

Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MACE C. PENDLETON

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your Rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY is safe."—Genl. Harrison.

NO. 42—VOLUME XI.
—WHOLE NO. 362.

SALISBURY, MAY 13, 1843.

NEW TERMS.
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had on subscription in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance, and the balance at the end of the year.
Advertisements will be received for a less time than a year, unless paid for in advance.
The number of insertions, but at the option of the advertiser, will all arrangements be paid for in advance.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
The price per square for the first insertion and for each subsequent insertion will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.
Advertisements of 33 1/2 per cent will be made to the advertiser by the year.
Advertisements will be continued until ordered to the contrary, and charged for accordingly, unless ordered to the contrary.
Orders addressed in the Editor must be paid for in advance.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having purchased that well known and established Public House, (known as the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the town of Salisbury, N. C., for the same is now open for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. Tables and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affording spacious, and beautifully supplied with game and provisions, of all kinds, and attended by a most attentive Staff. The proprietors pledge themselves that no exertion will be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
JAMES L. COWAN.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 17

WHO WILL GO BALD?

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
Comstock & Co.—Its positive quality is as follows:—1st. For infants, keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.—2d. For ladies after childbirth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and preventing the falling out of the hair.—3d. For any person recovering from debility the same effect is produced. 4th. For infants, it keeps the hair from falling out, and preserves by attention to the latest part of the scalp.—5th. It frees the head from dandruff, restores the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.—6th. It changes the hair to curl beautifully when done up on the head.
No lotion should ever be made without it. The children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and completely cured of them by its use. It is infallible in baldness.
I had been bald about five years—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my neck, and my hair covered with a thick scurf, when I used the 10th of August last, began using the Balm of Comstock, from Comstock & Co. Since which, I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing hair, which any one may see by calling on me, at Stamford, Connecticut.
D. S. COWFIELD.
Correspondents are abroad—look after the name of Comstock & Co.
For sale at the Watchman Office, and by C. Wheeler, Salisbury; Dr. Smith, Raleigh; J. M. Hill, Hillsboro; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington.
March 4, 1843—1192

Look at Dr. Sherman's advertisement, and if you wish relief for your malady, call and obtain a remedy of C. B. WHEELER, Agent.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The subscriber has just received a large and fresh supply of Dr. Moffatt's Life Medicines. Call and get relief. C. B. WHEELER, Agent.

PRICES CURRENT AT SALISBURY, May 13

Cents.	Cotton Yarn.	Cents.
30 a 35	Molasses,	35 a 40
40 a 55	Nails,	6 a 7
10 a 12	Oats,	15 a 20
27 a 28	Pork,	\$3
5 a 6	Sugar, br.	5 a 10
9 a 11	loaf,	15 a 18
20 a 25	Salt sack,	\$2
30 a 40	Tallow,	7
80 a 100	Tobacco,	8 a 20
10 a 15	Tow-Linen,	12 a 16
3 a 4	Wheat, bush	75
10 a 12	Whiskey,	25 a 30
90 a 110	Wool, (clean)	25

REMOVAL!

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have removed their **Copper, Tin-plate and Sheet IRON Manufactory,**

One door above George W. Brown & Co., and opposite Thos. L. Cowan's Brick Row, where they are better prepared to accommodate and execute all orders in their line on short notice, and in the very best style.
Also, constantly on hand, a choice supply of Plain and Japan Tin Ware, Britannia Ware, Bathing Tubs, Stills, &c.
JOHN D. BROWN & Co.
Salisbury, Jan 31, 1843—1126

CA SA BONDS

Neatly printed and for sale at this Office

NEW Tailoring Establishment!

A. P. ALSOBROOK, TAILOR, (Late of the City of Raleigh.)

I HAVE located myself in the Town of Salisbury, (permanently,) and intend carrying on my BUSINESS in a style not to be surpassed in this State or out of it. My Establishment is in the room on the corner of the Mission Hotel, formerly occupied as the Post-Office. I have employed the best of Northern Workmen. No expense or pains will be spared to render this a

Fashionable Establishment!

