HENRY KAYTON, a gentleman who is spo-ken of in the highest terms by the Balti-more and Norfolk papers, as an artist and teacher of music, has located in this city, with the view of prosecuting his profession, We have also private letters from Norfelk where he has resided for several years. bearing the same testimony to his skill, as well as to his uniformly honorable and gentlemanty deportment. He will, we understand, soon exhibit some specimens of his portrait painting, in fresco—a style which gives enduring freshness and brilliancy to his pictures. He likewise intends to open a school for Music and Drawing, when an excellent opportunity will be offered to those who desire to cultivate a taste for Texas! these accomplishments.

MR. CLAY, THE TARIFF AND FREE TRADE.

Our attention has been called to an article in the last number of the "Southern Quarterly Review," on the subject of the Tariff, in which there are many severe and univet strictures upon the character and motives of the great American statesman, HENRY CLAY. It is evidently from the pen of some South Carolina free trade abstractionist, who seeks by the denunciation of Mr. Clay, to weaken the cause of protection to American labor. There is a de gree of disingenuousness and misrepresen tation in many parts of the article which would strike any one of the most limited political information. - Isolated sentences disjointed and di-connected paragraphsare taken from the speeches and writings of Mr. Clay and distorted into a meaning entirely different from what the context would shew was intended. We have neither the time nor the space to expose the fallacies and spurious reasoning running thro' this' whole production-nor are we disposed to attempt a defence of Henry Clay from the spite and venom exhibited therein. It would be a task, unnecessary and supererogatory. His fame and the wisdom of his cherished policy, are founded upon too solid and broad a basis to be shaken by the attacks of the theoretical pigmies of that greatest of all misnomers Free Trade." But we would call the attention of our readers to at least one short extract from this article, which will suffice to shew its true character.

"Without the powerful assistance," says this sticle, "of Mr. Clay, the American system (i. e the protection of American industry) -would have been abandoned long ago: and men of any pre-tentions to knowledge such as Mr. Webster would have been ASHAMED to have their names

Was there ever such a barefaced absurdity and contemptible device! However "nowerful" the "assistance of Mr Clay may have been, neither he nor his friends are so ignorant of the political history of the country as to contend that upon his sole efforts, has depended and does depend. the success of the great policy of protection. It would hardly be denied, even by the case hardened free trade neophytes of S. Carolina, that the Tariffel 1816 was a highly protective measure, and that one of its avowed objects and ends was protection. Most, if not all the articles of prime neces sity bore a duty much greater than that imposed by that Tariff of 1842 and that (now so very odious and tyrannical) system of "specifics" was incorporated in the bill. Upon Candles, Coffee, Iron, Indigo, Nails, Sugar, Tea, Salt, &c. specific duties were levied. And pray, who were the champions of this measure! Have the South Carolina free traders forgotten that this great protective Tariff of 1816 was introduced by WILLIAM LOWNERS of their own State? Do they wish to conceal the fact that its ablest advocate was John C. CALHOUN? All his speeches in support of the bill went the full length of the Whig doctrine of protection. Yes, his zeal in behalf of domestic manufactures was pre-eminently conspicuous. Of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress rive (Calhoun, Lowndes, Mayrant, Woodard and Gaillard) voted for, and THREE (Hu-It received also the support of P. P. Barbour, Mason, Pleasants and Tucker of Va.; Culbert and Lumpkin of Geo.; Rich'd. M. Johnson and Wm. T. Barry of Kentucky-and a number of others whom the democracy have delighted to honor. The Tariff of 1821 was voted for by Gen'l, Jacksen, Van Buren, Benton, Johnson, Buch-anan, and Gen. Houston:—that of 1828 by Van Boren. Wright, Buchanan, Dickerson, Eaton, Benton. Johnson, and Louis McLane. We had then in addition to Mr. Clay and other. Whigs the "powerful assistance" of all these distinguished. Demo-orate to establish and defend the doctrine of protection! Have those of them who are now living abandoned this doctrine, and declared they are "ashamed to have had their names connected with it?' Have Wright, Buchanan, Johnson, Van Buren and McLane renounced it! And are they edge?" How prominent are the hypocricy & deceit of the "Free traders" rendered by their association with and support of ment whose whole life has been spent in efforts to build up the doctrine of Phorecraon, and who by their speeches and votes have given their support to every high protective Par off which has passed Congress! And will the "Free Traders" dare avow that the "powerful assistance" of Mr. Clay and the "artful dexterity & management of weathy monopolists" have kept these men true to their faith-constant to their first love? Were they not actuated by higher and more enlightened and patriotic motives? Is any man such a fool as to suppose that Gen'l. Jackson, or Benton, or Van Buren, was actuated in the support of a profective Tariff by the "assistance" of Mr.

