

promotion of personal ambition, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people.

6. "One term for the Presidency."—While an incumbent is suffered to look forward to a re-election, the interests of the nation will be forgotten, in the anxiety to secure the desired event, and the highest officer of the nation presents the humiliating spectacle of electioneering for votes. When it is understood that but one term will be tolerated by the people, the motive to use the patronage of the government for personal aggrandisement is removed, and the government will be administered upon pure republican principles.

7. Members of Congress should not be appointed to Executive offices during the term for which they have been elected, nor within two years after it expires.—Thus removing every impediment in the way of an independent and unbiased representative body, and removing all temptation from the immediate servants of the people and the States.

8. Strict economy in the expenses of Government, and taxation to be limited to the actual wants of an economical Administration of the affairs of the Government.

9. Strict accountability in all Public Officers; the entire reform of abuses, and an honest and faithful discharge of duty to the country.

10. No proscription for opinion's sake—honesty, faithfulness and ability, being the only true qualifications for office.

11. A National Bank upon sound principles, as the only means of securing a uniform and sound currency for the people; and the best agency for keeping, transferring and disbursing the public revenue. Some agency is necessary for performing these duties for the Treasury, and a National Bank is most proper for attaining the end, and consequently is not prohibited by the Constitution.

12. The currency of the country not to be tampered with and unsettled for party purposes.—No doubtful experiments to blast the prospects and embarrass the business of the people, but a sound, safe, convenient and permanent currency; the same for the government and for the people.

13. A simple and strict construction of the Constitution.—The powers granted to be exercised for the good of the whole people; doubtful powers, and those not granted, or not necessary and most proper to carry into effect those clearly granted, to be scrupulously avoided.

14. A strict accountability of the Representative to his Constituents, and obedience to the popular will when fairly expressed.

15. The right of property, the Freedom of Conscience, the Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the Press, strictly guarded and scrupulously respected.

The following article from the Richmond Whig gives, in a few words, a history of that supremely wise legislation concerning the Banks, which has placed our State in its present awful predicament.

For the Richmond Whig.

THE BANKS.

The following is a part of the third section of the bill, as it passed the House of Delegates last session, respecting the Banks:

"That so much of any act as may subject any bank to the forfeiture of its charter for failing to pay or redeem its notes or debts in specie, or which may subject such bank to the payment of any damages or rate of interest exceeding the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, for failing to pay or redeem its notes and debts in specie, shall be and the same is hereby repealed." And the legislature reserves to itself the power of repealing the charter of any bank which would have been forfeited by virtue of the provisions hereby repealed; and of directing that the funds and effects of such bank shall be disposed of, in the manner therein prescribed."

The Senate struck out this provision; and the House on the 29th of March disagreed to this, among other amendments. On the 1st of April the Senate insisted on it; on the next day the House insisted on its disagreement; on the third, the Senate adhered; and on the 4th, the House, to avoid the loss of the whole Bill, receded from its disagreement, and agreed to this and the other amendments of the Senate.

If the Banks be now compelled to suspend specie payments, the consequence is that they hereby forfeit their charters, and if they do any banking business, except the mere collection and payment of their debts, they are placed on the footing of unchartered banks, and cannot remain an action for any debt whatever, which may be due to them. Thus, they cannot, it is believed, collect notes or bills which may be deposited with them for collection; nor can they receive money on deposit, or perform any other banking operation whatever, with the exception before stated, without placing themselves in a state of absolute outlawry. When it is recollected that the State itself owns nearly one moiety of the stock of the three principal banks, and must bear her equal share of all the losses and penalties which may be incurred, it would seem that nothing short of the most "ineffable stupidity" could have placed these institutions in their present condition. That they must be relieved from it, nobody doubts; and if an immediate call of the legislature be necessary for the purpose, the inconvenience and expense must be submitted to, for the honor of the distinguished financiers who so pertinaciously resisted and defeated the above section of the bill which passed the House of Delegates. Every body will recollect how nobly the little band in the Senate 'checked' on this and other occasions, ninety or a hundred of the immediate representatives of the people. Men of Virginia when will you begin to think?