In all respects. Gentlemen, therefore, may rely on having their clothes made up in the most fashionable and durable manner. I have been engaged regularly to cutting for the last five years, and part of the time in some of the most celebrated establishments in the Southern country. I shall not hesitate to guarantee every thing to fit I cut and make.

LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW-YORK FASHIONS.

received monthly. In conclusion, should I be engaged, no one need send a way to procure good clothing.
A. P. ALSOBROOK.
Reference.—Thos. M. Oliver, Raleigh, N. C. Salisbury, January 21, 1843—1126

WORMS! WORMS!! Startling Facts.

hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, said to relate, a supposed fever, scurvy, cold, or some other ailment, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of Kolmetz's Vermifuge, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this Worm Exterminator, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmetz's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A child of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge. In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of the seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an insupportable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent; but it is useless, one trial for 25 cents will show any one with establishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmetz's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

Agents—C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; Dr. Heart, Hillsboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington; Dr. Smith, Raleigh.
March 4, 1843—1192

REMOVAL!

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have removed their **Copper, Tin-plate and Sheet IRON Manufactory,**

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building in the house of Dr. Burns formerly owned by Jno. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns; such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.
Nov. 15—1116

Dr. Sherman's Medicinal Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINE in the World. BEING the cheapest and most pleasant. The medical Faculty warmly approve them. Dr. Sherman is a skilful and experienced Physician, and a member of the Medical Society of New York.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES
Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used to over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES
Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Dependancy, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking of the Chest, Diarrhoea, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges
Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public. To the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.

Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.
Diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should cover be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripings, faintness, depression, &c.

Sherman's Cathartic Lozenges
Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common pepperminis; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required, they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.

Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER.
The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by C. B. WHEELER, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C.
Sept 3, 1842—116

Dr. Hoffman's Vegetable Life Medicines

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most anti-purulent, combined with ingredients known to be the only certain antidote for every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, bad air, emphy and damp situations, or putrid miasm, whether malignant or epidemic, or by other causes, these medicines are certain in their operations or effects. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the work of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man.

The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism (chronic and inflammatory) D. ropies, &c.

Call at CRUSS & BOGGS'S, Agents.
Salisbury, Oct 22, 1842—1113

REMOVAL!

A supply of the above invaluable MEDICINES are for sale at James Gross Roads, Iredell county by
A. C. McINTOSH, Agent

DAVID L. POOL.

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is still carrying on the Watch and Clock making, and Repairing business, at his old stand, near the Courthouse in the very best style.

All work done by him will be warranted for twelve months. He still keeps on hand a small assortment of Jewellery.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery or work done.
Salisbury, March 12, 1842—1133

J. S. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1843—1124

For the Watchman.

Mr. Editor.—You are aware that Gen. Cass is out for the Presidency of the United States! His hobby is "to cut the knife" against the British claim of Possession of any vessel bearing the American Flag! under any circumstances!—If this Hobby carry the General into the Presidency against the merits, vast and various, of Mr. Clay, why then, that high office is a lottery in which every citizen may successfully speculate at a venture!

After perusing Mr. Cass's last two elaborate letters to Mr. Webster, I commenced writing strictures on those parts touching the "Right of search and visitation" of suspected slaves; but found the subject so ably treated in subsequent Nos. of the National Intelligencer, that I desisted, and abandoned the intention of placing them at your service. I must therefore, resort to my hobby, and hobbie after the Pegasus of Harry of the West, which will bear him sweepingly to the Capitol, if the Whigs move forward with competence and unanimity in his merited support. Some weeks ago the Bard Lucan sent you a dream of his.

"On the busy wheel of swiftly scudding time!"
What follows must be considered a "Waking Dream"—and Lucan will pardon me, should peruse one or two of his "burnished" lines for my purpose.

"Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
and cunning omens cast their shadows before."
[Lechiel's Warning.]

'Twas morning—the reviving sun
Uprose his daily course to run,
And as he ushered in the day
He seem'd the harbinger of Clay!

His yellow tints of burnish'd gold
The lofty tops of stately pines,
In brilliant garbure shod
An omen good of better times.

The air was calm, the sky serene,
The vision came—but 'twas no dream—
Hyperion drove—in open light
I saw the car of Phobos bright,
With stripes and spangled banners gay,
Receive the patriotic bay.

The columns of the East and West
In simple spartan robe dress'd,
And ever and anon he turn'd
To where the Southern Exterminator
Glanced at the polar constellation,
Found Arctos wad his station sure;
From Sirius turned his sparkling eye
To where, on the meridian high,
He saw the Lion-hearted star
Of Regulus look out afar:

On may he fixed his steady eye,
And heaving with emotion high,
He for his Country vowed to die,
Should she his death require—
He stood erect with lifted hand,
Majestic, unappall'd, and grand,
In attitude of self command
And purified desire.

Minerva pointed out the way,
Of grandeur to her protege;
I followed with a glancing eye
The rapid course along the sky
While gazing millions cheer'd to see
The promise of a Nation free!

It was no dream.—In open day
The Whigs were animating Clay!
The Locos shrunk away in shame,
To think they had intruded the name
Of him who is the Nation's pride,
Protestant's son his ship to guide
In safety through the stormy tide
Of party strife, a feeble guide.

"Glad were and true" will him sustain,
Nor shall their efforts be in vain—
Let all strike home with might and main!
And victory will bloom
Upon their banner in the hour
Appointed to determine pow'—
As "Jo Poem" crowns the day
"The Liberty and Henry Clay." P.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

This is a phrase used by the Politicians of the present day, in all of their political harangues before the people.

A young stripling, with less brains than Jim Pudge, will get up before the assembled crowd and declare himself a Candidate for a seat in the Legislature—for Congress—or some other appointment—and after "soaring away" from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains and from thence to the Sand hills of Africa—he will tell them that he is a "poor man," and of course "the poor man's friend" and urge his poverty as a qualification for office, and endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the poor in his behalf. This is Demagoguism. The "honest poor" should be pitied and respected—but such as try to excite "the poor" against "the rich," deserve no commiseration—no sympathy. Although poverty is no crime it is by no means a "virtue" and it does seem to us that an individual should know how to manage his own affairs, before seeking the charge of the public. Let an individual seeking a high and responsible station have wealth, and if successful, in taking care of his own interest, he will be sure to provide for others.

"The poor man," "the poor man's friend?"—So far as words are concerned, he is! Both can be befriended. Has he any thing to administer to his wants? In the hour of affliction, and distress, to whom can he apply for help, but unto him that is able?—then why excite "the poor" against "the rich," against those that are able and often willing to help.—Romeke Republican.

Reputation.—Good morning, Cuff Links, I come for to ax you for why you no pay dat small account ob tree and one-pence, which I decended to you troo de hands ob my little nigger Bill?

Simbo Sinks, I hab de honor to deform you dat I hab reciev'd that account, and det I acknowledge de debt; but ash, let me ob so deform you dat a change hab cum abet de state ob legs, and I solemnly repudiate de account and will netter pay, so help me Mrs. Sipp!

CASCADES OF THE COLUMBIA.

Early on the morning of the 16th, our Indians were pulling at the paddles. The sky was overcast, and a dash of rain occasionally fell, the first I had witnessed since leaving Bayou Salade. And although the air was chilly, and the heavens gloomy, yet when the large clear drops patted on my hat, and fell in glad confusion around our little bark, a thrill of pleasure shot through my heart. Dangers, waster, thirst, starvation, eternal death on the earth, and downy heavens were matters only of painful recollection. The present was the reality of the past engrained on the hopes of the future; the showery skies, the lofty green mountains, the tumbling cataracts, the mighty forests, the sweet savor of blooming groves, among the life of which I had breathed in infancy—hung over the threshold of the lower Columbia—the goal of my wayfaring.

