CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1832. VOL. 1—NO. 15.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, EDITED & PUBLISHED BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

His object is to *instruct* and to *please*. He will therefore, with zeal and diligence set himself to this work, and he flatters himself that the great interests of Literature, Science, Politics, Agriculture and Commerce may be promoted by his labors. Good morals and refinement it shall be his ambition to uphold, and against the enemies of these, whether open or hidden, he will urge the utmost of his strength. Criticism, wit, anecdote and those other pungents that give zest to intellectual repasts he will endeavor to afford the *Watchman*. Believing in the patriotism, and just intentions of the President, and aware that undeserved blame can but hinder the proper action of Government, he will feel it his duty to resist the tide of obloquy which has been so freely poured forth against the Administration, and vindicate with energy its justifiable measures. He will be free however to sustain the continuance of the United States Bank, with such checks and modifications as experience may have shown to be necessary.

The Editor deems the excise of the power of making *Internal Improvements* by the general government, in the highest degree inexpedient; he believes that the distribution of large sums of money by Congress and the President, will produce jealousies, distrust and disaffection, and will thus weaken our union—to say nothing of the corrupting tendency of such legislation. Against a tariff which has for its object, the fostering of the interests of one section of our country at the expense of another, the best energies of this paper will be opposed.

Of the newly propogated doctrine of Nullification, it is only necessary to say, that in all its phases and mutations, it is contrary to our most settled views of civil polity, and as such will be combated by the *Watchman*.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Is published every Week at *Three Dollar* per year, in advance where the *subscribers* live Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be $4.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year: Advertising will be done at the usual rates. No subscription will be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the *Editor chooses*.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, can have the *Watchman* at $2,50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid or* they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this Paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first *number*.

HAMILTON C. JONES.

WILL continue for the present to practice Law in the Counties of Rowan and Surry, in both the county & Superior Courts. He will visit the next Superior Courts of Stokes and Davidson in order to settle his business in these courts. His Office is under the office of the Carolina Watchman a few doors below the Mansion Hotel in the House lately occupd by Sam'l. Jones Esq. as a Tavern.

LIME.

I HAVE constantly on hand at my Limekiln in Stokes County *fresh-stone-lime* both slacked and unslacked which I sell at 25 cents per Bushell for Slacked; and 50 for unslacked—and when the quantity of one hundred bushels is taken at once and paid for, the price will be some what lessened.

JAMES MARTIN, Sen'r.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a deed executed to me by Enoch M. Leach, on the 17th December 1831, I shall sell at public sale on the 22nd day of October next, the tract of land on which Enoch M. Leach now lives, being the land conveyed to him by John Hendricks; the sale will take place on the Premises at the usual hour, also at the same time and place, I will sell various articles of personal property, viz. SHEEP, HOGS, COWS, and one HORSE: Household & Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention: The terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

☞ The Land will be sold on a liberal credit, also, at the same time and place, I shall sell the Crop of said Leach, consisting of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats &c. Farming Utensils and one Clock. ☜

ZADOCH LEACH.

September 21st, 1832—10.—3w.

The Cape-Fear and Yadkin RAIL ROAD.

BOOKS of Subscription for Stock in this company, are now opened in the Town of Salisbury, at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th day of August next. The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the Commissioners at Wilmington, that $100,000 of Stock will be taken in the Town of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and that the route of the intended Road, will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Engineer,

JAMES MARTIN, Jr.
MICHAEL BROWN,
THOS. L. COWAN,
WM. H. HORAH,
MAX. CHAMBERS,
Commissioners

July 28—tf

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandize and produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will, when united with strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1832.—tf15

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury.....Saturday, November 3, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as Electors to support the above Ticket.

Robert Love, of Haywood
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton
John M. Morehead, of Guilford
Thomas Settle, of Rockingham
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond
Owen Holmes, of New Hanover
Mathias E. Sawyer, of Chowan
Joseph J. Daniel, of Halifax
Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston
Richard Dobbs Spaight, of Craven
Francis Ward, of Plymouth
Geo. Lee Davidson, of Iredell
Abram W. Venable, of Granville
Perigrine Roberts, of Lincoln
Tho. G Polk, of Rowan

AGENTS.

