

Carolina Watchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Published Weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cts.

NO. 3—VOLUME VIII.
WHOLE NO. 367.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 16, 1839.

TERMS OF WATCHMAN.

THE WATCHMAN may hereafter be had for
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 Dol-
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-
bers.

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 but by payment in advance.
The paper will be discontinued but at the op-
tion of the Editors, unless all arrears are
paid.

All letters to the Editors must be post-
paid, otherwise they will certainly not be at-
tended to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The Dollar per square for the first insertion
and Fifty Cents per square for each in-
sertion afterwards.
Court notices will be charged 25 per cent,
higher than the above rates. A deduction of
50 per cent from the regular prices will be made
to those who advertise by the year.
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.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

IN ROCKVILLE, DAVIE CO. N. C.
THOMAS FOSTER
INFORMS the public that he has removed
from his former stand, to his new buildings
on the public square, in the Town of Mock-
sville, where he will continue to keep a
House of Entertainment.
His House is roomy and commodious; at-
tached to which are SIX COMFORTABLE OF-
FICES for gentlemen of the Bar, all conven-
iently situated. The subscriber pledges
himself to the most diligent exertions, to give
satisfaction in all cases. He may call on him. His
TABLE, BAR & STABLES are provided in
the best manner that the country will afford,
and his servants are faithful and prompt.
Jan 26, 1839—142

COTTON YARNS.

THE public are informed that the LEX-
INGTON COTTON MANUFACTORY
is now in full operation, and can supply all de-
mands for

COTTON YARN

of quality equal to any manufactured in the
State.
J. G. CAIRNES, Agent.
Orders from a distance will be punctual-
ly attended to, by addressing the agent as above
Lexington, Jan 19, 1839—125

WANTED.

FOUR Journeymen Turners,
to whom good wages and constant em-
ployment will be given. Apply to
F & L ROOT,
at Chesterville, or Columbia, S. C.
May 3, 1839—140

DR. BEANDER KILLIAN

(Having located himself in Salisbury.)
RESPECTFULLY offers his services in
the various branches of his profession, to
the citizens of the Village, and the surrounding
country. He hopes from his experience and
attention to the duties of his profession,
to be able to render general satisfaction. His
office is at Mr. Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel,
where he may be found at all times, when not
absent on professional duties.
May 17, 1839—143

NEW JEWELLERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RE-
MOVED HIS SHOP TO THE
BUILDING FORMERLY
KNOWN AS THE
POST OFFICE,
Continues to keep on hand a good assortment of
Watches and Chains,
Breast Pins and Rings,
Silver Spoons and Pencils,
Musical Boxes and Silver Thimbles,
Rogers' Pocket and Pen Knives,
And all other articles in his line.

CLOCKS & WATCHES

Received in the best manner, and warranted for
twelve months. Old Gold and Silver taken in
exchange for articles purchased, or in payment
for debts due.

DAVID L. POOL,
Salisbury, June 7, 1839—145

J. & W. MURPHY

Have just received and for
sale, wholesale or retail.

2000 German Grass Seythes,
35 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
100 Kegs White Lead,
250 Bars Fire Iron, 1 1/2, 1 3/8 & 1 1/2 inch wide
200 Blistered Snuff,
6 Pieces Hat Anchor Bolting Cloths,
2000 lbs Lead,
500 lbs Leaf Sugar,
50 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
ALSO IN STORE,
75 Bags Coffee,
24 Hops Sugar,
24 Hops Molasses,
50 Sacks Salt,
60 Casks Rice.
MAY 31, 1839—144

NOTICE.

THE Irrel County Temperance Society,
will hold their Annual Meeting at Labor
Church, on the first Wednesday in August next.
By order of the Society,
MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
June 7, 1839—145

ON LOW SPIRITS.

LOW spirits is a certain state of the mind,
accompanied by indigestion, wherein the
greatest evils are apprehended upon the slight-
est grounds, and the worst consequences imagined.
Ancient medical writers supposed this disease
to be confined to those particular regions of the
abdomen, technically called hypochondria which
are situated on the right or left side of that cav-
ity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatu-
lency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations,
costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness
of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability
of fixing the attention upon any subject of im-
portance, or engaging in any thing that de-
mands vigor or courage. Also languidness—
the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, despond-
ing melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with
a total derangement of the nervous system.—
The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas
that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the
judgment exhibit an infinite diversity. The
wisest and best of men are as open to this afflic-
tion as the weakest.

