MAMMOTH STEAM BOATS.

The host now building at the Dry Dock by Mr. W H Brown, for the True and New York steephoat association, in magnude and spleudor will surpass any which have preceded it in the known world. This, to be sure, is saving a great deal, but the following brief description of her dimensions will prove that we are correct in regard to siz , and the spirit and taste of the company which has betetolore been displayed is a sofficient guaranty that neither money por pitos will be spare" in the ultimate finish. Ex regie length 335 feet, breadth of beam 31 feet; extreme breadth 62 feet, length of dining cobin 310 feet without interruption. There are to be two rows of state rooms upon deck, with . free passage way of 18 feet wide and 200 feet long in width between for a promenade. She is to be propelled by two of Lighthall's patent horiz neal half-heam marine engines, which Messie. T F. Secor & Co. have contracted to build together with the machinery, and which is elicade under way and capidly progressing at their expension foundry at the foot of 9 h street. East River, The cylinders are to be 48 inches in d meter, With 12 feet stroke, Four butters two smoke pipes ; diameter of wheel 321 and 12 feet face, with mon shafis and cranks. The frame is stready up, and will be plank ed in the course of a few days.

She is to be completed and ready for running by the first of Mar next, and form a day and night line with the Troy, on the Hodson river. The extimated post is \$120. 000, though it is thought by some she will exceed even that large sum. We no longer hear the force and strength of steam engines rated by horse power, and if improvements cootings for a few years to come at the same degree that they have for a few years past, nothing short of the mighty throws of an eart quake and the fight of comets will bear a companison with the power of steam engines, and the velocity of steamboats. New York Express.

largest vessel in the world .- The lonowing. which we copy from the Pimes, is a more complete description of this gigantic vessel then has vet appeared. The Great Britain is built ent e v of tren; with the exception of the flooring of her decks, and the flooring and ornamental parts of her cabins. She is \$24 feet in length stoff, or upward of 100 feet longer than our largest line of battle strips. Her extreme Steadth 13 51 feet, and the depth of her hold 52 feet. She is registered \$.200 tons, to that her bulk far exceeds that of any two steamers in the world. She has four decks, the lowest of which is of iron, and appropriated for the reception of the carge. The upper deck. with the exception of a small break in the torecastle, is completely flash from stem to stern, without building or elevation of any kind, so that, beside the masts and fonnel, there will be nothing above deck to offer resistance to a head wind.

The two intermediate decks are approprinted exclusively to the use of passengers and the equipage of the shtp, and consist of four grand saloons. forming together a length of dining room of 350 feet, two large ladie's cabins or family rooms, and 186 state rooms each containing two spacinus sleeping berths, so that, besides the portion appropriated to the crew, stew rel's department, &c. the immense number of 360 passengers can be accommodated each with a separate bed without requiring a single sofa to be made up in any of the salhons. The principal saloon is 108 feet long by \$2 feet wide, and 8 feet 8 inches high. Besides the vast space appropriated to the passengers, crew, &c. and that occupied by the engines, boilers, &c. she has sufficient room for the stowage of 1 000 tons of cost, and 1200 tons of measurement goods. There are three boil. ers, capable of containing 200 tons of water. which will be heated by 24 fires, and she has four engines, each of 250 horse power, making in all 1.000 horse power. Some idea may be formed if her vastness when I state that 1.400 tons of iron have been used

in her construction The most povel feature about the Great Britain is her mode of propulsion, which is by the newly improved acrew-propeller, patented by Mr. Smith, of London, (with improvements made upon it,) and applied by Archimedes. The Great Britain will be fitted with six masts, on five of which a single fore and aft sail only will be carried, the mainmost along being rigged with yards and topmast. These masts will be low as compared with the size of the vessel, although the main past will be 95 feet long, and the ship, will still he as much as will cover three quarters of an acre of ground

of the speed which she is calculated to perform at ses. Probably the expectations of the directors are greater upon this point than they choose to confess until an actual trial, but something considerable exceeding that of any sea-going steamship at present aff of may be looked for. The rate at which the Oriental steam vessels secomplish their voyages does not average more than eight miles an hour ; the Atlantic steamers ab ut nine; and the most rapid sea voyage vet accomplished his not exceeded an average of ten miles an hour. It is estimated that the Great Britain will accomplish from 10 16 miles an hour, according to the nature of the weather and the sea, and no doubt is entertained that her average will be atleast 12 to 19 miles per hour : taking the lowest of these rates, there would be an amazing navigation hitherta heard of.

