# CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1837. VOL. V—NO. 39.—WHOLE NO. 237.


## TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may hereafter be had *or* two Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

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 Dollars 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 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.

No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless all arrearges are paid up.

☞ All letters to the Editor must be *post paid*; otherwise they will certainly not be attended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—*Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 31¼ Cents per square for each insertion afterwards*

No advertisement 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 with the privilege of changing the *form* every quarter.

## MARKETS.

### SALISBURY,

Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 45 a 50 cts; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 3 cts; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 [25] cts; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts; Castings per lb. 4 a 5 cts; Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to No 11, $1 75 a 2 00 cts; Feathers per lb; 35 cts; Flour pr bl. $8 8½; Wheat pr bush. $1 12½ 1 25; Oats pr bushel 30 cts; Corn pr bush 55 cts; Iron per lb. 6 a cts; Lead per lb 8 a 10 cts; Molasses per gal. 75 cts; Nails per lb 9 a 10 cts; Beef per lb 0 a 0 cts; Bacon per lb 12½ cts, Butter per lb 12½ cts; Lard per lb 15 cts; Salt per bushel $1 25 1 50 cts; Steel, American blister, per lb. 10 cts; English do. per lb 20 cts; Cast do. per lb 25 a 30 cts; Sugar per lb 12½ a 15 cts; Rum (Jamaica) per gal; $2; Yankee do. $1; Wool (clean) per lb 30 cts; Tallow per lb. 10 12½ cts; Tow-linen pr yd. 16 a 20 cts; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. $1 50. Portugal do. $1 50 a $1 7 cts; Claret do per gal. $1 3 a 1 75 cts; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. $1; Whiskey per gal. 45 a 50 cts.

### CHERAW.

Beef in market per lb 6 a 8 cts.; Bacon per lb 11 a 12 cts; Hams do. 00 00 cts; Beeswax per lb 20 a 22 cts; Bagging per yard 18 a 25 cts; Bale rope per lb a 12 14 cts; Coffee pr. lb 12½ a 16 cts; Cotton per 100 lbs $11 13½ 00 00 00; Corn per bushel 90 a 95 cts; Flour from wagons per brl $8 50 10, from stores per brl $13 00 a 00; Iron per 100 lbs $5 00 a 6 50; Molasses per gal 50 a 62½ cts; Nails cut assorted per lb 8 1 2 a 9 cts; Wrought do. per lb. 20 cts; Pork per brl $8 9; Rice per 100 lbs $4 5 00; Sugar per lb. 12 1 2 a 14 cts; Salt pr sack $3 3 25; Salt per bushel 87½ $1 cts; Steel American blister pr lb 10 16 cts; Tallow per lb 10 12½ cts; Tea Imperial per lb $1 25 a 1 37½ cts; Hyson do. pr lb $1 a 1 25 cts; Tobacco manufactured per lb 10 a 15 cts.

### FAYETTEVILLE

Brandy, peach 80a 90. Do. Apple, 60 a 65 Bacon pr lb 10 a 12½; Cotton pr lb 8 a 11 cts Coffee pr lb 12 a 14; Flour bbl. $8½ a 9¼ Flaxseed pr bh $1 25 a 00 0, Feathers pr lb 45 a 50 Corn pr bush 90 a 1; Iron pr lb 5½ a 6; Molasses pr gal 38 a 42; Nails cut 7½ a 8; Salt pr bush 60 a 90, Sugar pr lb 8 a 12; Tobacco; leaf 3½ a 4; Wheat pr bush $1 50; 0 Whiskey pr gal. 55 57. Beeswax 25 a 00


*The Celebrated and thorough bred Horse*

## RIOTT,

HAS commenced the Spring season, and will stand three days in each week at the stable of William Harbin, Esquire, in the town of Statesville, N Carolina, and the balance of his time at the store of Wm. F. Cowan, Esquire, 9 miles from Statesville, in Iredell county—RIOTT will be let to mares at the moderate price of Fifteen Dollars the season, payable on the 1st of July, when the season will end; Eight Dollars for the single leap, payable when the service is rendered; Thirty Dollars to insure a mare in foal: the insurance money will be due as soon as it is ascertained that the mare is in foal or the property transferred Fifty cents to the groom in every instance—Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but there will be no liability for any which may happen.