The following Gentlemen will oblige me by acting as Agents for the WATCHMAN in the several Counties, where they reside, and receipts made by them would be as valid as if made by myself, viz;

FOR SURRY COUNTY.
Francis K. Armstrong,
Capt. John Wright,
Col. T. B. Wright,
Peter Clingmam.
STOKES COUNTY.
John F. Poindexter, Esq,
Isaac Gibson, Esq.
WILKES COUNTY.
Col. Saml. F. Patterson,
Messrs. Finley & Blanchell.
BURKE COUNTY.
Robert Pearson, Esq.
Sidney S. Erwin,
John P. Hardin, Esq.
ROCKINGHAM
Robert Galloway, jr. Esq.
A. M. Scales, Esq.
LINCOLN
C. C. Henderson, Esq.
A. M. Burton, Esq.
MECKLENBURG
Dr. J. D. Boyd;
F. L. Smith, Esq.
Miles B. Abernathy.
CABARRUS
David Starke, Esq.
D. M. Barringer, Esq.
GUILFORD
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
ASHE
Col. A. Mitchell,
IREDELL
Whitfield Kerr. Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq.
DAVIDSON.
John P. Mabry.

Reasonable commission will be allowed on money collected. H. C. JONES.

Salisbury, July 28, 1832.

A Veteran Patriot.—At the last term of Stokes Superior Court, Col. James Martin of that county, aged 90 years, presented his claim for a pension under the late act of Congress.—He rode eighteen miles apparently without fatigue, and appeared to be in fine health and spirits. He had written out with his own hand a detail of his services, which was executed with so much good taste and literary propriety, that altho' it was not thus intended, the Hon. Mr. Shepperd, to whom he applied to draw up his declaration, insisted on sending the autograph itself to the War Department, and after preparing a head and conclusion according to the required form, Mr. Shepperd read the declaration before the Court, held by the Hon. James Martin, Jr. the son of the applicant. Col Martin had been actively engaged in the scenes of the Revolution in North Carolina, and his narrative is full of very interesting matter, and was listened to by a crowded assemblage with breathless anxiety. To show in what an extraordinary degree Col. Martin retains his faculties at this advanced age; we mention the fact, that about two years since, he wrote a history of his family ancestors at the request of one of his descendants, comprising fully twenty pages, in a very clear and spirited style of composition. He was a Colonel in the War of Independence, and was in the Battle of Guilford. His is the only claim that we have heard of being presented by a Colonel under the late pension act.

The election in Pennsylvania, for Governor, has resulted in the choice of the Jackson Candidate, Wolf, over the Anti-masonic Candidate, Ritner, by a majority of about three thousand.—This result was somewhat unexpected, even to us; for we knew that there were a great many local circumstances, operating against Wolf, which would prevent the full force of the Jackson party from being put forth in his favor, and which, consequently, might defeat his election. Had Ritner beaten Wolf, six thousand, we still, should have been confident that Pennsylvania would have given her vote to Jackson. We are glad, however, that the election has resulted in the way it has, if, for no other reason, than to prevent the boisterous note of triumph, from being sounded in our ears, by the opposition. It is amusing to see with what facility the opposition Editors can change a defeat into a triumph.—When Kentucky gave her vote to the Jackson candidate, for Governor, in spite of the confident assertions of the Clay editors to the contrary; it was said immediately that Buckner was an Anti-Sunday-mail-man, and that in consequence of this unpopular doctrine, a great many Clay men would not vote for him; Pennsylvania has followed in the track of Kentucky; and now what do they say?—Why, the election for Governor, is no test"—stay until the November election, and we will then show you who is the strongest.—Ha! ha! ha! We wonder what they will say, after the November election.

ORIGIN OF NULLIFICATION.

