

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1836.

VOL. V—NO. 21—WHOLE NO. 220.

TERMS.

The Watchman may hereafter be had for one Dollar and Fifty Cents per year. A class of new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall receive the paper for one year at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, and as long as the same class shall continue to pay in advance the sum of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents they shall continue to receive the paper at the same terms as other subscribers.

Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year.

The paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearages are paid.

All letters to the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

Advertisements—Sixty two & a half cents per square for the first insertion, and 31 & a half cents per square for each insertion afterwards. Advertisements will be inserted for less than one Dollar.

Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given.

Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square. The privilege of changing the form every week is given.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.

Wheat per bush 1.64 17 cts.; Brandy, Apples per bush 25 a 30 cts.; Cotton per lb. (in bales) 12 a 15 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. [85] cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts.; Castings per lb. 11 a 12 cts.; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No. 11, 51 a 1.87 cts.; Feathers per lb. 11 a 12 cts.; Flour per bush 50 cts.; Corn per bush 40 cts.; Lard per lb. 8 a 10 cts.; Nails per lb. 75 cts.; Bacon per lb. 15 a 16 cts.; Butter per lb. 12 a 14 cts.; Lard per lb. 15 a 16 cts.; Salt per bush 1.25 cts.; Steel, American, per lb. 10 cts.; English do. per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Cast do. per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. 1.50 a 2.00; Wool (clean) per lb. 30 a 40 cts.; Wine (Tennessee) per gal. \$1.50; Whisky per gal. \$1.75 a \$1.75 cts.; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1.75 a 1.75 cts.; Whisky per gal. 35 a 40 cts.

CHERAW.

Wheat per bush 1.5 a 6 cts.; Bacon per lb. 14 a 15 cts.; Hams do. 00 00 cts.; Beans per bush 18 a 20 cts.; Bagging per yard 16 a 30 cts.; Blue rope per lb. 12 a 14 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 a 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs \$174 1-4 a 180; Corn per bush 45 a 70 cts.; Flour per bush 50 a 60; Iron per 100 lbs 50 a 60; Nails per bush 12 a 15 cts.; Nails cut assortment per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Weight do. per lb. 20 a 25; Sugar per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Salt per bush 1.25 a 1.50; Salt per bush 87 cts.; Steel American do. per lb. 10 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 a 12 cts.; Tea Imperial per lb. \$1.25 a 1.375 cts.; Whisky per lb. \$1 a 1.25 cts.; Tobacco manilla per lb. 1 a 1.25 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Wheat per bush 16 a 17; Cotton per lb. 14 a 16; Blue rope per lb. 12 a 14; Coffee per lb. 12 a 14; Corn per bush 45 a 50; Nails cut 7 a 8; Salt per bush 80; Sugar per lb. 10 a 12; Tobacco; Whisky per bush 30; 40; Whiskey per gal. 37 a 40; Beeswax 25 a 30.

LOOK AT THIS. NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

CRISS & BOGER,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public that they have formed a Partnership and are now receiving from the Northern Cities a handsome assortment of fall and winter GOODS, Consisting of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Saddlery, &c. &c. &c.

Goods which they deem unnecessary to boast of, because so very cheap or purchased entirely for cash, are disposed to sell as cheap and on as accommodating terms, either for cash or on a partial dealer, as any Goods can be had in this part of North Carolina; at least, they would respectfully invite their friends and customers generally to call & examine for proof of the truth of what they will take care in exhibiting their goods to all those who may favor them with their patronage.

N. B. & C. have just received an assortment of the best quality, Hot Ancher

BOLTING CLOTHS.

David H. Criss, tender his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has extended towards him, and hopes the same management will be continued to the satisfaction of all.

Salisbury, Nov. 26, 1835—4w19

Administrator's Notice.

Subscriber having taken out letters of administration with the will annexed, of the estate of Mrs. Sarah Henderson, dec. gives notice to all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make settlement; also, to those having claims on the same, to present them (properly authenticated) within the time prescribed by law.

A. HENDERSON, Adm. cum Test. annexo.

Dec 10 1836—1to

EXTRACTS

From Governor McDuffie's Message. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 28, 1836. Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

ABOUT to bid adieu to the cares and responsibilities of public life, and meeting you for the last time, to unite with you in deliberations for promoting the welfare of South Carolina, I am incapable of expressing the gratification I experience, in contemplating the spectacle of unexampled prosperity, which now crowns the hopes and blesses the labors of all classes of our fellow citizens.