A. B.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

On Saturday last, intelligence reached this City, that the Banks of Philadelphia had again yielded to the severe pressure of the times and suspended, temporarily, the payment of their obligations in specie.—Since then, the Banks of the interior, of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and our own State, have had, as a matter of course, to sequence in the necessity of the case, and suspend likewise.—We say our own State, for though intelligence has not yet reached us that the Bank of Cape Fear has suspended, we feel confident it must do so in self defence. If it does not, exposed as Wilmington is, the seat of the mother Bank, its coffers will be immediately drained of every Dollar.

So far the New York and most of the New England Banks hold out, and express a determination to weather a storm, and pay "hard money" for all demands upon them. We hope they may do so, but yet we doubt. The Rhode Island Banks have been compelled to imitate the example of the Philadelphia Banks, and others, we fear, will have to follow suit.

With regard to the immediate causes which have produced the suspension, it is attributed we believe generally, to the continued drain upon our Banks for specie to ship, to England, and the uncompromising hostility of the Government, which seeks in every way to cripple, instead of sustaining these Institutions.

It is believed that the suspension will be but temporary in its duration, and, as every body knows at all acquainted with the subject, does not affect the ability of the Banks to meet their engagements. As a contemporary well observes, "The safety of a Bank does not consist in the amount of Specie idle in its vaults, but in the ample security which it holds of its debtors."

Raleigh Register.

"They who trade on borrowed capital should break," was an opinion put forth by Gen. Jackson when he commenced his war against the Banking operations of the Country—and we find at this day, Mr. Van Buren and his party on this subject, following in the footsteps of the 'great and best.' He is for banishing credit entirely, and confounding the whole commercial intercourse of the Country. Now, who, we ask, are to be made the sufferers, if this suicidal policy of the President should succeed? Is it the rich man, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life; the man of ample wealth and extensive influence; or is it not the poor and industrious laborer, whose credit is his fortune. The credit of the poor man is to him what the money of the rich man is to him.—It is by industry and credit, the enterprising farmers of the Country expect to make a support for themselves and family: Nay, credit is indispensably necessary to every man, whatever be his occupation, who is just commencing life, and who has not money to throw him into employment. We would not draw any odious distinctions between the rich and the poor. As American citizens we live under the same Constitution, and enjoy equal rights and equal privileges. But while Mr. Van Buren professes so much love for the dear People, let him! let him! give proof of it.—If he would that the poor man should thrive and prosper, let him not destroy the only means he has of doing so.—Carolina Gazette.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The tug of war comes on in New York, early in November, and all eyes are turned to the decision of the Empire State. If she goes for the Whigs it matters not much if a few States do prove recreant to the good cause. The Election is for State and County Officers.—The Members of Congress having been chosen last year. A year ago, when the Whig cause met with defeat, New York declared, through her organs, she would not falter, let others do as they might. She kept her faith—she conquered, and fairly won the chaplet. The same spirit now animates her, and the Whigs and Conservatives are preparing nobly for the conflict. The Albany Evening Journal thus speaks of the work in hand:—

"Whatever defections there may take place elsewhere—whatever reverses may occur in other quarters, the Whigs of New York will remain firm, undaunted and unbroken. They will manfully maintain every inch of ground they have taken. The Argus may eat its words, and blow hot where it blew cold, and laud to the skies the Sub-Treasury which it denounced; Ex-Governor Marcy may incur the penalty he invoked upon himself for endorsing it; the defunct Regency may scribble leaden articles in its praise, and while away their time in fond hopes of restoration—but their labors and their dreams will prove alike vain. There will be no return to their political 'Hegira.' The Empire State can never again be attached to the falling fortunes of Martin Van-Buren."

STOCK GAMBLING.—The New York Express gives the following sad account of the stock brokers' operations in that city.

A large portion of the operations in stocks are on time contracts; that is, to deliver or receive stocks at a distant day. The Bulls are denominated those who carry up stocks, and the Bears are those who wish to carry down the rate. Millions of dollars, in amounts, are bought and sold, where the parties have not a dollar of stock, and in many instances, where the parties are far from being rich. Those who hold out the longest are successful.—and the stock rises, or falls, as the case may be, when the institution has not, in its management, or in the course of business, changed its position in the slightest degree. All these contracts, where the parties have not got the stock at the time are illegal, yet the rules of brokers are paramount to law. If a party fails to fulfil, he loses his seat at the Board, he is a proscribed man, and he is, to all intents, so far as business is concerned, put in coventry.