THE PROPRIETORS.

### PEDIGREE.

RIOTT was sired by the famous old horse Archie, whose reputation as a racer and sire, has never been equalled by any horse in the United States, except his sire imported Diomed; his dam, the property of William R. Johnson and David Branch of Virginia, was got by Sir Francis Burdett; g dam by the imported horse Bedford; g g dam by Federalist full sister to Jolly Friar; g g grand dam by the imported horse old Janus; g g g grand dam by Old imported Jolly Roger; Burdett was gotten by Potomac; his dam by imported Citizen; g dam by the imported horse Mousetrap; she out of Selim, from a Potomac out of a Jolly Roger; dam out of Mary Gray,

RIOTT was bred by the Honorable Andrew H. Miller late of Northampton county, N. Carolina, who gave the above pedigree, as the certificates of Col. Wood J. Hamlin of Halifax, and said Riott will shew.

Riott is a beautiful bay, now rising eight years old, black mane and tail, and measures sixteen hands high.

April 1, 1837—8w37

*Mrs. Kelly, and her Daughters,*

The north street in this Town, will execute

## NEEDLEWORK,

such as making Shirts, Pantaloons and Coats, with neatness and despatch.

Salisbury, April 1, 1837—tf37

BLANK WARRANTS For Sale at this Office


## SARPEDON

(IMPORTED.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse & Stallion, imported in 1834, will cover mares the present season, (which has now commenced,) at my stable, Granville county, N C. on the main road leading from Oxford to Boydton, Virginia, at $60 the season, payable before or on the first of July next, at which time it will expire, & $100 insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or transferred; with one dollar cash to the groom in every case. Care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen: Servants boarded gratis; good pasturage for mares, and when fed, 33⅓ cents per day, which charge *must* be paid before the mare will be allowed to leave the plantation—at the discretion of the subscriber.

SARPEDON is a rich brown horse, 16 hands high, foaled in 1828, the property of General Gosvenor—is a horse of the greatest strength and power His back and loins so remarkably strong, that he is thought to be master of 15 stone; and, as a race horse, he was equal, and generally superior, to most horses of his day, as is proved by reference to his memoir in detail, which may be seen in the July (1834) number of the Turf Register—He is the only son of the famous 'Emilius,' known to be imported. Emilius, it will be remembered, is the sire of Plenipotentiary, Scipio, Priam, Riddlesworth and many others, and covers at 50 gs. a mare.

SARPEDON possesses more of the stout, Mambrino and Benningbrough blood, than any other horse in America, and is a direct cross upon any of our native mares. His performances at three and four years old, (until he was injured,) were of the first character—beating nearly all his competitors, giving some of them high odds in weight. (See Racing Calendar and Sporting Magazine, as above)

N B—His stock (Colts) are remarkable large and racing-like.

### PEDIGREE.

SARPEDON was got by that capital racer and unrivalled Stallion 'Emilius,' by the great 'Orville,' who also covered at 50 gs., and was perhaps the best son of Benningbrough out of a King Herod mare, &c; his dam Jeanie, by the Flyer, grand dam by Dick Andrews, equal to any horse of his day, both as a racer and Stallion; May, by Benningbrough—Primrose, by Mambrino—Cricket, by King Herod, the best Stallion of his day, & founder of the best stock in England—Sophia, by Blank—Deane, (Lord Leigh's,) by Second—Mr. Hanger's brown mare, by Stangan's Arabian, out of Gipsey by King William's Nougued Barb—Makeless, Royal Mare.

