#### TERMS.

WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had lers in advance, and two dollars and abal the end of the year. scription will be received for a less time or year, onless paid for in advance. sper discontinued (but at the option of raurs) until all arrearages are paid. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

delar per square for the first insertion and fre cenis for each continuance. spilces will be charged 25 per ct. high-

destisements will be continued until ad charged for accordingly, unless orderorisin number of times. Letters addressed to the Editors must at maid to ensure attention.

#### portical.

For the Carolina Watchman.]

ten content; and treating in my cause, ne we may yet be victors, and return mote-The unly victory I cover "

disternatives select Dendlier and the manlier one; il is that, we may expect The lew will vote for Dick or Van:

and Tye appear before us. hemstives to Van and Dick biberly, with lears implored us, In to patron ze Old Nick. dom tried the sty Magician,-

fond he was unsound in art,paquires a real Physician prerive her drooping heart.

and Tye can ne er deceive her ; found Tye were always true! sine can now relieve her. diedeem the Union too.

in the Front, then, dauntless Freemen some Spangled Banner wave Banner, and the Union save.

From the United States Gazette. CONUNDRUMS, &c. lam ould," said like, " surmise Wir Dr's success should make hemp rise ; Phicause is very plain," says Beo, The Locas will wan Chalters then.

This the mighties man below. wmennest, most ambitious too? bill-because for power and pelf amade a Glibe to role himself.

his Matty in the Palace now a leasnt with a gloomy brow? the must look for house elsewhere. igust 1, 1840.

"FOLLOW ME." bllowing beautiful lines are from the pen MEY, Esq , editor of the Portland Tran

logiger on life's troubled sea, bling to elerbity ! Im from earthly things away in they are, and brief their stay ; laning down to earth the heart. Ithing lasting they impartmager! what are they to thee? ave them all and f follow me.'

laveller on the road of life! beling pleasure - finding strife how the world can never give light on which the soul can live : msp not riches - seck not fame -Shining dust and sounding name! Inveller, what are they to thee? eave them all and ! follow me !"

lighim through this 'vale of tears!'
linsh all thy doubts and tears;
Lifthine eyes—a heaven's above! Mink-there dwells a God of Love! Wooldst theu lavor with Him find ! Atep his counsels in thy mind. hum! much He's done for thee! Wiltition, then, not follow me?

"saderar from the Hather's throne, linen back -thy errings own : im-thy path leads not to heaven! en-thy faults will be forgiven; and let thy songs of praise ingle with angelie lays : "inderest have they charms for thee? toow they have then ' follow me.'

## WOMAN.

we see a neat, pretty girl, with but innocent an -dressed tastily yet with cheeks which we can hardly lissing, and with a pair of heavenly iges, which seem to repose in perfect beneath their silken lashes, how belp loving her? But when we oman whose woks seem to say that somewhere about the re of thirty-nine, dressed off in pink rib-Bock gold charos, and pinch back pins, and mincing her steps, as if on eggs, she reminds us of an old of furniture scoured up to sell.

### THEY SAY.

say that the faces of the Loco Fo me grown so long since the elec-In the South and west have been heard that they have to pay their barbers price for shaving and that the price of as idvanced considerably. They say of the Loco Focos have such horror " of " Log-Cabins" in the he they actually refuse to build cornchoosing rather to let their crops the "snows and winds" of winter than ade logs to build cribs.

y say that these same Locos a few worshipped bickory poles, and totallow their houses to be swept but hickory brooms.

Foco is as great a coriosity and is as met with as Halley's Comet .- And bay that Loco Focoism is dying so Igia that by November it will be bred smong the things that were. tay that the doves all through the he learned to sing of Tippecanne-

Roanoke Advocate.

