THE BLASPHEMIES OF LOCO-FO-COISM.

The recent Tract, No. 4, said to be written by Amos Kendall, which the members of Congress of the Loco-foco party are now franking and circulating through the United States, contains the following sentence:

"Who can look back to the falsehood, the fraud, the intemperance, the debaucheries, the shows, the mummeries, and the general demoralization in the Whig campaign of 1840, and then turn his eyes to the events which followed, without mentally exclaiming, it is God's will-it is God's Justice! If the judgments upon the Egyptians, for the oppression of the Israelites, were more terrible than those which have overtaken our Whig brethren, they were scarcely less remarkable. The contest had not ended when these almost supernatural demonstrations be-

The punishments which were inflicted on the people for refusing to elect Mr. Van Buren, and which are termed acts of 'God's Justice,' are the following

1. The death of the son of Gen. Harri-

2. The falling of the statue of Justice in front of the Capitol. 3. The falling of the Eagle from over the chair of the President of the Senate. 4. The falling of the portrait of Gen'l.

Harrison from the walls of the Congressional Library, without shake or jar! on the night preceding the arrival of Gen. | mend it. Harrison.

6. Office seekers crowded Washington as thick as the frogs of Egypt. [About this same time cannons were fired off in the night at Washington, awaking Amos Kendali's babies. The modesty of Mr. K. prevented him from mentioning this circumstance, and we therefore hope it will be inserted in the next edition of Tract No. 4.—Express]

d his last sermon in the presence of Gen.

The death of Gen. Macomb, because he followed the funeral procession of Gen. Harrison to the tomb. 9. The burning of General Harrison's

house at North Bend. [Probably the work of some Loco foco, who was executing 'Divine justice,' as he understood it.] 10. The death of Mr. Ogle, of Pennsyl-

12. The death of Gen. Harrison. 13. Crimes in general all over the land. 14. The death of the wife of President

11. The passage of the Bankrupt Law.

15. The death of the Hon. Mr. Le-

16. The death of Upshur and Gilmer. 17. The death of Mr. Biddle.

18. Three funerals at the White House

19. The death of Mr. Twogood at New Orleans, at a Clay meeting. 20. A military parade in New Orleans

n Sunday, in presence of Mr. Clay, thich didn't take place. 21. The falling of the Clay Club house

Richmond where one man lost his life, and several were maimed. 22. The failure of the Banks. [Says

nothing about the failure of 1837, just after Mr. Van Buren was elected.]

This singularly blending together of events mouraful, and by associating ludicrous, is an exhibition of the moral state of the party at once striking and characteristic. The death of a clergyman because he preached in the presence of Gen. Harrison; and the falling of a gilt Fagle in the Capitol, are both set down events inflicted by "Divine justice."— Gen. Macomb is stricken down by the arrow of the Almighty because he attended the funeral of Harrison; and the falling of a portrait 'without a shake or stir.' are classed together as events equal in importance and equal in evidence of the state of the Divine mind. Considering, however the state of the morals of the party generally, it is not surprising that discrimination, should not be very nice in the matters of this sort.

But a spectable is here presented. Lo-

n order to form a correct opinion of habit which is desirable; for it can be a man, it is perhaps well to hear what formed, and that with more ease than some of the "the democracy."

"Had Mr. Calhoun been the nominee quitted them with a degree of reluctance: try. our party, with what enthusiasm would custom had reconciled him to the twilight

# HH CAROLINA WAICHMAN.

BRUNR & JAMES, Editor & Proprietors.



Do THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 2, OF VOLUME I.

## SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 11, 1844.

we not have rallied overthrow the principles of our opponents-but under a leader in whom we have no confidence, we are shorn of our streigth, and will suffer defeat without scarcey an effort to maintain our rights or even wenge our wrongs. But the day of retribution is near at hand, when the high qualifications of our favorite candidate will be rewarded by the unanimous acclamation of a just and generous nation."

### Miscellaneius.

The following most excelent article on the formation of Habits, which we extract from " Todd's Students Manuel." deserves the attention of all, but it most particularly claims the attention of youths, who have not yet established ther habits 5. Three alarms of fire in Washington for life. To them, therefore, we com-

#### HABITS.

The whole character may be said o be comprehended in the term habits; so hat is not so far from being true, that man is a bundle of habits." Suppose you were compelled to wear an iron cal lar about your neck through life, or a chain upon your ankle; would it not be a burden every day and hour of your ex-7. The death of Rev. Mr. Cookman, in istence ! You rise in the morning a prithe steamer President, because he preach- soner to your chain; you lie down at night, weary with the burden; and you groan the more deeply, as you reflect that there is no shaking it off. But even this would be no more intolerable to bear than many of the habits of men; nor would it be more difficult to be shaken off.