CAUSES.
A sedentary life of any kind, especially se-
vere study protracted to a late hour in the night,
and rarely relieved by social intercourse, or ex-
ercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating
and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury
violent purgatives, the suppression of some ha-
bitual discharge, (as, the obstruction of the men-
ses,) or long continual eruption; relaxation or
obliquity of one or more important organs within
the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.
The principal objects of treatment are, to re-
move indigestion, to strengthen the body, and
to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted
by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and
pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive)
being carefully regulated by the occasional use
of a mild aperient. We know nothing better
calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. William
Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain
in their operation. The bowels being once
cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which
are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an
infallible remedy, and without dispute have
proved a great blessing to the numerous public.
Some physicians have recommended a free
use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to;
as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the
symptoms.

Read the following interesting and as- tonishing facts

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STAND-
ING.—Mr Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted
with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:
—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, ner-
vous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness
and stricture across the breast, dizziness, ner-
vous irritability and restlessness, could not lie
in a horizontal position without the sensation of
impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart,
trembling, costiveness, pain of the stomach,
drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of
the nervous energy. Mr R. Monroe gave up
every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat
on the countenance of every person interested in
his existence or happiness, till by accident he
noticed in a public paper some cures effected by
Dr Wm EVANS' MEDICINE in his com-
plaint, which induced him to purchase a pack-
age of the Pills, which resulted in completely
removing every symptom of his disease. He
wishes to say his motive for this declaration is,
that those afflicted with the same or any sym-
ptoms similar to those from which he is happily
restored, may likewise receive the inestimable
benefit.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.

Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph
Johnson, of Lyon, Mass. was severely afflicted
for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain
in her head, and vomiting, with a burning heat
in the stomach; and unable to leave her room.
She could find no relief from the advice of sev-
eral physicians, nor from medicines of any kind,
until after she had commenced using Dr Evans'
medicine of 100 Chatham street, and from that
time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if
she continue the medicine a few days longer,
will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had
as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs
Johnson's daughter's Store, 89 Grand street,
N. Y.

Mrs Anne F. Kenny, No 115 Lewis
street between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted
for ten years with the following distressing
symptoms: Acrid eructation, daily spasmodic
pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation
of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could
not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter in-
ability of engaging in any thing that demanded
vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea
of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical at-
tention to particular persons and places, groundless
apprehensions of personal danger and poverty,
an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontent-
ment, disquietude on every slight occasion, she
conceived she could neither die nor live; she was
lamented, desponded, and thought she led a
most miserable life, never was one so bad, with
frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr Kenny had the advice of several eminent
physicians, and had recourse to numerous medi-
cines, but could not obtain even temporary al-
leviation of her distressing state, till her husband
persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treat-
ment.
She is now quite relieved, and finds herself
not only capable of attending to her domestic af-
airs, but avows that she enjoys as good health
at present as she did at any period of her exis-
tence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne
Kenny,
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December,
1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

With an Affection of the
Lungs—cured under the treatment of Doctor
Wm. EVANS' 100 Chatham street, New-
York. Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st.,
Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with
severe pains in all his joints, which were always
increased on the slightest motion, the tongue

preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite,
dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly
very costive, the urine high colored, and often
profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The a-
bove symptoms were also attended with consid-
erable difficulty of breathing with a sense of
tightness across the chest, likewise a great want
of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed,
and a perfect cure effected by Dr Wm Evans.
BENJ. J. JARVIS.
City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S Jarvis being duly sworn, doth de-
pose and say, that the facts stated in the a-
bove certificate, subscribed by him, are in all
respects true.
RENJ. S. JARVIS.
Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau
street.

Sold by the following Agents,
GEORGE W. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
JOHN A. INGLIS (Bookstore) Cheraw, S. C.
J. H. ANDERSON, Camden, S. C.
E. JOHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C.
W. M. MASON, & Co Raleigh, N. C.
May 10, 1839—141

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Common School Journal.
VALUE OF EDUCATION.