At no former period, have they enjoyed such abundant pecuniary means of fulfilling their duties as a community of enlightened freemen, and of discharging the obligations which they owe to the world and to their posterity, by promoting the great cause of human improvement, and by laying deep foundations of liberty in a well educated population, & a well organized system of social and civil polity. And while it becomes us to be devoutly thankful to an overruling Providence, for these ample means of happiness, we cannot be too deeply impressed with the conviction, that we are responsible to that Providence, for their proper use and improvement. Nor can we, thus highly favored as a people, neglect our advantages with impunity. We must improve the talent entrusted to our care, or pay the penalty denounced against the unprofitable servant. We must give a public spirited and patriotic direction to the resources of the State, and move forward into the career of improvement, civil, military, moral, intellectual and social, or sink down into that state of sordid selfishness, in which even avarice will be finally overcome by indolence and the love of luxurious indulgence. If it be true—as history but too impressively teaches us—that communities are less capable of bearing prosperity than adversity; it should admonish us of the dangerous eminence on which we now stand, where one false and downward step may precipitate us from our envious height into the ignominious gulf below, which yawns ready to receive us.

I wish I could persuade myself that these are mere barren speculations, drawn from the experience of other countries, but applicable to our own. But I cannot be blind to the threatening pronouncements of a premature national degeneracy which are visible in all directions, and not least conspicuous at the centre of our Federal Empire. It belongs appropriately to you, fellow citizens, as the legislators of South Carolina, and the selected guardians of her welfare, to counteract by all means in your power, these fearful and downward tendencies, and to give such a wise and salutary direction to the moral, intellectual, and physical energies of the people, as will expand every selfish feeling into patriotism, and impress it upon the mind of every citizen, that his first and greatest interest is the general prosperity of the State, & the security of her institutions, her rights and her liberties.

To build up the solid fabric of the prosperity of a State, by developing the elements of her wealth and power, and organizing systems of public instruction, calculated to elevate the standard of popular morals, and popular intelligence, is the noblest employment that can exerce the ambition, or task the faculties of legislators and statesmen. In comparison with this, the miserable schemes of petty and selfish ambition, scrambling for office through all the filthy mazes of intrigue and corruption, sink into contempt & insignificance. South Carolina has achieved an enviable reputation by her noble and successful struggle for the essential interests & constitutional rights of the Southern States. Her success in that unequal contest, and the high character with which she came out of it, were principally owing to the apparent and acknowledged fact, that her statesmen and her people, were actuated exclusively by a patriotic spirit of resistance, directed against a system of unconstitutional oppression, without any ulterior purpose of selfish ambition. Let us cherish and preserve the reputation we have thus nobly acquired, as the Romans did their *Vestal fire*. Let no statesman of South Carolina, tarnish her glorious escutcheon, by enlisting as a partisan under the banner of any of those political chiefs who are grasping at the presidential sceptre. The political principles and peculiar institutions of the State may be sold and sacrificed, but most assuredly, they can never be preserved by such degrading parsanship. South Carolina, and all the States having similar institutions, "must not put their trust in Presidents," but look to their own power and principles for the security of their rights and institutions. They are in a permanent minority on all questions affecting these rights and institutions, and whenever they may exercise the powers of the Chief Magistracy, they will be exercised in obedience to the will of the adverse majority. So long as this state of things shall continue; so long as the Executive Government of the United States shall be conducted by an administration, holding principles incompatible with the full security of our institutions and rights; no statesman of South Carolina can become associated with that administration, without justly incurring the imputation of becoming an accomplice in overthrowing the essential guarantees of her vital interests. He cannot worship the sun of federal power, and offer up the homage of a devoted heart on the altars of the State.

If the politicians of all the planting States would act upon these obvious principles, our rights and institutions would be speedily placed upon a foundation, which nothing could shake in future. The whole of those States would be united upon principles essential to their very existence, and standing upon the ramparts of the Constitution, in defence of their sacred rights, would present a phalanx which no assailing power could overcome.