Habits are easily formed—especially such as are bad; and what to-day seems to be a small affair, will soon become fixed. and hold you with the strength of a cable. That same cable, you will recollect, is formed by spinning and twisting one thread at a time; but, when once completed, the proudest ship turns her head towards it, and acknowledges her subjec-

tion to its power.

Habits of some kind will be formed by every student. He will have a particular course in which his time, his employments, his thoughts and feelings, will run. Good or bad, these habits soon become a part of himself, and a kind of second nature. Who does not know, that the old man, who has occupied a particular corner of the old fire-place in the old house for sixty years, may be rendered wretched by a change? Who has not read of the release of the aged prisoner of the Bastile, who entreated that he might again return to his gloomy dungeon, because his habits there formed, were so strong, that his nature threatened to sink under the attempt to break them up?-You will probably find no man of forty, who has not habits which he laments. which mar his usefulness, but which are so interwoven with his very being, that he has not the courage to try. I am expeeting you will form habits. Indeed, I ery day and hour add to your happiness with conscience, lay out what you will ing from house to house, to teach as much and usefulness. If a man were to be told do for the next day. that he must use the axe, which he now concoisin treading where angels dare not posed, would be of no more importance come in your every-day plans; but, in ad- plans of study and of daily habits, and to enter! expounding the Divine will by the than is the selection of habits in which dition to these, you ought to do something draw them out on paper, all perfected .dispensations of Providence. Here is a the soul shall act. You might as well by way of acquiring or retaining infor- But the difficulty is, they are found no rty, whose origin, it is well known, was place the body in a strait-jacket, and ex- mation, or something to add to the happi- where but on paper; and because you in the lowest sinks of infidelity in this ci- pect it to perform, with ease, and com- ness of your friends or of your compan- cannot at once reach them, you sit down ty: Fanny Wright was their leader and lort, and promptness, the various duties ions. Let me suppose you mark out your and give up an untiring industry. It was founder; yet they dare to come out as of the body, as to throw the soul into the plan for to-morrow, thus :expositors of Divine Justice. [N. York habits of some men, and then expect it 1. Walk to the pond, 1 1-2 mile, imme- Luther, amid all his travels and active lawill accomplish any thing great or good. ately after breakfast. Do not fear to undertake to form any

his own folks say of him. We therefore you may at first suppose. Let the same give to enquiring persons the following thing, or the same duty, return at the same extract from the Cheraw Gazette, as time every day, and it will become pleasant. a pretty fair specimen of the opinion en- No matter if it be irksome at first; but tenained of Mr. Van Buren by at least how irksome soever it may be, only let it return periodically, every day, and that "Mr. CLAY.—Although politically op- without any interruption for a time, and posed to Mr. Clay's views and sentiments it will become a positive pleasure. In (Regular review.) on many great questions of national pol- this way all our habits are formed. The icy, we cannot but admire his open- student who can with ease now sit down ness and candor. We have read with and hold his mind down to his studies which he seemed hurt. feelings almost amounting to admiration, nine or ten hours a day, would find the the bold avowals of his principles on all laborer, or the man accustomed to active oceasions where he addressed his fellow- habits, sinking under it, should he atcitizens in the South, even in the midst tempt to do the same thing. I have seen of his political enemies, during the course a man sit down at the table spread with in the Society with my chum. of his recent pilgrimage—(for in despite luxury, and eat his sailor's biscuit with of his repeated and distinct disavowal of relish, and without a desire for any other all intention of turning his journey to food. His health had compelled him thus New Orleans to political account, facts to live, till it had become a pleasant hab- being able to do as much work as you place, and upon which he could not lay who, after employing in vain every means prove to the contrary,) and we have ask- it of diet. Previous to this, however, he mark out. But you will do more and his hand in a moment. I never knew him ed ourselves this question—would Mr. had been rather noted for being an epi-more, from day to day, as you proceed; search for a paper;—it was always in its buren have thus acted, or would he cure. "I once attended a prisoner," says and you will soon be astonished at seeing place. I have never yet met with the have veiled in a multiplicity of words, an excellent man, "of some distinction, and in eloquent speeches, replete with in one of the prisons of the metropolis, ill seal views and feelings? and the answer has been any thing but favorable to the prisons of the metropolis, ill should be also a kind of journal of your life, full of interesting memory and the many of who would accomplish so much in a given time. The died, sir," replied he, "of the avorable to the prisoner assured to the prisoner, says and you will soon be assonished at seeing place. I have never jet the prisoner, says and you will soon be assonished as the prisoner assured to the prisoner, says and you will soon be assonished. If you man whose industry was so great, or who choose, you can have a book instead of a slate, which will be also a kind of journal of your life, full of interesting memory and the prisoner assured to the prisoner assure the avowed head of the Democratic ranks. me afterwards, that, upon his release, he