The Suspension.—The Exchange Bank of Virginia at Norfolk has not suspended specie payments, though her branches at Richmond and Petersburg have.

Our dates from New York are to the evening of the 15th, at which time the City Banks continued paying specie. There had been no run upon them, nor was any anticipated.

The Banks in Boston have not suspended; nor have those in Trenton, New Jersey.

In Providence, R. I. they have temporarily suspended—that is, they suspended on the 11th, with an understanding that they would resume on the 15th, if the New York and Boston Banks stood firm.

The Banks in the interior of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania have generally suspended.—Lynchburg Virginian.

ERRATIC.

The Washington papers speak of a "Wandering Koor" in that city. There is also a Wandering President somewhere in these United States—or was, the last accounts. "Return, ye weary wanderers home."—Greenborough Patriot.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1839.

Rev. Mr. Mason, of the Baptist denomination, will preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Thursday evening 23d Instant, and not in the Court-house, as published last week.

THE BANK SUSPENSION.

From the various extracts we have made from other papers, it will be seen that the Banks of Philadelphia and most of those South of that city have suspended cash payments for their notes. From the last Raleigh Register we learn that the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and probably that of Cape Fear have followed suit.

We do not pretend to know much of the complicated machinery of these institutions, but we have our own opinion of this matter and we will let it go for what it is worth. We look upon this position assumed by the Banks as a great outrage upon the rights of the community, but we consider the blame to rest with those who have waged so relentless a war upon the credit and trade of the country and especially with those whose counsels have prevailed to overthrow the National Bank. The New York City Banks declare that they will not come into the measure, and perhaps they may be able to stand out. Why is this? How is it that these institutions are so much better off than others to the South? We think we see in it the result of Mr. Van Buren's policy. We have before pointed out the great advantages enjoyed by that city in consequence of the derangement of the currency. Their notes are so much better than others on account of her position, that there is nothing to buy them with, while brokers are using New York paper to buy notes of North Carolina Bank, for instance, at an immense discount. Thus the "favorite son" has made us all tributary to his favorite city, and no doubt will expect his reward. And thus it will ever be until we have something like a National Bank. It is perfectly folly to talk of the Pennsylvania Institution, as one of that character.—It is pretended by the Loco-Focos that this is so because it has a larger capital than the late institution. But we regard that very fact as the most disastrous circumstance against it. It is true, the Pennsylvania Bank has an enormous capital, but it has not the same means of using it. The blood is there, but it cannot be sent abroad to the extremities to give life and vigor to the body. It is all accumulated about the heart and oppresses it.

Our predecessor in this Office, has often insisted on this distinction, and we think it founded on good sense.

Does any man, in his right mind, believe that the Sub-Treasury system, if it were legalized, could remedy the many evils likely to result from the state of things now witnessed? Could that secure the holder of a North Carolina bank note, the full amount of his money, if he had occasion to send it to New York? Could that help a man to his money if he had a debt to collect in Tennessee? We are told by the friends of that measure, that it is already in operation. If so, why does it not help us?

We do not like the morality of Banks discounting while they refuse to redeem the notes they already have out, but a state of things may arise that will excuse it: and we doubt not but that it will have to be done in the present emergency: what if the branch in this town were not only to stop discounts, but to urge a rigid collection at the same time? What a crash it would make in this neighborhood! If, however, it should continue to discount paper, very little change would take place in the times. We do not advocate for such a measure, but we do not see how it can be avoided.

THE NEW MONSTER 'SUSPENDED'