But, however other States may think on this subject, I trust they will always be the principles of South Carolina, and that they will be sacredly regarded and faithfully observed by all her public functionaries. I sincerely believe that they constitute the mainstay of her political strength, and that, if maintained, they will throw around her institutions, a magic circle, which neither ambition nor fanaticism will venture to overleap. Leaving then the Federal Government to run its fated career, and standing proudly aloof from all those intriguing combinations, and "entangling alliances," by which politicians may flatter themselves that they are serving their constituents, when they are only promoting their own aggrandisement, let us dedicate all our faculties, and all our efforts to the improvement of our beloved State, in all that can contribute to her intelligence, wealth, power, and security.

I lay before you, in compliance with the request of the President of the Convention which assembled at Knoxville, on the 4th of July last, to consider the subject of a Rail Road between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the city of Charleston, a copy of the proceedings of that body.

In one of the resolutions which you will find among the proceedings, an appeal is made to the Legislatures of the States through which the proposed Rail Road is intended to pass, for liberal appropriations from their public treasuries in support of this great work.

An enterprise so gigantic in its nature and extent, and so magnificent in its promised results to the prosperity of South Carolina, pre-eminently deserves and will doubtless receive your favorable consideration. If successfully conducted to its final accomplishment, it will be a monument worthy of the age, and of which the greatest empire might justly be proud.

It will produce the greatest revolution in commerce ever effected by an artificial channel of communication, and not less important than that which was produced by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. With other causes, now fortunately co-operating, it will enable Charleston to reclaim her lost advantages, & to become the Emporium of the vast and increasing foreign commerce which is founded upon the agricultural productions of the South Atlantic and Western States. Nor will the advantages of this change be confined to Charleston. Every part of the State will enjoy its due portion of them. A flourishing commercial empire, like the heart in the almost economic, diffuses life, energy and health through the whole system. It is the city of New-York, communicating with the world by the ocean, and with the interior by her numerous channels, natural and artificial, that imparts wealth and prosperity to the remotest extremities of that great State. Make Charleston the New-York of the South, and corresponding advantages will result, not only to the interior of this State, but the entire region connected with that city by the ties of commercial intercourse.

Within a certain sphere, according to a well known principle of political economy, the benefit of commerce cannot be realized, its beneficent effects are essentially diffusive. If these views are just, and were properly impressed upon the minds of our fellow citizens, they would feel greatly to do away that local spirit, which is seeking to accomplish mere local purposes, and to embarrass the progress, and mar the symmetry of the noble structure we are about erecting.

I have too firm a reliance upon the patriotic spirit of our citizens, to believe those narrow and mistaken views will be permitted to sway the councils by which it is to be planned and erected. It is too mighty an undertaking, will involve too great an expenditure, and is destined to encounter too close a competition, to allow any sacrifice to be made to such views, without exposing the whole enterprise to imminent hazard. That route which is decidedly the best, within the limits of the charter, if there be such a route, should undoubtedly be adopted. As a citizen of the State, without reference to my local position, I sincerely hope that the central route may be found to have that unequivocal claim to preference. I even think it should be adopted, unless some other route shall appear to have a decided superiority over it. But I am sure that no public spirited citizen, anxious for the success of the work; no stockholder, reasonably regardful of his own interest, will be disposed to go farther—To insure success in scaling these mountain barriers which have so long made strangers of kindred communities—an achievement surpassing in sublimity all that Xerxes, and Hannibal and Bonaparte ever accomplished—united councils are indispensably necessary. The only mode of effecting this desirable result will be to have all the proposed routes and mountain passes actually surveyed by scientific engineers, before any comparison is attempted.—When this is done, it is extremely probable that the preferable route will be so clearly indicated, as to supercede all doubt on the subject. How far it may be expedient for the State to aid in the prosecution and comple-

tion of the work, by subscribing to the stock of the company which has been incorporated, I think the time has not yet come for deciding. The charter has already been saved by our public spirited fellow-citizen Colonel Wade Hampton, who being one of the central commissioners at Knoxville, subscribed the whole sum which appeared from the returns then received, to be wanting to make up the four millions. Until the route shall be definitively selected, and active operations commenced, the emergency does not seem to call upon the States interested, to embark in the work as stockholders. Moreover, there are some considerations growing out of the mode of constituting the Board of Directors, prescribed by the charter, as amended by Kentucky, and the relative sums subscribed in the different States, which render it a measure of obvious prudence on the part of South Carolina, either to procure a modification of the charter before she subscribes, or to make conditional subscription.

