

Thoughts suggested by the remarkable appearance in the sky on Tuesday evening, the 2d instant.

What means that gathering light? the heavens arrayed in garments of unwonted hue?

From north and south, from east and west, the rays brilliant and beautiful, converged, and sent, on their high columns silvery white; and then, instant, to more than blazing redness changed.

A fiery pillar formed, and rose above To join its brother train, and make beneath The loveliest, illuminated sky.

A splendid arch: its key stone at the point To which ascend each new born ray and gleam, As if to build a new and mighty dome.

For some stupendous scene the like of which Earth never saw. While yonder hung a cloud, Sombre and cold, curling its lip in pride.

And sudden mood, seeming to hate the light And loathe, with mingled envy and revenge, The bright effulgent scene.

O'er the rich drapery the sons of night In mute amazement looked, with jealous eye And stretch of thought, to learn the grand result.

What means that glorious halo? that unknown, unearthly brightness? Say ye sages, wise Philosophers, or Prophets, or Divines—

Say, can it be, the western world's so large, Its bonfires huge on its deep, vast prairies lit, Send up such flames as lighten all the east?

Or have the icy worlds round either pole Grown now so large, so tall, their catch of Day Some brighter floods, & pour the gather'd waves, When night appears, o'er all our western sky?

Perchance another world, or system's born, And suns and stars and moons and lesser orbs, In happy concert meet, as once of old, Flaminiate a fresh celestial streets.

And celebrate their sister's natal hour, And give her welcome to her smiling home, And introduce her to the countless ranks Of their unnumbered, glorious host.

At such a glad event, the evening stars Together sing, and merrily the sons Of night, their joyous anthems shout, to keep A happy festival.

Or else, perchance, Some other world, or system such as ours, Its great, appointed race has run—has won Its brilliant crown, and dolphin like, is now Expiring on its bed of light and glory.

While bright, and brighter still its form appears, As if in mockery of dissolving death, And kindles up afresh its glorious beams, And flashes heavenly radiance down on this Our humble sphere.

Or may it be some high and favored lord In Herschel, Mars, or Jupiter, has pledged His love to some fair dame, fairer ev'n Than here we find—if such there be—and now The hour has come to join them hand in hand.

And heart in heart, and all in all for life, By mutual, solemn, changeless vows, (if such Connubial peace and joy, those best, most pure, Least injured relics of fair Eden's bliss, Are known and welcomed thus in other worlds);

And scenes so bright as must be those, & mirth So high, and torches borne by beings thus Superior, a light and beauty throw Our firmament athwart, shaming proud earth In all her purest, noblest joys; her best, Most lofty, and most wonderful displays.

In this revolted, ruined, wretched state, Where sin has placed his ruthless foot, & reared His bloody throne, his tyrant sceptre swayed, Or does this splendid scene ev'n portend To our own guilty land? Does it forewarn Of gathering storms; black'ning with Heaven's fierce breath

And thunderbolts of vengeance, gathering thick, Dark, rife, with judgments of Almighty wrath Long, long deserved, and long delayed, to break Their fury, hurl their hot and fiery shafts, In ruinous and desolating strokes Resistless against our nation's proud And stately fortresses, laying in dust Of deep oblivion all her boasted fame;

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The first duty to be performed, upon the meeting of the next Congress, will be the election of a Speaker, which will probably afford a fair test of the strength of parties in the House of Representatives, relative to which there now seems to be some diversity of opinion, arising from the equivocal position of two or three of the members, who, (to use the humorous expression of the Salisbury Watchman,) are placed in the newspaper returns, between the columns of names, like a paddle-wheel in the centre of a boat, to steer both sides straight!

Yet, circumstances may arise to enable these gentlemen to continue for a while longer their "paddle-wheel" position—which perhaps may be illustrated yet more forcibly by the condition of St. Thomas Aquinas's ass, between two bundles of hay—eager to reach the "spoils" on either hand, but dreading at last from sheer starvation, lest, in reaching after one, the other should be lost! Mr. Fisher, of N. C., Judge Wick of Indiana, and perhaps one or two others, are in this unenviable plight—suspended, not exactly like the ass of Mahomet, between Heaven and Earth, but between Whig and Democrat; to be ultimately drawn to that side in which the metallic attraction shall be strongest!