Not long since a warm disciple of the new fangled Doctrine of Nullification, was holding forth warmly at the mansion Hotel on the liberties of his favorite creed, and became so extravagant as to say amongst other things, that it was of Heavenly origin—"You are right there" retarded Counsellor B—" for Lucifer was certainly the first Nullifier that ever existed, and if you don't take care some of you will go the road that he went."

At the Races last week at this place, a Gentleman who had a favorite racer, a fine blooded mare, by one of those untoward accounts which Fortune seems often to throw in 'twixt cup and lip, to mar our most assured calculations, had on two successive days got her *badly beaten*—on occasion of which, one of our acquaintances asked another how friend ——— took his defeat—"Oh, replied he, I expect to see him on the *anxious seat* before long."

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held in this county on the 2nd Thursday of November, (it being the 8th day of the month,) for the purpose of electing Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places, to wit:

Salisbury,	Neely's Mill,
Mocksville,	Thompson's Mill,
Hane's,	Morgan's and
Brickhouse's,	Pinkston's Store,

Being the places appointed by the County Court for holding elections in said county.

F. SLATER, Sh'ff.

October 17th; 1832

From the Camden Journal.

The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who has lately turned a short corner in his politics, and seems striving immensely to say as much against Gen. Jackson, as he said *for* him a few weeks ago, has lately elaborated one of those singularly wise and satisfactory calculations, by which it is made marvellously clear that a given candidate will, or will not be elected. Col. Webb, or as our friends of the New York Evening Journal and Richmond Whig used, before he left Jacksonism to call him, "the Kernel," has constructed a *tabular* statement after the manner of Hezekiah the general recipient of satinet breeches, wherein and whereby it is taken for granted that the eleven votes of South Carolina will be given against Andrew Jackson. The Col. may as well revise his arithmetic. Those eleven votes will be given *for* Gen. Jackson. We believe we have pretty conclusive and unexceptionable authority for this declaration, for the Union party of this State are nearly unanimous for his re-election, and the nullifiers have unequivocally declared themselves so. It is true enough that some of the more peppery of the nullifying prints have been "out lay him by" [illegible] the bitterness of their feelings towards *every* man who entertains respect for the *whole* country, but Col. Webb will do well to remember a late letter published in this paper from Gen. Blair; in which he will find *an assurance from Mr. Calhoun that General Jackson will receive the vote of this State.* This, the Editor may be entirely confident, is altogether conclusive. If Mr. Calhoun should tell the nullifiers of this State to vote for Henry Clay, Henry Clay would be voted for to a dead certainty; and we saw indications a few months since that such would probably enough be the case, but a different mandate has gone forth, and it will be as well for the New York neophite to look out for the eleven votes aforesaid, somewhere else. Perhaps he could be accommodated in Tennessee.

The Secretary of the Hartford Convention, who is now filling his Daily Advertiser with invective against General Jackson, complains bitterly that the President does "not enforce the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of the Missionaries." We have repeatedly shown that the President has no power to interfere in this matter any more than he has to meddle with a process from a justice's court for the collection of debt.—If he should bring the force of the Government to control the action of a subordinate branch of the Supreme Court, as is required of him in this case by the opposition, he renders himself liable to impeachment and degredation from office, for violating the constituton and laws. Mr. Secretary Dwight knows this perfectly well—indeed the very letter from the cabinet which he publishes to justify his outcry, declares expressly that the President "has no authority to interfere under the circumstances" of the case,—and he either brings what he is conscious is a false accusation against General Jackson, or he is so imbued with the spirit of the Hartford Convention as to think that the constitution & law should be no barrier against the consummation of the wishes of his party. His clamor springs either from dishonesty or from judicial blindness, or perhaps from both, and of course unworthy serious attention; but as a specimen of the electioneering devices adopted by the desperate opposition we quote, and *brand it* [N. Y. *Standard*.

THE ANTI-JACKSON BANNER.