# Carolina Tetatchman.

PENDLETON & BRUNER,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

" See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check "upon all your Rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."-Gen'l. Harrison. NO. 11-VOLUME IX. WHOLE NO. 427

# SALISBURY, OCTOBER 9, 1840.

From the Madisonian. GOVERNOR TYLER IN WASHING-

TON. The citizens of Washington had the grat-

ification of seeing among them on Friday last, their distinguished, well-tried, and ever-trusted friend, John Tyler, of Virginia, (Vice President elect of the United States, the principles of the Whigs of the Revolu- after into the joys of Heaven, are, to reas he may now be regarded.) He was on tion-the principles for which the Opposi- move with their slaves to a free State, and his way to attend the great Convention of tion party of the present day are contend- there set them at liberty; if that is impracthe People, which will be held in Colum- ing. bus, Ohio, on the the 25th inst. ; - having | The members of the Club were then sev- reaching a free State, and insure them ayielded a reluctant assent to the urgent so- erally introduced to Governor Tyler; and gainst interruption to their progress; and licitations of his fellow-citizens of that State. afterwards escorted him to his lodgings at if circumstances forbid that course, to give Gov. Tyler has not engaged personally in the the Indian Queen Hotel. On taking leave them moral emancipation, by calling them great contest which now agitates the whole U. Mr. Walter Lenox addressed him in a short up, declaring to them that it is sinful to nion. He, as well as General Barrison, has ex- speech, which, though conceived on the hold tellow beings as slaves, and that they hibited on example which we trust will ever spur of the occasion was peculiarly appropri- are as free as air; but that, as the laws of be followed by the candidates for the high- ate, and so eloquent as to call forth repeat- the State prohibit emancipation, they must est offices in the gift of the People. The ed cheets from the assemblage. course of these two eminent men, in this It may be as well to notice here an intim- quals, receiving a fair hire for their servirespect, cannot fail to enocultate the appro- ation which has been whispered about, (it bation of the candid and truly patriotic of all is said on the authority of Mr. Tazewell,) parties. It stands out in bright contrast that Mr. Tyler and General Harrison did with the conduct of President Van Buren not agree in politics. Nothing can be more and his busily-employed electioneering Sec- unfounded and arbitrary than this imputa retaries. We are happy to state, that Gov- tion. They served together in the House ernor Tyler, though still feeble from recent af Representatives, at one of the most imindisposition, is gaining strength daily. He portant eras of our country's history-emis in excellent spirits; and during the short | bracing the sessions of 1817 '18 and 1818 him, his flashing eye, and the full, expres- that period-among them the Missourisive tones of his elegaent voice, as he spoke the Bank and the Seminole questions - and of the condition of the country and the they stood, shoulder to shoulder, declaring bright prospects now dawning on the cause the same sentiments, and giving the same of the People, made us forget that he had votes. just risen from a bed of sickness.

From an official account of the proceedings of the Washington City Tippecanoe Club, in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Tyler was elected an honorary member of that spirited and patriotic association, and a committee was appointed to wait upon abim, and request his attendance at the Club. Governor Tyler cheerfully complied with the invitation; and on entering the Club Room, was received by the members standing with the most enthusiastic' cheers. The President happily introduced him as the valued and undeviating friend of the District of Columbia. Mr. Tyler's remarks were peculiarly felicitous, and delivered with that spir ited and harmonious elecution which captivates the auditor, and gives such power-

ful effect to all his speeches. He referred, in most cordial terms, to the association which had subsisted between himself and the citizens of Washington while he was in Congress; and we assure him that his words opened in the bosoms of many then around him, a source of grateful feelings deep and enduring, as well as of regrets that his enlightened benevolence did not animate those who have had the powers of legislation, with regard to this city, in their hands. Many of his hearers remembered his zealous and untiring devotion to the interests of the District when he was Chairman of the Senate's District Committee some years ago, and they knew he expressed the emotions of his heart, when he declared that, in weighing the evils brought upon the country by the present Administration, it had given him peculiar pain to observe that the hard hand of despotism had been pressed with particular force on the citizens of the District of Columbia. They had been made the victims of measures, which the very authors and supporters dare not attempt to carry out in

their own States, and on their own consut-

uents! He rejoiced at the rebellious spirit

they had manifested against these measures

of arbitrary power. How dared the Exec-

utive and his partisans (exclaimed Mr. Ty-

ler,) how dared they imagine that you, my

fellow-citizens, the descendants of heroic

ancestors, would resign, at the bidding of power, your free thoughts; or fail to give them the freest of words? I rejoice, I glory in the fact which is confirmed by all I have seen and heard since my arrival in this city, that these despotical proceedings against your rights and interests, so for from depres sing, have invigorated and elevated your in dependent and patriotic sentiments. In this you have shown the true American spirit, which ever meets the oppressor with more determined resistance and defiance; and you have also vindicated gloriously the true theory of our institutions, for what would become of the sovereignty of the people, if those in whose hands they have