The candidates spoken of are John Bell of Tennessee, by the Whigs,—and Mr. Pickens of S. C. and the "imitable" Dr. Duncan of Ohio, by the Loco Focos. If Dr. Duncan, or any other thorough paced friend of the Administration shall be run, we shall rely with entire confidence upon the votes of the suspended gentlemen for the Whig candidate, because we take it for granted they are not yet prepared to coalesce with the Administration fully, and to take a bold leap into its arms in the very first stage of their probation.

But the Administration party will probably take up Mr. Pickens, with the purpose, first, of conciliating Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina, and as a token of the perfect consummation of the union between the authors of the Proclamation and the heroes of the Nullifying Ordinance—and, secondly, for the purpose of catching such stray sheep as Mr. Fisher and Judge Wick, who will of course be delighted with an opportunity of maintaining their apparent neutrality, even while rendering the most efficient support to the dispensers of the spoils.

In either event, however, we regard Mr. Bell's election as pretty certain. It will be sure, if Maryland and Mississippi shall return to the next Congress as many Whig members as they did to the last. In that event, we can afford to spare all in that happy state of benevolence, which renders them as doubtful of their political, as a famous toper once was of his personal identity, when rising from a ditch, besmeared with mud, he asked, "Am I Giles, or am I not?"

MORE FRAUD EXPOSED. The clamor raised against banks by the Loco-foco leaders is without ancestry, and a deliberate and wicked fraud upon the public. Facts are too numerous and significant to need comment. They are more than sufficient to fix a burning and indelible mark of shame upon the forehead of every knavish demagogue who has been engaged in propagating that belief that the Whig party is the Bank party.

They know better. Loco-focos have ever made it a point of party tactics, in and out of the Legislature, to attack banks already established with such rank, indiscriminate, and unfounded abuse, and to propose such nonsensical and impolitic laws as to compel the Whigs to disagree with them, in order to get up an accusation fit for their fraudulent purposes. But whenever the Loco-foco party has had the power, it has created banks by scores and hundreds.

The State Bank of Alabama, with a capital of some Ten or Twelve Millions, was created by a Jackson Van Buren Legislature! Most of the Banks in Mississippi, their capital amounting to some Twelve or Fifteen Millions, were created by the same party!

All the Banks in Arkansas were created by the same party!!! All the Banks in Missouri were created by the same party!!! All the Banks in Indiana were created by the same party!!! All the Wild-Cat Banks in Michigan were created by the same party.

In New York, a tremendous amount of Banking capital was added by the same party! In Ohio, the number of the banks was increased by the same party, in the short space of four years from thirteen to twenty; and the Banking capital of the State, during the same time, was increased Four Millions Five Hundred Thirty Two Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty nine Dollars!!!

In six years from the time the same party came into power with Gen. Jackson, Four Hundred and Ninety new Banks were created in the Union! These facts are sufficient, one would think, to seal the mouths of those hungry demagogues, who go about crying by the way side and in public places that the Whig party is the Bank party, with an eternal silence. If shame were any part of their composition, they would hang their heads and be still.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

In relation to this subject the Fredericksburg Arena remarks: The payment in advance, in all cases, is a greater innovation than the reduction and uniformity of the rate. This also is one of the essentials of the reform. Its beneficial effects will be twofold—security against loss on dead letters, and greater simplicity in the details of the office. Editors are particularly interested in this feature.

The abolition of the franking privilege by the members of the British Parliament, is a self-denying ordinance, which we are inclined to think our Congress will not adopt, though sanctioned by such a precedent. Yet it is very important that this privilege—abused as it has been to an enormous extent—should be regulated.