We see in the Loco Foco papers a great outcry against the Banks for refusing to cash their notes when offered for payment. But the precious fact that the Treasury of the United States also refuses to pay its shin-plasters in specie when presented, is carefully concealed. Such is nevertheless the fact, and it results not from an inability to redeem, for the government has been of late amassing a large amount of the precious metals by forcing this very irredeemable paper into the market: they have therefore ample means to meet these notes, if they were so minded. But then, what would the office-holders do for the better currency to pay their own salaries, if it were all paid out in discharge of honest debts? Well may these favored ones chuckle and exult at the suspension of specie payments; for the same harvest of profit is offered, which they enjoyed on the late occasion of stoppage by the banks. They, only, have the means of buying up depreciated paper, and as this serves them in all the ordinary transactions, just as well as specie, they can make a clear profit of from 5 to 10 per cent.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of Tennessee met at Nashville on the 6th inst. The two Houses organized and adjourned. In the Senate, T. S. Love (V. B.) was elected Speaker, receiving 13 votes, and H. H. Brown (Whig) 10.—In the House of R. Jonas E. Thomas (V. B.) was elected Speaker: Thomas 43, Solomon D. Jacobs (Whig) 32.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Carolinian has made an animated appeal to the country in behalf of this improvement, and has called on us to second him with our voice. We would do so with all our heart, if we thought there was the slightest prospect of doing any good by the call. We have cried and called until we are hoarse with crying, but all to no purpose. Our friend of the Carolinian, has no idea, how perfectly dead the soul of this enterprise has become in the West. If it is ever reanimated, we are satisfied it must be done by the State alone. The Factories in the interior, have created so great a demand for cotton, that we do not feel the want of a market as we did. This and other considerations, have greatly diminished the zeal of the friends of this work, and we can see no good to be obtained by agitating this matter at this crisis. If we were ever so much disposed to take up this subject, we should think the present, when the Banks of the country were all suspending specie payments and ceasing to discount, a very unfavorable one.

We have in the last number of the Western Carolinian a grave rebuke to the Whig party for intolerance, arrogance, &c.; and the Editors have eked out the conclusion that all their late reverses are attributable to their indiscreet behaviour in these particulars. The only specification however made against them is that the Newbern Spectator has come out in a very unjustifiable manner against Nullification. As humble advocates of the Whig cause, we protest against this specification and the deduction. We do this because this is not the act of the Whig party, and because we believe a majority of that party would join the Carolinian in condemning the article referred to. To say the least of it, it is in bad taste and injudicious, and at least one Journal (the Star) which has as much right to speak for the body of the Whig party as the Spectator has already so declared.

To that portion of the Whig party in N. Carolina, who formerly belonged to the Nullifiers, we bear the fullest testimony. We want no better Whigs nor any better men than Kenneth Rayner, William Cherry and Robt. Gilliam; and we are persuaded that most of the class are as strongly devoted to the Whig cause as the gentlemen above named. So the Carolinian cannot make out a cause of quarrel with the Whigs on this score.—Let it hunt up some other excuse to cover its backsliding from the Whig ranks, and when it does alledge another, we will again undertake to show its mere hollownes: If after all the Carolinian can not make out the cause, we may come to his assistance and assign for him the true one.

THE DROUGHT.

We learn that the present dry spell pervades most of the country. Fortunately for this region, the crops were well near made before it set in, but it had some effect to diminish the previous calculation on the corn crop: that crop was, indeed, much shortened by the drought. The cotton crop is most beautiful in this region, and so perfectly sunned, that the cotton growers say they will have to get a better price on account of the lightness.

The great inconvenience we have to encounter is on account of grinding. If it had not been for some of the River Mills we should have been reduced to hominy. Correll's Mill, on Third Creek; Fisher's and Hall's on the South Yadkin, have gone almost all the time, and have "done the State some service." We will here take occasion to mention the opportune improvement introduced into Hall's Mill by the Rockers. If one half of what we have heard concerning the performance of this mill be true, it is certainly a most wonderful improvement. The fact that Hall's mill, from one of the poorest in the whole country, was made at a small expense to out-grind the most approved establishments in the country, stands for itself, and is regarded by most persons as a full test of Rockers' patent.—We understand that many millowners are adopting it with the fullest confidence in its superiority.

Ruckers' patent for the water wheel and dress have been sold for this State, we learn, to Thomas Foster & Co. of Mocksville. We wish them great success in their speculation. It could not have fallen into more worthy hands.

Another immense disadvantage resulting from this unparalleled drought is, the obstruction to the navigation of our rivers. At the present moment of pecuniary distress and derangement, the interior of the country has suffered greatly from not being able to get its products into the market.

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC.

Messrs. Turner and Hughes, have completed their North Carolina Almanac, for the year 1840, a copy of which was presented us a few days since. It is well executed; and besides the matters of an Almanac, it contains a great amount of information—valuable indeed, when placed in so handy a form. It is calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh. Any number of copies may be had of the Proprietors, by addressing them at that place.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN.—The President has at length returned from his long electioneering tour. On the occasion of his return to Washington, an attempt was made by the office holders to get up a procession, but the people refused to turn out, and the

whole affair is represented as a ridiculous failure. The Madisonian says there were not twenty of the citizens of Washington in the group, unconnected with the government offices.