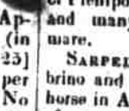
The Flyer was got by Vandike Junior—dam Azalia, by Benningbrough—Gilliflower, by Highflyer—Golddinder, sister to Grasshopper, by Marske—Cullen Arabian—Regulus, &c., &c. The Flyer was a capital horse, and sire of 'Wings,' winner of the Oaks and other good runners.

Vandike Junior was got by Walton, dam Dabchick, by the Potsos—Drab, by Highflyer—Hebe, by Chrysolite—Proserpine, sister to Eclipse.

*EDMUND TOWNES.*

March 2—36tf.

## UWHARIE



WILL make his last season in this County, at my stable in Lexington, N. C, ending on the 4th of July The purity of his blood—his size—length—substance and power—his fine energetic action, I think will cross excellently well, with our common mares. He will be six years old this Spring

In order to accommodate all the Farmers who are desirous to breed *fine* horses and at a rate within the means of all breeders, I am induced to put down the price of the season of Uwharie, lower than that of any horse in the Union of equal blood and character. He will make his present season at $10; insurance $20. In addition to the yearling filly and two colts that I sold in 1834 at $3,000, (out of Uwharie's dam) I refused last Fall for a yearling filly out of his dam and by imported Luzborough $800, and for the old mare $1,000.

☞ For further particulars see hand bills.

W. R. HOLT.

March 25, 1837—8w36

## State of North Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

*January Sessions*, 1837.

Finly & Bouchelle vs Joseph Stanley } Original Attachment levied upon defendant's Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house an Wilkesborough, on the first monday after the fourth monday of April next to answer or replevy, or judgment will be intered against him, and the Lands condemned to satisfy plaintiffs debt.

Witness, Wm. Mastin, Clerk of our said court at office, the first monday after the fourth monday of January, 1837.

Teste—*WM MASTIN*, c w c c

march 18—6w37—price $3

## PORTSMOUTH AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

THE Cars run DAILY on this Road.—Passengers going North will be conveyed from Halifax, N. C. to Gary's Depot, in the Company's Coaches, and will arrive at Portsmouth in time for Baltimore Boats, which leave every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 P. M. and for the Washington Boat, which leaves every Sunday at the same hour. Passengers leaving Halifax on either of the above mentioned days, will arrive in Baltimore the following morning and in Philadelphia in the evening, without being deprived of sleep. The Engines on this road are in fine order, and no detention need be apprehended

**Stages leave Halifax in time** for the departure of the Cars at 7 o'clock A. M. from the upper termination of the Road

Office Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company.

April 1, 1837—1m37

## GREENSBORO' MERCHANT'S Accommodation Line of FOUR HORSE COACHES.

DIRECT FROM RALEIGH TO THE JUNCTION OF THE PETERSBURG & PORTSMOUTH

## RAIL ROADS.

*Running every other day, in precise connection with the Line from Greensborough, N. C. to Raleigh N. C.*

SEATS taken in Greensborough to Blakely, and from Blakely to Greensborough, *made always sure* Time, from Greensborough to N. York, *FOUR DAYS ONLY!!* Passengers South and West of this, will find this Line to run in precise connection with the Piedmont & Western Lines, West—*via* Salem, N Carolina, and Wythe C H Virginia, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and *will do well to pay to Greensborough only—for Seats taken in Greensborough, on our Line*, SECURE *a certain passage North*, without delay either by way of Petersburg or by Portsmouth.

Our Line SHALL *be a GOOD one*—and there shall be *no cause to complain*. We put up this Line expressly *to evade that* IMPOSITION *hitherto practised on gentlemen* between Raleigh & Halifax, and purely to prevent our Western and Southern friends from being delayed at either place

☞ Gentlemen coming from the North on our Line, and wishing to fall into the Piedmont, or Western Lines, at Greensborough, need not fear delay, for by either route they can go to Milledgeville, Ga., in the same time—and we pledge ourselves to take, as far as Salisbury or Wythe C H Va, all who may at any time be crowded out.

☞ The public will bear in mind the following *REGULATIONS* on this Line: It will leave Bickley on the *odd* days in April, May, August, November and December; to wit; 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, &c, and on the *even* days in June, July, September and October; to wit: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, &c., &c.