every h of his life mes eighout a A.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS The Newspaper Press In France, under the old congitionion, they had what was called the Tiers Elat or Parliament, which in finance and nower was a large part of the realm. In this country, and in feed in Europe, also, the Press has become the Tiers Etat. which though not rested by the Constitution with the forms of nower, holds very much at the anhatance. The following is the number of the different classes of newspapers and periodicals in the United States arranged according to rank :

Da Da	ilies V	Verklies	Semi w	Perin
New York.	34	198	13	56
Pennsylvania,	12	165	10	42
Olifo, * *	9	107	7	20
Viassachusetts,	10=	67	11	14
Indiana,	T. S.	69	4	3
Virginia,	4	- 35	13	5
Illinois.	3	39	9	9
Teonessee,	9	39	6	10
Maryland.	7	28	1	Sale 7
Connecticut,	2	27	4	4.11
Kentucky,	5	26	7 .7	8.
Maine,	3	50	3	- 5
New Jersey,	1	31	1	4
Georgia,	5	24	5	6
Louisians,	11	21	2	8
Missouri.	6	24	5	4
Vermont.	. 9	26	2	. 8
New Hampshire,	1	27		6
Mississippi,		28	1	19474
Michigan.	<u>2</u> 6	26	12745	1
North Carolina,	15.3	26	1	2
South Carelina,	S	12	2	4
Alahama,	. 3	24	1	-
Rhode Island,	2	10	4	2
Arkansas,	136	6	3	· + -
Delaware.	×.	3	3	2
Dist of Columbia	a, S	5	6	3
Florida,	·	10	1372	1.
Wisconsin,	16.	6	100]-
lows,	180	4	-	-
TAIL THE STATE				-

135 1141 125 927 The number of Daily papers in the United States, is targer than one would imagine ; and the number of what are called periodicals is much larger than can be profitably supported.

It seems there are but five States in the Un ion which have not daily papers; and there are but four which have not periodicals

In the following table will be found the propor tion between the newspapers of the United States and the white people. Had the blacks been in-The Great Britain from Steamer, the cluded, it would have made a change in the pro-

趣。	be table	however o	levelopes	some	instru	cure
act		120	1 3.46	18	- 1	- 4

lacts.	CAR CAR CAR
Locisians,	1 in 4.775
Mississippi,	1 in 5.821
Rhode Island,	1 in 6,000
Michigan,	1 in 6 400
Massachusetts,	1 in 7 019
Connecticut,	1 in 7 049
Maryland,	1 in 7.775
New York,	1 in 8 271
Pennsylvania,	1 10 8 528
New Hampshire,	1 io 8.623
Arkansas,	1 in 8,700
Vermont,	1 in 8.859
Indiana,	1 in 9,028
Illinois,	1 in 9.15%
New Jersey,	1 in 9 825
Missouri.	1 in 9 285
Delaware,	1 in 9 370
Georgia,	1 in 10 270
Ohio	1 in 10,700
Tennessee,	1 in (1,537)
Alabama,	1 in 12 060
Maine,	1 in 12.230
South Carolina,	1 in 12.700
Kentucky,	1 in 12 980
Virginia,	- 1 in 14 125
North Carolina,	1 in 17,500
Slave States,	1 in 10.797
Free States	1 in 8.285

The above proportions are worth looking at .-The following conclusions may be drawn.

Three of the oldest and most influential States of the American Union, Virginia, N. Cardina, and South Carolina, have the small est proportional number of Newspapers, (as they have also the fewest persons who know how to read.) to the white population; but if the blacks be included, they fall far behind hand.

Where newspapers most prevail, as in Massachuseits, New York, &c., there are also most schools, - most enterprize, - most wealth, and most progress The cuaclusion is, not that newspapers oceasion the results, but that the Press and intelligence go together, -mutoal helps to each other,

The proportional number of papers appears

This subject is a portant in more respects than seen, read, and heard every day, like the air we healing or disease. Ought not the conductors of that gentleman with complete success to the the Press to make son a sanatory rules for their tation as an orator and statesman. Mr Crittenown voluntary government?