The flag of the new coalition can now be unfurled to the gaze of its admiring followers. It presents the figure of a "National Anti," and an "Anti Mason," fondly embracing each other; the right hand of each locked in the grip of *seeming* friendship; the left armed with a dagger, but half concealed under the thin mantle "public good," in which both figures are partially veiled, to hide their want of symmetry; and to prevent the unseemly appearance of one of them treading on the toes of the other. Both are made to walk in the same narrow path, *intended* to lead to a lofty hill, on whose summit is an edifice, over which floats the "Star Spangled Banner." By a strange mistake of the artist, the figures are so placed in the picture that they are pronounced by the best judges to be passing *down*, instead of *up* the hill. Each appears to push his companion forward on the way, and yet is watching with a suspicious eye lest he should be left behind himself.

MOTTO—Help each other. The means—clamor and proscription. The end—office.

Amer. (Pa) Sentinel.

"CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL."

On the 19 January, 1829, Duff Green, Editor of the U. S Telegraph, says:

"As to Mr. Van Buren, the confidence of the people of the United States, and of his own State in particular, together with the active and efficient part which he has taken, give him claims upon General Jackson, which seem to point to him as one of the next cabinet, *should General Jackson make the offer.* Whether he will accept any appointment in the gift of the President elect, is a question for Mr. V. B. to determine. If *he does*, he will be *indebted* to his own integrity of *character*, his eminent public *service, his acknowledged* capacity, the confidence *of the people*, and of ANDREW JACKSON, for the distinguished honor—an honor which *we believe* Mr. Calhoun would be as ready as Gen. J. to *confer*. As to the rivalry between Mr. C. and Mr. Van Buren, we trust that the only one between them will be, as it has, heretofore been, which can do most to promote the welfare and prosperity of our country."

Why this encomium? He did not then stand in the way of Mr. Calhoun. He does now, and must be defamed out of the way of the nullifying John C. Calhoun, and of his attorney Duff Green. *Par nobile fratrum!*

§~~§

The Honorable Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, who acquired such extensive notoriety, in his movements, connected with honest Duff's "Stupendous Fraud" charged upon the government, has had permission to stay at home, from his constituents, who elected a Jackson man in his place.

Pennsylvanian.

Canova's Statue of Washington.—We had not intended to have said one word more on this subject, until we could have announced the completion of the Work authorized by the last Session of our General Assembly. But we have seen a paragraph in the last Greensborough Patriot which requires some notice. It is there stated "that Mr. Hughes, the artist employed to restore the injured Statue, had managed to get hold of $3,000 and had *runaway*." The true statemeet of the case, is we believe, as follows: Mr. *Hughes* arrived here early in the Spring, and he and an Assistant, were constantly and busily employed in making a mould of the Statue, preparatory to a restoration of the Statue itself, and had nearly completed that part of the Work, when the Cholera broke out with great violence in New York. Mr. H. being alarmed for the safety of his family, thought it necessary to pay them a visit. He did so, and we learn that he removed them into the Country, and thus preserved them from sickness; but he lost his principal workman by the Cholera, and perhaps some others, which greatly deranged his business, and rendered his personal attention necessary. Finding that he could not immediately return to N. Carolina, he wrote to his Assistant, to pack up and send on the moulds which had been made of the Statue to New-York, to be worked upon there, previous to his return. But as it is believed the Legislature, when they authorized this Work, understood that it should be executed here, the Governor expressed an unwillingness to have the moulds sent away. We have no doubt, that, as soon as Mr. Hughes can arrange his business at New York, he will return to Raleigh, and finish the Work in a manner which shall prove satisfactory to the Legislature, and to all who have taken an interest in restoring this masterpiece of Art from the ruinous state in which it was left by the desolating Fire which destroyed the Capitol.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States, met in the city of New York, on the 17th instant. The present is said to be the most important session that body has ever held. The question of the resignation of Bishop Chase, of the Ohio, will be discussed—and the following gentlemen will be consecrated to the Episcopal office, viz: the Rev Mr. McIlvaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Bishop of Ohio, the Rev. Mr. Smith, as Bishop of Kentucky, Rev. M. G. W. Doane, of Boston, as Bishop of N. Jersey; Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Boston, as Bishop of Vermont.

