in-
dustrious fellow citizens engaged in our
coal mines, our furnaces, forges, rolling
mills, foundries, machine shops, &c., as
well as the immense body of other persons
engaged in transporting our coal, iron, and
other productions, will be materially injur-
ed, thrown out of employment, and thus
the ruin will extend until it reaches all
classes and conditions of our citizens, (ex-
cept probably the office holders) and over-
whelm us in wretchedness and destitution.

Resolved, That no country can be pro-
perous or happy that has not every branch
of society fully engaged in some useful
occupation—and in proportion as we send
abroad to foreign countries for foreign
manufactures, we injure our own factories,
depress the industry of our own looms,
and impoverish the country.

Resolved, That by passing the Tariff
Bill of Mr. McKay our factories will be
stopped, our Iron works closed, and the
exporting of our Coal to cities on the sea-
board greatly reduced if not absolutely sus-
pended.

The Inquirer adds:—
The meeting was addressed in the course
of the evening, ably and eloquently, by the
Hon. J. B. Sutherland and W. A. Kinloch,
Esq. The demonstration was certainly an
imposing one; but as the movement was
exclusively Loco Foco, we have not deem-
ed it necessary to enter more into the
details.

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

We were shown, the other day, says
the Rio Grande Republican, a letter from
a mother to her son, a volunteer in the
army and were so much enraptured with
its style the strains are much like those
which actuated our Revolutionary mothers
and the affinity so great, that we thought
our readers could not be served with any
thing they would relish more. The son
had left without advising his mother of
the fact of volunteering until he had left
for the seat of war, and she commences
her letter as follows:

"What shall I say, my son? You
write me that you have left for Texas.
Had you written to me, Mother, shall I
volunteer?" I could have said: No,
Texas has cost me too much already;
The bones of my first born, for aught I
know are yet unburied on the plains
of Goliad, and grief for his loss broke his
father's heart. I have had enough of
Texas. But you are fighting for your
own country, have chosen a path, and God
prosper you in it—and if a mother's pray-
er's are any avail, you will pass un-
harm'd in the thickest of the fight, where
I have no doubt you will be; nor do I