deposited public trust, should turn against

the people whenever they exercise their

freedom of opinion? Governor Tyler's voice sounded like a clarion when he turned from these topics to congratulate the meeting on the glorious prospects now opened to the friends of Reform. The day of emancipation for the people from the thraldom of the corruptionists and spoilsmen is at hand. The sign is in the Heavens. No man can fail to read it intelligibly. The people are aroused from one end of the union to the other. They have resolved to take the administration of public affairs into their own keeping; and to call to a rigid account those who have abused their public trusts. The time is rapidly approaching when, as sure as there is justice in the world, and as certain as that American spirit still survives which conducted us gloriously through two wars with the great est power of Europe, public justice will be satisfied, and a proper retribution! visited

upon the men in power, by expulsion from

the stations they have abused and dishonor- sequently incompatible with religion, and

ferred upon him, he closed in the most elo- tain happiness in the life to come. quent and impressive manner, by declaring The conditions which he holds out to would result in the complete ascendency of pale of the Church, in this world and here-

time we had the pleasure of spending with 19. Several great questions arose during

#### From the South Carolinian. AN ABOLITION MISSIONARY.

Mr EDITOR :- Believing, as I do, that the whole South should be apprized of every foreign movement among us, on the subject of Abolition, whether to excite the objects of its fanatical sympathy, or to plant and foster amongst ourselves fanatical views and unwholsome feelings relative to slavery. I cheerfully comply with the request of many of my neighbors, to communicate to you, for publication, the following circumstances :

It had been vaguely rumored about the neighborhood, last week, that a man who professed to be a religious Missionary, was travelling through the State, preaching pub- | sion, attempt to tamper with their rights licly, and enforcing privately, doctrines of and safety. an incendiary character; that he had passed through York and Chester, and that letters had been received from residents of those Districts, warning us that he was making for Fairfield, regreting that he had not been arrested there, and advising us to repair

Accordingly, on Saturday a few of the neighbors were informed that he had actually arrived in the neighborhood, and was to preach at the Sterling Meeting House on the following day. The next morning a concerted gathering took place at said Meeting House, when it was ascertained that the object of our search had taken the alarm, departed from the District, and was to preach at Smurney's Meeting House, Chester District, about sixteen or twenty miles distant. A large and respectable company was immediately formed to go in pursuit of him, which arrived on the spot just before the conclusion of the sermon, but too late to hear the remarks upon slavery which, we were informed, had interlarded the whole service.

Previous to dismissing the congregation. however, (which was chiefly composed of valourously defended the principles of hon-Seceders, many of whom are disaffected on esty and justice. You have bursted the the subject of slavery ) he invited them to spell of somnolency, proverbially attached remain while he read a letter from the As- to your State, and have unfurled Liberty's sociated Synod of his Church, explanato- bright banner, and flung it to Democracy's ry of the object of his mission. This he breeze, to float in the pride of its triumph rived on the ground, already hostile to him, calumniators. Your reputations have been and that the reading of the letter would but assailed and scorned by a host of inveterate

ness of that institution.

rections were read and discussed.

The determination of the meeting was, that Kendall is a thorough Abolitionist, and that he has been sent among us to operate open the fanaticism of the whites, for the promotion of his doctrines, and probably to tamper privately with their slaves. His grounds are, that slavery is sinful, and con- bard cider said to Van Buren.

membership in a genuine Christian Church; After repeating the expression of his and, as a necessary deduction, that no one, thanks for the honor which had been con- chargeable with so heinous a crime, can at-

his deep conviction that the present contest those who would have received within the ticable, to provide them with the means of remain ostensibly as slaves, but really as eces provided they choose to labor.

Thus making hirelings of those who cannot be discharged from service, and who are therefore without restraint as freemen; and compelling the whites to employ. whether they will or not, those whom they cannot discard as hirelings, nor central as slaves-the worst species of servitude. Kendall confessed that he was aware his doctrines, if preached before slaves, would not comport with our safety; yet he was caught in the act of volunteering to read his letter, and comment upon the object of his mission, in the presence of slaves. He acknowledged that his doctrines were contrary to the genius of our laws, and his lest condition, in direct opposition to their very letter; yet he justified his conduct upon the ground that he was obeying the duty imposed upon him by the Church, and upon the acknowledged liberties of the press and speech.

