NEW TERMS. "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had in dollars in advance, and two dollars and thy cands at the end of the year. Nasubscription will be received for a less time dan one year, agless paid for in advance. No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Bollar per square for the first insertion and renty five cents for each continuance. Court natices will be charged 25 per ct. highthan the above rates. A deduction of 334 per cent will be made to

se who advertise by the year. all advertisements will be continued until and and charged for accordingly, unless orderdista certain number of times. Letters addressed to the Editors must ome post paid to ensure attention.

PRICES CURRENT AT SALISBURY, October 30.

Cents. 7 a 8 Molasses. 40 a 60 Brandy, ap. 2 40 Nails, 8 a 10 peach, - a 50 Oats, 15 a 20 8 a 10 | Pork. Cotton in seed 11 12 Sugar, br. 10 a 12 6 a 7 loaf. 18 a 20 14 a 18 | Salt. \$1 25 35 a 40 | Tallow, 10 a 124 35 Tobacco. 8 a 20 64 a 41 Tow-Linen, 16 a 20 62 a 65 Wheat, bush 521 Flaxseed, lon, per lb. 43 a 61 Whiskey, 45 a 50 Wool, (clean) 40 gal. \$1 121 | Lard, 7 a8

CHERAW, October 22, 1840. 4 a 6 | Nails cut assor. 718 wrought 16 a 18 15 a 25 | Oats bushel 40 a 50 20a 23 | Oil gal 75 a \$1 Bagging yd 20 a 28 Bale rope lb 10 a 12 lamp \$125 linseed 1 10 a 1 25 Coffee lb 12 a 15 | Pork 100lbs 5 a 6 8a 91 Rice 100lbs 4a 5 Corn bush 50 a 62 Sugar 1b one bri \$51 a 6 | Salt sack \$24 Feathers 40 a 45 bush \$100 hon 100lbs 51 a 61 11 a 121 English German 12 a 14 121 Tea impe. \$1 \$1 37 FIVETTEVILLE, October 22, 1840.

50 | Molasses, 33 a 371 Nails, cut, 6% a 7 b, Apple 37 4 42 8 a 10 Sugar brown, 9 a 12 20 a 25 Lump. 1245 134 18 a 20 Loaf. Salt. 75 a 00 dion Yarn, 16 a 22 Sack. \$24 a \$24 Tobacco leaf 4 a 44 Cotton bag. 16 a 22 90 a \$1 00 8 a 10 Bale rope, 44 2 454 Wheat new 85 85 & 871 Whiskey 30 Wool, 5 a 54 NEW JEWELLERY.



MOVED AIS SHOP TO THE BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE POST OFFICE, alliques to keep on hand a good assortment

Watches and Chains, Silver Spoons and Pencils, Musical Boxes and Silver Thimbles,

Breast Pins and Rings, Rodgers' Pocket and Pen Knives, all other articles in his line. CLOCKS & WATCHES

paired in the best manner, and warranted for eve months. Old Gold and Silver taken in tange for articles purchased, or in payment debts due. DAVID L. POOL. alisbuty, June 7, 1839-1145

DOUGLAS. laving removed his Office to the seled door of Mr Cowan's Bricks row (fortry occupied by Dr A. Smith) nearly posite M. Brown's Store, politely tenders professional services to the public.

Salisbury. Aug. 21, 1840-114 JOHN C. PALMER, MENDING to remove to Raleigh early in November, earnestly requests all persons inled to him, to make settlement immediately,

WATCHES, -All who may have left liches in his shop to be repaired, will please for them previously to the 1st No-Misbury, Oct. 16, 1840-3-12

Nate of Porth Earolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

prior Court of Law, August Term, tinder J. McLensho:)

Petition for Divorce. San McLepahan. appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Sarah McLenahan, is in inhabitant of this State, It is therefore Or that publication be made for three months the Charlotte Journal and Carolina Watchthat the said Sarah McLenahan appear at the silk business in future. Superior Court of Law, to be held for land answer, or said petition will be heard Wances, Jenning B. Kerr, Clerk of our said or Court at Charlotte, the 3rd Monday August, A. D. 1840, and the 65th year of

J. B. KERR, C. S. C. 23, 1840-3m13- Printer's tee \$11 25 ********

JOB PRINTING EVERY DESCRIPTION. Neatly executed at this Office.

