From the Richmond Whig. THE IRRESPONSIBLE PARTY.

The Government mercenaries are vastly perplexed about the working of their experiments on the currency. They have put down the U. States Bank, have multiplied the State Banks to as great a number as even they could desire, ry to work, and the assimilation will be perfect and have their Sub-Treasury in full operation, "notwithstanding the lamentations in Congress or elsewhere," as Mr. Cambreleng boasted, and yet they are not satisfied ;-every thing is at sixes and sevens-the Government is on the verge of bankruptcy-there is no sound and general currency, commerce languishes, and pecuniary pressure bows down the energies of the country. They see and feel all this, and know it to be the work of their own hands; but to escape the fury of the people, they all lift up their voices together, and proclaim with an exceeding bitter cry, " I didn't do it-I didn't do it-it's all the doing of the infernal Whigsthey are in a minority, but their minority is latger than our majority. They have ruined the

This craven, dastard and skulking spirit has been displayed by the present Government party, ever since the fruits of their iniquity have been coming to light. They put their partisans and favorites in possession of the public money; they steal it and run away with it-" its all the fault of the Whigs." They squander 35 millions a year; but, poor innocent souls, they coul'nt help it, the Whig minority in Congress forced it upon their majority—and they were compelled to take it. They reformed the currency, by putting down one bank and putting up five hondred-the whole humbug explodes upon their hands-they swear they never had any thing to do with it-it was all the work of the diabolical Whigs. They have the whole Government under their control-but according to their confessions, they are utterly powerless; -if a Whig crooks his finger at them, all their wise, well laid, statesman like schemes for the public good are upset in a moment, and produce only general ruin and distress. They are a most unfortunate sett truly, to have in their keeping the destiny of a great people. It is wonderful, that their patriotism does arge them to retire, when they find all their plans miscarry, or are frustrated by the wicked Whigs, and made to curse the "dear people" whom they were designed to

If these men would stand up in defence their misdeeds boldly and with spirit, and avow their readiness to abide the consequences—they might personally escape our contempt, though their vices would still demand our detestation and abhorrence. Though guilty of every crime against the State; they might still, like Cataline's followers, lay some claim to one redeem ing virtue. But when it is considered that many of these men about Washington were spued up, as it were, from the very dregs of society, and thrown naked and unwashed, needy and avaricious, with their native vulgarity of manners and depravity of disposition about them, into stations of high trust and power, it is not sur prising, that they are wanting in every virtueand trath and candor and moral courage are abhorrent to their natures. They are not the men to confess their errors and ask forgiveness and make atonement. While they have a tongue which is their shield and spear - while falsehood is a city of refuge to them, they will turn their backs upon all the virtues, and flee to it for she! ter and protection

But the consequences of their public conduct will be seen and telt-and however they may skulk and lie, and whatever they may disavow. they having the power, the people will hold them responsible.

> From the Pittsburg Advocate. CHINA, OUR MODEL.

The Globe holds up the example of that great Democratic, or rather locofoco nation, China, as affording a brilliant example of hard money Government, with a sub-treasury! The Chinese are good locofocos, inasmuch as they yield implicit obedience to the national executive; and they are genuine lucufocos, because they practise what they preach, and will have nothing to do with banks. In this they differ essentially from ours. There is another point in which the resemblance is much closer-they will both cheat their Government whenever they can get a

China is probably the most unmitigated despotism on the Globe. The will of one man is the supreme law. Its cabinet is a "unit," like General Jackson's. There are no democrats, whigs, or federalists-all are locofocos, all supporters of the administration right or wrong, and all in favor of the sub-treasury. It is of course much quieter than our country, where there are many refractory whigs; but it is not more obenot and servile than this nation will be when encoism shall have fully triumphed. Preare a to democracy, and other humbuggery, here, arger needed there; nor will they be ted those ecofoco principles shall have supplanson, and dtu by such men as Jefferson, Madiof which will. These are but means, the use