From an inherent cause, different opin-
ions will always be entertained of the
value of education by different men.—Those
who think most correctly upon the subject
will still think differently and this differ-
ence will be measured by the difference in
their respective powers of comprehension
and forethought. Being infinite in impor-
tance, the only question can be who ap-
proximates nearest in his computation of its
worth. Its value will be rated by each just
as highly as he can think.

The necessity of education who can
doubt? The average length of human life
is supposed to be between thirty and forty
years. How many efforts are to be put forth,
how many and various relations to be filled,
how many duties to be performed, within
that brief period of time! How ignorant of
all these efforts, relations and duties are
the early years of fancy! The human be-
ing is less endowed with instincts for his
guidance than the lower orders of animated
creation. Consider then his condition when
first ushered into life. He is encompassed
by a universe of relations, each one of
which will prove a blessing or a curse, just
according to the position which he may
sustain towards it, and yet in regard to all
these relations it is to him a universe of
darkness. All his faculties and powers are
susceptible of a right direction and control,
and if obedient to them, blessings innum-
erable and inexhaustible will be lavished up-
on him. But all his powers and faculties
are also liable to a wrong direction and
control; and obedient to them, he becomes
a living wound, and the universe of em-
compassing relations, presses upon him only
to torture him. And yet into this universe
of opportunities for happiness on the one hand,
and of dangers and temptations on the other,
he is brought without any knowledge
whether he should go or what he should do,
—by what means he shall secure happiness
or avert misery. To leave such a being
physically alone, that is, to refuse to provide
nourishment, raiment, protection against the
seasons and the elements would be to ensure
his destruction. But such abandonment
would be mercy, compared with leaving him
alone intellectually and morally.—Nor is
it guidance merely that he needs; for his
guides will be soon moved in the course
of nature, when he will be left with the
dreadful heritage only of an enlarged con-
sciousness of wants with equal inability to
supply them with capabilities of suffering
immensely multiplied and magnified, with-
out knowledge of antidote or remedy. Be-
fore, then, his natural protectors and guar-
dians and teachers are removed, they will
leave their work undone if he have not
been prepared to protect and guide and
teach himself. Nay, if the generation that
is, do not raise above their own level the
generation that is to be, the race must re-
main stationary, and the sublime law of hu-
man progression be defeated.

THE DANGER OF BETTING.

Some weeks since, a clerk of a market
near our city, looked in the butter tub of a
market man, and thought he discovered a
small deficiency in the size of the lumps.
Whereupon, he brought forth his balances,
with an air of justice, and proceeded to
weigh the whole by parcels. Every lump
was short in weight. So that thirty pounds
of butter (less the illegal deficiency in each
lump) was confiscated.

A week or two afterwards, the clerk, in
the faithful discharge of his duty, stopped
at a butter tub, and tried a pound in his
scales—it was correct; he tried another,
and another.—At last the owner said,—
'You need not trouble yourself—you will
find all my butter correct.' The clerk look-
ed, and discovered his old friend of the
light lumps. Perhaps I shall, said he—
'but if I am not mistaken, I took thirty
pounds from you, a week since.'
'It was not from me.'
'It was—I know you.'
'I will bet five dollars you never took
thirty pounds of butter from me, at any one
time.'
'Done.'
The money was staked, and the clerk told

his story. I looked blue for the country-
man.

'I admit the loss of thirty lumps of but-
ter, said he, 'but to have been thirty pounds
there must have been a pound in each
lump. Now, either the clerk did me in-
justice by confiscating my butter for unlawful
weight, and I may claim back of him thirty
pounds, at 25 cents per pound, which is
\$7 50; or he did not take thirty pounds,
and I may claim my bet of five dollars.—
The clerk gave up the bet.

Moral.—Make no light lumps of butter
—and no heavy five dollar bets.