The practical question which arises, is the effect the proposed changes may have upon the revenue of the Department. We should not consider it an objection to the scheme, were it not demonstrable that it would greatly diminish the receipts. It never was intended that the Post Office should be a source of revenue to the Government. Heretofore, the great extension and improvement of mail facilities, has prevented a surplus revenue, which would have accrued were the mail routes of any one year considered the permanent establishment of the Department.

try are enormous; they should be greatly reduced. It is preposterous for a free government to derive a revenue from the transmission of intelligence.—Newspapers should be sent all over the country for one cent each; and ten cents should be the highest price of single letters to the most distant parts of the Union. The rate of postage between Providence and New York, for instance, is 184 cents. Private individuals would carry letters for one third of that rate, and make large profits then. The natural consequence of these enormous rates is, that large numbers of letters are sent by private conveyance every day, which, at reasonable prices, would be sent through the mails; so that, upon the whole, the government would lose nothing by reducing the postage to a reasonable price. The example of England in this respect, is well worthy of imitation. The next Congress should look into the matter, and its attention should be drawn to it by petitions from different quarters of the Union. Such petitions would find numerous signers, and we think would be favorably received by the government. The only hope of a free government is in the general diffusion of education and intelligence, and the reduction of the rates of postage would greatly facilitate the latter.—Pawtucket Paper.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10. The Great Western brings 110 passengers, among whom are Gov Reynolds, of Illinois, and Gen. Rawlings, from it, is said, not unsuccessful European money expeditions. The Great Western beat the British Queen out, in time and distance, 12 hours, but about 24 from port to port. This trip has been a very boisterous one.

What is the state of the crops? was the first question in Wall street. It is difficult to answer this now, but the best opinion I can get from reading a great variety of English newspapers is, that there will be an average crop, and that the crop is nearly out of peril. Of this, however, there is some doubt, and will not be settled, probably, even by the British Queen. In France most of the grains had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good.

The bank of England raised the rate of interest on the 8th to 6 per cent, and the rate was fully sustained. The imports of bullion were much greater than the exports, although the Bank of England continued to be drained. That institution had borrowed two millions of the Bank of France, and could have more if it wished. American stocks in London had sold at still lower rate, and were unsaleable; several agents that went out in the G. Western to negotiate loans returned without affecting any object; but it is stated in the Commercial this evening that Gen. Rawlings and Col. Osby had succeeded in negotiating a loan of \$4,000,000 Illinois bonds on favorable terms.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament August 27. The penny postage bill has become a law. Mr Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor of London that the Thames tunnel is completed to within five feet of the Middlesex side. England continued in great agitation on account of the Chartists, and their movements were alarming but not feared. Most of the leaders have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for one and two years. Those concerned in the Birmingham riot were sentenced to death but to be transported.

The London Times says Mr Christopher Hughes was negotiating with the French Government the recognition by France of Texas, but quere to this.

The affairs of the East may be considered as settled, the five Great Powers having interfered to which the Porte had assented. There is no further alarm from that quarter.

The political news, generally, is without interest, except that which relates to the East. NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 11. There was not time yesterday when I wrote to read and digest twenty-four days later of European news, and the Public had not had time to read it, so that there was quite a wrangle in the street as to the character of the news, whether it was good or bad. Neither the cotton nor the flour holders knew what to do, and the money dealers were in the fog.

The general impression now is, that the news is good, or rather promises to be good. Money, it is true, was scarce in England, and bore a high rate of interest; but the panic was over; the exchanges were turning, or turned, in favor of England; bullion was running there from all quarters of the world; and the crops, or prospects for the crops, is not bad, if not good. Things were clearly settling down there into a quiet state. The Chartists were going to work again. The Bank of England was discounting commercial paper, though at six per cent. There was a talk of reducing the rate of interest to five per cent. No longer were one pound notes thought of as a remedy for the run of specie. There was not the least fear of a suspension. The Government had succeeded in negotiating nearly all its Exchequer bills, and its credit was sustained. Though the manufacturers were yet working on short hours, cotton promised to be on the rise, and the moment money was easier, or bore a lower rate of interest, Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale, and other places, would be busy again.

The American this evening judiciously remarks, "We may reasonably hope for ameliorating and improving accounts by every arrival, and, as the Great Western has brought news that is good, we may anticipate by the British Queen, to be expected here from the 18th to the 20th, intelligence yet better."

American stocks are almost unsaleable in London, but some sales have been effected (conditionally, however, as to Illinois) both in Illinois bonds. The conditions of the Illinois sales, however are reported to be such as cannot be accepted and such as will fall through. The Commissioners are here.