Carolina Tenatchman,

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 SAVE."-Gen'l. Harrison. NO. 14-VOLUME IX. WHOLE NO. 480.

SALISBURY, OCTOBER 30, 1840.

Poetical.

TO THE AUTUMN FOREST.

BY WILLIAM J. PEABODY

Resplendent hoes are thine ! Fromphant beauty-glorious as brief! Burdening with holy love the heart's rure shrine. Till tears afford relief.

What though thy depths be hushed! More elegient in breathless silence thou Than when the music of glad songsters gushed From every green robed bough.

Gone from the walks the flowers! Thou askest not their forms thy paths to flock : The dazzling radiance of these santit bowers Their hoes could not bedeck.

I love thee in the Spring, Earth crowning forest! when amid thy shades The gentle South first waves her odorous wing, And joy fills all the glades.

In the hot Summer time. With deep delight thy sumbre aisles I roam, Or soothed by some cool brook's melodious chime, Rest on thy verdant loam.

But oh! when autumo's hand Hath marked thy beauteous foilage for the grave, How doth thy splendor, as entrane'd I stand. My willing heart enslave!

I linger then with thee, Like some fond lover o'er his stricken bride, 8 a 121 Whose bright, unearthly beauty, tells that she Here may not long abide.

When my last bours are come, Steel Amer. 10 a 00 Great God! ere yet life's span shall all be filled, And these warm lips in death be ever dumb, This beating heart be stilled.

> Bate thou in hues as blest. Let gleams of heaven about my spirit play ! So that my soul to its eternal rest. In glory pass away.

Agricultural.

From the Farmers Advocate.

SILK.

A few days ago, four skeins of silk were brought into our office by Jesse Shelly, E-q. of this place, reeled by a young woman (Delphina Field) in his employ; the four skeins together weighed seventeen ounces, and was reeled from a bushel of cocoons, measured for the purpose. Mr. Shelly has reeled about twenty pounds, a part of which was of his own raising the balance was purchased from others.

Several of the cuizens of Jamestown and vicinity, have made small parcels of sitk this season, mostly from the native mulberry, all of which so far as we have ascertained are well pleased with their success.-Some with whom we have particularly conversed on the suf-ject have told us, that they were convinced they could not have made the same amount in an equal length of time in any other way, as they made by raising worms on our native mulberry leaves, and selling their cocoons. Now, every one acquainted with the Multicaulis must know. that with a convenient orchard of them, more than double as much foliage can be gathered with the same labor, as can from the native tree. Hence the same labor would produce from the Multicaulis, asaily double the amount of cocoons, besides the additional profit each producer might secure by reeling their own silk. To prove the advantage of reeling, over that of selling the cocoons, requires only a little reflection. An ordinary reeler will reel at least a bushel of cocoons in a day with ease; the silk. if well reeled from a bushel of good cocoons, is worth one to two dollars more than the cocoons would sell for before they were reeled, thus the producer would abtain this sum each day while employed in reeling their silk, more than by seiling their

cocoons either a mistaken idea, or a false delusion held out designedly, to deter the producer and sufficiently open to adout all the ordere from teeling their own silk. Miss Field, who reeled Mr. S's silk, above mentioned, the leaves to fall through, which would encommenced reeling this season without any instructions more than what had been obtained by reading, and by the time she had reeled twelve or fifteen pounds, could reel a bushel of cocoons in a day with ease. Mr S's reel was made by a mechanic in the neighborhood on a plan similar to the Piedmontese reel. He is also making arrangements for entering more extensively into

Some ten or twelve years ago, the busidarhard Mecklenburg, at the Court House ness was introduced into Guilford County, Mile, of the 3rd Monday in February, N C. In the year 1830, our family procured some eggs from which we raised a it may be conveniently swept at any time. few worms; and in 1831, we had what then seemed quite a respectable crop, though consisting of but a few thousand worms; such a crop, now would be thought quite insignificant. They were fed on the native mulberry, and raised without any particular difficulty, as the worms were remarkably bealthy and spun well, and their produce manufactured into excellent sewing silk on the common reel and spinning wheel, but because it was not of foreign production, it failed to command such a price as we thought sufficient to justify its continu-

in any country whatever.