As it was the opinion of a member of the bar that the paper was so artfully drawn up as perhaps to evade the existing laws, while it left the object of Kendall as obvious as though all caution had been disregarded, it was determined, by fair trial before Judge Lynch, to make upon this pioneer of a finatical religion, a practical application, illustrative of the views and teelings of the Carolinians towards thosewho, in any guise, by any authority, or by however ariful eva-

If there is no law to meet such a case as I have described, I call upon my fellow citizens generally, and the members of the South Carolina Association particularly, to force upon the Legislature proper attention to this defect.

In the mean time, I w natical incendiaries abt gard printed laws as necessa shment of their interference mongstus; but rather to are as sagacious in detect loges, and evasions, as they may be ingenious in concocting and practicing them; and that while it may be proper to have further enactments of our Legislature upon the subject, we can never need authority while we feel that self defence is a natural law, paramount to all artificial statutes.

Fairfield District, 8 miles below ? Winnsboro', Aug. 12, 1640.

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CARO

Yours, &c.

By your strength of purpose, you have was epeedily dissuaded from doing, upon Per its father-land. You have endured the being informed that certain persons had ar- contumely and approbrium of innumerous opponents,-the sincerity, of your designs Upon the retiring of the assemblage from has been questioned, and you have been the interior of the Church, a committee, held up as traitorous, and unworthy the conappointed for the purpose, approached the fidence of intelligent Americans. But these Missionary and propounded to him certain things have not suppressed the ardor of your questions relative to his present capacity efforts-have not paralysed the power of before the people, his doctrines, objects, your courage. You have been victoriousand residence. The substance of his re- been triumphant. Truth has been the mighty plies was, that he was from Ohio, original weapon employed by you. It has vanished ly, but had resided five years in East Ten- the service craftiness of opposing parties nessee : that he was a preacher of the Gos- and if you continue to use it, it will elevate pel, after the Seceder's persussion; that you to the height, which you deserve. Honhe had been specially sent by the Associ- esty is another weapon potent as truth, and ate Synod, which met in Baltimore, to when wielded by puissant and fearless jus bring back under the authority of the Syn- tice, it will but crown you, heirs of spienod, all those who had abjured it, on account did success. But remember, the work is not of a difference of opinion on the subject of done. Be on the watch-tower-on the aslavery, by convincing them of the sinful- lert, for an insidious, yea an invidious enemy, et showers his gorgon face. November is Upon this authority the man (whose rapidly approaching, the day that will dename is 'Thomas Kendall) was arrested, termine a Nation's glory, or a Nation's deand carried back to the vicinity of Sterling gradation. Energise every power, every facul-Meeting House, and the inhabitants of an it & every particle of influence you have, to seextensive neighborhood were summoned to cure the election of our Harrison. Unless you investigate his case on the following day. do, despotism will rage over the land, and Accordingly, the meeting took place, and you will suffer for your negligence. The the culprit was examined by several gen- mighty dignity of your State will be spoiled. tlemen, among whom was an intelligent For the foe's treacherous step will impress lawver; and his letter of anthority and di- your soil, and hang out its appalling banner, with these characters frowning upon it.

"The Epitaph of a Nation's glory." Roanoke Advocate.

I'll hold you up to seorn all over the "Globe" as Blair said to the Log cabin I'm foaming with rage against you as the REMARKS OF MR. OGLE, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

On the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill - Continued.

I will, in the next place, favor the committee with some real cornosities. Sir, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the country will look at the 'official vouchers' which I shall next of-

fer for your examination with a far deeper interest than they would behold a 'grand review' of Mr. Van Buren's Is! regiment of ' bloodhounds' now winning glory and renowe in the Florida ' Washington, March 5, 1838. The United States, Dr. to Thos. Lamb--for the use of the President's House, Sept. 20, 1837, 34 :able kuives ground, \$1 37

2 cook's knife blades 4 624 July 7, 1838 .- Received payment,

2 new table knife blades

THOMAS LAMB. The President's House To Robt. Keyworth, Dr. Sept. 13, 1837. To 3 1-2 feet of silver chain and 1 1-2 feet of gilt, for repairing decanter labels 6 00 .. 23, " To repairing 4 decanter labels and furnishing chain 2 50

Received payment for Robt. Keyworth from T. L. Smith, Sept. 25, 1837, P. SHOEMAKER."