e upon the accomplisibment of But the parallel na there are two lends still further. In Chipurer and better kind) of currency-one (the Government, and anothebe dignitaries of the kind) for the common peops, baser and meaner are metallic. Our locofocus here both kinds same game, with a slight variat, pursning the things here to the same condition and bringing can, and the sub treasury is to be thest as they tion of the scheme. They create wild womafor the purpose of furnishing the People's anks ey, while the office holders must have selle ner money. Such distinctions were unknown until introduced by the Locofocos. This is a very important step towards Chinese policy .-Formerly no such distinctions were knownmoney was noney-that which would do for the People would do for the Government; but at that time democracy was not understood. Government dignitaries were regarded as no better than other people-all used the same kind of currency, and that which would pay the laboring man's wages would pay the President's salary. This was by no means like China. To shut up was not then thought of. The truth is, the men who administered this Government during the first forty years had departed very far from the venerable customs yet in vogue in the Celestial Empire; but the Globe is laboring to call us back, and the President is orging his great measare that will complete the assimilation between this nation and that. Our Government, he thinks, is too complex. Hitherto there have thropist, Marnew Carev, from the opsetting Baltimore Convention at a meeting in Vosimple form of autocracy much better than a turbulent democracy. The sage adage, that " too many cooks spoil the broth, has great weight with him; so he wants but one cook (himself) and habits render them incompetent to appreciate and a swarm of scullions, (such as Blair, Ken- the magnitude of the trust, or the necessity of dail, & Co. of the kitchen cabinet.) With such an arrangement he can have his broth to his mind, 'in spite of lamentations here or else- Mr. CARRY was cut off in the full tide of his

the latter to kirk bim out of the mess. is the way they do in China, and that has been for some years past, as far as practicable, the practice in our Government.

By the by, we are coming up to the Globe's great model faster than we had supposed. Only get rid of the Whigs, and get the sub-Treasu True, China is called a Desputism, and the Uni ted States a Republic; but what's in a name ' A rose," &c.

#### ABOLITION AND POLITICS.

We have waited some two weeks for a denunciation from the Richmond Enquirer, Charleston Mercury, and other leading journals at the South, of the late barefaced coalition of Van Burenism with Abolitionism in Rhode-Island, to defeat the Whig Members of Congress. Strange as it may seem, we have waited in vain. Those journals assume an especial guardianship of southern rights and institutions, against the designs and machinations of Abolition, and especially against any manifestation of the virtues in connection with politics. If any Whig candidate for office at the North is dragooned into writing a letter expressing sentiments according on some point with those of Abolitionists, the venerable grandfather of modern Democracy at Richmond is electrified with horror-publishes the letter with an array of italics and capitals, and furiously sounds the toesin " to arms! to arms!" His new but most zealous ally at Charleston catches up the note, and awakes the echoes of Carolina with a doleful sermonizing against the alarming tendencies and portentous strides of Abolition Whiggery! But, with all their zeal and vigilance, these zealous watchmen on the southern ramparts, are blest with a most Cyclopean gift of visionthey see but on one side of their heads. When Adams or Slade express sentiments obnoxious to the South, and adverse to the so well known to be entertained by the great mass of the Whigs, they are blazoned through the South as evidence not to be gainsayed of the prevalence of Abolition sentiments in the Whig ranks; but when Marcus Murton, and Theudore Sedgewick, and Alexander Duncan, & a host of their coadjutors in the cause of Toryism, avow the same or more dangerous opinions and principles, these oneeyed watchmen are mute, or " roar you as gently as any sucking dove. We put it to the candoor and manly frankness of the South to say whether this course be not essentially knavish and hypocritical—whether it do not cover a most unfair and Jesuitical attempt to advance the cause of Executive Power .- N. Y. Courier.

The foregoing paragraph is calculated to awaken attention in the South, in relation to the course pursued by the Richmond Enquirer and the Van Buren ofgans in the South, who are particularly careful to exclude from their columns every fact calculated to show the truth in relation to the real character and agents of Northern Abolition. They will prate, by the hour, about Adams and Slade; but we never hear a word of Dorr, and Morton and Sedgewick: "Oh no : they never mention them." If their position were known, it might injure the Missouri Restrictionist,-that warm friend of Southern principles!!-Lynchburg Virginian.