The act of incorporation passed by this State, provided that three of the twenty-four Directors should be chosen from qualified Stockholders residing in each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, and that nine should be chosen indifferently from all the Stockholders. The amendment interpolated by Kentucky, provides that six of the Directors shall be chosen from Stockholders residing in that State, while only three shall be chosen from each of the other States leaving but six to be chosen indifferently from all the Stockholders. This very exceptional claim of undue power, on the part of Kentucky, becomes absolutely revolting when we advert to the fact, that the entire subscription in that State amounts to less than 200,000, and that no one person there has subscribed a sufficient number of shares to qualify him to be chosen a Director! In this state of things, a Board of Directors cannot be organized; and if it could, Kentucky with less than a twentieth part of the Stock, would wield one fourth part of the power of the Company. On the contrary, South Carolina owning five sixths of the Stock, could in no event have more than nine Directors, while the holders of one sixth of the Stock out of South Carolina, shall have only nine Directors, while the holders of one sixth of the Stock out of South Carolina, shall have fifteen. This is certainly an unprecedented anomaly in the organization of corporate powers, and I think the people of South Carolina have been sufficiently admonished, by bitter experience, of the fatal consequences of having their interests controlled by a foreign and irresponsible power, to make them very cautious in placing the power on one side, while the interest to be effected by it is on the other.

If we look to the questions that will probably arise, at the very commencement of the proposed work, the danger of this separation of power and responsibility will be obvious. Upon every principle, the Road should commence at Charleston, and proceed continuously on towards its Western termination, at least until the money contributed in South Carolina shall be expended. And yet it will be in the power of Directors out of the State, to reverse the operation, and expend the whole sum subscribed by the citizens of this State, in Kentucky, where so small a sum has been subscribed.

This pretension to unequal power on the part of Kentucky, becomes still more intolerable when we advert to the causes that gave rise to it. By the charter as passed by this State, and all others except Kentucky, the Road was to run from Charleston to Cincinnati. The clause interpolated by Kentucky, requires that the Company, at the same time that they carry the Road from the Cumberland Mountain to Cincinnati, shall carry a branch to Louisville; it also requires that a branch shall be carried from Lexington to Maysville. The Company are thus required to construct two branches, making together some 150 miles of Rail Road, obviously against their own interest, and merely to accommodate two towns in Kentucky; and to secure the performance of these most unreasonable conditions, they are moreover required to give Kentucky three Directors, gratuitously.

There is no practical view of the subject that can make it the interest of the Company, or the great public concerned, in the contemplated work, to cover Kentucky with Rail Roads for the privilege of passing through the State.

If the Road goes to the Ohio River, some one point on that River should be selected. This will command nearly all the trade, that would be commanded by the three that are proposed.—If either Cincinnati or Louisville should be selected, it will insure as much commerce, as the Road will probably be able to convey. And as Ohio has contributed almost nothing to the stock of the Company, it would be much the wiser course to carry the Road directly to Louisville, leaving Cincinnati out of the scheme altogether, if a Louisville branch is the only consideration upon which we can obtain the privilege of passing through Kentucky.

There is another alternative, preferable, in my opinion, even to this. It is to make the mouth of the Nolachucky the Western termination of the Road, which, according to the estimates, would reduce the cost of it from twelve to five millions of dollars, while it would still yield to North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina, a very large portion of the advantages that would result from the completion of the original scheme. The work to this extent could be almost completed with the Stock already subscribed, and would be clearly within the

means of these three States. A flourishing town would spring up at the Western termination of the Road, wherever that might be, whether at Nolachucky, Ashville, or even at the North Western border of our own State, which would attract to the Road a great portion of the Western trade, probably as much as it could carry.

I have suggested these views, because I believe that South Carolina will be restrained, not less by a sense of self respect, than by a just regard for her own interest, from subscribing any thing to the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; so long as its charter shall contain the highly objectionable provisions to which I have alluded.

As it now seems evident that the principal part of the funds by which the road is to be constructed will have to be contributed by South Carolina, we must take care that the control of these funds shall not pass into other hands, and that the scale of operations be not disproportioned to the means of effecting them. And it is gratifying to perceive, that so much can be done by North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina alone, even if it should be found necessary to act without the concurrence, or co-operation of Ohio and Kentucky.