United States, for the President's House. To James Cuthbert, Dr. To making 3 1-2 dozen pair sheets, at

37 1-2 cents per pair 12 dozen pillow cases, at 64 cents each To tiemming 12 table cloths, at 25 cts. 12 dozen glass cloths, at 50 cents per dozen 12 doz Kitchen Rubbers. at 50 cents per duz. To making 6 dozan aprona, at50 cents per duzan To hemming 6 dozen check dosters, at 37 1-2 cis per duzen 6 dozen knife cloths, at 50

cents per dozen 2 dozen Straining cloths, at 50 cents per cozen 7 dozen chamber towels, at 50 cts per duzen 12 dozen table napkins, at 50 cents per duzen To repairing 8 pairs sheets, at 25 cts

Received payment in full of T. I. Smith, Sept JAS. CUTHBERT.

per pair

President of the United States To Wm. M. McCauley, Dr. 1837, June 2. To 2 tin buckets To milk strainer and skimmer " 17. To chamber bucket " 20. To 4 dozen tart pans, at 62 1-2 cents per

Received payment of T. L. Smith. WM. M. McCAULEY.

1837. " President's House, To George Savage, Dr Oct. 1. Plate basket \$3,2 Japanned trays 1 50. Nov. 8 Two cobweb brushes 2 50

Dec. 6. Large Manilla mai, 2 Large spigois, 9 Three larding needles, a 25 1838 June 5. One oval tub 2 25, one keeler 1 25,

Washington, July 8, 1838. Rec. payment, GEO. SAVAGE.

To George Savage, Dr

1837. April 4, 2 Alicante mats, a \$1. 1 Manilla do 4 hearth brushes, a 75, 1 bucket 62, 1 do 50, April 11. I covered market bask-June 1. 1 churn, July 10. 2 mais, 37 1-2, Aug 29. 2 six-hole bottle baskets

Washington, Sept. 27, 1837. Rec payment of T. L. Smith, GEO. SAVAGE.

' Baltimore, Sept 2, 1837. Major T. L Smith, on account of the President's House,

2 hair sifters, a 37 1-2.

Bunght of T. Palmer & Co. 2 sets fine steel tongs and shovel. \$28 00 10 steel pokers, a \$1. i pair tongs and shovel supports, 1 Liquor Stand, I set wallers,

Received payment for T. Palmer & Co. J. SCHUTTE. The President's House, to Chas. F. Bibler, To I knifeboard and brushes and chamois for the Received payment of T. L. Smith, CHAS F BIHLER.

· 19th November, 1839. Charles Wood, for the President's House, Bought of A. McIntire, Auct. I double chamber set. 1 single oo

Packing and cartage,

A. McINTIRE, Auct.

United States, for the President's House To Robert Keyworth, 1837. March 11 To toast-rack for Wm. Cuthoert.

Received payment, R. KEYWORTH. William Cuthbert, for the President's table forniture.

1837 Dec. 14 2 sugar vases. 4 basements for the same, 6 00 4 artificial wreaths,

July 7, 1838. Received payment for P. Kinchy, THOMAS WHELAN!

President of the United States, to Wm. M. McCauley, Dr. 1837. Maich 20. To 2 1-2 gallon coffee boiler,

I boiler and 2 do po's, a 75, l coffee-biggen, I certify the above to be correct.

James Cuthbert. March 27, 1837. Received the within account in fuil.

WM. M. McCAULEY.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1837. President of the United States, Bought of Campbell & Coyle: 1 plate-warmer, April 16, 1838. Received payment for Campbell & Coyle,

GUSTIN RUSSELL The United States, for the President's House, To Samuel Redfern, Dr.

1837. July 1. To 1 dezen brooms, 1.2 do hand scrabs, 1839. April 13 1-2 do brooms,

July 7. Received payment, SAM. REDFERN.