Hearken to that roar of waters! see the basening of the flood! hear the sharp ripples from yonder rock! The whole river sinks from view in advance of us! The bowman dips his paddle deeply and quickly—the frail canoe shoots to the northern shore between a string of islands and the main land—glides quickly down a narrow channel, passes a village of cedar board wigwams on a beautiful little plain to the right, it rounds the lower island, behold the Cascades!

An immense trough of boulders of rocks, down which rushes the Great River of the West! The baggage is ashore; the Indians are conveying the canoe over the portage—and while this is being done the reader will have time to explore the lower falls of the Columbia and their wondrous trail.

The trail of the Portage runs near the torrent, along the rocky slope on its northern bank, and terminates among large loose rocks, blanched by the floods of ages, at the foot of the trough of the main rapid. It is about a mile and a half long. At its lower end voyagers re-embark when the river is at the low stage, and run the lower rapids. But when it is swollen by the annual freshets, they bear their boats about a mile and a half farther down, where the water is deep and less turbulent. In walking down this path, I had a near view of the whole length of the main rapid. As I have estimated, the bed of the river is a vast inclined trough of sixty or eighty feet, about 400 yards wide at the top, and diminishing to about half that width at the bottom.—The length of this trough is about a mile. In the distance the water falls about 130 feet; in the rapids, above and below it, about 20 feet; making the whole descent about 150 feet.

The quantity of water which passes here is incalculable. But an approximate idea of it may be obtained from the fact that while the velocity is so great that the eye with difficulty follows objects floating on the surface—yet such is its volume at the lowest stage of the river, that it rises and bends like a sea of molten glass over a channel of immense racks, without breaking its surface, except near the shores: so deep and vast is the mighty flood! In the June freshets, when the melted snows from the western declivities of 700 miles of rocky mountains, and those on the eastern side of the President's Range, come down, the Cascades most present a spectacle of sublimity equalled only by Niagara. This is the passage of the river through the President's Range, and the mountains near it on either side are worthy of their distinguished name. At a short distance from the Southern shore they rise in long ridgy slopes, covered with pines and other terribine trees of extraordinary size, over the tops of which rise bold black crags, which elevate themselves in great grandeur one beyond another, twenty or thirty miles to the southward, cluster around the icy base of Mount Washington. On the other side of the Cascades is a similar scene. Immense and gloomy forests, tangled with fallen timber and impenetrable underbrush, cover mountains, which in the States would excite the profound admiration for their majesty and beauty, but which dwindled into insignificance as they are viewed in presence of the shining glaciers and massive grandeur of Mount Adams, hanging over them.

The river above the Cascades runs north westwardly; but approaching the descent, it turns south westwardly; and having passed this, it resumes its course to the north-west. By this bend, it leaves between its shore and the northern mountains, a somewhat broken plain a mile in width, and about four miles in length. At the upper end of the rapids, this plain is nearly on a level with the river; so that an inconsiderable freshet sets the water up to natural channel half way across the bend. This circumstance, and the absence of any obstructions in the form of hills, &c., led me to suppose that a canal might be cut round the Cascades at a trifling expense, which would not only open a new route of navigation to the Dalles, but furnish at this interesting spot, an incalculable amount of water power.—Furnham's Travels.

There is a parody going the rounds, calling ladies' battles "all a-seeing show," and speaking of them in various ways upon which the New York Mercury bursts out in the following style:

Battles are not an empty show,
For man's hollow gives;
They're fixed with bran, or streaked with tow,
They stick out 'bout a foot, or so,
And look first rate, by heaven!

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship England, Barlett, has just arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 6th ult.

In the House of Lords on the 7th, Lord Montagu brought forward his motion for returns of Cotton and Wool imported in each of the last 7 years, and the amount of the duties paid in the same, with a view of showing the impolicy of imposing taxes on raw materials, and thus prejudicing our staple trade and giving the advantage to the foreign manufacturer.