Entertaining these opinions, I have looked with very deep concern, not unmingled with regret, upon the concurrences which have taken place during the present year, in various parts of the U. States, relative to the civil war which is still in progress, between the Republic of Mexico, and one of her revolted Provinces.

It is true, that no country can be responsible for the sympathies of its citizens; but I am nevertheless utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have, to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply, that by their voluntary expatriation—under whatever circumstance of adventure, of speculation, of honor, or of infamy, they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom for a land of despotism, they have done with their eyes open and deserve their destiny. There is but too much reason to believe that many of them have gone as mere adventurers, speculating upon the chances of establishing an independent government in Texas, and of seizing that immense and fertile domain by the title of the sword. But be this as it may, when they became citizens of Mexico, they became subject to the Constitution and laws of that country; and whatever changes the Mexican people may have since made in that Constitution and these laws, they are matters with which foreign States can have no concern, and of which they have no right to take cognizance. I trust, therefore, that the State of South Carolina will give no countenance, direct or indirect, open or concealed, to any acts which may compromise the neutrality of the United States, or bring into question their plighted faith. Justice—stern and unbending justice—in our intercourse with other States, would be paramount to all the considerations of mere expediency, even if it were possible that these could be separated. But they cannot.—Justice is the highest expediency, and I am sure South Carolina is the last State in the Union that would knowingly violate this sacred canon of political morality.

If any consideration could add to the intrinsic weight of these high inducements to abstain from any species of interference with the domestic affairs of a neighboring and friendly State, it would be the tremendous retribution to which we are so peculiarly exposed on our South Western frontier, from measures of retaliation.

Should Mexico declare war against the United States, and aided by some great European power, host the standard of servile insurrection in Louisiana and the neighboring States; how deep would be our self reproaches in reflecting that these atrocious proceedings, received even a colorable apology from our example, or from the unlawful conduct of our own citizens!

There is one question, connected with this controversy, of a definite character, upon which it may be proper that you should express an opinion. You are, doubtless, aware that the people of Texas, by an almost unanimous vote expressed their desire to be admitted into our Confederacy, and application will probably be made to Congress for that purpose. In my opinion, Congress might not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy. If we admit Texas into our Union, while Mexico is still waging war against that Province, with a view to re-establish her supremacy over it, we shall, by the very act itself, make ourselves a party to the war. Nor can we take this step, without incurring this heavy responsibility, until Mexico herself shall recognize the independence of her revolted Province.

We have no official information of the precise state of our relations with Mexico. Enough is known, however, to satisfy us that the conjuncture is eminently critical. Let us be scrupulously careful that we do nothing to countenance, and all we can to prevent the calamity of a war. We are now engaged in a fearful and doubtful struggle to reform our federal system of government, by throwing off the corruptions under which it is rapidly sinking.

In this state of things a war with any country would be the greatest of calamities; for we could scarcely hope to come out of it with any thing but the mere wreck of a free constitution, and the external forms of a free government.

Reward of Talent.—Mr. Cochran the young American, who has invented a new kind of rifle—recently exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, N. Y.—has sold the patent right to a company, for three hundred thousand dollars.

Jim Crow in London.—Mr. Rice, the American comedian, has, by merely singing the song "Jim Crow," in London, realized the immense sum of \$16,000.

Startling Fact.—The bursting of a barrel of beer.

Money.—"The present scarcity of money," said a deliberate wisacre, "is owing to—"

"You are right," interrupted an Irishman—"You are right my honey—it is because there is so much owing to, and so little paying to."

Of all kinds of lying, the most vicious is lying a bed late in the morning.

LEGISLATIVE ENCOUNTERS.