Buren, Beaton, and Johnson! Mr. Elliott of Geo. moved to smend the bill 1824 by striking out a proviso to the duties on Cotton goods, which required that all Cotton fabries costing less than 30 cents a square yard should "be taken and deemed to have cost 30 cents per sq: yard and charged with duty accordingly. This amendment failed by a vote of 23 to 24. Messrs. Bennen, Jackson, Johnson,

Van Boren, voting against it: and thereby supporting a tax on att cotton goods of at least 71 cents per square yard! Down with the accursed minimuns' the leaders. Huzza for Jackson & Democracy and ad valorents and free trade"re-echo the rank and file from Maine to

"And bark! what poises rettd the air! What acclamations make us stare! News from the regions of the South, Wide opes each Democratic mouth; For Free Trade's reign prepare the way, The Democrats will gain the day! South Carolina's votes will come! Sound the trumpet, best the drum! Let every voice with triumph sing, John C. Calhoun shall be our king! Ring every bell, in every steeple!

Announce him "monarch of the people!" This will be the 'finale' -the Te Deumthe Nulliflers and "free traders" South Carolina succeed in dictating laws and policy to the whole Southern people! Let the Whigs of the good old State stand

USE OF TOBACCO.

Read the article on this subject in anther part of this paper.

We agree with the "Register" that ny public discussion of the comparative qualifications of the worthy Whigs whose friends desire to see them honored by the approaching Legislature, should be postponed until the meeting of that body, when it can be done without offence to any .-Nor did we intend to part from this rule by giving place to the Communication signed "Lastern." But we beg leave to remind the "Register" that at the very time he deprecates such discussion and advises against it, he sets the most pointed example we have yet seen. A perusal of the article in the 'Register' to which we refer, will convince any one of this.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

(Standard before Mr. Haywood resignd) "Senator Haywood arrived in town on Saturday last, and will leave again for his post in Washington to-day or to motrow. He appears to be in fine health and excellent spirits. His very important a. gency in settling the Oregon question— the uncommon abilities which he brought into debate with such men as Cathoun. Benton, and Cass-and his elevated and statesman like views upon all the leading questions of the day have given bim a eputation in all portions of the country of which any man might justly be proud.— Our sincere wish is, that he may long be spared to adora the public councils, and serve his enlightened and honest constituency."

THEN ON THIS!

(Standard since Mr. H. resigned)the great interests confided to his care .-We have listened to his defence with patience and forbuarance, and though we will perhaps contribute a little more to that | 533!notoriety which Mr. Haywood seems to desire, we are bound however nawilting. to take him up again, and add a few, a very few words, before we hand him to that bitter obscurity which will hereafter be his fate; a fate as melancholly as his fall; as damning and irretrievable as the double treachery which was its cause."

No doubt Mr. H. cared but little for the

exconhantic praise of the Standard, and he fears less the "terror of its threatenings." The Editor of the Standard handing Will, framed! H. Haywood over to abscurity!-Where!

"Werry Pekooliar."-Just after Mr HAYWOOD resigned his seat in the Senate, because he could not misrepresent a mafority of his constituents, Mr. Asa Biggs, from the ninth Congressional District, star tatives, that from his peculiar situation, it Segator. Let us see what that pecul ar situation is. At the recent election, the minth Congressional District gave to the Whig candidate for Governor, 900 majormy, and sends to the General Assembly 4 Whigs, 4 Locofocos, 1 Independent .-Truly the situation of Mr. Asa Biggs is Pekooliar-werry.

TREASON!-THE ENEMY IN THE FIELD!