We have not alluded to these facts as be- other that he has yet seen recommended. ing of a particular importance, but merely because we know them to be facts and not hearsay, and performed under the most disadvantageous circumstances possible : without information, or any kind of convenient fixtures for facilitating the labor of attending the worms, or reeling the silk &c., such as are now introduced. We feel fully warranted from our own observations, in premising, that under present existing circumstances, the producer with an ample and convenient orchard of Multicaulis trees, and other improved apparatus for feeding. they are often involved with the vessel they folreeling, &c., as are now in use and in a state of progress, can better afford to make silk for five dollars a pound now, than he could have done ten, or even five years ago

in this country, for double that amount. Much conclusive testimony might be adduced had we space and inclination to pursue the subject, to prove the expediency of extending the silk culture in the United States, but accounts received from different sources, seem to indicate a pretty general awakening of the public mind to its impor-

Under present existing circumstances, the citizens of the United States have every inducement to enter extensively into the business, and thus save the fifteen or twenty millions of dollars we annually expend for foreign silk when no country on earth is better adapted to its production then this; and no people better culculated than ours, to prosecute it with success. And the fact is, that no great enterprise has ever been attended under similar circumstances, with more complete success, so far as it has been prosecuted. Indeed, from the best information we have had, it appears to be a fact decidedly in its favor and worthy of notice, that wherever the business has been undertaken with energy sufficient to induce the persons to provide themselves with suitable orchards of mulberry trees, an indispensible requisite in the production of silk, it has never been abandoned in one single instance. on the ground of its not yielding ample remuneration; but on the contrary, universalv recommended as a safe and profitable investment.

FIXTURES FOR SILK WORMS.

It is thought and no doubt with good reason, that silk worms are usually mine thrifty and free from disease, when kept clean and well venulated, than when the litter and ordere from the worms, is suffered to accumulate in masses on the shelves. particularly in very warm or damp weather; hence, any improvement calculated to promote cleanliness, and admit a more free circulation of air, and at the same time lessen the labor required in attending the worms. would be objects of importance.

In conversation a few days ago, with Mr. Shelly, mentioned on page 289, he suggested a plan that appears to us peculiary adapted to effect all the above objects. His plan, if we rightly understood it was, when the worms revived after the second or third moniting or sooner if found advisable, in stead of removing them to other board shelves, to place them on open mats formed Reeling silk has usually been considered of small round strips of wood, interwoven difficult operation, but this appears to be crosswise similar to riddle work, in light frames of convenient length and width. from the worms, and the small luter from tirely supersede or prevent the necessity of otherwise cleaning the shelves. Or for the sake of cheapness, the mats may be made without frames, and merely placed on poles or pieces of timber of any convenient kind.

And in order to prevent the litter from falling on the worms below, other light frames of equal width and length, with canvess or some kind of coarse chesp linen spread and tacked on the top, should be placed underneath the one that supports the worms; these cloths or aprons will catch the litter from the worms above, from where

without disturbing the worms. These last mentioned, or cloth frames may also be very conveniently employed in forming an excellent fixture for the worms to spin in ; this is done by first driving nails or wooden pegs into the under side of the side piece of the frame, about three quarters of an inch spart, the whole length of the frame on both sides; the pegs or nails should be an inch or more long below the frame; then take a strip of strong linen or cloth of some kind no matter what, of an inch more or less in width; fasten the end ance as a source of profitable employ- to the first peg at one corner of the frame; few days since, in social meeting, by an Eng-

ment, under circumstances then existing, then pass the strip backward and forward lish clergyman, who was acquainted with the the only dependence for feeding at that across the frame, and around the two next facts. time being from the native mulberry tree pegs at each turn, thus forming spaces besparsely scattered through our forests, which tween the strips, into which the worms may at most could only furnish food for small conveniently crawl and spin. This fixture numbers, and even that little was procured for spinning appears to be superior to bushwith much difficulty, as there was not es or straw; it is said they are not so apt to then a single Multicaulis tree in North Car- spin double cocoons, they are more conveolina. But notwithstanding these incon- ment to gather, and come off cleaner, and veniences a few individuals in this neigh- with less floss. This frame should be so borhood have still continued to raise small fixed, that it may be lowered down within quantities, which they have manufactored reach of the worms below, whenever they into sewing thread and clothing for their manifest an inclination to spin. When own use There are now in this vicinity they have all mounted and done spinning several articles of clothing, such as cloaks, the frame may be taken out, and by loosing frocks, waistcoats, &c . made by our Guil- the strip of cloth at one and, the cocoons ford ladies, from the native mulberry, of as may be conveniently gathered. Mr. Shelly good material, we believe, as can be found states that he has made some trial of this plan, and thinks it quite superior to any

THE STORMY PETREL.

