RMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

dellargin advance and two dellars and fifty cents end of the year. paid for in advance. putil all arrearages are paid TERMS OF ADVERTISING lar per square for the first in art notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per eduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those

advertise by the year.

ORTH CAROLINA.

Extract from the life of David Cald-Il, D. D., by the Rev. E. W. Caruth-

The first attempt of the English to a permanent settlement on the terrinow belonging to the United States. any thing like intelligent and sober ws of the subject, was made by the taed, heroic, and enterprising Sir Wal-Raleigh. Having obtained a patent Elizabeth for the purpose, he sent wo ships laden with men and proviunder the command of Philip Amiand Arthur Barlow in 1584, for the ose of making discoveries and explothe country with a view to a settle-They landed on the shores of what w North Carolina, on one of the isforming Ocracock Inlet; and after icking with the natives and ranging coast for a few weeks they returned ngland. His patent "was drawn on principles of feudal law, and with strict d to the christian faith, as professed dechurch of England." It is supposed was stimulated to this enterprise, , by an attempt made about twenty before to find an asylum in the new for the persecuted Protestants of rope. The celebrated Jasper de Co-Admiral of France, the leader of the menots during the period, or a part of period, in which they were so cruelly ceuted, had long cherished the proof finding a place of safety for his pered brethren in America; and two atts were made under his auspices to settlements on the southern coast-

irst at Port Royal, near the south west er of South Carolina, in 1562; and other at the mouth of the river May, San Mattheo of the Spaniards, and t. John's of the English, in Florida, was in 1564. These were both unssful; and the project was, from nev. abandoned. Raleigh had learned art of war under Coligny; and being admirer of his character, hoped to acplish what his master had failed to do, to found a protestant nation in the new orld, but with a government conformed hat of England. When the ship which I sent out returned, the men, being hted themselves, gave such a glowlescription of the country to Elizabeth her court, that they gave it the name lirginia, because it had been discoved under the reign, and by the encourment of a virgin Queen. The name ich was thus given in the first instance, what is now North Carolina, came to plied almost indefinitely to the con-; and the country from Florida to awrence, which was called by the lards Florida, and by the French Cara, was by the English called Virginia. early part of the next year Raleigh

en yessels, and carrying one hundred

eight men, who were to form a colo-

Virginia, now North Carolina; but

ing failed in this and several other at-

pts of a similar kind, he resigned his it; and nothing more was done tocolonizing Virginia, or America, ring the remainder of that century. es I. to two distinct and rival compa-The first was composed of nobleen gentlemen, and merchants, in and out London; and the second, of knights, gentlemen, and merchants, in the The former alone appear to have tended from 34 degrees to 38 degrees lat. The charter contained none of elements of popular liberty-not one ective franchise; and not one of the ghts of self-government; but religion as especially enjoined to be established rding to the doctrine and rites of the mmand of Newport, for some harbor in irginia. After encountering many hardnips and perils, they arrived on the coast April of the next year ; but without any sign or knowledge on their part, they carried by a severe storm past the ements of Raleigh, into the Chesa-

retained the name of Virginia; and for

specially by the talents, energy, and firm-

less of the celebrated John Smith, the lit-

colony was enabled to maintain its

was reduced to its present limits, as to

atitude; but being the oldest colony,

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SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1844.

vernment was administered by martial law under Sir Thomas Dale, though "conformity was not strictly enforced, courtsmartial had authority to punish indifference with stripes, and infidelity with death." While the colony was feeble. and it was the interest of all concerned to have it increased by accessions from abroad dissenters were encouraged to come and were suffered to retain in peace their of long continuance. Sir William Berklev, who entered upon the duties of his office in 1642, was popular as a governor and as a man; but he was a zealous high church man, and exerted himself to have that church fully established. In 1643 "it was specially ordered that no minister should preach or teach, publicly or privately, except in conformity to the constitutions of the church of England; and non-conformists were banished from the colony." Some who were thus ban-ished probably came over to Carolina in which no regular settlement had hitherto been established; for in this year a company having heard of a river that lay southwest of the Appomatox, obtained leave of the Virginia legislature to prosecute discoveries in that direction. Even in the time of Cromwell, though the laws of comformity were not enforced against other dissenters, "an act was passed by which Quakers were banished, and their return regarded as felony." After the restoration, in 1660, the English church became again the religion of the state; or rather the intolerant spirit of former years revived, for the laws on this subject had not been changed; and conformity ap-lessly behind. Late in the evening Hunter pears to have been enforced with as much rigor as in England. The church of England, with very little more toleration, continued to be the established church of Virginia until the Revolution of 1776; and even after independence was gained, efforts were made to have it re-established."

From the Southern Citizen of August 24, 1838. RANNING'S MARE.