No overer of the times (says the Philadelphia Gazette) can have failed to notice that nearly every year that passes is signalized by wars of words between members of Congress and delegates in local legislatures. It is wonderful to perceive, too, how very seldom these wars terminate in any thing fatal; how soon the breaches are healed, and wounded honor restored to its wonted healthfulness by the administration of a verbal cataplasm. Your flattery is the sovereignest thing in the world for the accomplishment of this end, and the best substitute for an apology. We ask the reader if the following extract from the *Pickwick Papers* does not describe a scene of which there are some ten or fifteen counterparts annually in the deliberative bodies of the United States? Properly to understand the sketch, it is necessary to premise that the *Pickwick Club*, composed of a few persons, in convention. They are on the point of sending three members into certain counties, to observe whatever may be interesting among the people. Mr. Pickwick, being selected for one destination, arose, and, among other observations, said—

"He was an humble individual. (No, no.) Still he could not but feel that he had selected him for a service of great honor, and of some danger. Travelling was in a troubled state, and the minds of coachmen were unsettled. Let them look abroad, and contemplate the scenes which were enacting around them. Stage coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were bolting, boats were overturning, and billers were burning. (Cheers—a voice 'No, No!') No! (Cheers.) Let that honorable Pickwickian arise, and let us loudly cheer him forward, and deny it if he could. (Cheers.) Who was it that cried 'No?' (Enthusiastic cheering.) Was it some vain and disappointed man—he would not say haberdashery—(loud cheers)—who, jealous of the praise which had been perhaps undeservedly bestowed on his (Mr. Pickwick's) researches, and smarting under the censure which had been heaped upon his own feeble attempts at rivalry, now took this vile and calumnious mode of—"

"Mr. Blotton (of Aldgate) rose to order. Did the honorable Pickwickian allude to him? (Cheers of 'Order,' 'Chair,' 'Yes,' 'No,' 'Go on,' 'Leave off,' &c.)"

"Mr. Pickwick would not put up to be put down by clamor. He had alluded to the honorable gentleman. (Great excitement.)"

"Mr. Blotton would only say, then, that he repelled the honorable gentleman's false & scurrilous accusation with profound contempt. (Great cheering.) The hon. gent. was a humbug. (Immense confusion, and loud cries of 'Chair' and 'Order.')"

"Mr. A Snodgrass rose to order. He threw himself upon the Chair. (Hear.) He wanted to know whether this disagreeable contest between two members of that club should be allowed to continue. (Hear hear.)"

"The Chairman was quite sure the hon. Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of."

"Mr. Blotton, with all possible respect for the Chair, was quite sure he would not."

"The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honorable gentleman whether he had used the expression which had just escaped him in a common sense."

"Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not; he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to acknowledge that personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honorable gentleman; he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view. (Hear, hear.)"

"Mr. Pickwick fell much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honorable friend. He begged it to be at once understood that his own observations had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction. (Cheers.)"

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for some time previously with severe pain in his side; he was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms in some degree, by the leech. Night before last he hemorrhaged from the lungs recurred, & was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effect of the disorder and the remedies, but is better, and considered in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury, or even a long depression of his health.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

New York Express Office, Sunday, 1 P. M. CAPTURE OF THE TEXIAN SCHOONERS BRUTUS AND INVINCIBLE.

The two schooners, Brutus and Invincible, lately in the harbor have fallen a prey to an expected enemy. Warrants were issued on Saturday for their seizure by Judge Irving under the provisions of title 8, chapter 8, part 3rd of the revised statutes. The officers and crew are in custody of Wm. Hillyer the sheriff of the city and the county.

The Firemen of N. York have had a splendid procession in honor of the triumph they achieved in the election of Mr. Gozette, as Register, who had been displaced by the Van Buren council from the situation of Chief Engineer.

Blind Choristers.—The choir of singers at the Rev. Mr. Young's church in Sumner street, is composed entirely of the pupils of the excellent institution for the blind, in Pearl street; six males and six females. Their performances are highly creditable to them. They commit to memory the several hymns to be sung through the day, and sing them without the slightest variation from the text, with a remarkable clear and distinct pronunciation. They are paid a fair salary, and thus are these children of charity enabled to assist in one of the most pleasing parts of the worship of their God.—*Boston Transcript.*

Orlando Lasson, whose great musical talents adorned the last of the sixteenth century, wrote the following humorous epitaph for himself, which is actually inscribed on his tomb stone:

A child I sang the trouble part,
A youth, the counter claims my art,
A man, the tenor was my place,
But now I'm stationed in the base.

A pedler, with his cart, overtaking another of his clan on the road, was thus addressed—
"Hallo, friend, what do you carry?"
"Drugs and medicines," was the reply.
"Good!" returned the other, "you may go a-head—I carry game stones!"