admitted through the thick-barred grate, pose you are a genius, and that "things to the filthy spots and patches of his plas- will come to you," it would be well to untered walls, to the hardness of his bed, deceive yourself as soon as possible. - own hand, merely to make himself famiand even to confinement."

I shall specify habits which, in my view, be the price of all you obtain, and at are very desirable to the student, and, at the same time, endeavor to give specific employments of less consequence is the directions how to form them.

1. Have a plan laid beforehand for ev-

These plans ought to be maturely formed the evening previous, and, on rising in the morning, again looked at, and immediately entered upon. It is astonishing how much more we accomplish in a single day, (and what of else is life made up?) by having the plan previously marked out. It is so in every thing. This morning a man was digging a path through a deep snow-bank. It was almost insupportably cold, and he seemed to make but little headway, though he worked as if upon a wager. At length, getting out of breath, he paused, and marked out the width of the path with his shovel, then marked out the width of each shovel-full, and consequently the amount of snow at each throw of the shovel. In fifteen minutes, he had done more, and it was done neater and easier, than in thirty minutes previous, when working without a plan. It is of little consequence by what we illustrate, if we make a thing clear, and impress it upon the mind. much difference in the labors of two days, vhen working with, or without a plan, as, at least, one half, without having the satisfaction, in the latter case, of knowing what I have done.

Experience will tell any man, that he is most successful in his own pursuits, when he is most careful as to method. A man of my acquaintance has a small slate, which hangs at his study-table. On that he generally finds, in the morning, his work for the day written down; and in the evening hereviews it, sees if he has omitted any thing, and, if so, chides himself that all is not done. To make this clear, I copy here what was found on his slate for one day, as I saw it this morn-

a. Horse, errands, and dig paths. b. Carry my child to school, and pay

c. Write from 9 till dinner [at 1 o'clock] d. Write to C., inviting him—also to 1.

f. Visit Mr. M. sick, also the two families in Maple Street. g. Get some straw for horse wherever

it can be purchased. h. Prepare and preach this evening. i. Examine the sixth vol. of B. [to see if any thing is there which I want.]

Last, not least, to fix the pump [so

that it will not freeze up]. If, at the close of the day, he finds these items all accomplished, and that in such a way as to satisfy conscience, he feels that the day has not been lost. Somehe cannot break through them. At least times he finds he has misjudged, and has marked out more than he can do; sometimes he is hindered by unexpected interwish you to do so. He must be a poor ruptions, and therefore cannot do all, or its which are correct, and such as will ev- and when you have balanced the account

Such a system will not make a noisy, with the students and young men, in fitselects, through life, would he not be care- blustering character. The river, that ting them for the ministry, as if he had ful in selecting one of the right propor- rolls a heavy burden of water to the ocean, been sequestrate from all the world be- a stage coach, with a man of respectable aptions and temper? If told that he must is the stream which keeps the channel, sides, and yet, withal, to write as much pearance, who, as the conversation turned upon wear the same clothing through life, and is noiseless in its course. There is a as if he had been constantly shut up in the subject of temperance, related briefly his would be not be anxious as to the quali- prescribed routine of duties marked out his study." ty and kind? But these, in the cases sup- by your teachers. These, of course, will

2. Lesson and recitation. 3. Write to my mother, acknowleding

her letter and bundle. 6th Eclogue of Virgil without looking into the Dictionary or Grammar. (Regular course of review.)

5. Lesson and recitation. Walk till tea. proposition of Euclid, 1st B., at once.-

remark which I made to-day, and at his accomplishing more than he expected; was completed. Rejoiced with the discovery, which he seemed hurt. 8. Lesson for the morning, &c.