HOME LABOR.

Work at home, buy at home, sell at home. spend at home, employ our countrymen in preference, help Americans first, protect American labor, assist American todustry let quantity of cauvass, though suconsulerable the South feed the North and the North supto what she would carry as a full-rigged ply the South, what we don't want ship away, what we can't make nor produce we will buy from foreigners This is the whig It is difficult to excertate the precise limits system : this is Harry Clay's police; we love our own dear country and our own country. men before any foreign nation, and mean first to take care of American boys and American guls, and American women. We are not an idle people, we must and we will live by our labor; it feeds as and it clothes us and we mean to take care of that labor in preference to any veto, or any nower foreign of domestic. Hence we want a domestic and protective tariff. - Maryland | lawed by more and beneficial consequences, Republican.

The Providence Journal says that a letter has been addressed by John Quincy Ap-AMS to an emment citizen of Rhode Island contradicting the rumor that he had wolunteered to defend the persons accused in Rhode Island of treason. Mr. Adams writes that he has not done so ; that he has increase over the greatest triumbhe of steam Devez expressed any opinion favorable to the pretensions of Dorr, nor any unfanorable to the course taken by the constituted an-The death of a Printer is thus chronic thornies of the State. He has however, eled in an English paper: "George Wood- at the earnest solicitation of Durge J. chek, the f of his prof s on, the type of PEARCE, and old persons friend, consented you for your require, but L never had a tonnesty, the ! of all, and although the to defend him on his trial for treason, pro- mother !? ' How is that,' said his friend, circumstance is attributed to their deslings. of the the para, to his existence, vided be can make it convenient to attend . Wh t don't you know, observed Paddy, with some of the repudiating States of A. the Court. - National Intelligencer.

Mr. Itay in Indiana.

We find to the Indianapolis Journal of the 7th altimo, the Lillowing interesting account of the doings there in honor of Mr. Clay's visit: A PROUD DAY FOR INDIANA.

50.000 Persons at the Clay Festival. The Fifth of October, 1842, will be a day ever to be remembered by the People of the Hon-sier State. The authorstions of our citizens were high as to the number that would attend the reception and the Barbecue -they calculated that th usands would come up to welcome and to de honor to the great Western Statesman-but they did not expert that the city and the environs would be literally grammed with living masses of enthusiastic and admiring human beings. T attempt a description of the scenes of the day. would be folly. The powers of the ablest

to be realized. At an early hour on the 4th the people began to come in In the afternoon they poured in, processions of fifts and of hundreds. Vigo come in with her music and her thousand delegates. Morgar, soon followed with her six hundred of her hards and honest vermanty Hendricks Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Shelby Johnson, and Rush, emptied into our streets thousands of their best citizens From almost every county in the State, the shooting multi-

would be inadequate to the task. Such a con-

gregation and such a display must be witnessed

tudes came with hanners and with music. We have it not in our power to give any thing ike a detailed and accurate account of the Bands of Music that attended from the various parts of the State. We have learned, however, that there were present, in addition to the patriotic and well instructed Band in this town, beautiful Bands from Vigo, Tippecanne, Lawrence, Cass, Petnam, Mergan, Rush, Knox, Decator, and Munroe counties The procession was honored with the attendance of the following and perhaps other Volunteer Militia Companies, viz: -Lafayette Bloes, Marion Guards, Marian Rifle Company. Perry Township Infantry, and Capt Ross' Company of Marion county. And we know we but give utterance to the public feeling when we return to them, one and all, Bands and Companies, the sincere thanks of the assembled multitude for their attendance on this occasion.

On the evening of the 4th the immense crowd was addressed in front of Browning's hotel by Mesers, R. W Thompson, James Rariden, and David Kilgare, whose speeches were responded to by the loud huzzas of the multitude

THE DAY.