We find the following blast of that same old bugle" which has been so often and so long blown by the demagogues of Democracy-"the money power"-in the last

"The Washington Union states, on the best authority, that the Whigs have a welldevised and regular system of organization at Washington City, and that a Whig member of Congress is now there frank ing documents to all portions of the coun try. It behooves the Democrats every where to be active and vigilant. The money power is in the field against them -- it must be crushed effectually, or it will Clay, however "powerful?" There is an important fact connected with the Tariff of crush them and destroy the public liber

1824. The Democrats are now loud in their denunciation of "minimums" and We are truly gratified to learn that the "specifics". But how was it in 1824 with Whigs have or are about to have "a regu-

would have been better for the Country. Pose that such a thing was never heard of bridge. Had he forgotten the Compromise Act which provided that all duties should be levied. tofore, to the dominant party at Washington, and we would say to our friends "fus est doceri ab hoste. By the way, we would recy few articles, laid the duties ad colorem.

(Standard August 26) now there franking documents to all parts of the Country," to look sharp! It is next kin to Treason to their Royal Highnesses marks on the 'ad valorem' principle of the at Washington for a Whig to frank Docu- present Tariff law. And the it is to all inments and distribute them thro' the Country! The franking privilege, h should be remembered, is for the sole benefit of all Simon Pitte Democrats, and it is gross sedition in a Whig to avail himself of it to propagate Whig principles; and "to remdin itt Washington" for such a purpose, is a direct insult to the powers that be! Mr. Polk should send out his posse, duties to the extent and upon the principle with a governmental search warrant to hunt up this straggling Whig, and carry him before the newly organized Star Chamber Court!

But "bella-bella-borrida bella"-The money power is in the field against the Democrats." Can this be possible -Ye gods! can Democracy long debate," when the "money power" is charging full tilt, with fixed bryonets against it?-Routed they must be! The fifty odd millions of appropriations made by the last Congress has furned against Mr. Polk and Democracy-the "cobesive attraction of the spoils can no longer keen them to gether! Flee Democrats-flee to the mountains, if you wish not to fall beneath the golden darts of the "money power!" Where are the men of Roderick Dhu, that goods 'entered' -instead of that feigned they do not rally at the blast of the bugle?

"In the Edenton District; we learn from persons who have recently been there, and by letters to the Editor, our friends are SAND MAJORITY! Let them try to do even better than that. They can, and we doubt Standard. not they will."

We are gratified to inform the Stand. ard' and his friend Asa Biggs, Esq., that their prediction is fulfilled. The Edenton District has done "bener" - much betterfor it has given about a thousand majority for Graham! In the Legislature, it has done "more better" than this even, having elected 14 Whigs to that body, and but 4 Democrats and one Independent! Won. det if Mr. Biggs does not consider himselfinstructed? It is high time he should!

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

This wise measure of public policy, under which the People were prospering, was Do (manufactured in whole or characterised by one feature, which should have gone far to recommend it to the favour of all Statesmen, viz: its uniformity -the almost exact similarity of its annual results. It was estimated by its friends, We have already denounced his conduct before it went into operation, that there enue of 26 or 27 millions. And what has been its actual avarage vield? \$26,774.

00	
In 1814,	\$26,183,570 94
" 1845,	27,528,112 94
" 1846,	26,611,915 42
No measure of f	evenue was ever adopt-

ed in our Country which more thorough fulfilled the predictions of its friends and falsified those of its enemies , all i's operations tending to prove most conclusively the skill and ability with which it was

HOW IT IS WORKING

As soon as it was ascertained in Eng. land that the House of Representatives had passed the British "experimental tariff."

American produce went down, and British goods went up. Are these to he the glorious effects of the "experimental tariff," ted on the floor of the House of Represen - evils of which Mr. Haywood so elaborately and conclusively demonstrates in his address? These are only the premountory became his duty to denounce the retiring symptoms. The people may look out for squalis when the stage of collapse comes

> SNARE HEAD .- A thin on the Halem rail road, the other day, was near being killed by a snake head, or loose end of a Ant iron rail running through the car. Rail ford superintendents cannot be too careful in keeping these heads always carefully pinned down.

We are indebted to a friend for the following correction of an error which ap-

in this and other papers,
The first Assembly that set in Raleigh, met on the 30th Dec. 1794, when Gen'l Wir. Lenoir was the Senator from Wilkes County, and made Speaker of the Senate that session. Benjamin Jones and The ophilus Evans were the Representatives in he House of Commons in that year,

Gen. Wellburn was the Senator in 1795. which was the 2nd session that was held n Raleigh.