William Penn's way of getting what
land he wanted.—Penn learned in 1669
that there was some very choice land not in-
cluded in his first purchase; and he sent to
inquire of the Indians, if they would sell it.
—They replied that they did not wish to
part with the land where their fathers were
resting; but to please their father Onas,—
the name they gave the good man,—they
would sell him some of it. Accordingly,
they agreed, for a certain quantity of En-
glish goods, to sell as much land as one of
his young men could walk over in a day,
'beginning at the great river Coquanco,'
now Keatington, and ending at the great
'river Kallappingo,' now Bristol. This mode
of measurement, through their own choice,
did not in the end satisfy the Indians; for
the young Englishman, chosen to walk off
the tract of land, walked so fast and far as
greatly to astonish and mortify them. The
governor observed their dissatisfaction, and
asked the cause? 'The walker cheat us.'
'Ah, how can that be?' said Penn; 'did
you not choose yourselves to have the land
measured in this way.'

'True,' replied the Indians 'but white
brother make too big walk.'
Some of Penn's commissioners, waxing
warm, said the bargain was a fair one, and
insisted that the Indians ought to abide by
it, and if not, should be compelled to it.

Compelled? exclaimed Penn, 'how can
you compel them without bloodshed? Don't
you see this looks to murder? Then turn-
ing with a benignant smile towards the In-
dians, he said, 'Well, brothers, if you have
given us too much land for the goods first
agreed on, how much more will satisfy you?'

This proposal gratified them; and they
mentioned the quantity of cloth, and num-
ber of fish hooks, with which they would
be satisfied. These were cheerfully given;
and the Indians, shaking hands with Penn,
went away smiling.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ANECDOTE OF HENRY CLAY

The following anecdote is related of
Henry Clay, illustrating the power of his
eloquence upon the minds of a jury:

Some years since an orphan girl of Cin-
cinnati applied to Mr Clay to advocate her
claim to a very large amount of property in
that city. The title was an old one, and as
is usual in such cases, was strongly opposed
by those who had long held the possession.
During the address to the jury by the coun-
sel, Mr Clay was engaged in deep thought
upon his client's case, well knowing that
an immense effort would be required to
counteract the prejudice which the jury, in
common with others, might have been cause
After an argument upon the legal points in-
volved in the case, Mr Clay commenced an
appeal to the passions and sympathy of the
jury. He touched upon the circumstances
of the parties; his client was a poor or-
phan girl, and the defendants were rich,
and most able to sustain defeat. Having
enlarged upon this topic, and others of a
similar nature, he closed by the following
tremendous and thrilling appeal:—"Gen-
tlemen of the Jury, God Almighty, by his
just and sacred law, and by the conscience
within your breasts, comes here into Court,
and demands the protection of the orphan's
right at the hands of an impartial jury." This
appeal had the desired effect. The jury,
without leaving the box, gave a ver-
dict in the orphan's favor, which at once
raised her from poverty to a large fortune.

THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE

Price and Swartwout, the ascending
Treasurers, are living in Paris, without
tending to conceal themselves, and
keep up a correspondence with their
in this country. And the Chronicle
with great pertinence, "How or why
that they cannot be pursued? Cannot a
foreign creditor sue a resident debtor in
French courts? We have never heard of
it being done. Are not Price and Swart-
wout residents, now, of France, and amenable
to the municipal law—the *lex loci*? If
they are not, it is certainly time that stipulations
for the mutual protection of France and
United States should be entered into
between the two countries. It ought to
be made a part of the Sub-Treasury Bill,
if it is next introduced, that the Presi-
dent shall open such negotiations with
France as will enable him to reclaim
ascending Sub-Treasurers, whom it is
intention of that bill to trust with con-
siderable sums of money.—It has always struck
us with surprise that the government has
made no effort to arrest Price and Swart-
wout either as ascending debtors or rogues.
Laws only are made for minor insects. You
villains upon a large scale break through
meshes with entire impunity.—*Lyons*
Virginia.

Mr. Clay was received in Rochester,

(N. Y.) by 10,000 persons.