WHIG MEETING IN ROWAN.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Rowan county, assembled at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 23d of October, 1839, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 12th of November, 1839. E. D. Austin, was called to the Chair, and John H. Hardie, appointed Secretary.

Mr. H. C. Jones presented the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the object of the Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 12th of November next, we deem it one of the most valued rights of the people, in their primary character, and in conventions to meet together and take counsel of one another for their common good.

Resolved, That Junius Sneed, H. C. Jones, Abel Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Thos. Craig, Esq. Charles Parlee, be appointed delegates to represent us as citizens of Rowan in said Convention.

Resolved, That our said delegates be empowered to confer with other delegates who may be sent from this (10th) Congressional district, and appoint a delegate to represent the Whigs of this Congressional district in the Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of December next, to select a Whig candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the purity of purpose—loyal patriotism—sound Republican principles and eminent abilities of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and while we agree to support with ardor, any one, who may be selected by the intended Convention, we hereby cordially avow our preference for Mr. Clay.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the capacity, firmness and integrity of JOHN M. MOREHEAD of Guilford, and we recommend him to the proposed Convention, as a suitable candidate to be run for Governor of the State by the Whig party.

E. D. AUSTIN, Chm.

J. H. HARDIE, Secy.

WHIG MEETING IN WILKES.

At a meeting held in the Town of Wilkesborough, on 9th October, 1839, by the Whig Delegates from the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent this District in the National Whig Convention—Gen. James Wellborn was called to the Chair, and Dr. Larkin G. Jones and Col. Wm. Parkes were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained in a zealous strain by the President—Col. Anderson Mitchell rose and presented the following Preamble and Resolutions—the adoption of which, he enforced with great ability—presenting in a forcible and eloquent speech, the many and the great claims which Mr. Clay held upon our whole country in consideration of distinguished services by him rendered, viz:

"In as much as we are of opinion, that the measures and policy of the present Administration are hostile to some of the most cherished principles of a Republican Government, and in violation of the most essential maxims of political freedom; that they endanger great National interests and tend to aggravate the pecuniary derangement and distress that already extensively pervades the country: that they are subservient Executive ambition and tend to accumulate dangerous power in the hands of the President: that they threaten to subject the sovereignty of the people to official influence, and baffle their independent suffrage by the corrupt use of the patronage of the Government: we are induced by our common alliance to the great principles of the Whig party to concur in any effectual mode of securing its zealous co-operation in resisting an Administration so injurious to the property of our common country, and so dangerous to the pure spirit of our free institutions.

1st. Resolved, therefore, That we approve of the proposition for a National Convention of the Whig party to be held at Harrisburg, for the selection of a Candidate for the next Presidency, in opposition to the present incumbent.

2d. That Gen. Ed. Jones, Gen. James Wellborn, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Gen. William Horton, Col. James Martin, Col. Anderson Mitchell, Col. Peter Eller, Col. Wm. H. Dula, Maj. John Finley, Maj. Alexander Church, Col. Thos. Lenoir, Dr. James Collopy, Col. Wm. Parkes, W. W. Mastin, Esq. Maj. W. W. Peden, and Dr. L. G. Jones, be appointed Delegates to represent Wilkes county in the district Convention, to meet at Wilkesboro' for the selection of a delegate to the National Convention.

3d. That HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, by his distinguished public character, his ardent patriotism, and by his eminent qualifications as a Statesman, is entitled to our support for the next Presidency.

4th. That Col. Thos. Allison, of Iredell Cty. be appointed a delegate to represent this district in the National Convention.

5th. That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint a Committee of three or more persons from each county, to write an address to the citizens of this district, on the subject of the next Presidential Election.

6th. On motion of Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Resolved, That this meeting recommend the delegates appointed, to meet in Raleigh in November next, to appoint two Senatorial delegates from the State of North Carolina, to the National Convention."

The foregoing resolutions together with the following one offered by J. P. Caldwell, Esq., were read and passed without a dissenting voice.