' President's House, to E. M. Linthicum. 1837. March 16. To 2 B. M. coffeepols, a 2 25, 2 dezen B. M. tablespoons, a 1 37

1 do leaspoons. 50 and 87 2 toasters, a 62, 1 steel. 2 gimlete, I hammer, 40 &

I certify the above to be correct. Received payment in full, E. M. LINTHICUM!

Mr. Chairman, these fifteen small bills which

have just read have been selected from several

bundles of others, because they afford a fair sample

of the kind of expenses that are daily incurred on account of the palace establishment. And laust be permitted to say, that I cannot see 6 00 the propriety or the justice of the President of the United States in saddling the Public with all the little disbursements of his household.-He receives an annual salary of twenty five 2 25 | thousand dollars, in gold and silver, which pives him \$68 50 per day or \$2 81 for each and eve-3 00 ry hour that passes during the four years of his Presential term. If he enjoys himself five hours 1 00 at a state dinner, he rises from his feast \$14 05 richer than when he sat town. If he sleep eight 3 50 hours, he is sure to get up from his state bed \$22 48 better off than before he closed his eyes. 6 00 | Neither does the amount of his income depend upon good crops, good seasons, good farming, or good prices. On the contrary, whilst it is not diminished by any or all of these circumstances, soich so vitally affect the income of the farmer, he President's salary is in fact always enhanced in value, in proportion as the farmer, the mehanic, and the poor laborer suffer. I ask you therefore, whether it is just and equal for the President to charge the farmer, the mechanic and the poor laborer with the cost of making hi sheets, pillow cases, and servants' aprons-with the pittled price paid for hemming, yes, hemming his kitchen rubbers, or dish cloths - straining cloths; or strainer rags? The poor farmer has not only to purchase a churn, milk strainers, and skimmers for his own family, but he is also taxed to pay for a churn, milk strainers and skimmers for the President of the United States, and for hemming his strainer rags into the bar-

gain The poor laborer, with his fifty cents a day, has not only to provide his own coffee pot and pewter spoons, but he is compelled to purchase a coffee po: for the President, and pay for the spoons used by the President's servants. Ay, sir, he is taxed for the cost of grinding the knives which the ervants in the President's kitchen use in eating their victuals. The President of the United States, in my opinion. should have had more pride of character than to charge the People with the price of his plate warmers, his toasters, his market baskets, his tart pans, and larding needles to stuff his puddings and saucissons. Martin Van Buren must suppose, for south, that the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the United States are so very stupid, or so very good-natured, that they will without a mormor consent to be taxed with the price of his LIQUOR STAND, and for SIL VER and GOLD CHAINS to hang labels a round the necks of 'foreign barrel shape flute decanters, with cone stoppers,' to apprize his sleek, prim court guests that he has introduced to the palace cellars Marcobruner Hock, Bataily Claret, ' Towers Port! Romane Burgundy,' ' Ravini s Pale Gold Sherry,' and Red Seal, old, Lottled E. I. Madeira.' 1 has thought that it was bad enough for the farmers mechanics, and laborers of the country to provide hay and pasturage for Mr. Van Buren's rac and carriage horses; to pay for the manure of his potato, celery, caul flower, and asparagu beds; to pay the hire of a British gardener to topdress his strawberry vines, cultivate his ve getables, and construct bouquets for his palac salouns; but, sir, to hem his dish rags, pay fo his larding needles and liquor stands is still worse. Ay, sir, worse, if possible, than filling the apartments in the House of the America People with royal and imperial Wiltons, foreign cut wine coolers, French beadsteads, and on hundred dollar artificial flowers. It is worse sir, because there is a degree of littleness in th thing which demonstrates as clearly as if it wer written in characters of living light, that th soul of Martin Van Buren is so very, very, very diminutive, that it might find abundant space within the barrel of a milliner's thimble to per

gesticulations practised by the most celebrates If there was the least necessity for taxing the People in the manner I have mentioned, I know Well they would bear the burden without gram bling; but, sir, there is no intelligent man residing at the seat of Government who is not satis fied that Mr. Van Boren lays up annually from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Can you in-form me, sir, what great expenses incumbent his parse, which any other respectable gentleman who occupies a spacious mansion in this city has not to meet? All the individuals at the head of the various Departments of the Government have to hire houses, stables, pasturage, gardens and gardeners; they have to purchase household

form all the evolutions of the whirling pirouell

avec chasse a suivant, according to the libera