# CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836.

VOL. V-NO. 6.-WHOLE NO. 214.

TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for

A.Class of Four new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dor-LARS each, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Eight Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscri-

Subscribers who do not pay during the yea, will be charged three Dollars in all cases.

No subscription will be received for less than No paper will be discontinued but at the op-

tion of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid ap.
All letters to the Editor must be post paid; otherwise they will certainly at be at-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING-Fifty Centa a square for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less

than one Dollar. Advertisements will be continued until order rereceived to stop them, where no direction re previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every

Village Hotel,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he as taken this well known establishment, (latey occupied by Samuel Welch, Esq.) and will the 9th day of August, (inst.) be ready to reseive all those who may be kind enough to honhim with their custom. The House is large in I commodious, having but a short time since one through a thorough repair, together with addition of Four new Rooms, on main street, ear the Court House :- In a word, this estabhear the Court House :—In a word, this established upon as one of the largest and a content of the largest and the content of the Western part of North largest. I piedge experient to reader my visitors compains and agreeable.

WHITEFELD KERE.

The Raleigh Standard, Star and Ruth. efortion Carolina Gazette, will give the above here insertious and forward their accounts to the

## MORE NEW BOOKS

Just received at the North Carolina Book

Chalmers' Works, new edition Select Thoughts on Religious Subjects, by Rev.

R. Hill The Hebrew wife, or the Law of Marriage Ups and Downs in the life of a distress'd gentle-

Records of a London Clergyman Christian Brahmin

Rosamond, or a Narrative of the captivity and sufferings of an an American Female under the Popish Priests in the Island of Cuba, with a full disclosure of their manners and customs, written by herself, embellished with numerous copper plate Engravings

Williams', Pennock's Geography and History Memoirs of Mrs Mary M Ellis, with a portrait Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, for the use of Schools and Colleges

Penny Magazine, bound and in Nos.

Penny Cyclopædia

The Biblical Atlas, containing 26 Benutiful colored maps, by Richard Palmer, revised and compared with the most recent authorities, by George Rush

New Manual of Private Devotion Bishop White's Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U States of America emoirs of the Rev John Stanford, D. D. A plain Manual of Divinity

Kirkham's Essay on Elecution For sale by TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, June 23

## NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Es-tate of Thomas Bell, dec'd, will forward them as the Law directs, or this advertisement

will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT E. BELL, Ex'r.

August 20-6w5

### CAUTION.

A BAY Horse about 10 or 11 years old, near 16 hands high, one corner tooth broke, was fraudulently taken out of my possession on the night of the election by some individual whom I cannot now name, and has been secreted from me so that I do not know whom to look to. I will thank any person to inform me who it was that deprived me of said property and where I

JOHN McBROOM.

NOTICE.



TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cabarrus county, on the 3d day of August, negro man, MOSE, about 40 years old, 5 feet even or eight inches high, stout built, with several scars on his breast, and one scar on his back (all over)—Says he belongs to Thomas Grodfreyon Lane's Creek. The owner is reuested to prove property, pay charges, and tak bim away.

W. H. ARCHIBALD, Shiff.

August 20-6m5-price \$6 JOB PRINTING Of every description for sale

From the Lynchburg Virginian. GEN. JACKSON IN TENNESSEE-IM

PORTANT & HONORABLE ORDER. Gen. Jackson reached his residence, the Hermitage, on the 4th inst. and was cordially received by his old neighbors and friends.

Hearing, at that place, of Gen. Gaine's requi sition for 4,000 volunteers, to march to the Sabine, for the ostensible purpose of protecting that frontier, against imaginary ememies, he has promptly countermanded that requisition, and ordered their disbandment. We copy his letter with the more pleasure, that its views are in ac cordance with thuse heretofore expressed by the National Intelligencer and the Whig presses generally, and for the avowal of which we have been denounced by the Globe and its affiliated copyists as " the Mexican party in the United States." Is Gen. Jackson a member of that

party, Messieurs of the Globe ? This honorable act of Gen. Jackson is stri kingly illustrative of what his conduct would be, if he were a! ways removed from the maligo influence which in Washington warps his feelings and judgment. We subjoin his letter :

#### GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

HERMITAGE, August 5. Sig :- I have received your letter of the 29th ult. and the 4th inst, accompanied by the copies of communications which were addressed to you on the 4th of May and July by the Secretary of War, and also accompanied by your Proclama-tion of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by Gen. Gaines, bearing date on the 28th June last. The Documents referred to in the com munication to you of the 25th alt. from the War Department, have not yet been received.