## DEATH OF MATHEW CAREY.

The venerable MATHEW CARRY died at his esidence in Philadelphia on Monday evening last, after a short illness. He reached his eightieth year, and, after a long life of untiring gently into death, full of years and honors. We subjoin the following notice of him from the National Gazette, which shows that, almost to the last, he continued those tokens to which the greatest part of his existence was devoted .-

"We announce with sincere regret the death of MATHEW CAREY. A few days ago, Mr. CARRY was thrown from his carriage, receiving severe contusion of the head and being otherwise hurt. It was believed that his injuries were by no means serious, but they may have aggravated an intermittent fever, which proved the cause of his death. Mr. CYREY was in his eightieth year. A native of Ireland, he came to this country during the last century, and was engaged for many years as a printer and publish er, in which profession he realized an ample fortune. During his business life, but particularly since his retirement, Mr. Carey was actively employed in philanthropic pursuits. With clear intellect, a sound education, a disposition to seek out objects of reform and amelioration in society, and the energy to carry out approved means, he possessed also the unbounded liberaliy which is the purest evidence of sincerity and the soul of success. As a writer, he was remarkable for the concise array of facts which are brought to sustain his opinions. In questions of political economy, Mr. Carey always evinced a deep interest : and even those who dispute his positions must admit the ability and candor with which he maintained them. His last writings, produced within the last two months, are a series of papers entitled the "Querist," concerning the cotton trade, evincing industrious research and a mind unimpaired by the lapse of fourscore years. The attention of Mr. Carey was also directed to plans of public education and various means of elevating the condition of the laboring classes. His exertions in favor of indigent women were unremitting, and it is believed that in this city they were attended with gratifying changes in the condition of that unfortunate class. We cannot at this moment present a biographical sketch of Mr. Carey, or attempt to do justice to Hence, for the first time, we hear the phras his memory. His name is familiar in this coun-" land office money," in contradistinction from my and in Europe as a firm supporter of rational

larty, and a sufferer in its cause. Through a ableife, he devoted his energies, with unquench His pinusiasm, to great and good purposes. the dear was open for them as his counsel. In republicant Mathew Carey, the cause of sound benefactor, thas lost an advocate, the poor a friend. Physis pressed a patron, and society a his personal exemifirmity limited the sphere of olent desire reachs, but the scope of his benev-lightened philanthrophe furthest verge of en-

From the National . elligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: A mature death, by untoward accident or violence is always doubly afflicting to the feelings of freeds, how ever full in years, and overflowing in easures of beneficence, may have been the life the

coachman,)adds another to the countless adminitions that daily transpire, how generally our lives are in the hands of others, whose education continual watchfulness and caution.

Though at the advanced age of fourscore years, where;' and, should any refractory messmate public benefactions and literary labors, while his gramble because he and his scullions seized upon heart was yet as sensitive as ever to the misfor-

the best pieces in the pot, he has only to order | tunes of large portions of our fellow beings, and to the hopeless wickedness of others.

The following extracts from a letter written by his own firm hand but a day or two before his misfortune cannot but be interesting to some. trict. of our readers; the despondency expressed for the state of public morals, his solemn premouts tions of approaching dissolutions, and the pious feeling that pervades the whole, with an occasional flash of pleasantry and cheerfulness, so characteristic of the man, may not unaptly estremed a concentrated miniature of his life. Yours, very respectfully.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 20, 1839.

" Dear Sir: I send you, by this mail, a copy complete of the Querist, as far as it has gone-

" I am greatly below par. I am fearful that the state of the country is hopeless. Public morals are at the lowest ebb; and private share a portion of the same fate. Regard for self appears to be the predominant feeling : Every man for myshelf, ' as the Dutchman said when he had seized all he could lay his hands on Prospects have heretofore been very gloomy; perhaps almost as gloomy in some points of view as at present, but we could always heretofore see 'a little cherub smiling aloft,' to cheer us on our way, but no telescope can enable us to and see 'a cherub aloft 'at presen!...