The morning of the fifth was ushered in with | break salute of 26 guns by Capt Meade's Company from Lafaverte. At an early hour the streets were alive with new comers. They continued to roll on mass after mass, until about 10 o'clock, when a procession was attempted to be formed to the East end of Washington street to meet Mr. Clay. Attempted, we say, because the marshal found it impracticable to reduce such an immense assemblage to order. After considerable time and difficulty, however, the military carriages, wagons, and borsemen, were formed into a procession. The thousands upon thousands who were on fuot, lined the fence tops house tops, and side walks, eager to catch a glimpse of Mr Clay through the thick clouds of dust that filled and ore that can restore the country to its wonthung over the town.

After receiving our distinguished guests the procession moved on down Washington street, to Tennessee street, thence North to Market street, and thence East to the grove, on Gov. Noble's farm, where the speaker's stand had been erected and the barbegue prepared

The vast multitude having gathered in a dense mass around the stand, Gov Nuble, in a very appropriate address, in the name nd in hehalf of the people of Indiana, welcomed Mr Clay to the Capitol When Mr Clay rose to respond, spontaneous and hearty hazza burst from the assembled crowd. Of his speech it is not peces sary for us to say more than that it was just what might have been expected from such a man on such an occasion. The manner in which it was received by the listening throng demonstrated the power of the speaker, and the high gratifica tion of the vast auditory He descauted with great plainness, but with thrilling interest, upon the important questions of public policy which now agitate the public wind-a Tariff, a Nation al Correney, Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a modification of the Veto Power and an economical Administration of the Government. He contrasted the creeds of the two great parties in the United States and called up on the people, by all they held dear and sacred to ponder carefully the great questions which di vide the two parties and to think and act for themselves in view of their own welfare and rge in Lucisiana and Mississippi -but, this is happiness, and the prosperity and glory of their aused by two evident facts Each of them has beloved country. The close of his seech was arge commercial towns, and each has more blacks elequent and sublime, and most have made a ful apprehensions. Let these doctrines prehan whites; the proportion being taken only in deep and abiding impression upon the mind and heart of every lover of his country

After the Barbecue had been served up. M me. If the press be thus namerous and power Crittenden, the distinguished Senator from Kenof how is a nation to be purified in its morals tucky, and lately Attorney General of the Uninaless the Press be purified? That which is ted States, was called to the stand. His speech was noble, elegaent, triumphant. He exterted felt by the lovers of liberty over the uni preathe, will communicate strength or weakness, the warmest admiration of all parties. It was worthy of himself, and fully sustained his repuden was followed by Gov. Metcalf, the venerable stone-hammer of Kentucky, and he by the Hon. J L White, of Indiana, whose speeches were re ceived with loud applause. In the evening, Senators White and Smith (and perhaps others.) addressed large crowds with distinguished abili-

On the evening of the fifth, a large and bril liant assemblage of both sexes met a party given at the Washington Hall Mr. Clay and his dis- N. E The E. W. anchored inside of the to a patriotic sentiment given by one of the voong adies present, Mr Clay delivered a short, but a near and happy address, and closed with the fol lowing sentiment: The Ladies of Indianabeautiful, accomplished, and patriotic.

On the evening of Thursday, the 6th, speeches were made at the Court House by Gov. Met- ing, with the assistance of Mr. Peter Camp calf, and Hon. Albert S. White,

All these people have now left us. They go nome with a determination to buckle on their poitical a mor again, and not to take it off until they have achieved a victory as brilliant as the one of 1840, and one we trust which will be fol On Friday morning, Mr Clay and his suite.

recompanied by a number of our citizens, left here for Ashland, by was of Madison This visit of Mr Glav to Indiana will constiinto an epoch in nor history. His brilliant re ception at the State line, his triumphant march through the State, his reception at the seat of Goerament by 50,000 freemen, his magnificent

speech, and the joy and enthusiasm of the people, will make his visit a memorable and never to be forgutten event in the history of Indiana. Irish Ancastry - An Irishman being ask. ed how his marher's health was. * My jew. el, saul he I am very much obliged to

- that I am a son of my sunt ?

From the Seneca (N. Y') Courier. WHAT HAS LOCOFOCOISM DONE FOR THE COUNTRY

It has deprived the country of a Nation Chriency.