The obligations of our Treaty with Mexico as well as the general principles which gevern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a part of that republic. So long as Mexico fulfile her duties to us as they are defined by the Treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizers, any act on the part of the Government of the United States which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to her Government and laws, whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction, would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has pre vented me thus far from doing any thing which vented me thus far from doing any thing which can authorize the suspicion that our government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally crutious and circumspact in all my future conduct. It is in reference to those obligations that the requisition of Gen, Guines in the present instance must be considered, and other there is a stronger necessity for it it should out be cancillosed. Should also executive to the conduction of the conducti tioned. Should also accountly his beautiful which it is well known that the desposition to be friend the Texinon is a cotomor feeling with the estimant of the United States. It is abvious that that requisition may formal a reason to Mexico for supposing that the government of the United States may be induced by inadequate causes to overstep the lines of neutrality which it profess-

es to maintain. Before I teft Washington, Gen. Gaines inti nated to the Department of War that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our Western frontier had ben made, and that it it militta. He had also informed the Department of his ill health and asked for a furlough to ena- plans, and all such renegado republicans. ble him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough and to inform him of the apportionment which had been insde of the 10,000 militia under the volunteer act, and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand Volunteers in Arkansas and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service.

This force, aided by the portions of the Dragoon Regiments that would be stationed in that quarter and those of the Regular army already here, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the General has since made upon you to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot therefore sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it, would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our Territorial or, National rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee Volunteers whose prowess and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or salety of the country, have been called out, on this occasion, without proper consideration .-They can for the present only be mustered into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteers authorized under the late act of Congress are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a great number on the Western frontier, the call will be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. There is however no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities to any serious extent from the Western Indians. Should a necessity arise the brigade from East Tennessee will b ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they are

now employed. I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th of May, having been satisfied, by yielding to the requisition of Gen Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you a comply with that of the 28th of June.

The Government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the same rule of neutrality which had been observed mail similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that Gen. Gaines should have based his requisition for additional military force, on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligations of that rule. Should Mexico insult our National flag, invade our territory, or interrupt our citizone in the lawful pursuits which are guaranteed to them by the treaty, the Government will promptly repel the insult, and take speedy reparation for the injury. But it does not seem that offences of this character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been by

General Gaines. I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. His Excellency N. CANNON, Governor of Tennessee.

The steamer Benjamin Franklin is advertised for sale.

PLAIN HONEST CITIZEN SHOULD inst. by the citizens of Accomack county, Voginia, as a manifestation of their respect for the Hon. Honry A. Wise, &c.' AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. His character is a perfect enigma; no one can solve it. Hence, to trust it as an experiment, in so high a matter, would be to incur a risk vastly beyond the benefit to be realized especially as the country abounds with so many better men, whose characters morally and politically, are well known to have been often tested.

2. He has no genius; but an immense fund of cuaning, which parasites have miscalled talents.

S. He has improved his native cunning by a close study of the subtletier and quibbles of the law, and has a scientific knowledge of, and a wonderful facility in applying the chicaneries of the law to the pursupport of a party, and the organization of caucuses for President making.

4. He has had too long experience in the application of his easy principles, and too ample scope of his cunning in party manœuvres, to which he has always been devoted, to be now safely trusted with the administration of the Government.

5 He has never been, either in principle or in practice, a sound republican; but on the contrary, he has always been a political tergivisator, professing that creed that wited his present purpose best, and adbring to his professions no longer than they promoted his interest, or ministered to his in-

6. He has never enjoyed the confience of the great Republican party of the State to which he belongs, nor did he ever merit it; on account of his numerous chances, his hostility to many of her most highly distinguished republican citizens—to Mr. Madison and the late war, while he supported the federal opposition to the war, and the federal candidate for President against Mr. Madison.

To He does not enjoy the confidence of the honest republican atizess of any portion of the country; But, on the contrary, so chemel-contike, has been his whole course so de-ceptive his political characterithst, by a kind of common consect of the people, he has

slaves of the coller look upon him, in their tion of the Plesident. He is not, he can turn, as the most apt and phant tool they can select to carry out their mischievous plans, and all such renegado republicans. as have abused Thomas Jefferson, and pronounced James Madison worth, of a halter, are ready now to sing hosannas to Martin Van Buren.

9. He ever will enjoy the confidence of negro abolitionists and blue-light federalists, because almost to a man, they consti tute his zealous supporters and most timeserving partizans, throughout the country. Such is now Van Boren democracy.

10 Very probably he may have surung from the humblest walks of life-for nothing in his character, principles, or public conduct, has tended to elevate him above his origin, or evidence a higher descent.