9. Note the three facts respecting Demosthenes in my common-place book. 10. Talk over the question for dispute

ther has just sent me.

amazement to see what industry alone is the key to the whole secret. "He that is no state so bad for the student as idle- ry day! ness, and no habit so pernicious. And yet none is so easily acquired, or so difficult to be thrown off. The idle man soon his feelings, insensibly adopting their maxim-" It is better to walk than to run,

grows torpid, and becomes the Indian in daily presented with the evidences of anti-deand better to sit than to stand, and better to lie than to sit." Probably the man who deserves the most of pity, is he who is most idle; for as "there are said to be pleasures to madness known only to madmen, there are certainly miseries in idleness which only the idle can conceive." busy, who are not industrious. For it vecan easily discover the difference. "He of this immense tusk, or its use, cannot be de that neglects his known duty, and real termined.

employment, naturally endeavors to crowd his mind with something that may bar out the remembrance of his own folly, and does any thing but what he ought to do, with eager diligence, that he may keep himself in his own favor." It is perfectly clear that he who is industrious has really the most of leisure; for his time is marked out into distinct portions, to each of which something is

the man is at leisure; but a dead calm settles over him who lives an idle life.burst over their banks, than that they be so does thirst rage with increasing power. too sluggish to move at all. Who would not prefer to put to sea, even in a storm, and in a gale hurry over the waters, rather than lie for weeks becalmed? It is said that when Scanderbeg, prince of Epirus, was dead, the Turks wished to get his bones, that each one might wear a piece near his heart, and thus obtain some part of that courage which he had while living, and which they had too often experienced in battle. What a blescharm, that would rouse them up to hab- increases the horrid burning. its of industry! Seneca assures his friend, which he did not either write something, or read and epitomize some good author." on the point, that, in order to excel, you must be industrious, that idlers have received the just appellation of " fools at large." You would be surprised to know how many hours slip away from the man who is not systematically industrious .character, indeed, who lives so extempore even half, he calculated to do. These "Such was his unwearied assiduity and as not to have habits of his own. But must be all weighed every night at the diligence, that he seemed to pray conwhat I wish is, that you form those hab- review. Be sure and review every night, stantly, to preach constantly, to catechize constantly, and to visit the sick, exhort-

> It is easy for the student to form good 4. Review, and see if I can read the "Nulla dies," says he, in answer to the

in the schools, and spend as much time

close of the whole Bible. I have never known a man whose hab-6. See if I can go through the 24th its of every-day industry were so good as those of Jeremiah Evarts. During years of close observation in the bosom of his 7. Visit Smith's room, and explain the family, I never saw a day pass without tooth-brush, in his hand: and so method- him so much happiness in his own. ical and thorough, that though his papers filled many shelves, when closely tied up, ters, correspondence, editorial matter, and

2. Acquire the habit of untiring indus- having nothing to do." "Alas, sir," said Should you be so unfortunate as to sup- eral of us all."

Domesthenes, as is well known, copie Thucydides' History eight times with his liar with the style of that great man.

Make up your mind that industry must There are two proverbs, one among the once begin to pay down. "Diligence in Turks, and the other among the Spaniards both of which contain much that is true. most successful introduction to greater "A busy man is troubled with but one enterprises." It is a matter of unaffected devil, but the idle man with a thousand." " Men are usually tempted by the devil, will accomplish. We are astonished at but the idle man positively tempts the the volumes which the men of former a- devil." How much corrupting company, ges used to write. But the term industry how many temptations to do wrong, how many seasons of danger to your characshall walk with vigor three hours a day, ter, and danger to the peace of your will pass in seven years a spage equal to friends, would you escape, by forming the the circumference of the globe." There habit of being decidedly industrious eve-

#### [To be continued.]

Wonderful Discoveries .- We are almost luvian curiosities which excite the wonder of the learned. In digging the levels of a Railroad in France, they came to an entire mound of skeletons of elephants, and other Asiatic you." animals, as if groups had been collected and overwhelmed in the deluge. In Arkansas recently the bones of a mastadon were found of wonderful size. The ball, or head of the thigh bone, shows the probable length of the animal to have been forty-nine feet! Among I am aware that many are exceedingly the bones of the head was found a tusk of immense size and weight, measuring twenty-nine ry frequently happens, that he who is inches at its largest extremity, eighteen feet in have found, in my own experience, as most hurried and bustling, is very far length and weighing near three hundred pounds. from being industrious. A shrewd man The situation, in the structure of the animal,