"My general health is as good as usual But the feebleness of my limbs rather increases And my remaining eye cannot perform its functions by the !' light of the lamp,' as it was wont to do. I think much on ' Mrs. Thrale's Three Wainings.' I too have my three warnings; not, however, exactly the same as hers. I am in a great measure toothless, a cripple, and half blind. But I find no decay in my intellectual powers; on the contrary, I agree with the poet, (Pope ?)

The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new light through chinks which time has made.

Yours, very respectfully, " MATHEW CAREY. " PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1839."



# WATCHMAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1839.

## CONVENTIONS.

A writer in the last W. Carolinian, who signs bimself "Anti-Caucus;" and the same, under the name of "No Caucus," makes rial" (who, by the bye, bears the ear-marks of the other two) thinks that a commercial convention would be very proper, but that political conventions are altogether wrong.

Now all this is easily seen through; and is but another added to the many proofs already extant of the determination of Mr. Fisher to uphold the spoils party. He knows very well that there is no other possible way of singling out a candidate in opposition to Mr. Van Buren than through a convention. He knows that it is in contemplation to hold preliminary meetings in this (Rowan) and the adjacent counties to send delegates to the Harrisburg Whig Convention: He knows that he has himself more than once attended such Conventions and thought them proper enough: But he is now unwilling to trust the action of the people because, no doubt, he thinks it will be unfavorable to his new favorite; Martin Van Buren, and these three essays are evidently got up to forestal and counteract these proposed meetings. He wishes, no doubt, as long as he can to have the exclusive ear of the people, that he may continue to humbug and mislead them through the columns of the Carolinian. It is manifest that he dreads a free discussion in primary meetings of the citizens : hence he tries to convince them that such meetings occasioned by the decision of the Court at are anti-republican. What! has it come to pass that the people cannot trust themselves?—that they cannot meet together to compare opinions - give information to each other, and examine the merits of political characters? Are they to look to Mr. Fisher and his organ for all the light which is to be shed upon their pathway? We had better make him a DICTATOR at once -better erect him into a political Oracle to think and act for all of us.

It seems to us, then, to be narrowed down to the question-will the people retain to themselves the privilege of meeting &c .- After kicking up a most uncommon together and acting for themselves, or will they resign that privilege to one man, constituted and appointed by an irrevocable power of Attorney to think and act for them? If the latter determination be adopted, it behooves us to ask ourselves whether we me freemen or slaves.

gle's Grove, we have over and again pointed ou the difference between that and the proposed meetings. Dut we will once more advert to kem That Convention was got up evidently with the design of ratifying General Jackson's nomination of his successor: No public notice was given of any meeting to send a delegate from this ed jurist and useful citizen.

district : a secret session of a few men in a back room, selected a man to represent this District who did not belong to the Dis-These were some of the leading reasons of our protesting against that pro-

We have so often vindicated the propriety of political meetings : they have become so common and well established, that we shall not again go into a labored defence of them. It would be to us a sufficient ground of adopting them that our adversaries (the very party with whom our neighbors are acting) are making use of them with tremendous effect. Self defence, the first law of nature, therefore, dictates to us to rally together for the defence of our political rights. We hope, therefore, that meetings will be held by the citizens of Rowan and all the other Counties in the State, for the

We suggest Wednesday the 23rd instant as the day when the meeting shall be held in this county : And we call upon our citizens as freemen, to come forward and stand up to their principles. It is certainly of great importance to the Whig party that the meeting shall be a full one.

#### FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

London has manifestly become the great

money Regulator of America. A knot of

Bankers and Brokers there, fix the rate of interest and our Exchanges from Boston to New Orleans, feel the effect of this regulation Specie is sent out, and taken back there just as they please, and our Banks are all the time trembling for their existence. They are afraid to come to the aid of suffering individuals, for fear a new demand for specie in London will cause a run upon them. Trade throughout the whole country is uncertain, and often hazardous. Cotton buyers are afraid to venture under the most favorable appearances; lest the Bank of England may take it into their heads to make a further call for specie, and ruin their hopes. This is evidently the fact of the case. But a question occurs to the mind of plain dealing People. Why is this so? We never heard of that until lately, and weshould like to know the cause of it? The true cause of this disastrous state of things is the want a dead set at all political conventions; of a National Bank. Our commerce needs and among other things, the first writer the interposition of some stronger moneyed says that, at a " meeting of the Freemen of power than any we now have, or we shall Rowan, then including Davie, Resolutions continue to be at the mercy of foreign capiwere adopted denouncing the Baltimore talists. As it now stands, the state of af- John Wright, Esq., was called to the Chair, Convention," &c. The " writer of Edito- fairs is highly favorable to the City of New York: Through the means of agencies and partnerships, they can foresee and in some degree, obviate the difficulties which this system threatens them with, and while their banks supply the circulation for the remainder of the country, they may well afford to put up with this inconvenience: But to us of the South, it is a double vassallage. that we ought by all means to resist : we are first under a vassallage to the New Yorkers, and secondly to the British money kings. What were the worst evils imma-States Bank, compared with this state of financial degradation? Ours was a very lin, Col. Richard C. Puryear, Nathaniel Boytame and harmless MONSTER compared with | den, Esq., Dr. Micajah Oglesby, Dr. Wm. D. this foreign Moloch. When we had foreign capital in our hands we could make Nicholas L. Williams, Samuel Moore, Peter Grief. An extract them do almost as we pleased: But the DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERS thought this was making us dependent on our enemies, and so they have made them take their money home. But the consequence is, that they now make us do as they please. What a wonderful difference!

A Riot broke out in Marion, Ohio, a few days since, which presents matter for speculation and graver consideration. It was been lodged in the jail at that place, for trideclared the negro free; which declaration was resisted by the Virginians, who seized the negro in the Court-room, and amid the greatest possible confusion, draged him down the stairs and through the street, despite the resistance and opposition of the populace, which had now become enraged; and, fearless of threats, bowie knives and pistols, assauled the Virginians with stones, fuss, in the way of getting under arms, the negro escaped, and has not since been heard from ; -The rioters, about eight in number, were arrested, and recognised to appear from day to day under bonds of \$500. No lives were lost; but several persons were slightly wounded.

The Great Race. It may suit the tastes of some of our readers, to be informed that Boston won the great 4 mile Race at Petersburg, Va., beating the Queen and Omega .- Time, 1st heat 8m. 2s.-2d heat 7m. 52s.

The Charleston papers announce the death Col. A. BLANDING of that place, a distinguish-

New Arrangement .- The firm of Jos. in trust by the eph Gales & Son 19 dissolved by mutual consent. The Register has, for the most part, for some time past been under the control of the Junior Editor, by whom its publication will be continued. He proposes " in a short time to issue a Prospectus for publishing the Register twice a week, and otherwise improving its appearance. We hope he may be enabled to carry into execution his design. We ought to have such a publication in this State, and particularly at Raleigh.

The first No. of the tenth Vol. of the Charlotte Journal came to us enlarged and improved. It is one column on each page, larger than heretofore; and is evidently put up with care and attention. We are sorry purpose of sending Delegates to the State to learn, that the hopes of the Proprietor from the Treas Convention as well as to that at Harrisburg, for a sufficient patronage to justify the improvement, have not been realized. We the power of C feel assured that the Journal deserves support from the Whigs, at least; and all oth- millions a year; ers, who would reward the industrious and duced, more persevering.

> The Raleigh Star .- The Editor of the STAR" announces to the Public, in his last number, that he has associated with himself in the Editorial department of that paper, Hugh M'Queen, Esq, a gentleman whose high reputation for talents, literary attainments, and sterling Republican principles, is too well known and appreciated, both in and out of the State, to need commendation - Raleigh Register.

A fire lately occurred at New York, in which | Dollars in silver the National Theatre (Wallack's) and three Churches were burned. The Churches were the French, Dutch and African. Two dwellings were consumed and others injured. The fire happened from a workman's turning the cock of a gas pipe the wrong way.