Farmers Advocate.

This ominious harbinger of the deep is seen nearly throughout the whole expanse of the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to the tropical regions of America, whence it wanders even to Africa and the cousts of Spain. From the ignorance and superstitution of mariners, an unfavorable prejudice has long been entertained against hese adventurous and harmless wanderers, and as sinister messenger of the storm, in which low, they have been unjustly stignatized by the name of Stormy Petrels, Devil's Birds, and Mother Carey's Chickens. At nearly all seasuns of the year, these Swallow Petrels, in small flocks, are seen wandering almost alone, over the wide waste of the ocean. On the edge of soundings, as she loses eight of the distant headland, and launches opon the depths of the unbounded and fearful abyss of waters, flocks of these dark, swift flying, and ominous birds begin to shoot round the vessel, and finally take their station in her foaming wake. In this situ ation, as homble dependants, they follow for their pittance of fare, constantly and keenly watching the surge for any floating molusca, and are extremely gratified with any kind of fat animal matter thrown over board, which they invariably discover, however small the morsel, or mountainous and foaming the raging wave on which it may happen to float. Ou making such discovery, they suddenly stop in their airy and swallow-like flight, and whirl instantly down to the water. Sametimes nine or ten thus crowd together like a flock of chickens scrambling for the same morsel; at the same time pattering on the water with their feet, as if walking on the surface, they balance themselves with gently fluttering and outspread wings, and often dip down their heads to grasp the sinking object in pursuit. On other occasions, as if seeking relief from their almost perpetual exercise of flight. they jerk and hop widely over the water, rebounding as their feet touch the surface, with great agility and alertness. There is something theerful and amount in the sight of these little flocks, steadily following after the vessel, so light and unconcerned across -During a gale it is tru

ness their intrepidity and alled by the storm that strikes of the mariner, they are and rapidly over the wave sides, then mounting with which threatened to burst over their heads sweeping through the hollow waves as in a shell tered valley, and again mounting with the rising billow, the Petrel trips and jerks sportively and securely on the surface of the roughest sea defying the horrors of the storm, and like some anagic being seems to take delight in braving overwhelming dangers. At other times we see these wrial messengers playfully coursing from side to side in the wake of the ship, making ex cursions, far and wide on every side, now in advance, then far behind, returning again to the vessel, as if she were stationary, though moving at the most rapid rate A little after dark they their uninterrupted rest upon the water, arriving in the wake of the vessel they had left, as I have observed, by about nice or ten o'clock of the following moraing. - In this way we were followed by the same flock of birds to the sound ings of the Azires, and until we came in sight

of the Isle of Flores. According to Buffon, the Petrel acquires its name from the Apostle Peter, who is also said to have walked open the water. At times we heard from these otherwise silent birds by day. a low weet, weet, and in the craving anxiety apparently to obtain something from us, they ut ter a low twittering pe up, or chip. In the night, when disturbed by the passage of a yessel, they rise in a low, vague, and harried flight &c. from the water, and otter a singular gutteral ing in a low twitter like that of the swallow -These Petrels are said to breed in great nunbers on the rocky shores of the Bahama Islands, and the Bermudas, and along some parts of the coast of East Florida, and Cuba. Mr. Audubon informs that they also breed in large flocks on the mud and sand islands, off Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia, barrowing downwards from the surface to the depth of a foot or more. They taken also commonly employ the holes and cavities of rocks near the sea for this purpose. After the period of incubation they return to feed their young only during the night, with oily food which they raise from their stemachs. At these times they are heard through most part of the night, making a continual cluttering sound like frogs In June or July, or about the time that bacon. they breed, they are still seen out at sea for scores of leagues from the land, the swiftness of their flight allowing them daily to make these vast excursions in quest of their ordinary prey; and hence, besides their suspicious appearance in braving storms as if aided by the dark ruler of the air, they breed, according to the superstitions opinions of sailors, the no other honest bird, for taking no time for the purpose on land. they merely batch their eggs, it is said, under their wings, as they sit on the waters.

POWER OF RELIGION.