## From the New York Observer.

## AN ANTIDOTE TO RUM.

A serious obstacle in the way of the inebriate who is half persuaded to abandon his cups, is found in the termenting thirst his intemperate habits have induced and cultivated. The description of his thirst, given by many from bitter experience, proves it to be an effect peculiar to intoxicating liquors. Nothing else assigned; and when the thing is done, will produce it; but alcohol, even in a comparatively small quantity, does not fail to excite it. It is sure to follow a night's debauch; and Better that the waters be straitened, and as the intemperate habits become strengthened,

Now what is the wretched victim to do, when he feels this inward fire consuming his vitals? We tell him to quit the practice of using intoxicating drinks at once. And the advice is good. No other course is safe. He is lost if he does not quit at once. Tampering with the enemy is only courting destruction. But the obstacle is yet lying in his way—the unfortunate man tells you of his fiery thirst. And can nothing be done for him? How can he cure his thirst? Water may allay it for the moment : but the relief is not only momentary. Indeed, where day next. sing, if the idle might obtain some such habits have been long confirmed, water only

Here, if we mistake not, is the hidden secret in a letter, that there "was not a day in of the power with which alcohol holds fast its slave. Water cannot quench his thirst; and maddened with its raging, he seizes again the So universal has the opinion of men been poisoned cup to gain relief-a fearful method of part, the duty on our imported Salt, and no

Is there, then, no antidote? It is believed there is. It is believed that by substituting a simple draught of milk, this alcoholic thirst may not only be relieved, but cured. Let the inebriate who would escape from this degradation, when his thirst returns-for return it will be when the hour returns when he has been accustomed to gratify his appetite-let him make free use of milk, and in a few days he will find his thirst entirely removed.

This opinion is not without the support of facts. Some years ago, we fell in company, in own experience. He had been a contractor on one of the canals in the western part of the state. While engaged in this work, he acquired insensibly the habit of daily using intoxicating liquor, though in moderate quantities. On returning to his family, he discovered that the habit had become more firmly fixed than he had ever supposed it could be. The want of his "morning dram, his noon-day toda matter of astonishment to Europe, that dy, and his evening sling," rendered him uneasy. Water did not satisfy him. His food bors, could present a very perfect trans- had lost its relish. Surprised and alarmed at lation of the whole Bible. But a single the strength of the habit that had thus grown word explains it all. He had a rigid sys- upon him unperceived, he saw he was in dantem of doing something every day. ger, and determined, however importunate his thirst might be, to resist it. Such was his question how he did it-" nulla dies sine state, when seeing a pitcher of milk on the taversu;" and this soon brought him to the ble, before sitting down he took a plentiful draught; and mark the result. His thirst was slaked and he enjoyed his breakfast with a healthful relish. When the accustomed hour of 11 arrived, his thirst returned, though with somewhat abated strength. A draught of milk again removed it : and in a few days the cure and so regular was he in all his habits, break the fondage in which alcohol was enslathat I knew to a moment when I should ving them. The effect in every case, he asfind him with his pen, and when with his sured me, was similar to that which had given

This testament of my fellow passenger brought to my recollection another case bearing upon 11. Read the new magazine which mo- there was not a paper among all his let- the same point. I had a college class-mate, dissipated notorious for his abandoned life, At first you will feel discouraged in not the like, which was not labelled and in its His evil courses became known to the faculty, reforming him, were forced to proceed to the last resort, and expel him from the institution. This man, on coming to the table after his night's debauch, before partaking of food, was accustomed to call for milk, and to drink with eagerness the largest quantities he could obtain. Having noticed the almost desperation with which he seized the milk, I once enquired the cause. He acknowledged the dissipation in which he had indulged the previous night, de-Spinola, that is enough to kill any gen-scribed the raging thirst which he endured in Roman Forum is now a cow mark consequence, and said that milk was the only palace of the Czzars a rope-walk.

hing that could extinguish that internal fire, or excite an appetite for food.

The above suggestions I have been induced to make public, in the hope of contributing some aid to the glorious reformation now in progress, among those who have too long been passed by as lost beyond discovery. We have at last discovered that there is a hope for the poor inebriate. And when he is urged to break away from his cups, let him be induced to make the experiment whether milk will not slake that burning thirst, and alleviate, if not entirely prevent, "the horrors," he suffers, in the returning of his constitution to a sober, healthy state.