The Globe of the 7th says the political accounts from India and China, as detailed to-day, are not of a nature to affect the funds; the commercial accounts are favorable. In China the negotiations for a new and reduced tariff were likely to proceed satisfactorily, but as yet the only step taken was a demand for the imperial list of duties, and the answer given to our Representative was that there was no great prospect of a change in the present commercial season.

The advices from Canton are to the 21st January. Tranquility continued to be preserved in Canton, and the demonstrated spirit which led to the riot of 7th December seemed likely to be entirely quelled, by the prudent measures of the municipal authorities. Elepo, the High Imperial Commissioner, deputed by the Emperor, to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir Henry Pottinger, arrived at Canton, on the 10th January. The Hong merchants desired to have an interview with him, which he declined. It is said he has demanded from them by next June, the whole amount of their debts, which is to the extent of 3,000,000.

On the 7th, Lord Brougham carried his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for successfully negotiating the Treaty of Washington. In the course of the debate Lord Brougham was very severe upon Gen. Cass.

Walter, Tory candidate, lost his election at Nottingham, Gisborne, reformer, having been elected by 63 majority.

The Great Western left Liverpool to go into dock at Milford on the 7th April. It was not publicly announced at Liverpool previous to the 9th that she would not sail on the 15th, her regular day.

The Montezuma had arrived at Liverpool on the 7th, and the Hottinger on the 8th ultimo.

No news from France.

Another continued to prevail at Afghanistan.

No change in the prices of Cotton—Markets very dull.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 16th ult., published in the "Gazette des Tribunaux," states that the Emperor of Russia, had granted a full amnesty to a number of Poles exiled to Siberia or the interior of Russia, for the part they had taken in the revolutions of November, 1830.

Turkey.—The arrangement of the difference between Turkey and Persia is said to have made no progress since our last accounts from the Turkish capital.

Algiers.—Gen. De Bar, who went out with a considerable force to chastise several hostile tribes has been compelled to return without affecting the desired object.

Circumstantial Evidence and Capital Punishment.—We mentioned in our last, the execution of four men—James Ashcroft, David Ashcroft, James Ashcroft, jr., and Wm. Holden—at Buxton, for the murder of two female servants of Mr. Luttrell, on the 26th of April, 1817, of which an old man (John Holden, the uncle of the man who was executed) confessed himself the perpetrator the other day on his death bed. The following tragical circumstances occurred at the trial and execution. It appears that all the prisoners were without counsel, and that upon receiving sentence of death, each of them protested to the court his innocence. Jas. Ashcroft, ex. exclaimed, "this is murdering me in cold blood. God will reveal this injustice. I pray earnestly that he would send two angels to declare upon that table who committed this murder. We are all innocent. I will declare it so to the last." David Ashcroft invoked God, and protested his innocence in the same manner. James Ashcroft, the younger, "I will suffer for a crime never committed, I implore your honor to look on mercy upon my poor wife and children." [Here, the wife being in Court, shrieked out, fainting.] William Holden, (pointing upwards) said: "There's a God yonder who knows we are innocent, and who will make amends for this." These exclamations being stopped by the judge, sentence of death was passed upon them all; at the conclusion of which David Ashcroft told the judge that he hoped God would not allow the justice done to them to be always unknown; and James Ashcroft, jr., said he would meet a higher judge with a conscience clear of this guilt. At the place of execution, upon Monday following, the crowd assembled was immense; and there, upon the scaffold, the convicts renewed their protestations of innocence. David Ashcroft said: "I am glad to see so many persons looking on, as I testify to them that we are all innocent of this crime. I do protest to you all, before God as I am now going, I trust, to glory, I would not, for the whole world, die with a lie in my mouth." At this period, they all joined in singing four lines of a hymn, which they had not quite finished, when they were launched into eternity.—Liverpool Mercury, March 3.