It has led to the ereating of an innumera ble number of worthless State Banks, and thereby has emailed upon the people all the miseries of irredeemable Bank to

It stimulates the spirit of inordinate specalation, by depositing the public moneys in political Banks, to be loaned out for political Banks, to be loaned out for political It has, after having thus led thousands

off in a course of rash adventure which involved them in ruin, turned its heal upon the sufferers and declared that the Government will take care of itself, and that the people must take care of themselves?

It has, through its corrupt partisans, retomed men in office after they were known to be defaulters, and had equandered mil-

lions of the people's moner. It has, by its experiments and expedients upon the currency and business of the coun try, completely, averthrown the prosperity and business of the people-closed our factories -shut up our shops-discharging our spilors-stopped our works of internal improvement-thrown the external trade of the country into the hands of foreignersdeprived the farmers of a market-reduced the wages of labor-and thrown thousands of laborers out of employment.

It has, in frequent instances, counten anced and advised open resistances, to the laws, and fomented anarchy and dissension among the people.

Is has open in advocated the abominable docrine of Repudiation, and thus brought dishonor and disgrace upon the American name throughout the world.

It has openly countenanced disorder, by refusing obedience to the laws of Congress. which, by the Constitution, are declared to be the supreme laws of the land.

It arrive itself against a sound and safe credit system (for none other found advocates) and insultingly declares that all e on borrowed capital ought to

It now, as a final experiment upon the currency, goes for a hard money currency. and the placing our country upon a level with the degrading and fallen condition of Spain and Italy.

It apposes an equal and fair distribution among the States, the rightful owner, of the proceeds of the public lands.

It oppose the levving of an adequate Tariff upon foreign luxuries, for the purpose of furnishing the General Government with the necessary revenue, the only meased prosperity and give the people the opportunity of successful enterprise.

It advocates direct taxation for the support of Government, and its supporters decl. re that the next Congress will contain majority in favor of such a measure

It has, during the entire session of the present national legislature, exerted all its power to delay and obstruct the passage of laws imperiously required by the public good and it is at this time leagued with the Executive of the nation-now become one of their number in an attempt to over rule Congress and prostrate the voice of the Representatives of the People before the will of one man

Such, Firmers, Mechanics, and Laboring Men! are the disastrous results of the prevalence of Locofocoism in our country, and such are the doctrines it now maintains! What think you of them? Do they accord with the pure principles upon which our Government is founded, and are they such as were advocated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison? It seems to us they are not; but that they directly tend to the subversion of our free institutions, and threat en consequences to ourselves, our country, and the whole race of mankind, which no one can contemplate without the most fearvail, and we colemnly believe, that the days and that the great experiment of self-govern ment will receive a blow in the new world. the consequence of which will be painfully

SHIPWRECK.

The Charleston Courier of yesterday says :- The schr. Ezra Wheeler, Captain Gandy, from Philadelphia, for this port. with an assorted cargo, consigned to E. Hutchet and others drove ashure on Folly Island Beach on Saturday evening last. shout 8 o'clock, doring the violent gale from bar near the south breakers, on Friday after. noon last, where she remained up to the lime of going schore-previous to her having been driven ashore she parted the small bower chain, having capsized the windles Cap. G arrived in this city, vesterday morn. bell, of Folly Island, for the porpose of obtaining such assistance as will enable him to get the vessel off. He is of opinion that she can be got off with very little injury, as she was perfectly ught when he left her. on Sunday morning, about 11 o'clock. Should the schooner not be got off, the cargo can be saved with very little damage. There is no insurance on the vesset. Crew saved, and are remaining on

The Barings - We have heard it stated that the long established and wealthy firm of Baring. Brothers & Co have returned their profits to the income tax comussioners, on the sveraging of the last three years, at less than £150, and that they have requested the proper anthorities to send clerks to examine their books, and ascertain the correctness of the returns. This strange. merica - London Sun.

George W. Davis, Commission and Forwarding Merchan WILMINGTON & PAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THE nodersigned is now prepared to receive Goods at Wilmington, and forward the same to his Agent at Payetteville, who will forward to he Owners in the back country. He has a large Warehouse at the River, where Goods will be stored free of storage, and the owners subjected only to half the usual carrage from the River Payetteville, thereby lessening the expense of Warehouse is isolated from all other buildings the danger of Fire will be trifling in comparis o the risk incorred from being situated in lown Those who may favor him with their business may rest assured that every attention will be pai to the promotion of their interest.