Que of the most interesting of sneedotes, illostrating the power of religion, was related a

A nobleman Lord , was a man of the world. His pleasures were drawn from his riches, his honors, and his friends-His daugh-

expended for her education, and well did she repay, in her intellectual endowments, the solicitade of ber parents. She was highly accompliahed, amiable in her disposition, and winning in her manners. They were all strangers to At length, Miss - attended a Methodist meeting in London-was deeply awakened, and soon bappily converted. Now, she delighted

in the service of the sanctuary, and social meeting. To her the charms of Christianity were overflowing. She frequented those places where she met with congenial minds animated with similar hopes. She was often found in the house of God. The change was marked by her fund father

with painful solicitude. To see his levely daugh ter thus infatuated, was to him an occasion of deep grief; and he resolved to correct her erroneous notions on the subject of the real pleasures and business of life. He placed at her disposal large sums of money, hoping she would be induced to go into the fashions and extravagan cies of others of her birth, and leave the metho dist meetings. But she maintained her integri He took her on long journeys, conducted in the most engaging transer, in order to divert her mind from religion; but she still delighted

After failing in many projects which he fondly anticipated would be effectual in subduing the intellectual. her into company under such circumstances, that she must either join in the recreation of the party or give high offence. Hope lighted up in the countenance of her affectionate but misgoided father, as he saw his snare about to entangle the object of his solicitude - It had been arranged among his friends, that several young ladies should, on the approaching festive occasion. give a song, accompanied by the piano forte.

The hour arrived : the party assembled. Several had performed their parts, to the great delight of the party, which was in high spirits. Miss - was called on for a song, and many hearts now beat high in hope of victory Should she decline, she was disgraced; should she comply, their triumph was complete. This was the moment of her fate! With perfect self-possession she took her seat at the piano, ran her fingers over the keys, singing at the same time in a beautiful melody, and with sweet voice the following stanzas:

No room for mirth or trifling here, Nor worldly hopes or worldly fear, If life so soon is gone! If now the judge is at the door, All mankind must stand before The inexurable throne!

No matter which my thoughts employ, A moments misery or joy, But O! when bo h shall end, Where shall I find my destined place? Shall I my everlasting days With flends or angels spend?

She srose from her seat. The whole party was subdued. Not a word was spoken. Her father wept aloud! One by one of them left

Lord - never rested until he become a Christian. He lived an example of Christian benevolence, having given benevulent Christian enterprises at the time of his death, nearly half a million of dollars!

From the Southern Literary Messenger. LIKES AND DISLIKES.

I dislike a great many more things than

I dielike hot soup in hot weather-tremendously. I don't like somp much, at any ime; especially when the little animal that my uncle Tuby was too tender hearted to generally cease their arduous course, and take | kill, has by some causuality found a wateor grave in it. The very look of the thing on the subject. Nor is this strange or wonderful is enough.

> I dislike to see groups of people gather about a tavern porch when a great man arrives, and peep at him through the cracks of the door. It reminds me of Cuffee triving to peep under the canvass at a monkey show, when he hasn't nine pence in his pocket to pay his way.

> I never did like pantalettes for grown up women. They do very well for children. Bui de gustibus non est disputandum, as the old women said when she-

I dislike, egregiously for an impertment chartering, like kuk, kuk, k' k' k' k' k' k', end- fellow to come up when I am talking on private besiness; and after finding out what we are upon, decline to move off. feel ready to take hold of him.

I dislike for a man to put his arm around me, or take hold of my elbow, when we are upon a morning's walk. I greatly prefer that he should keep at a respectable dis-

I dislike to see men or women ashamed of poverty, and attempt to make the impression on the world that they are rich when they He not so. It's contemptible

I rather dislike a dog, and abominate a

I dislike to ride in a stage-coach. The English people are right in considering it vulgar 1.'s no place for a lady. If she can't afford to travel in any other way, she had better stay at home.

I have a holy horror of gossips, be they men or women; and never see one without having an ague, or a fit.

I dislike, exceedingly, the present fashion of ladies' dresses. There is nothing that burts my feelings more.

bim and consequently wont't man

he is a goose. I dislike to see a man at a distant home, when you or quire about some tinguished gentlemen in his neigh profess to be vary intimate with him, who perhaps the gentleman of distinction scarcely knows him at all. I have seen too much of this, in men and women both,

I dislike to see a man or woman ru after a rich kin, and neglecting poorer relations who are perhaps more deser-I always did, and trust I ever shall loothe

evcophant. I dielike to hear a member speak too often in the Lyceum. It's not modest, by

I dislike the working of the new experment on the currency. It's worse than Dr. Sangrado's blood letting and hot water

ter was the idol of his heart. Much had been I dislike to hear a man talk too much about himself, his horses, his longs, or any thing else belonging to him. It's too egotistical.