The stocks in the city to-day have stood firm, some advancing; U. S. Bank to 106 1/2; and there were large operations, indicating more firmness and a better spirit than we have seen for some time. The impression is, that the bears have had their day, and that now it is the turn of the bulls.

Strange Visitor.—An Opossum entered a gentleman's House in Norfolk on the night of the 11th by way of the chimney and ensconced himself in the library upon one of the shelves among the books! He made some noise in getting to his hiding place which caused him to be discovered—whereupon he was assaulted by divers implements of household economy, by the gentleman and the house maid, "my lady," retreating rapidly the while in great alarm. The trespasser after a short defence surrendered unconditionally; but in consideration of the literary inclination of the prisoner his life was spared him.—Richmond Compiler.

The School Vote.—In addition to the returns heretofore published, we learn that the School Law has been ratified by large majorities in Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Macon and Cherokee, and that it has been rejected in Yancy County.—Rat Reg.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1839.

Mr. Van Buren's Electioneering Tour.—What must Mr. Calhoun and the other friends of the Specie Sub-Treasury think, when they are told, that the Gimalnik is electioneering among the Yorkers for a paper Sub-Treasury, which is to make New York City the great Emporium of Rags, and the whole South her tributaries. We take the following from the National Intelligencer, of the 14th.

"Mr Van Buren continues his progress through the interior of this State, and is now on a circumambient gyrations, the preponderance of which is a tangent towards this city. Guns, dragons, flags, &c. &c., with processions, announce the projection of the tangent, and the comet upon it: I must be pardoned if I do not speak respectfully of Mr Van Buren's movements in this State. He is here palpably and clearly upon an electioneering errand. In every village he has his caucus of leaders. In every speech there lurk his party purposes. The unreconciled Conservatives are wooed with his delicious smiles, and the mellow grasp of his tender hands. We are not 'bought by the banks' now, but 'I have no hostility to the New York banks.' An exclusive specie currency is not what I want, but an Independent Treasury, in which a New York currency will have its pervading influence in the Union legitimated by the enactments of law." Thus Mr Van Buren is tracked by the converse of his subordinates. A vigorous attempt is every where made to wheedle the moneyed influence of this State into a Paper Sub-TREASURY."

THE RACE OF THE STEAMERS.—British Affairs, &c.—The question of speed between the Great Western and the British Queen, upon which event a good deal of money was hazarded, was decided in favor of the Great Western, in their late homeward voyage, by about 12 hours difference, that ship having made the quickest passage ever yet made between the two countries: That is to say, having returned to the British Port in 12 days and 12 hours. The successful ship has again visited us after a boisterous trip of 16 days; we have a report through her, that the young Queen of Great Britain is about to take to herself a help meet: The favored one is said to be Prince Albert Francis, son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, nephew to the King of Belgium; but later reports contradict this statement, so that Prince John need not yet despair. We give the Intelligencer's digest in part of the news by the Great Western, which is in addition to that we gave last week. On the whole, the news by the G. W. seems favorable to American business.

One of the most bold and foolish devices of the times is the attempt to represent the Whig party, as the old Federal party. The pertinacity with which this deception is kept up shows that those engaged in the plot reap some advantage from the fraud and deceit practised. Otherwise they would not voluntarily continue so unworthy a course. We have frequently referred to this matter before, and have made some exposures which proved pretty conclusively that, as far as old-federalists were connected with either of the political parties that now divide the country, there is about "six on one side to half a dozen on the other. If we examine principles, it is evident that the modern patent democrats are more high toned and ultra in their notions of Executive prerogative than even the old federalists themselves.—Alex. Gazette.

That this "bold and foolish device" should be resorted to by the Van Buren men, to gull the people withal, does seem "foolish" enough in all conscience. But that a leading member of the Whig party still professing to be a Whig, should resort to this "fraud and deceit," in order to produce a separation between the constituents of that party, is not only bold and foolish, but miserably execrable. Such has been the course of the organ of Mr. Charles Fisher, ever since he has been elected to Congress. And such in particular is the fact of endeavoring to represent this as a Federal paper.