Mr. Josiah Eaton, an old man nearly 80 years of age, has just com-leted Capt. Barclay's celebrated feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The performance took place at the Caledonia Springs, a water ing place on the Ottawa River, Cana-

tion" any where, and especially at Wash . Haywood's last objection to the Tarington City, where it is so much needed! Iff bill itself, is its adoption of the ad valorem principle. On this graphed, he calls it an experiment; and would lead his readers to sup-But "Mckay's Bill" itself, which he approved

No such construction as is here attempted can be fairly given to Mr. Haywood's retents and purposes an experiment, and especially the ad valorem feature; no one would have so little regard for truth, we hope-not even the Editor of the Standard, as to contend that "ad valorem duties were never heard of before" the bill of 1846. But this we do undertake to declare, viz: that it never was even attempted by the most chimerical and reckless to carry ad valorem of the present "British Tariff." It is true, under the Compromise Act of 1833, the duties were to be levied ad valorem after the 30th June, 1842, but upon entirely a different principle from that contained in the present law. Under the act of 1833 (called the compromise act) the duties "upon goods, weares, and merchandize, were to be assessed upon the value thereof." Where! At the foreign port whence they were thipped? No; but, in the language of the act; "at the port where the same shall have been entered, under such regulations as may have been prescribed by law ? By this compromise act; the "home valu ation" was adopted. The duties were to be paid according to the value at the port here-in our own country-where the and frau lulent valuation fixed at the foreign port, whence they were shipped. and subject to the fraudulent invoices made out to suit the varying conscience sanguine of giving Mr. Shepard ove THOU- of the foreign Importer of his less scrupulous arent. Under the act of 1833, no such frauds could be perpetrated upon the revenue, as can be under the odious "British Tariff," which disgraces our statute book. and wift in our judgment, bankrupt our Government, if continued.

But "Mr. McKay's bill of 1814 (with the exception of a very few articles) laid ad valorem duties?" "Very few" indeed? They were the most important and necessary of all the articles, and if specific duties are wrong and unjust, why were they which are necessary for the great body of the poor? Here they are:

Iron (not manufactured, &c.) \$15 per ton.

part &ce.)	20 per ton.
Do in slabs, &c.	20 per ton.
Do (Rail Hoad)	10 do
Pig Iron	7 do.
Old or serap from	6 do.
Cast Steel in case, dec:	\$1 50 per 112 lbe
Coal	1 per tom.
Sugar (brown raw)	2 cents per lb.
Sirup do	1 1-2 do do.
Brown Clayed do.	2 do do.
Clarified do	3 da do:
Refined do	4 dei do:
Sugar Candy	4 do do.
Molasses	3 mills per lb.
Brandy (1st proof)	42 cts per gall.
" 2nd do	45 " do.
4 3rd do	48 " do. &c.
throughout the arive	ties.

This list is sufficient of itself to shew the utter want of sincerity in the leaders of Democracy! "Specific duties are tyrannical-down with them," they ery. Yet they are willing to impose them on Iron, Sugar, Coal, Molasses and Brandy, all except the last the most useful and decessary articles for the poor!

GROCERIES.—See the givertisment of McIlwaine, Brownley & Co

ANOTHER SIGN OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY

It is well know that one of the pretended designs of the Democracy in urging the adoption of the "Sub Treasury" Ims been the divorce of the Government from all Banks, and the establishment of what they are pleased to call the only constitutional currency, to wit: "hard-money."-Years ago, they professed to repudiate all shim plasters, in the monetary operations of the Government, and to desire the adoption of the "Benton yellow boys" as the only honest and constitutional medium of exchange in the collection of the revenue and the payment of the public officers .-In the face of all such professions, the Government has been issuing, amoually, millions of dollars in Treasury notes .-- and hardly has there been a week's cessation Isabel, from the use of Banks in managing its fiscal concerns .- Nothing so strikingly filestrates the wide difference between the professions and practice of those in power! Opposed to the money power, and hostile to all Banks, they have converted the Government into a great "shimpldster

district in this State. Why are not the Demagogues of the Party out upon him! Does he speak in more homed terms of the Administration measures than Mr. Hay wood did? What will the Democracy of Wayne and Johnston and that whole region say to this letter from their former (avourite! Will they not burn him in effigy" for daring to call the currency of this hard-money Administration "tampblacked rags"-and the "Constitutional Treasury" (that great the daure of "delit erance and hiberty")-a "Shin-filaster Bank"? We shall see, perhaps; the end of all this ere long: In the mean while, let the leaders down about Johnston, Wayne, Greene &c. thew well, and swallow if they can, that delicities morse

from the Hot. Jesse Speight to the Editors of the "Mississippian" Here it is!