The exploits of Fanning, the famous tory partizan of Randelph, would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction. He was a reckless fellow-bloody minded as the hounds of Havti. He sometimes slew the innocent and the helpless in cold blood-the cow-But he had that instinctive tone and bear ing of authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will. He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring; lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him. His rage had been boiling in him for several days; and some fresh affront at the spring caused his anger to become ungovernable-he drew his sword and rushed at his captain, swearing he would kill him. Fanning ted out a new expedition, consisting of had stretched his slight form on the sward, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head. His devoted followers were around him, and he heard the click of their locks as they cocked their rifles. "Let him alone!" cried Fanning, in his quick tone. He laid still; calm and self-possessed; with his keen dark eyes fixed on the raging lieutenant, a 1606, charters were granted by as he made a tremendous lunge at his breast. But when the stroke came, its object swerved away like a snake, and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fanning's sharpe blade passed through and through his gigantic frame "thus and thus, ed efficiently under their charter, which I punish those who disregard my authority!"and his eyes glowed and sparkled like a serpent's. The man sank to the earth forever.

But "Fanning's Mare" is written at the top of this sheet; and she is the heroine of this present writing. Achilles had his Xanthus and Balius, and Podargæ; Alexander had his Buurch of England. Near the end of the ceptalus; McDonald had his Selim. Fanning manage the great guns. As before re- to be presented to Capt. Paxton as a tes- ly and charitably. Heaven only knows ear, three vessels, with 105 men, destin- was a man of blood, like them, and like them to remain as colonists, sailed under the he had his favorite and trusty charger; and Fanning's mare was worthy of her owner, or "even a better man." He called her the Red Doe from her resemblance in color to a deer. She was a rare animal-fleet, powerful, intelligent, docile as a lamb-and her owner valued her, I dare say, above king or country, or the ak Bay. Finding on a river, which, af- life of his own fellow man. She bore him er their monarch, they called James riproudly and fearlessly in the bloody skirmish or side, wing and wing, steering right toer a more favorable location than Ra- the quick retreat. When he stood in the noisy gh's men had found, they formed a percouncil of his partisans, or in silent ambush, nament settlement. They suffered greats the faithful brute was by his side, ever ready to from famine and from the savages; but bear him whithersoever he would. But Fan y a variety of fortunate occurrences, and

ning lost his mare. Down on the east of Little River the Part san and some four or five of his followers one pund; and in time became prosperous. day captured a man by the name of Huntercharters granted, and settlements form- a whig from the country about Salisbury. This afterwards, on one side and the other, was sufficient cause of death, and Fanning told then to take good aim and let the enemy sense of his courage, gallantry and seathe man he should hang him. Hunter was evidently a man of the times; but what could be the same reason it is often called the Old do, alone and defenceless, with half a dozen bitter enemies? It was a case of complete des-By various modifications of their char- peration. The rope was ready, and a strong old the wounded and dying .- Without returnand in other ways, they obtained in a oak threw out its convenient branches. Fan. ing another broadside, the enemy tacked of the 6th inst., says-"We have been years nearly all the civil rights and ning told him he might pray, his time was come! in succession, and brought their other shown a specimen of this valuable gum, vileges which they could claim or ex-it as British subjects; but the church sorbed in his last petition to a throne of mercy. England was "co-eval with the settle-Bent at Jamestown, and seems to have mare stood among them, with the reins upon

head down on her powerful neck, pressed his heels in her flanks and darted away like the

The tory rifles were levelled in a moment-"Shoot high! shoot high!" cried Fanning-"save my mare !" The slugs all whistled over Hunter's back, save one, that told with unerring aim, and tore and battered his shoulder dread own forms in worship; but this was not fully. He reeled in the saddle and felt sick at heart; but hope was before him-death behind, and he nerved himself for the race. On he sped. Through woods, and ravines, and brambles did that powerful mare carry him. safely and swiftly. His enemies were in hot pursuit. They followed him by the trail of blood from his wounded shoulder. He came to Little River; there was no ford; the bank was high, and a deep place in the stream before him. But the foe came-he drew the reins and clapped his heels to her sides and that gallant mare plunged recklessly into the stream. She snorted in the spray as she rose, pawed the yielding wave, arched her beautiful mane above the surface, and skimmed along like a wild swan .-Hunter turned her down stream in the hope of evading his pursuers; and she reared and dashed through the flashing waters of the shoal, like lightning in the storm cloud.

But Fanning was on the trail, and rushing down the bank with all the mad energy that the loss of his favorite could inspire. Hunter turned the mare to the opposite bank; it was steep -several feet of perpendicular rock-but she planted herself high on the shore at a bound; he gave them in succession a raking shot, and then away she flew over the interminable forest of pines, straight and swift as an arrow -that admirable mare!