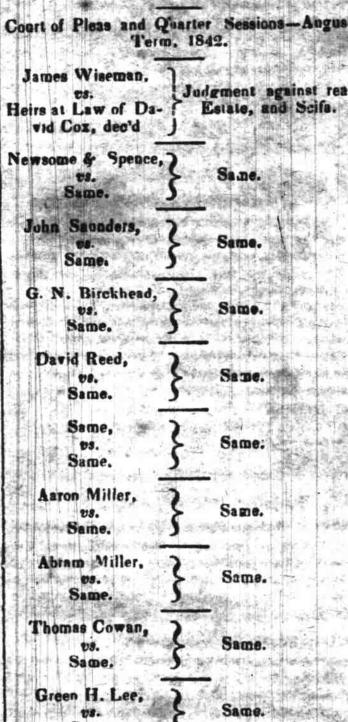
GEO. W. DAVIS. References: Messrs John Haske & Son. D. A. Ray, Fayetteville, N. C.

John McRae, John Dawson, Wilmington, No. Ca. Dolphio A. Davis, Geurge W. Brown,

Salisbury, N O. Z. S. Powell, Packet Agent, New York. Oct 1, 1842 -tf10

Alexander Anderson,

State of North Carolina DAVIDSON COUNTY



In the foregoing cases, it appearing to the sat faction of the Court, that the defendants, Otho niel Cox. David Cox, and his wife Dolly. William Riley, and his wife Alice, William Cox, ir. and David Cox, jr., are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publicaing he made for six weeks in the "Carolina Watchman" for the said defendants, personally. annear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for said county at the Court-house in Lexington, on the 2d monday in November next,and shew cause, if any they have, why the plaintiffs shall not have judgment of execution against the real estate of the said David Cox. dec'd. into their bands descended.

C. MOCK, ccc. October 8, 1842-6 w11-Printers fee \$11 25

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in October -Terms at formerly. \$9-10-or 12 50, scrord. ing to the advancement of the pupil Additional Teachers will be engaged if necessary .- The Rev. S. Frontis has consented to take charge of of our Republic will soon be numbered; a class in French. As that is his native tungue. parents would do well to avail themselves of his services. No deduction made for absence after entrance. Music on Piano \$22 50 per session ; Guitar \$10 per quarter ; Freuch \$12 per session EMMA J. BAKER. Principal Sept 17, 1842-2 w 13

N B. We have concluded to receive a few young ladies under fourteen years of age into the family as boarders. Boarding can also be obtained elsewhere in Town. E J B

Strayed or Stolen.

age, with thin mane and tail. She has small will render me a service for which I the white spots on the weathers, and elsewhere, ever grateful to you, partly occasioned by the saddle perhaps. She I have never expre is a little hirshot in the left hip; and her left feet are white above the pastern joint. The subscriber will give a reasonable reward for her delivery to him at Fisher's Mills, on the South Yadkin, or if left in the care of Mr. Fisher, at Salisbory It she was stolen, he will give a liberal reward for any information that will lead to the conviction of the thief. WILLIAMSON HARRIS.

Davie co., Oct 22, 1842-3:13

Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for past favors, and begs leave to inform the public that he is still earrying on the above Bosiness at his old Stand, in all its generation better educated and better various branches. He has now on hand a good stock of Leather, and first rate Workmen, and will do work chesp for each

Those indebted to me, either by note or ac count are respectfully invited to call and settle on or before the first day of January, 1845; and those that fail to do so, will certainly settle with an officer. J. D. GLOVER. Oct 8, 1842-11Jan

CA SA BONDS Reatly printed and for sale at this Office

Carolina Watchma SALISBURY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

Republican Whig Ticke For President of the United States

HENRY CLAY.

OF KENTUCKY.