Washington, July 18, 1846.

Mesers. Price & Fart: I am not is the habit of writing for newspapers, because the city newspapers give the news, and sometimes our famey leads us to write what never comes to pass. But, sirs, I will depart from my rule just far enough to say that a bill has this day passed the Smale authorizing the issuing of \$10,000half of the people of Mississippi, I enter my protest. I am opposed to converting this Government into a shinplaster bank. The constitution authorizes it to borrow money, but nowhere do I find any authority to issue Pressury stotes; therefore, let rowing or by taxation. The Senate is enwill be its fate. Beyond the abolishment of specifics and minimums I consider it out little felief to the South. In the course of a long service in politics, I never voted for the issuing of rags and lamp black in any shape, manner, size, or form, and, so help me God. I rever will.

THE SHORT WAY OF IT. If this nation imports more than it exports the bill must be footed with specie: eign bill, it dease to be a medium of circulation; and becomes aff article of commerce. Suppose a dollar in the vault of the bank for each dollar in circulation-if the dollar in circulation will not foot the foreign bill, the dollar in the bank that do it. That puts an end to all sound currency; and reduces us to the necessity of issuing shin-plasters, based upon what we of

AN OUTLAW KILLED. John Work, a notious outlaw, and whole-sale murderer and robber, was killed in Washington county, Arkansas, about two weeks since. He had been concerned in thus to be imposed upon the very articles several of the outrageous murders commita year or two past. It is stated that Work threatened the life of a Mr. Funkfrauser; that a plan was laid to catch him; that a negro was to give information to Work where he might steal a horse; that he led him to the place, and that eight men, with riftes inhand were to wait his coming. When he was within ten paces, cach man fired and he rushed upon the negro, but fell dead before he could injure him. St. Louis Republican.

FROM MEXICO AND THE ARMY The news of the revolution in Mexico and the taking of Monterey is confirmed. One account, however, says Santa Anna was taken prisoner by Com:

"The setamer Arab arrived off Vers Cruz on the 16th inst., with Santa Anna on board. He immediately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department. The Departments of Pushla and Mexico have declated for Santa Anna; and Puredes has d'ready been taken prisoner. The revolt at the Capital was headed by Gen Salas:

"Before Santa Anna left Havana he ook letters from Gen. Campbell to Commodore Connor, and avowed himself, in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows : "If the people of my country are for war, then I am with them; but I would prefet peace."
"News has been received in Mexico

that Monterey, in California, has been eized by one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron. Another account says that all California has yielded to the Americans,"

LATER FROM THE ARMY. The steamship McKim arrived at New Orleans on the 25 ult. with dates from Isabel to the 17th, and Camargo to the 14th. The news is not important. Capt. McCurlloch's company of Rangers rode into and rode out of a little town called China, without meeting any op-position. The enemy under the cele-brated freebooter Seguin, about 200 brated freebooter Seguin, about strong, took to the chaparal. The troops are rapidly concentrating at Camargo, where Gen. Worth is busily engaged in drilling them. Maj. Gen. Butler is dangerously ill at Point

In a house in Matamoros a very large quantity of musket cartridges, muskets, Mexican uniforms, spears, &c. were found.

NOTICE, at word the

THERE will be sold on the 4th Mon-Bank." In support of this we beg leave to refer to "Democratic authority"—contained in the following letter of Jesse Speight, now a Senator of the U. States from Mississippi, and formerly a Representative in Congress from the Wayne Price and \$3.50.

THE LAST WEEK The last chance for the greatest bargains ever sold HY BALLSIGH.

HE undersigned, Agent appointed to close the business of the firm of Russell & Cooke, will close the concern with the present week. There are a great many desirable goods yet for sale. Those in want will do well to salt immediately. The goods will positively be sold for much less than the original cost.

E. MILLER.

A L.L. persons indebted to the late firm of Rairell & Cooke, are requested to make payment to the undersigned during the present week, otherwise the accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection (by order of the assignes.)

Rileigh, Sept. 7th, 1846. 47-11.