Now once for all, be it known to Mr. Chas. Fisher's organ—we mention his name because all this false clamour is got up for his especial benefit, and we have no doubt at his instance—he it knows and particularly remembered, that neither of us is in the least degree amenable to it, for our political sins, and we protest against its undertaking to judge us. To our Patrons we will say, although we highly reverence the virtues and abilities of the leading men of the old Federal party, we think they were palpably in error: and if they had lived to see what we have seen since General Jackson came into power, they would have said so too: If they had seen to what extreme a popular President could stretch the executive prerogative, and to what extent the revenue of the Government could be used to influence and control elections: If they had lived to

see an humbled Senate and a bribed House, they would never have thought of giving more power to the Executive arm. One bold bad man has arisen to confute by his acts all the theories of Hamilton and Adams, another less bold and equally bad man, is proving the power of the executive in another way. No, no; we never with our present means of judgment, never could have been Federalists, and no one will charge us with it, who does not expect to "reap some advantage" from the "fraud and deceit."

THE MAILS.

In common with our brethren of the Press, we suffer from the bad arrangement and irregularity of the mails; or the incompetency of Postmasters to perform their duty. We have been harassed with messages and letters of enquiry from our subscribers on the subject, a few of whom have discontinued their papers, from the want of better mail facilities. All that we can answer them is, that their papers are regularly put into the Post Office at this place, at which office we believe they receive all due attention; so that the fault is not in us, or the Postmaster at this place.

Vermont.—The Boston Atlas states that Jennison's majority for Governor, over Simlo (V. B.) will be about 2000 votes. In the Legislature the parties, according to the same paper, will stand thus:

Table with 3 columns: Whigs, Locos, Cons. and 2 rows of data.

The Locos (says the Atlas) claim five members who are returned as Whigs, also the Conservatives—of course they count upon a Loco Foco majority in the House. Reform, the temperance question, and in some instances, Abolition, have been used by the Loco Focos against the Whigs. The Whigs, however, so far from being dependent at this result, anticipate from it beneficial effects. It shows them the necessity of union and energy.

By the Editors' Correspondence of the National Intelligencer, we learn that—notwithstanding the favorable news by the Great Western, and the abundance of our crops,—the Stock market in New York, experienced considerable confusion on the 14th and 16th inst. We copy an extract of the correspondence; but would remark at the same time, that we very much doubt the importance attached to the matter, by the letter writers. They must know, and ought to remember, that unnecessary alarms will very much embarrass the banks so long as they are made; yet to feel concerned and watchful, best becomes us; as the derangement of our banking Institutions are, at best, dangerous and fearful.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. NEW YORK, Sept. 14. Wall street is blue, in the technical language of the day. The State Bank, which has had the redeeming of the Safety Fund Bank notes, gave out that it would no longer redeem them—reason not assigned; but the presumption is, it has not been provided with funds—which announcement created quite a panic in the street. The merchants who had Safety Fund Bank notes to sell, to take up their own notes in Bank, were in a panic for a moment; but the brokers came in and bought them up at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent., which enabled them, submitting to the shave, to turn uncurrent into current money.

The panic, or something else, which I have not time now to unravel, got into the stock market, and stocks went down like stacks of brick. The U. S. Bank began the tumble at 103 1/2—104—105—102, cash—and, at last, on the second Board of Brokers, 400 shares were sold at 100 cash. Two hundred shares Bank of Commerce were sold at 95; Kentucky Bank, 79 1/2; Stonington Rail Road, 23; Illinois Bank, 70; Dry Dock Bank, 86, &c., &c.

The money market here, however, is in a very bad way. The Secretary of the Treasury, in June or July, stepped into Wall street and absorbed about two millions and a half of its resources in Treasury notes. The States have also been here pressing their stocks. The post notes too, have absorbed the cash of the capitalists usually on deposit. When promises to pay, considered secure, will command 18 per cent. per annum, stocks must accommodate their price to the value of the money on interest. The coming forward of the crops too now demands money, and there is no money to meet it. In the mean time, the Bank of England screws us down to screw itself up. Its gripe is on us for more specie, which, as the rate of exchange is, is likely to go. The rate on London now talked of, for the Great Western, is 110, and even 110 1/2 which must carry out specie. These are bad signs all. But the exchanges of the Union, horrible for six months past, are now excruciating. On Georgia the rates have gone up to 6 to 7 per cent. On Mobile exchanges is 112 1/2.