THE LOCO FOCOS AT THEIR TRICKS AGAIN

On Wednesday last, a hand bill appears ed at several conspicuous places along the calling a democratic meeting, and reque attendance of all who were opposed to Taxes - all opposed to a Nick Biddle P. the Bankropt Law. The handoill has a son's name, nor does it specify any olic the object is evidently to keep the old s from being forgotten; or as Burns said do O'Shanter's wife

She net her brows and wrong her arm. Naming her wrait to keep it warm

To be opposed to paying Taxes, seems to attempt to revise nultification, which the eratic candidate for Governor, upon his on sponsibility declared to be Treason, or a for which those guilty of it, should be hance Will the Locos with this emphatic denuncia fresh in their ears, incor its penaltical true Nick Biddle Bank has to do with the matter hand, it is scarce possible to concelle as himself is boasted of as being a new recruit Locofoco ranks, and the Bank long sines as dead se a herring by Gen. Jackson, and ny funeral orations exultingly pronounce it by distinguished democrats. To deles the tomb of the dead monster, and glost destruction, betrays more of the ferosity Hyens, than the blandishments of a politic But to make a hobby of the Bankrapt La ronning with the Hare and pursuing with Hounds, seeing it belonged almost equally parties, and the Locofocos take more ado of this law, than the other party, and in

Who are the Democrats 9-On this point CLAY said in one of his recent Speeches have conceded to our apponents, the term h erat, out of mere politeness, without admit any exclusive claim of theirs to that was myself born a Domocrat-rocked in the dle of the Revolution-and at the darkesto of that ever memorable struggle for freede I recollect in 1781 or '82, a visit made by 7 ton's troops to the house of my mother, at their running their swords into the new r graves of my father and grandfather, this th y contained hidden treasures. Thought not more than four years of age, the circums of that visit is vividly remembered and its be to the last moment of my life. I was he Democrat-was raised and nurtured a Rem can -and shall die a Republican, in the faire principles of my fathers."

Two of our Locofoco cotemporaries, the W leigh Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersmit stated that John Quincy Adams, had to unteered his services to defend a batch of Rhode Island Dorr conspirators, and appro their course; and mentioned it as an evident the old man's returning "sanity." Thesa ment turns out, however, (like a good mit the other starements of these worthies,) to be mistake. By the fullowing letter from Adams, it will be seen that he has not only v lunteered his aid, but also detests the tress able proceedings of the hen-roost planderers every true lover of his country does Wes pose our brethren will take back their " soft!

QUINCY, October 20, 184 Hon Joseph L. Tillinghast, Providence,

My Dear Sir: I answer without a money

der" now.

besitation the inquiries in your letter of the inst. I have not volunteered my services to fend the persons charged with offences !! your worthy and honored State At the !! of Mr Dutee J. Pearce, an old personal and livical friend, but with whose recent point have no sympathy. I have engaged to act if counsel to defend him on his trial for tress he should be brought to trial as I must ferre hope and pray he may not. I have not only nor been requested, to defend any other per Mr Pearce himself, for any other offence upon an indictment for TREASON | hell from the moment that he made application to be my duty; and I hope and intend to STRAYED or stolen from the charge it faithfully. But it is no pleasant of subscriber, whilst at Salisbury to me, and if you can prevail upon your Go about the 4th or 5th instant, a ches | nor to direct a withdrawal of the prosecula mus sorrel mare, 12 or 13 years of proclaim an amnesty, to include Mr Peard.

I have never expressed an opinion farm to the proceeding of the Suffrage Party. gainst the proceedings of the Charter Go ment. I should rejoice to be relieved from necessity of contesting any part of them you not aid me in the earnest desire to be erated from this burden, and from the angle witnessing the trial of a Rhode Islander for son against his country? I am, ever faithfully, voor friend

JOHN QUINCY ADAM

COMMON SCHOOLS The following advertisement of an office this county, was handed to us the other it a friend, and we publish it for the benefit of generations, and to show the absolute nee of the establishment of a well regulated of Education. Who that wishes to see the manage the public hasiness, as it should " oppose the establishment of a good sta

thare Will Be sole for Cash At the hoos is jimon Blackwill on 27 day of oCtober all is tres of his Corn Crop that he Rase dis 10 the Land of Willim Walton to sadiely cution of tomis L Cowan John atgress bands for Collection this 18 day of aCir

Common Schools? We give it word to