*PASSENGERS* going to Petersburg or Richmond, will find this their proper route.

JAMES SLOAN,
M'LEAN & RANKIN,
PETER ADAMS,
McADOO & SCOTT,
JACOB HUBBARD,
H. & J. LINDSAY,
J. A MEBANE,
G. C. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M'IVER,
JOHN A GILMER,
WM R. D. LINDSAY,

Greensboro, March 24, 1837.—4w38

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the first day of April, 1837.

A—Peter Albright, Samuel Allen, R H Alexander, G G Allen

B—Ann Brown Joseph Bruner 3, Jacob Bruner, Thomas W Bain, Allen Brown, R M Bell Chellis 4, Elleen Brock, William Brians, John Boston, Robert Bradshaw, Saml Crusoe Brown, Wm Brown, Alfred Brown, Wm C Brandon, Burton Craige 5

C—Thomas Conrad, Andrew Cruse, George Canada, James W. Clarke, J S Chipley, Sam'l Caldwell, Leonard Cline, Charles Cutherell, Branson Craven, Levi Cartrell, Daniel Chortier, Tillgeon Cranford

D—John P Dickenson, James Donohoe, Geo. Duke, William P Dobson

F—Thomas Foster, William Foltz, Squire Frazer, Wm Polk, David S Finley, Thomas Ferny

G—Henry S Gorman, Joseph G Gillespie, Sally Ann Gotore

H—William Heathman, William Harris, S S Hodson, Hannah Hill, Richard Harris, Geo Hargraves, Wm H Hightour, Alexander Hawkes, Elizabeth Haden, Wm Hicks, Dewey Harris, Douglas & Haden, Henry Hill, William P Hudspith

J—Samuel Jones jr 2, Samuel Josey, Anny Josey, David or William Julian, Elias Jones, George Johnston

K—Absalom Knox, Leonard Klutts, Samuel Kerr and others

L—James S M Litter, Daniel Lentz, Nancy Lyerly, Elizabeth Leppard, Peter Long, John Lunn

M—F W Meerbach, Michael Myrick, George W Muddical, Neele McNab, Augs Morgan of Albert C Morgan, Jesse May, N H Musenmaner, James F McCulloch, A M Mitchell, Margaret McPherson

P—Mathew Porter, Thomas Perper

R—James Roberson, Levi Roades, James G Rowe

S—Peter Smith, Charles N Sterling, Willington Smith 2, Dr A Smith 2, Robt Sprouse, Samuel Smith, James Smith, George Smith, A Smoot, Horatio M Switzer, Samuel Seaford, Thomas —— or Lewis, Allen Stoker, Elizabeth Swisher or Daniel Jacobs, John W Summons

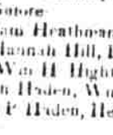
T—George O Tarrh, Susan Turner, James Tunnell 2, Isaac Tignor, Wm Taylor, Adam Troutman, Aaron Terry, Dr Frederick Tomson.

W—Rev'd James E Welch 2, Chas Wille, Calvin L Weir, Philip Wright, John Wardwell, Anderson Willis, Brice Warrick

*SAML REEVES, P M*

3w38

## Jailor's Notice.



TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of this County, the 17th of March, a Negro woman, who calls her name SALLY JONES, she says that she belongs to Robert King, and that Mr. King purchased her of Mr. Rowly near Washington city. She states that she run away from Mr. King near the Yadkin Bridge some short time before last Christmas—said woman appears to be about 40 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

*JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.*

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.

April 8, 1837. 5 tf38

From the N O. Bee.

### SANTA ANNA'S GOOD FAITH.

The following letter from Gen Santa Anna, which we find in the government paper of Mexico, the *'Diaro del Gobierno*, is another striking commentary upon his good faith, veracity and honor. It is addressed to the Minister at War.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I addressed you in Texas on the 22d of November last, an official communication requesting you to make known to his excellency the President *ad interium*, that having obtained my liberty I was about to visit the United States, and should embark at Baltimore after having visited the capitol (Washington.)