7th. Whereas, it is the right of the People to meet in primary assemblies or by their chosen Delegates, to consult on matters of public concern, and whereas, said assemblies by delegates, have been likened to caucuses, and have been denounced accordingly.—Be it therefore resolved as the sense of this meeting, that we view with contempt, the charge and the source from whence it originates.

On motion of H. P. Poindexter, it was resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Whig papers of this State.

JAMES WELLBORN, Chm'n.

WM. PARKES, } Secretaries.
L. G. JONES, }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolutions of the Grand Jury for the County of Wilkes, passed at October Superior Court, 1839.

1. Resolved, That we entertain the highest admiration for the talents, patriotism, and political sagacity of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and if he shall receive the nomination by the National Convention as the Candidate of the Whig Party for the next Presidency, we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to insure his election.

2. Resolved, That we approve of the proposition, to nominate in a Convention to be held at Raleigh, a Candidate of the Whig Party, for the next Governor of the State, and we pledge ourselves to give our hearty support to the nomination of the said Convention.

James M. Hedrick,
Wm. P. Witherspoon,
Simon Eller,
Benjamin Parkes,
Dennis Carlton,
John Ferguson,
Peter Barnes,
William Horton.

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

"He that is searching for things, will neglect those that are familiar!"—Johnson.

TOWN'S SPELLING.

Is gaining extensive reputation. It seems to merit both; and according to the design of the short time, supersede other in the same department. It is pretty warmly discussed in the prints. Town's Spelling five words by synonymous arranged in spelling columns the double purpose of a Spelling Dictionary; and the utility of the one with the other.

This scheme is not new, but has been carried out before to the reason is evident. There is a staple to a complete spelling Book designed for immediate use by synonyms! We might attempt to define colours in as to explain by mere synonyms the correct meaning of terms and nice acceptations of words or infant minds totally ignorant of the nature of the things or synonyms are the signs of idiom, and of the greatest and philosophical science, known inability to define a number of synonymous or parallel terms of explanatory circumlocution.

The most intelligent will philosophy contend, that all ideas can only be received through senses. Hence, in conforming to the axiom in the science of metaphysics, great and little, we are impressed with the necessity of defining in familiar phrases to illustrate the various meanings in context with others. The signification of a word is its acceptance. Every reflection of the sagacious Dr. Johnson, nothing unknown, can be the medium of something previously untried, to expect children to understand the meaning of words through other words equally unknown, they are nearly or perhaps wholly things or ideas of which they are merely signs!

Intuition is not a human knowledge must be acquired through channels of communication, a situation can be made, the mind comprehending the nature of the words and the terms employed in the reader will keep in view, that every word in Town's Spelling may be termed, A New System of Definition." "Crabbe's Dictionary" is a work of great value. That great Etymologist, Scapellato, necessary to illustrate his own explications. Let us have perspicacious Johnson on the point of interpretative exegesis, the explanation and the words be always reciprocal. The deavored, but could not show a seldom synonymous; it is introduced, but because the inadequate; names, therefore, ideas, but few ideas have the necessary to use the the deficiency of single terms be supplied by circumlocution, because the sense may easily be gathered from the examples, gauge by itself is very difficult cannot be explained by synonyms; or by paraphrase, cannot be described.

When the nature of the notion indistinct and in various minds. The notions are conveyed, or will be ambiguous and perplexed, as in Sixeography as to are the daughters of earth, sons of Heaven! Language of science, and words, &c.—Prof. to Folio.

When we advert serious mind is led to the plod of simple and accurate and appropriate exemplification has been more or less the School Books—as in Pickers class Books, Carpenters, &c., whose general plan is, but cannot be excelled. Orthography and Orthography, and 3d. Etymology, inceptions in connexion with easy reading lessons properly arranged.

Neither Mr. Town nor more than improve on this in fact, has done no more to his scheme of synonyms, expelled him to forego several Webster's and other spellings. Our object is neither to Town's labors—far from approve his general plan—give it the preference as an old and new, would be its present separate form, and its advantages and avoid the deprecate theorising on the degree of unlimited main for child must walk before it is a modern chimera.—The ties and functions are the certain maturity of mind to the power of comprehension things and forming clear ideas of words abstract of are indeed "the money of counters of wise men." It depends less on age than its strength, commonly called them to educate its native; education in all its various erary scientific training, the pies of which constitute of We are not writing a treatise few observations were all conclude with our wish of maturity of mind must portion of any subject.