To Correspondents .- The article signed Union" is from an able hand, but we must decline its publication. We think it calculated to produce unnecessary heart-burnings, and may have the effect of wounding a very respectable portion of the Whig party.

## [FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

WHIG MEETING IN SURRY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Surry County, upposed to the policy of the present Administration of the General Government, held at Rockford on the 24th day of Septemter, 1839. and J. M. Cloud, and H. Gywnn, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries. The following Resolutions were adopted.

1. Resolved, That we approve of the plan suggested by the Whig Central Committee at Raleigh on the 29th of August last, recommend ing that a Convention should be held in each Congressional District of this State, for the pur pose of appointing a Delegate to the National Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburgh, on the 1st Monday in December next, to fix on suitable Candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. 2. Resolved, That we also approve of the plan suggested by the said Central Committee. of appointing Delegates from each county to the Convention proposed to be held in Raleigh, on the 12th of November next, for the purpose of gined by the enemies of the old United nominating a Whig Candidate for Governor of Differences in the

> this State. S. Resolved. That the Hon. Meshack Frank-Sumers, Isaac Conrad, Joseph Howard, Josiah Cowles, Henry P. Poindexter, John Wright, Simmons, Thomas Hampton, Esgrs., be and they are hereby appointed delegates from Surry County, to the Convention to be held in Wilkesborough on the 8th of October next, in pursuance of the first resolution.

> 4. Resolved, That Dr. Benjamin F Menifee. Hogh Gwynn, Esq., Columbus Franklin, Esq., be and they are hereby appointed delegates from Surry County, to the Convention to be held in Raleigh, in pursuance of the second resolution.

5. Resolved, That the unbending integrity, pre-eminet abilities; and distinguished public services of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the American People, and that he is our first choice as a Candidate for the office of President of the United States; but as we are anxious to co-op-Marion in the case of a negro man who had erate with our Whig brethern of the other States for the purpose of resisting effectually the torrent of corruption and abuse, which threatens al as a Runaway from Virginia. The Court to desolate the land, we pledge ourselves to them and to each other, to sustain by every just and honorable means in our power, the individual | Childhood. By Willia who may be selected by the Harrisburgh Con-

6. Resolved, That JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Guilford County, would be most acceptable to us as a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, but we are willing to unite with our Whig brethren throughout the State, in supporting any other candidate who shall be designated by the Raleigh Convention.

7. And be it further Resolved, That in the The Hen. exercise of our rights, and in the discharge of our duty as citizens claiming and wishing to be free, we protest against the adoption of what is commonly called "the Sub-Treasury System," because its necessary tendency is to place in the rican girls, who were hands of the President the power over the purse | inal charge, and were and the sword; to provide one sort of currency | the action of the gran of less value for the People, but another sort of corpus was issued, greater value for the office-holders : thereby de- bring them up ; that e stroying those principles of equality which are our libels and claims in the basis of our political system, and finally, to had been read and file obstruct the channels of Trade and Commerce, brought-up; that on the which have heretofore been sources of prosperity the habeas curpus was and happiness to the citizens of our Country.

8. Resolved, That for the purpose of separating the power of the Purse from the power of the Sword, and of limiting the Patronage of the Executive, the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so as to provide for the election of Segretary of the Treasury by a joint not be held under vote of both Houses of Congress, instead of being appointed, as he now is, by the President, points greatly sim

with the advice and consent of the Senate. 9. Resolved, That the Public Lands are held tions involved in it .-

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J. M. CLOUD,

To the advocate 1. If the Ser order his Tell was wanted to-mo would the sum be lais per second. ( the Teller to begin

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Recent American I ocratic Review. Lectures on Phren Geo. Combe, E. The Ocean Buried.

The Amistad .-- W York papers, that on stant, on motion of the that the Court delib jury, instructing the Cippuez and his ass ing been committed was not cognizable had previously dec ney for salvage. bly lead to a speedy