11 He has in troth that command of temper, or what less charitable persons might say, such a tame spirit, that he can sub nut to great indignities, (not for conscience, but for party's sake) with perfect equanimity -to some well merited reproaches, without a blush; and he can smile, and smile and plot deep mischief while he smiles. As to his fitness for an intercourse with foreign Powers to protect the interest & honor of the nation, plain people possessing common sense & common information, should not forget his letter of instructions to Mr. M'Lane, while Secretary of State, relating to our negotiations with England, upon the subject of the West India trade, in which he virtually cast himself at the feet of the King of England, and deeply disgraced the nation, by basely reviling his own Government, and humbly begging as a boon, what had been refused as a right; and which, since obtained upon such degrading terms, has approved a national minry instead of a benefit.

12. He is an ardent, devoted slave of a party, and is willing to be such, to place himself at its head; and he is a friend to the Union just so far as it promotes his interest. Arnold and Aaron Burr were friends so far

also. The constitutional sense in which he may view his duty will always relate to the benefits to himself, and the party who are the instruments, and on whom he relies to elevate himself to power, and retain it in his hands when required.

If these twelve reasons do not satisfy the Globe why no plain republican citizen should vote for Mr. Van Buren for the next President of the United States, we will give you twenty-four other reasons in your next number.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

LETTER FROM THE HON. BALIE PEYTON.

In answer to an invitation to a dinner giv-

 $e^{i}$ 

TWELVE GOOD REASONS WHY No send a public dinner to be given on the 14th ancient doctrines; she owes it to the whole

I regret that it is not in my power to be present on that accasion, for there lives not the man in honor of whom I would with more pleasure break bread and take wine, than Henry A. Wiss. I have known him long and intimately: I have seen him at the bar and in the House of Representa-tives—tested in every way; and he has been the same, bold, frank, honest talented patriot and friend in every situation of life.

Gentlemen, I fully concur with you in

the belief that the National Administration of our Government is most infamously corrupt in many of its departments, but I must say I entertain the same opinion of the President of the United States now that I have always entertained, and believe him to be a pure man, and an incorruptible patriot. John Randolph, whose loss, at this time Virginia, and all America has cause to lament said of General Jackson, that 'his very weakness leaned to virtue's side.' This is emphatically true, and to these amiable weaknesses may be attributed all that is wrong which is done in his name. Search the world over in all its history, and you cannot find a man more devoted to his friends-more incredulous to their forbles -more immovable in his confidence in all they say and do. However excellent these qualities are in a friend, however inestimable they are in a wife, yet they cannot do otherwise than subject a public officer to error and imposition. Unfortunately for the President and the country, those disciplined politicians and cunning jesuits, who have joined hands around him to the exclusion of all the patriotic and disinterested, are the apostates from the ranks of his enemies, who care as little for his reputation as they do for the maintenance of sound principles, or the permanent posterity of the country. He is surrounded by a mercenary corps. who, to advance their selfish views, hesitate not to influence and exasperate his feelings by foul calumnies against his most sincere and disinterested friends; not only so, but they write and publish in the Globe, as having his sanction, arguments and doctrines

direct: at war, with the most valued and ch. I principles a set forth by himself in his own messages. And yet these now claim to be his fairles, and the guardians of his fame and counstant for an a statement. common consect of the people he had been using the Macketan. He only proposed the confidence of the party, from a belief that he will adopt any course of policy that will favor their views, secure the spelle, and sustain such shain patriots as Benton, Kendull, Isaac Hill and others, in the enjoyment of their full proportions, a He does enjoy the confidence of the and that, too, in the name, and, as they would have the world believe, by the same and that have the world believe, by the same and the can

> A recent occurrence will satisfy every one of the extent of the President's confidence, and how little are to be trusted the teelings of even so honest and just a man as Anorew Jackson, when he has to rely on such sources of information. He was induced to denounce the co rse of one of his old friends, who now differs with him in nothing but Van Barenis a, about the close of the last session of Congress, for having used, as he said, every effort to detest the appropriation to carry into effect the Cherokee treaty. A colleague of the member who was present, suggested to the President that he was mistaken; but the seeds were sown, had taken root, and it was impossible to cradicate them; he continued to inquige in the most excited denuncration against the member for his opposition to that measure, notwithstanding the Giobe newspaper has recorded him as voting on the engrossment and final passage of the bill, in its laver, and, also stated correctly, that he spoke at considerable length in its support. If they wish to throw the weight of paper of China, supposed to be manufacthe President's influence upon any individwhich will certainly arouse his feelings; denunciation and excommunication follow. and the unfortunate man is convicted, sen teaced, and executed, without knowing the ground of his accusation.