Welcome Visitors.—The Swiss emigrants, says the Boston Centinel, 134 in number, who arrived at this port on Wednesday, in the ship Gloucester from Havre, are of the class who are an acquisition to our country. They come amongst us with minds and hands prepared for toil and useful citizens we know they will be. With the intention of proceeding westard, many have brought their wagons and harnesses, and nearly all have with them a murket and a clock. To amuse in their leisure hours, some, we notice have with them their musical instruments. Success and joy attend them.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 19.

The Mineral resources of Virginia are every day developing themselves. To say nothing of the Iron, Coal, and Gold contained within her territory, there are many other articles which will, ere long prove sources of great wealth. The public is already informed of the discovery of a quarry of Oil Stone—we can neither spell nor pronounce its technical name—in the county of Louisa, which is now worked pretty extensively, and bids fair to make handsome returns. We have in our possession, a peice of the stone, which is pronounced, by workmen, to be superior to the Turkish Oil Stone.—*Arena.*

In the course of Mr. Rothschild's examination before the Committee appointed to invesigate the concerns of the Bank of England, that gentleman stated that he "had bought lately in Paris £800,000 sterling (near $5,000,000) in gold, that came from he Dey of Algiers, which had been looked up in the cellar, and did nobody any good.'

IN WANT OF A WIFE.

A young lady was lately told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself off the Passaic Falls into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I could find a *husband* at the bottom.

It is arely possible that some poor husband may have taken refuge there.

VERY LIKE A BULL.—"You lie!" said the Corporl. "I never told a lie in my life," said the accused party. "That's a lie!" roared the Corporl, "if you never told one before."!!

[illegible] length, and gives a noble effect [illegible], bold, open, and pleasing. In [illegible] you are not at first struck with a [illegible] of his want of sight—for the eyes [illegible] expression; and as he speaks [illegible] became animated, and you can almost imagine that the eye is as eloquent as the [illegible]. He has very strongly developed the [illegible] of locomotiveness, and he observed, that it was fully borne out as regards himself, for he was never content except when travelling.

O'Connell has threatened to address a letter to Brougham' the 'bugaboo,'—'four-gun brig' Anglesey, and Althorp 'the liar.' You may be assured that the letter will be a rich specimen of O'Connell invectives. Dr. Doyle is as the great agitator,—he is a well known and distinguished writer—one who is considered in and out of Ireland as a being of superior mind—a man who perhaps has as much influence in his native country as the member for Kerry. This celebrated individual has addressed to Lord Anglesey a long, able, and eloquent letter, on an observation reported to have been made by his Excellency, relative to the illegality of passive resistance to the law of tithes. In this production the Government is severely handled. There is an under current running throughout the greater part of it, containing some of the most pointed and delicate touches—the most refined, but biting satire. I fear, however, that it is hewing blocks with a razor. But Tithes are gone forever. The Rev. Doctor thus expresses himself—"Unless your Excellency can change our nature, you will not alter our purpose—it is fixed and immoveable." Prosecutions are getting more than over.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1832.

I cannot better commence this letter than by saying, that I have hitherto escaped even a slight attack of "that pestilence which walketh like the night—which sweepeth away man, even as the winds scattereth the sands." Thro' the mercy of God I have been spared. I have seen much of the desolating scourge—many of my friends have fallen beneath its virulence—several acquaintance have passed away. Many gentlemen connected with the London Press have been fatally attacked. Mr Goodwin of the MORNING CHRONICLE, a son of the celebrated author of Caleb Williams, and a young man of much promise; Mr. Motherwell of the M. POST; Mr. Palmer of *The Globe*; Mr. Purcell of *The Spectator*; and Mr. Henchell of *The Alfred*. Mr. David Blakie has also fallen by the epidemic. He was the originator and editor of the Edinburgh Evening Post and the Literary Gazette. Sir Albert Pell, one of the Judges, died on the 9th, and strange to say, the disease remained upon him for nearly a fortnight. To the above must be added Mr. Galvert. M. P. for the borough of Southwark.