Brinkteyvije Vineyards. O same terms as last vintage, indignitial admis-cion therein 50 cents; and extrapolation toc-companies. And a gratifity of a plays of specimen wine to each one choosing it are departure. At races of 40 cents per gal, for choicest selected

Provisional citertainment (other than by grapes and more different hinds of finest fruits of the feason as nursery specimens) on reasonable terms.

The proprietor of the establishment, in a business not only as honorable as any in life, but, as such, clearly sanctioned by the greatest sattern of christian morals, hopes for continued liberal pattronage from as chlightened christain public.

SIDREY WELLER.

SIDNEY WELLER.
P. S. Usual period of virtuion, during which must sinds of grapes ripe from first of August till Ostpher. Though some kinds in perfecting both action and later.
N. B. Editors in N. Carolina and enswhere, friendly to American Agricultural enterprise, or for whom I have made communications, by a gratuitous insertion or so of the above, will orige their friend and humble servent.

S. W.

Watches, Clocks and Jewetry

Tempus rerum imperator. of Itsleigh that he has opened a Watch and Jewelry Store on Payerstville Street. 2 doors below Masers. W. & A. Stith, whesh he will keep on hand a fine assertment of Jewelry and Missisal Instruments; and will also repair wa cheff, elocks, musical instruments and jewelry of every description, fleatly and substantially, at moderate prices. Confident of the shallify to give estimate the collection of the shall patternage.

Raleigh Sept 7, 1846

Prospectus

OF A NEW PAPEL THE undersigned proposes to establish a Whig Paper in the Lown of Million, Caswell county, He is aware that there is a Whig paper published there already, but he has selected that location for two reasons. First, it is one of the strongest holds of Democracy, to asiled. He is anxious, therefore, to go where he will have a challed to democracy, to asiled. He is anxious, therefore, to go where he will have a challed to democracy, to asiled. Will be hottest, anatale buffers by ifficient. Secondly, it is the county of his nativity.

He henitates not to decise, that it was the tyrannical, solfish, heartless conduct of few Democrats towards himself personally, that first opened he gyes to their true character. This led him to reflection, and he came to the nonclusion, that with a few honorable exceptions, the Lawlers of the so-called Democraty area set of solfish Demogrates and political knaves, whose only aim is to decive the people and provide for themselves. The undersigned is particularly saxious to strip a few of these would-be great men, in North Carelina, of their Loos akins.

The undersigned proposes to call fits paper.

of Freedom? It will be strictly a par paper. He will call things, both men and mena by their right names. Public men are public perty. He will therefore teel it is his duty to them in their true colcurs before the people, regards the cause of the Whigs, as the cause condury. He will therefore advocate their print and menagers, with all his ability, and wis whole soul. The country is in a critical condit it is a time when every man should be up as ing, and when he does battle let him he in ear personal consequences should never deter an est Editor from telling the people the truth. The "Southern Whig and Herald of Freedwill be issued, as code as the subscription will lift it. Those disp sed to parconice the analying, will please leave their names with either the Whig Editors in Raleigh. JAMES SAUNDERS:

MCILWAINE, BROWNLEY & CS.

PETERSBURG, Va.; Aie now receiving their FALL SUPPLY of GROCERIES, which is very large and well assorted, embracing nearly every article in their line.

They invite the eltention of Merchants and Cotton Planters to their stock of Cotton Bagging.

Bale Rope and Terine:

Also a very Targe supply of Sole and Upper
Leuther, at anomally low prices.

Orders from the country will meet with per-mile
attention.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1846.

A Large Paper, for \$1 A Venir.
Now Publishing in the City of Philadelphia,
SCOM's Weekly Puper.
A large size Family Newspaper, neutral in phiticaged Religion, and devoted to Liturature, Truit
News the Arts. Solances, Health. TemperaMorality, Amstements, Schools, Health.
Farmer, Markets, &c. Subscription prior. Pive subscriptions,
Twalve,
One copy Weekly Paper, and one copy feeder to Graham a Magazine,
One copy of the Weekly paper said on the Union Magazine,
Two copies of the "Weekly Paper,"
two of the Satorday Course.
Two copples of the "Weekly Paper"
two of each of Godey's Reprists of cign Magazines, in all air copies,
Pursons acting as agents and proque bers are allowed a copy, graits, for the

All letters must be addresed, post paid, (or

GUN Puwder Tea. No. 1.

taheir great and shining lights, Jackson, Van lar and well devised system of organiza-fida. sentative in Congress from the Wayne scaller at this other. main Track on players bloom at