An English whaler has returned to Hull, from Davis's Straits, having touched at Furry-heach, the spot where Captain Ross, the celebrated explorer and commander of the Victory, passed twenty-four long months, some eighteen years ago. The surgeon of the whaler landed, in company with a boat's crew, at the house which was constructed by Captain Rosswhere they found abundance of stores and provisions, which though exposed to the weather for eighteen years, were, with the exception of some of the stores, in a good state of preservation. They consisted of flour, sugar, pickles, carrots, salmon, &c., the three last are in cannisters, hermetically sealed. There were also, anchors, cables, iron work, and other things for ships use. Nothing was permitted to be removed, except some trifling articles, as a relicthose things having been left there for the use of distressed mariners. The house is entire, and with some trifling repairs, would yet afford comfortable accommodation to a crew of upwards of fifty men. For such a number, there is a sufficient quantity of fuel and provisions to last one winter.

At a late celebration, a poor man offered the following toast: "Here's a health to poverty: it sticks by you when all other friends forsake

#### MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SALT TARIFF OF 1827.

Our readers have not forgotten the indignation expressed a few weeks since, by the editor of the Enquirer, at the tax laid upon Salt by the Tariff of 1842. It was made the theme of one of those appeals to the prejudices of its anti-deluvians, with which that paper is wont to abound, whenever the editor supposes he has discovered a point upon which they are peculiarly sensi-

of Egypt, had insinuated itself into every household, and even found its way, into the dinner pot of the poor man. That this was all assertion, unsustained by the least shadow of proof, and that the editor very well knew it to be so, we were certain at the time; and the statements of respectable merchants, dealers in the article, who subscribe to the fact, that salt is cheaper at this moment than it has been for years, served only to confirm a foregone conviction.

But we will admit for an instant, and for the sake of argument, that a tax on salt has the necessary effect of raising its price, and thus imposing an additional burden on the poor man. We presume it had the same effect in 1827 that it has now. Let us see who voted against reducing the tax on Salt at that time. The following statement is transcribed from the journal of the Senate of the United States :

January 4, 1827 .- Mr. Smith of Maryland from the committee of Finance, reported a bill repealing, in part, the duty on imported Salt, which was read and ordered to a second read-

January 5 .- Read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and, on motion of Mr. Holmes, ordered that it be postponed and made the order of the day for Mon-

day, and resumed in committee of the Whole, when, on motion of Mr. Van Buren, the Senate

February 2.—It was again the order of the

February 5 .- The Senate resumed as in committee of the Whole, the bill repealing, in relief, which, though it drowns his thirst for the amendment having been made hitherto, it was time, is adding constant fuel to the flame that reported to the Senate: and on the question shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 22, Nays 26. Tazewell absent-Randolph voting Yea. VAN BUREN, NAY!!!

> February 15 .- The bill having been report. ed by the committee correctly engrossed, was read the third time, and on the question, shall this bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 24. Navs 21. And the yeas and navs being demanded, VAN BUREN VOTED NAY M! Tazewell not present, and Randolph voting yea. So the bill passed.

Thus it will be seen that Martin Van Buren voted, IN ALL ITS STAGES, AGAINST THE BILL REDUCING THE DUTY ON SALT. We do not pretend to impugn his motives. He may have I nown that the same effect would be produced, which the tariff of 1842 has caused. viz: that a reduction of price would take place; but let him bear the full burden of his sins. If the tariff on salt is a reason for voting against Mr. Clay, it is likewise one for voting against Martin Van Buren.-Richmond Whig.

## SALT! SALT!!

The Locofoco Free Traders, in their papers and speeches, are continually harping about the "increased duty on Salt" in the Whig Tariff, when the fact is, it is less than it ever was before. The duty on Salt in the present Tariff is reduced below what it ever was before. Un-

Tariff of 1816 if was 20 cents

Yes, and it should never be forgotten, that in favor of the Tariff of 1816, voted John C. Calhoun, Richard M. Johnson, Samuel D. Ingham, Alfred Cuthbert, and many others of that party. For the Tariff of 1824, voted Martin Van Buren. Andrew Jackson, Thomas H. Benton,

Richard M. Johnson, James Buchanan, &cc. For the Tariff of 1828, voted Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, Thomas H. Benton, James Buchanan, Silas Wright, Charles A. Wickliffe, &c.

Yet a duty of 8 cents a bushel on Salt is now a most unpardonable sin, because it is laid in an act passed by a Whig Congress! The poor man is ground to death with such a heavy tax. and he is told over and over again, how the insupportable burden enters into every mouthful of food he eats. Can it be possible that the people will permit themselves to be imposed upon by such base attempts at deception? Are not decent and enlightened men, of which there are too many in the Locofoco party, ashamed of a cause which is only sustained by such means?

-Fauetteville Observer A traveller, writing from Italy, says that the Roman Forum is now a cow market, and the