I dislike to hear a man say "p-c-n-e for none : kart for cart. Both perfect vankeyisms, grating as disagreeable on my car as the squealing of a screech owl. I dislike therfore for therefore. You frequenty hear this word thus clipped in the pits, in Vieginia.

I dislike few things more than a hole in the toe of my stocking; and would marry no woman who would not pledge hereelf before hand to keep them all stopped.

shudder with horror when I hear Yankee say keew for cow-keeunty for county-keowpen for cuppen-and I guess for I reckon.

I dislike to see a man, when interrogated as to some classical aligsion or other literary subject-pretend to have forgotten, when he never knew any thing about it.-It's a fraud and ought to be exposed.

I ahominate a glutton. Nine tenths of mankind est twice as much as they ought to do. It prevents them from becoming

I dislike to see a man drink liquor in tavera bar room, or smoke cigars in the street If he wants to do either, let him retire. Still more do I dislike smoking in stage coach. It is positively a nuisance that borders on land piracy.

I dislike the better currency-consisting as it does, chiefly of shin-plasters. I dislike the great deterence paid to wealth without merit. I think no more of

a man for being rich I am an odd old-fashioned man, and hav'nt much opinion of new lights. They are very apt to turn out to be Jack-o'lan-

I rather pity than dislike old maids; but detest old bachelors. The former are often

so from necessity—the latter are oft to be so from sodidness and avarice. I dislike to hear the president of the Lyceum ring out at every meeting the article against clapping or applause. I have learnt

it by heart, and don't want to hear it any I dislike a noisy, blustering, boisterous manner in a woman. It's very unlady-like

and ungenteel, let fashion say what it will. What then, it may be asked, do I like? as I said before, I like very few things, First : I believe I like myself best ; next

good eating; next good sleeping, next my country; and next and last, my wife and

I like a pretty, modest, clean woman.-'m a great advocate for cleanliness-cleanliness in every thing; a clean house-clean clothes-clean eating-clean every thing. I like good breeding, and abhor vulgari-

Here endeth the 1st chapter.

MR. VAN BUREN, DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

It is frequently asked, what was the policy pursued by Mr. Van Buren during the war of 1812? His friends boldly teply, he was the zealons advocate of that measure, and supported the Administration of the General Government n its prosecution. His opponents speak doubtingly, and give evidence in their answers to the interrogatory of a want of correct information The actors in the scenes of those by gone days, are rapidly passing off the stage of life. Ar other generation has sprung up. Men born afer that war was declared, may now be in the councils of the nation; and thousands of such are among the most ardent, and are of an age to te the most efficient, in the mighty political struggle that agitates our country. They are older than a majority of these gallant spirits which commanded our battallions in the battlefields of the revolution, and shed a lustre upon the land of their nativity.

No man's position was more easily defined than Mr. Van Boren's in 1812. A very few historical facts, which are matters of record. will remove all doubts on this point; and however much they may be obscured by sophistry and metaphysical refinement, they stand in buld relief, placing him in the ranks of the opponents of the H'as and Mr Madison, and the champi on of the " peace purty " candidate for the Presidency, selected and nominated by the New England high-tuned Federalists, designated in those times, as the " Essex juncto."

In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the Senate of the State of New York. The whole country was then convulsed with the question of war or no war with Great Britain. In those days the Democratic party designated Presidential candidates by caucuses. They were the test of party men. In this way Mr. Jefferson had been twice nominated and elec-I dislike greens, but I am fond of good ted, and Mr. Macison once. On the 28d of Mar 1812, Mr. Madison was nominated a second time by the Democratic members of Congress. He was elected by them as the known and acknowledged the war candidate.

On the 29th of May, seven days after the nomination of Mr. Madison, the New England Federalists, with certain distinguished Federalists of the State of New York and elsewhere, held a cances in Broad street in the city of New York. Their deliberations resulted in nomingting what they termed a " peace party" candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the "war party" candidate. On the 17th Jone, 1812 war was declared against Great Britain; and from that time until the meeting of the State Legislature on the 3d of November I dislike to see a man sighing, sobbing, following, Mr. Van Buren denounced the war

and simpering because a woman can't love and its authors. He was actively engaged with