I accomplished this long and painful voyage, following the steps of those by whom I was accompanied, and I have arrived at this port to-day in an United States national vessel, which the President, General Jackson, had the kindness to place at my disposal, in order that I might make the passage safely and commodiously.

I leave to-morrow for my country residence at Manjo de Clavo, where I expect to be united to my family, of whose situation I have been entirely ignorant for the year past. In that peaceful retreat, which I have determined never again to quit, I ask you to give me a detailed account of the event by which I was placed at the disposition of the enemy, and all that has transpired during my captivity, and which has been the means of procuring for me so much calumny and vengeance. I shall send you all the documents upon that subject, through the medium of Colonel Juan N. Almonte, in order that the President ad interim may have knowledge of them.

I the interval, I shall devote my time in complying and publishing a document detailing clearly the circumstances of the unfortunate campaign to Texas This step is necessary to the public man, desirous of preserving his reputation; and he should be ever ready to give the people an account of his conduct, and place it in a veritable point of view; more especially should he do this, when passion is enlisted against him. I shall also lay before Congress what I conceive the most efficacious means to terminate the war, leaving them to adopt such measures as they may judge necessary.

The unfortunate situation in which the prisoners of St. Jacinto find themselves, calls for the compassion of the government, and I implore that compassion for them in the most ardent manner. The little pecuniary assistance which is afforded them by the way of New Orleans, enables them to subsist, and procures the vestments which are indispensable. Those unfortunate men have lost their liberty, and if we do not come to their aid when they are in such great distress, it will result in discouraging the most ardent defenders of our country's cause.

On my departure from Texas, I was informed by Mr. Samuel Houston to whose kind proceedings I am indebted for my life and liberty, that it was his intention to place all the prisoners at the disposition of the Mexican Consul in New Orleans, in order that he might send them to Vera Cruz. But, as another expedition has been spoken of since that time, under the command of his excellency the general of division, Don Nicholas Bravo, it is probable that Houston has changed his mind, and that, I myself, would not have been placed at liberty had I deferred six days longer my departure, for the lower classes in that country are very violent.

The pleasure I feel in again treading upon my native land, after the many outrages and trabulation I have endured; that pleasure, I say, was considerably diminished when I was informed that there were some individuals, believing my disgrace was so much the greater, because I had betrayed my country, and compromised her independence. What, betray an object so dear to my heart! I who have so often fought to preserve her inviolable! Would it not be better that I should perish in the midst of my enemies, than that I should be the mark of so serious and unjust an accusation coming from my own fellow countrymen? In this case as well as in many others, I have been the victim of calumny, *and in order to place myself beyond the power of those charges, I should protest to your excellency, and in the face of the entire world, that I obtained my liberty without subscribing to any conditions whatever; that either before or since that conjuncture, I have not made with any one, let him be who he may, any contract that might bring reproach upon the national independence of honor, or place in jeopardy the integrality of the territory; that accordingly could have given no guarantee whatever to any individual or government relative to those pretended stipulations, & before consenting, either willingly or through force, to any such conditions, I would have suffered a thousand deaths before subscribing to such terms.*

Your excellency will be pleased to make known all these facts to the President *ad interim*, and to felicitate him on account of the peace which reigns throughout the republic under the auspices of the new fundamental laws which the nation has enacted through the medium of their representatives.

I pray you, your excellency, to accept the assurance of my high consideration & profound esteem. God and Liberty!

Vera Cruz, Feb. 20th, 1837.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

At the conclusion of this letter, another follows addressed to the President *ad interim* himself, *Don Jose Corro*. It is a but a repetition of the fergoing. He resterates in it in the same positive manner, that he has not contracted any engagement to further the recognition of Texas independence.

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Letter from Colonel Almonte to his Excellency Generel Don Jose Maria Tornel:

VERA CRUZ. Feb 20, 1837.