MRS. West, the wife of the President of the Royal Academy, has just died of cholera.

IRELAND.—This land of potatoes and strife—the finest country in the world and the worst governed—the most noble people and the worst treated, is now in a most lamentable condition. The peasants are prevented from giving vent to their indignant and excited feelings by public meetings; they are not allowed to discuss any matter at large assemblies—the moment a meeting becomes animated, and every person is compelled to retire, or become the victim of *the law*. But though they are not permitted thus to state their determination not to pay tithes—though they are not allowed to express their hatred for the persons and their disgust for the government—yet they have adopted a more fearful and terrible mode of giving utterance to their wrongs. The government are determined to collect the tithes at the point of the bayonet. The people say, "we will not pay; you may seize." Now the only things that can be seized from an Irish peasant are his cow, pig, hay or corn—these are of course taken and impounded. They are then advertised for sale, and driven to the stand of the auctioneer by a battalion of infantry and a detachment of dragoons. The sale commences; the hay is first put up, and his Majesty's Quarter Master is on the point of bidding, when a rumor reaches him that the hay has been *salted*; that is, well sprinkled with arsenic; and as he has no wish to poison his master's horses; he declines to purchase, and the hay is knocked down to the second bidder, who is generally the parson himself. So he gets paid for his tithes with hay full of arsenic; and has to buy the live stock and feed them upon it. This is Paddy's mode of passive resistance. Time will show how long such a state of things will last, but as they now appear I dread to contemplate the future. At a little valuation in the county of Cork, collision took place between the peasants and the military, and I am sorry to add, that, fifteen of the former were either killed or wounded. Mr. O'Connell offers to join the conservatives—if they will support him in the repeal of the Union.

Affairs continue to look ominous in France. Chateaubriand, the Duc d'Escars, Prince, Lavel Montmorency, Duke de Crillon, and General Bournant, are at present in Switzerland, & their meeting on neutral ground, coupled with the movement of Charles X. and suit cannot but give rise to abundance of speculation. The war in La Vendee continues to annoy the government, but they are not tempted to pursue a vigorous course and put down the insurrections. Until they act with firmness, nothing can be achieved. The Duchess must be taken, and if taken, the people of Paris will demand her head. Louis Philip is fearful of this, and he is anxious to save her; but if she persists in her wild Quixotic course, it will not be in the power of the *Roi Citoyen* to afford her even the chance of escape. The Cholera is on the eve of departing from Paris, and but few deaths occur daily. The Baron de Zach, the celebrated astronomer, and M. Meynor, the historical painter and academician, have fallen in its victims.

Those sad rogues, the printers of Paris, have entered into a league to destroy all presses calculated to diminish manual labor, and their determination to carry such a resolution into effect, was only prevented by a strong body of police and company of [illegible] Guards. It is rumored that [illegible] Marshal Soult have a differ[illegible] in consequence he will not [illegible] the Cabinet. The most [illegible] murders are constant[illegible] its environs; but [illegible] will not, discov[illegible] them to justice. [illegible] Secretary to Na[illegible] Philip in the same [illegible] his budget," we [illegible] of the past [illegible] great literary [illegible] papers [illegible] or the dictation

Joseph Bonaparte has stated to those with whom he is intimate in London, that it is his intention to reside in Eng[illegible] get an act of "den[illegible] large house—a [illegible] Crescent, Hyde [illegible] magnificent [illegible] in the co[illegible] sent forth [illegible] motive [illegible] that [illegible] from [illegible] ty [illegible] re[illegible] m[illegible]

Ho[illegible] and is [illegible] saw th[illegible] much [illegible] lion, a[illegible] has st[illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Extracts from the London Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

[illegible]