You have been pleased to allude, in terms of approvation, to my course as a representative from Tennessee in the last sesston of Congress. If there is any thing worthy the approbation and encouraging applause of freemen to be found in my course, it is mainly to be attributed to the deep and abiding interest felt by the people of my district, and my State generally, in the present state of our national affairs. I have been but a cold and feeble representative of their wishes and feelings. I have great cause to be proud of my native State; she has stood firm, unsubdued, and unsubduable, while one State after another has been seduced, forced to make war upon houest men and popular favorites, yes, even upon the records of the Government and Constitution of the country. Tennessee the Sparta of

the Republic, is still erect in the defence of the ballot-box, the Constitution, and liberties of the People. I hope and trust that Virginia will not appear to the world in a contrasted light with Tennessee, with herself, in a cause so worthy of her fame, her sires, her sons: that she has not 'lost the breed of noble bloods'-that her revolutionary stock has not degenerated, has been manifested to the world by your thor-Philadelphia, July 11, 1836.

Accomack. It is time for Virginia to show her blood in these days of venality, hypocrisy, and corruption; she owes in to herself, to her sisters of the South and I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of invitation to atough-bred Virginia representative from

country, and its dearest interests. Pennsylvania has broken the manacles which were prepared for her giant habs. Will Virginia wear them? If you break the wand in Virginia, the 'Magician's occupation's gone.'

I beg leave, gentlemen, to offer through you a sentiment, which I enclose, and give assurances of my very high regard. Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

BALIE PEY TON. [N. B. The toast referred to in Mr. Peyton's letter was, by mistake, no doubt,omitted to be enclosed in his letter.]

Extracts from Foreign papers received at the office of the New York Daily Adver-

New Proof of the Phoenician Origin of the Irish.

Dr Walsh, in company with an Irish of ficer, visited Carteia, a ruined city near Gibraltar. My companion was very fond of Irish lore, and had no doubt of the Phoenician origin of the Irish people -- He, therefore, was assiduous in pointing out to me many circumstances about this town as confirming his opinion. We met several of the peasantry; the men rode always two of the peasantry; the men rode always two on a horse, or mule, with the face of one close to the back of the other, the women sat on the off side, with the left leg to the neck of the beast. The hoad dress of the females consisted of a scarf, or shawl, drawn over their caps, and tied behind in a knot, the corrections of the satisfactory of the scale of my time. I mention this, not as giving me a claim to take any credit to myself, but as conference on meaning the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the scale of my time.

Irish coast and the southern parts

peninsula. In consequence, many intolerance of the penal laws .- [Athena-

### CHINESE MANUFACTURES.

The superior industry of the Chinese people, as compared with other Asiatic nations, is proved by their extensive exportation of manufactured articles. Besides the more important articles of tea and silk, the following may be added, alum, white lead, red-lead, brass-leaf, tutenague or zinc, falsepearls; glass beads, paper, paper-hangings, toys, table and floor mats, and chinaware, with the precious metals. Alum is prepared in the distant provinces of Kiangsee, which supplies, we believe, the whole East with this mineral. In British bottoms alone there were exported, in 1831, above a million & a half lbs; but it is probable the junks carry away to the various settlements connected with the empire a larger quantity. Tutenague or zinc, obtained from the mines of You-nan, used to be largely exported, until German spelter, a less pure but much cheaper article, was introduced about the year 1822, and has nearly superseded it. tured from bamboo-cane, is brittle from the we have relapsed into dust, as inanimate as that ual, they crattily wrisper into his ear that too copious use of Alum, and is greatly inferior to the European fabric; but being much cheaper than this last, it is used even in our indian settlements for all ordinary purposes. The Chinese porcelain, which was so largely exported before the western liberty, in the civilized world. nations borrowed the art, is still an important article of commerce. It furnishes indeed, all the inhabitants of the Eastern tal works.—These doubts, however, in my judg-Islands, from Sumatra to the Philippines, ment, are coolly reasoned up in the closet-a and the tribes from the western border of never felt by any person of good mind while ac-China to the eastern frontier of the Birman country, with the principal portion of their country, with the principal portion of their cullmary vessels; even the Persians and Arabians make use of it, receiving their supplies from Bombay. The quantity annually bought by the British does not exceed in
value eight or nine thousand pounds, but
the Americans purchase to a much larger amount. It may be mentioned that the total value of manufactured articles exported by the English and Americans in 1834, excluding from this computation raw silk, refined sugar, and gold and silver bullion, exceeded two millions, of Spanish dollars.— Edingburg Cabinet Library, No. XX. His- bly to dare, to do, and to die, is the very same torical and descriptive account of China, sentiment, which, in happier times, leads a