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR—I improve the few moments afforded me by the express which is going to set out, to inform you, that through the favor of Divine Providence we have got out of the claws of the banditti of Texas, and of their *sympathising* friends. We shall soon see each other, and you shall know our long chain of sufferings.

I beg you to forward immediately the annexed to my house, and send me, if you can, the answer to Manga de Clavo.

The President comes sick; and will not be able, I think, to recover for many days.

Your every affectionate friend,

JUAN N. ALMONTE.

MEXICO.

We find in the New Orleans Courier a long account of a secret sitting in the Congress of Mexico, in which Bustamente, Arillaga, Jagle and Iturbide engaged

CONGRESS—(Secret sitting.) Feb. 3.—D. Carlos Bustamente offered the two following propositions; first, that General Santa Anna should be required to render an account to Congress of his conduct subsequent to action of San Jacinto, and be incapable of holding any command, civil or military, until he had fully justified his proceedings. Second, that any person whatever who should contribute directly or indirectly to the dismemberment of the national territory, should be held as a traitor, and punished accordingly. At the request of their mover, the second reading of these propositions was dispensed with, and they were referred to the committee of the affairs of Texas.

Feb. 8. (Secret sitting.) The Texas committee presented their report, recommending that Government be called on to inform Congress of the nature of the orders issued to the authorities of Vera Cruz and Tampico respecting the reception of General Santa Anna; and also, that it should declare its opinion upon the propositions of Senor Bustamente.

Feb. 11.—The Texas committee presented a second report on Bustamente's propositions, which recommenced that the following articles should be passed into a law.

Act 1. Government shall require from General D Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, immediately on his arrival in the republic, a documented statement of the motives of his journey to Washington, of its results, and of whatever engagement he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation.

2. Government shall immediately forward said statement to Congress for its inspection, and for such legislative measures as may be proper to adopt thereon.

3. In the interim the said General can in no one case obtain that legal reinstatement which our constitutional law as well as that of nations, requires, in order to resume the exercise of any command, civil or military.

4 The declaration of nullity (of all Santa Anna's acts while prisoner) contained in the 3d article of the laws of the 20th May of last year, is renewed and confirmed.

On the same day, that the above resolution, were submitted to Congress, there appeared an official note from the Minister of the Interior, announcing the liberations of *His Excellency President of the Republic*, General Santa Anna, and ordering this happy event to be published with all due solemnity! The Cosmopolite remarks that if we attend to the report and resolutions of the Texas committee Santa Anna is not even a Mexican citizen, and if to the official announcement, he is the FIRST citizen of the Republic.

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### PROJECTED ATTEMPT UPON THE LIFE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

*From the Gazette des Tribunaux*, Feb 21

About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, M. Vassal, the commisstoner of Police, attended by his brother a peace officer, & several assistants, went to the lodgings of Champion, at No 38 rue de l'Hotel de Ville, to make a search in obedience to a warrant from the Prefec of Police. On seeing the Commissionary and his assistants, Champion was seized with a violent nervous trembling, and was so completely overcome, that he was for some time unable to answer the questions put to him. M Vassal immediately commenced his search. Finding nothing in Champion's apartment, he went up to the rooms and garrets above, and there found concealed in a dark corner, the half constructed machine. It was in the shape of a child's *commode* or chest of drawers, about seven or eight inches wide, and three or four inches deep. Instead of three drawers it had three compartments, which extended the whole length of the commode. —In the first compartment were places for seven small pistol barrels, to be ranged horizontally; the second was calculated to hold six barrels in a direction inclining to the right; and the third was to hold the same number, inclining to the left. The following is the manner in which the machine was to be discharged. A battery to be attached, would by means of a string ignite all the barrels, beginning with the first rank, and then in succession passing to the two others by a train of gunpowder, which was so calculated that the barrels should not go off at once, but one after the other, so that those inclining to the right and left might have a wider range, and thus strike the victim should he escape from the horizontal range. This explanation is said to have been given by Champion himself, who afterwards stated the manner in which he proposed to employ the machine. He was to obtain a handcart, and fill it with furniture, as if he was removing from his lodgings. The machine was to be placed at the height of two or six feet, and concealed by a mattrass. A porter, hired at chance, was to draw the hand-cart on the road to Neuilly, near the spot where the King would pass in his carriage, and at the proper moment, Champion was to pull the string and fire the machine. Champion has already been imprisoned for three or four months for being engaged in the riots at the time of the trial of the ministers of Charles X His mistress, whose name is Saget, has been arrested, and is in close confinement.—It is said that she had frequently declared, when talking of Champion, that if she wished to be revenged on him, she could tell many things to his disadvantage. A fencing master named Lanvier, living in Rue de Versailles, was arrested yesterday. The police are actively engaged in prosecuting further enquiries.