Freedom of opinion.—What barrier is

there against the universal despotism of public
opinion in this country, but individual
freedom? Who is to stand up here, but
the possessor of that holy independence?
There is no king, no sultan, no noble, no
privileged class; nobody else to stand against
it. If you yield this point, if you are for-
ever making compromises, if all men do
this, if the entire policy of private life here,
is to escape opposition and reproach every
thing will be swept beneath the popular
wave.—There will be no individuality, no
hardihood, no high and stern resolve, no
self-subsistence, no fearless dignity, no glo-
rious manhood of mind, left among us.—
The holy of our fathers' virtue, will be trod-
den under foot, by their unworthy children.
They feared not to stand up against kings
and nobles, and parliament people. Better
did they account it, that their lonely bark
should sweep the wide sea in freedom—
happier were they, when their sails swelled
to the storm of winter, than to be slaves in
palaces of ease. Sweeter to their ear, was
the music of the gale, that shrieked in their
broken cordage, than the voice at home that
said, "submit and you shall have rest."—
And when they reached this wild shore, and
built their altar and knelt upon the frozen
snow and flinty rock to worship, they built
that altar to freedom, to individual freedom,
freedom of conscience, and opinion; and
their noble prayer was, that their children
might be thus free. Let their sons remem-
ber the prayer of their extremity and the
great bequest which their magnanimity has
left us.—*Rev O. Dewey.*

THE LIFE OF THE HUSBANDMAN.

"I am a true laborer. I earn what I
eat, get that I wear owe no man hate,
envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's
good content with my harm, and the great-
est of my pride is to see my ewes graze
and my lambs suck"—*Shakespeare.*
We have come to the conclusion, that
nature's truest nobleman is the man who
earns his bread by the sweat of his face,
upon his own bought and paid for planta-
tion. An independent Farmer may stand
upon the house top, and say to himself as
Selkirk did—
"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute."
He is truly a monarch, with a landed
title more secure than that of feudal lord
or baron, more easily protected and pre-
served, not by deeds of valor, and the shed-
ding of blood, but by the lawful labor of
the hands. His house is his castle, his
acres are his dominions. His gardens are
his parks; his grass plots his lawns, and
his forests his groves. His cattle, sheep
and poultry are his subjects. Tell us if
the King upon his throne has more power
possessing—His happiness, we know
is less, and he increases his toils, cares and
sorrows in proportion as the cultivator of
soil diminishes his.

In the spring time he sows, and in the
autumn he reaps. Providence has assured
him that spring time and harvest shall not
fail, and he has the assurance of the Giver
of every good and perfect gift, that as he
sows so he shall reap.—His grounds are
watered with the dews of heaven, and the
sun shines to cheer, invigorate and give
promise to his labors. The several tasks
of the summer are succeeded by the light-
er labors of the winter. As we have said
in the words of Shakespeare, "he earns that
he eats, and gets that he wears;" and his
philosophy is that of the shepherd who said
that "good pastures make fat sheep." He
may say truly, and with an honest pride—
"I eat my own lamb.
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it."

What man could want more, and how
can a farmer, capable of enjoying life, pos-
sessed of his farm house, his farm, and his
necessary implements of husbandry, ever
sigh for a residence within the enclosures
of a city, choosing bricks and mortar for
the elbowroom of a spacious farmhouse,
the smoke and dust of the town for the
village, the three or four story brick house
for the granary or the haycock, the purest
air of heaven for the atmosphere of a thou-
sand smoky houses, and ten thousand un-
wholesome breaths? How could a farmer
make such a choice as this? We would
pause for a reply, did we not know that
the only answer which could be devised,
after the longest study, would be the un-
satisfactory one, that something better was
anticipated only—for it would be a miracle
almost for a man to find himself happier, or
in better circumstances, after such a change
of residence from the country to the city.
No. no. The true Elysium, the real Para-
dise on earth, is the country, the green,
fruitful, beautiful country. The city for
the task-master and hardworked servant,
but the country for the man who wishes for
health and leisure, contentment and long
life.

The ancient Romans venerated the plough,
and in the earliest and purest times of the
republic, the greatest praise which could be
given to an illustrious character, was to
say that he was a judicious and industrious
husbandman.—*Portland Evening Adver-
tiser.*

Mr. Clay was received in Rochester,

(N. Y.) by 10,000 persons.