~0000 REMARKS OF GOV. EVERETT, At a meeting of the Young Men of New Bed-

ford, Wednesday evening, July 28th, to devise means to raise funds to erect and complete Bunker Hill Monument.

table Committee, (Major General Thompson and Colonel Clifford,) that I would attend the meeting, nor the wish that has been expressed, that I would address the sudience. Without such a request and wish so expressed, it will easily be believed that I should not have obtraded myself on your notice. On a visit of relaxation and pleasure to this delightful spot, considerations too obvious to need suggestion would prevent iny giving any publicity to my movements. I may also add, that as the object of this meeting is one in which I of course, feel a deep local interest, as an inhabitant of the immediate precincts of Bunker Hill, delicacy would prohibit me, at a distance from home, from undertaking voluntarily what unexplained might seem the part of a selfish intermeddler. But the obliging call made on me outweighe all scruple, and I throw myself for a few moments on your cas-

There is one consideration which materially lessens the reluctance I might otherwise feel, to appear before you. The present meeting is called, I perceive, in pursuance of the invitation of a highly respectable committee, composed of gentlemen who belong to the two great political parties, which divide the community. The object to be prompted in one other for the prompted in one other for the community. ject to be promoted is one, that far transcords the range of party feeling;—an object, in reference to which, the demon of party spirit ought to quench his torch, and permit his vipers to

As the gentleman who has just taken his seat Col.Clifford)has observed that I was one of those who took an early interest in this undertaking, of my time. I mention this, not as giving me a claim to take any credit to myself, but as conference of which fell between their shoulders — all which peculiarities are still to be seen among the peasantry about the Milesian or Phonician town of Galway at this day. They have, also in many opinions in common which have their origin antecedent even to the time of the Romans. They imagine, for instance that a sick man's life depends on the state of the tide, and that he never dies unless when it begtins to ebb. This notion which is mentioned by Aristotle and reference to by Pliny, is common in the west of Ireland, and entertained even by many physicians there. These usages and opinions, he asserted, were proofs of the identity of the two people, not to say any it may of the mondescript animal at the cistern; whose tail twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants beautiful twines round his legs like that of the extraordiants are received and the problems of the individual who addressed you) of gentlemen possessing in the highest degree, the confidence of the community, both for problems are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the problems of the minimum and the extraordiants are received and the pr

for an indefinite period in its present unnum-state,—on object certainly not very pleasing to contemplate—or whather the generation which commenced shall have the credit and gratifica-tion of finishing it.

In reference to every thing but our own grati-fication and credit, it is not a very urgent que-tion. Sooner or later it will be finished, and it is comparatively of little moment by whom. What has been done has been thoroughly done. The eighty feet already laid are built of a more darable stone than the great pyramid of Egypt, and with equal solidity. I know of nothing but an earthquake that will subvert the foundation; sething but a thunderbolt that will rend the massy shaft, and pile it in ruins on the hill. Yes, sir, the monument can wait for its completion, quite as long as we can; and while we are waiting and dropping into the dust as we wait, the monument, un Inished as it is, will still with its imposing shaft bid defiance to the storms of winter. and smile down in majesty and peace upon the lovely landscape, which spreads around it.

It is this thought, I own it, which inspires a portion of the interest I feel in the work. It will last when I am gone. My children and my children's children will behold it. All after ages will go up to sec it. I feel a pride in being permitted, feeble as I am, to co-operate in the erection of a structure, which will stand and command the affections of posterity, centuries after which lies heaped about its base. It lifts up my conceptions of my nature, that I am able to units with my fellows, in however humble a degree, in the construction of a work which, to the end of time, will be a point of attraction to every child of independent America, to every friend of I know, sir, there are some persons who hou-

estly express doubts of the utility of monumentimes. But the question is asked, what good will the monument do? and I know not that it is very easy to answer it. It is not a matter of ing it, are not merely some of the purest of the human heart, but they are part and parcel of the sertiments, which led to the achievement of actions like those commemorated. The enthusi asm which in the hour of need, prompts men nocommemorate. Ah. sir, when we ask what good it will do to build the monument do not our consciences ask in reply, what good did it do the brave men, who fell on the seventeenth of July, 1775, to offer up their lives for their country ? What good did it do, to march down un-der cover of midnight from Cambridge to Charlestown, to toil all night in the trenches to travel Air. Chairman:—Although I am present on the ensuing day under a blazing summer sun, this occasion with my great good will and to my high satisfaction, I need to say to you that I am der of advancing artillery, the charge of the dis-

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