How long the country can submit to this is a problem to be worked out: but it is certain somebody or other must be ruined amid such crushing operations. The fact is, now the vast mercantile interests of the country, the producing classes also, are laboring for the benefit of a few great capitalists and the office holders, who, come weel or come wo, regularly have their salaries; and the promise of the Government to make things better is but another experiment, in which practical business men have not the least confidence, and which they know to be corrupting and impracticable.

NEW YORK, September 15. Our Safety Fund Banks succeeded yesterday afternoon in making some arrangements with the State Banks for the redemption of their notes, but what the arrangement was, or whether all the banks have come into it, is not yet known. This news, I presume, will tend to quiet the money market to-morrow. It is understood that the U. S. States Bank have sent more post notes into our market.

Saturday was a day of great market, and the like of it was the suspension of specie payments, den announcement of the States would no longer redeem the Fund Banks, communicate every business transaction, did not know what would be about over it, however, the ment is made with the States least, and fortunate is it that it is so, for a faux pas like the Dock Bank led to the crash street to-day is calmer. The notes, and not have them, they have handfulful of bank market is recovering from States Bank has gone up to have advanced a trifle. The on it is the sale of United States 1 1/8 to 1 1/2 discount per is uneasy. There is a great so disordered that property, shake and vibrate amid the end of all this it is impossible have been groping in the abandoned the footings Madison, and took the view it is stated that Mr Van Buren city to-day in cog, on his way but I believe, he has not yet may be down in the Albany You will observe in our mense amount of foreign imports are not all on American is the pressure upon the that these goods are sent home, to the serious derangement of the foreign are thus put doubly at the its bank sucks our cotton knicks down our cotton own manufacturers, compete at home, invades our market, and turning the tide of the us, drains us more and more tails. We have no pro home. The Bank of England of the United States is a street in Threadneedle street Biddle, of whom was in 1834 and 1836, has denominated though the Nicholas Biddle amid his grapes on the bank, yet the monster part of the currency in a bank panic is don. Are the People content

A MEETING. According to notice given and at the ringing of the bell portion of the citizens assembled at the Court-House on the 25th inst., for adopting measures to the Debating Society, when

On motion of Dr. P. H. Col. R. W. Long, was Chair, & J. J. Bruner, was Dr. Henderson rose as object of the meeting, being some very appropriate were continued to some of Gentlemen present: After following Resolutions were mously adopted:

Resolved, That in the ing, a Debating Society is of the citizens, and might be vantage to the participating community.

Resolved, therefore, That the necessary measures to the a Society.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the following appointed a Committee to By-Laws, &c., for the regulation, viz:

Committee.—Dr. L. K. Dr. P. Henderson, John J. S. Johnson.

On motion of Dr. B. Resolved, That the following a Committee to obtain a notice to hold the meetings of said to make an estimate of the per pense for its support, viz:

Committee.—Col. R. W. and Capt. G. M. W. On motion of Mr. J. Resolved, That the Editor in this place, be requested to dings of this meeting in the of this week.

On motion, the meeting to meet again on next at early candle lighting.

R. W. J. J. BRUNER, Sec.

WE are requested those favorable to the obje Society, to attend at the Tuesday evening, and adoption of a Constitution for the one proposed making choice of Officers

[FOR THE CAROLINA WHIG MEET Pursuant to notice a crowd Whigs of Iredell was held in Statesville, on the 20th purpose of appointing delegates of the other Counties gressional District, in Con rough, on Wednesday, the

On motion, Col. T. A. Chairman, and J. A. York ry. After a brief and lucid object of the meeting, and marks upon the course of particularly towards the of the Government, by the lowing Gentlemen were viz: Messrs. Joseph Davis, J. M. Bogle, J. B. Thompson On motion of Mr. Joseph the Chairman was added

J. A. YOUNG, Sec.

A fire in Charleston ing, destroyed ten build- ing. It commenced at the near the corner of