YEARS OF SUNDAYS

Let me remind you how beautiful
heavenly Father has been to you, in
daining that every Sunday should be a
day of rest, on which you should have no
labor, no other employment, than the
learning to do his will. Think what an
opportunities, for that purpose, the
rest of the Sabbath gives you. How
often hears people complaining that they have
no time to make themselves acquainted
with God! Assuredly that must be their
own fault, for God has given them
enough. My brethren, did you ever
try to mind that a seventh part of your
lives is made up of Sundays? One
in every seventh is a week of Sundays.
And shall anyone dare to plead that
has not learned the will of God?—
"Time enough!" the judge will answer,
"have you done with your years of
Sundays?" Let us take a man in the
prime of life, say at six or seven and thirty,
and summoned into the presence of
his maker? What opportunities, what time,
has that man had for learning his duty
his maker? Without counting infancy
and early childhood, he has had four years
Sundays,—four years during which it
has been his special business to know
God's word read and preached, to
God in the great congregation, and to
the quiet of his home, to think over what
he has heard, and what he has promised
plentifully has God provided for the
care of our souls in godliness, he has
spent ten years out of the age of man-
hood, which we are commanded to abstain
from every other work, that we may
ourselves wholly to the most important
all works that of learning the way to
Heaven.—*Rev A W Hale.*

LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLES

ILLUSTRATED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One of the editors of the New
Whig, who has passed most of his days
New Hampshire, exhibits the following
picture of practical Locofocoism in his
native State:

1. They have passed resolutions, in
both branches of the Legislature, against
the equal distribution of the proceeds of
the public lands.
2. They have refused to establish a
system of education, providing for the bet-
ter organization of the free school system of
the State.
3. They have not only refused to
credit of the State in aid of education,
where two-thirds of the capital shall be
actually paid in, and the whole pledged to
State for security, but they have refused
grant to the town of Concord, the
of the State, permission to raise on
credit \$100,000 to extend the Nashua
roads to that place.
4. They undertook three years ago,
starve out the Whig Registers of Probate,
whom they could not legally remove,
deducing their salaries to \$50 a year,
as two of them, with the true Yankee
hold on to their offices to the present
they have at length been got rid of—
an act in violation of the Constitution,
the other was induced to resign, and
the office of the Governor that he should
re appointed, which pledge was delibe-
rately violated, and a rabid Locofoco
placed in his stead!
5. They have removed the Adjutant
General, against whom not a word of
could be uttered, for the simple reason
he was a Whig—and this in the face
of the Constitution, which prescribes
tenure of that office to be during good
behaviour.
6. As nine tenths of all young men
the schools, academies, and colleges of
Hampshire are Whigs—naturally so,
because they read, study, and reflect, and
best opportunities before them—the Leg-
islature has disfranchised them all,
young man at College has now a right
vote. Jack Cade is triumphant.
7. And to crown all, as if, in fully
absurdity, they had not already "de-
themselves to everlasting fame," they
wound up their worsted by the solemn
plicity of passing resolutions declaring
right to annual bank charters, or other
provisions, whenever it shall suit their
ereign will and pleasure!
Ye disciples of Fanny Wright
where, hang your diminished heads,
are outdone by the Locofocos of New
Hampshire.

THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE

Price and Swartwout, the ascending
Treasurers, are living in Paris, without
tending to conceal themselves, and
keep up a correspondence with their
in this country. And the Chronicle
with great pertinence, "How or why
that they cannot be pursued? Cannot a
foreign creditor sue a resident debtor in
French courts? We have never heard of
it being done. Are not Price and Swart-
wout residents, now, of France, and amenable
to the municipal law—the *lex loci*? If
they are not, it is certainly time that stipulations
for the mutual protection of France and
United States should be entered into
between the two countries. It ought to
be made a part of the Sub-Treasury Bill,
if it is next introduced, that the Presi-
dent shall open such negotiations with
France as will enable him to reclaim
ascending Sub-Treasurers, whom it is
intention of that bill to trust with con-
siderable sums of money.—It has always struck
us with surprise that the government has
made no effort to arrest Price and Swart-
wout either as ascending debtors or rogues.
Laws only are made for minor insects. You
villains upon a large scale break through
meshes with entire impunity.—*Lyons*
Virginia.

Mr. Clay was received in Rochester,

(N. Y.) by 10,000 persons.