### SUICIDE OF CHAMPION.

Another of our French papers gives the following:

The following particulars relative to the suicide of Champion will not be uninteresting. Immediately after his arrest on Sunday morning, he was conveyed to the Prefecture of Police, and placed in a separate cell, under the care of a special keeper During the whole morning he manifested the greatest excitement, and loudly and repeatedly expressed his regret that he had failed in his design His jailor, who frequently entered the cell, and at other times watched him narrowly through the wicket, endeavored to calm his irritation. Champion exclaimed:—'Leave me alone, I shall go to the Place Saint Jacques, but had they not arrested me, I should not have missed my blow; I should have managed the affair better than Fieschi, and I should have succeeded.'

It was then six o'clock: shortly afterwards, the jailor went out, but was absent only a few minutes: on his return he found Champion suspended by his cravat to the bar of the window. In order to accomplish his purpose of self destruction, he had got on his bed, which he had afterwards pushed away with his feet, so that the weight of his body might immediately produce strangulation The jailor hastened to cut him down, and called for assistance: but notwithstanding all the efforts of the assistants, and the surgeon who arrived immediately afterwards, the vital spark was extinct.

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*From the N York Express.*

### THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Evening Post, Globe, and other defenders of the party in power; are endeavoring to create an impression that the Whigs favor the creation of a surplus revenue in order to divide it among the people This is the issue the administration organs wish to make with us. Hold back, gentlemen, and you shall have in the reminiscences of our Congressional history the embodiment of our creed

Who laid the foundation of our present surplus revenue in 1828? Martin Van Buren, and the Regency of the State of New York. Who voted for the Tariff of 1828, and who instructed him so to vote? Martin Van Buren and the Legislature of New York Who, after pretended, and vain attempts on the part of the administration, to reduce the revenue, came in with a highly popular bill of reduction in 1832, and carried it triumphantly, Silas Wright voting against it, and all the N. York party throwing obstructions in its way? Henry Clay, an opposition leader, and whose talents are wormwood and gall to the Globe and Post. This of the past, and now for the present time.

We told the Evening Post—the Post then called us to account—in January, when Mr. Cambreleng (our *Commercial* Representative!) brought forth his long report and bill of reductions, that he was but fishing for such blockheads as would nibble at his bait in the South,—that his party had no idea of reducing the revenue,—that Mr. Van Buren had great objects in view,—the one was to keep up the revenue as high as possible for the purpose of creating a large surplus, and then of seizing the surplus to distribute among the deposite banks at two per cent. per annum, when money is worth two per cent per month;—and thus to bring these banks under obligation to him, from whom he even expected a *quid pro quo*. The Post at the time rebuked us. We reiterated the prophecy, and hazarded the faith of our Journal upon it. Now who was right, the Post or the Express? But to the facts

It is but proclaiming a fact every body knows to say, that Mr. Van Buren has great majorities in both Houses of Congress. If he wished to reduce the revenue, why did he not? The Senate *expunged* for the Chief, under whom it was glory enough to serve. The House acquitted Whitney, and bid him in effect run wild upon the Treasury. The bodies which would do either of these things, are ready, we would think,