On and on did the generous brute bear he master's foeman, till the pursuers were left hope rode into Salisbury, had the slug extracted from his shoulder, and after lingering some time with the effects of his wound and excitement, finally got well. And that gallant mare, that had done him such good service, he kept and cherished ill she died of old age.

Randolph, N. C., Aug. 1838.

From the Boston Post. THE LAST SEA FIGHT. The American Flag Triumphant.

The brig Pandora, Captain Paxton, sailed from this port early last March, on a trading voyage to the Island of St. Domingo. Nothing of importance occurred until she reached Port au Prince, where her cargo, consisting principally of provisions, was purchased by President Riviere, who stipulated that it should be landed at Azua, and that the vessel should also call at Sackmel, and there receive on jolly boat stove-and maintopmast backboard some military stores.

Agreeably to this engagement, the Pandora touched at Jackmel, took on board a deckload of field-pieces, powder, and about 20 Haytien soldiers, and proceed to Azua. arrived, and reported that she had been fired at by one of the three armed schooners that were crusing in the offing. Captain Paxton inclined to the opinion that against the government, and had received number wounded. notice of the service in which he was em-

That night he discharged his deck load into the sloop belonging to the government, and received on board two twelve pounder carronades and a long brass French nine pounder, which, with two short sizes belonging to the Pandora, were A. M., two schooners were seen standing in under a press of sail before the sea

After Capt. Paxton had surveyed them through the glass, he gave orders to clear the deck for action. A large quantity of bread in bags, with which the decks were lumbered, was stowed amidships, in the place usually occupied by the long boat. Behind this wall of bread he stationed the Haytien soldiers, in case their services should be required as small-arm men, preboard-side. When the decks were cleared, Captain Paxton clapped a spring on his cable and brought the vessel's starboard-side to bear seaward. The guns were next loaded with round and grape, the American ensign displayed at the peak, and the pennant at main. In the meantime the two schooners had approached within a mile of the Pandora, side and wards her. They still kept on until they were about half a mile distant; then, quick as thought, they brailed their foresails up, came to the wind on opposite tacks, threw out Spanish flags, and with- ed to their late commander, James Paxout hailing the Pandora, poured the con- ton, an elegant silver pitcher, on which tents of their broadsides into her. Capt. is the following inscription: Paxton, with coolness and decision, orderhave it. No sooner had the smoke passwas thrown away, and even above the din of battle were heard the screams of

the established religion." When the go- their victim to close his devotional exercises .- the Pandora's hull, but they cut her run-But they soon discovered there was more of ning rigging in many cases. After the earth than heaven in Hunter's thoughts; for he second broadside, the schooners edged suddenly sprang on Fanning's mare, bowed his down upon the Pandora, and discharged a volley of musketry, which riddled her bulwarks and rigging, but wounded no one. The Haytien soldiers, behind the bread bags were ordered to return the fire, but they were so ignorant of the use of fire arms as to place in jeopardy the lives of their friends instead of their enemies. Their services, therefore, during the rest of the engagement were dispensed with Another broadside from the Pandora made the schooners haul off, and play at long balls with their long toms. But even at this they were matched, for the brass piece on the forecastle returned their fire with interest. Again they approached, and now the action became general. Load and fire on both sides as fast as possible was the order of the day. In this manner the action continued nearly an hour, when another schooner was close at hand. When she came up, boats filled with men were sent from her on board the other two schooners. Then all three bore down towards the Pandora, evidently with the intention of attacking her on both sides. But Capt. Paxton, who had foreseen such an event, while they were manœuvring hoisted his foretopsail-vard to the masthead, and stationed a boy aloft to let the sail fall if it should be necessa-

ry. Seeing the disposition of the enemy, as his guns bore, then cut away his spring and cable, set the foretopsail, and ran in before the wind. Being perfectly acquainted with the harbor, he laid his vessel broadside on the beach, still presenting the starboard side to the enemy. The guns were once more brought to bear on them, and another the last broadside, was discharged. They did not return the fire. but hauled their wind out of the bay, leaving the Pandora unvanquished, even though she was ashore. Capt. Paxton and his crew gave three cheers for the American flag, and thus closed this glorious encoun-

The crew of the Pandora, all told; consisted of eight men and a boy; of these one man had a toe torn off by the recoil of a gun, and another's face was burned with gunpowder; these were the only acsel had her starboard side riddled with musketry-the main rail shot away, amidships—running rigging and sails cut long boat shot away—the quarter of the main rigging shot away.

On the afternoon of the same day, a sloop ades and a long tom each. The two as ascertained by the City Engineer, is have suffered severely in the loss of men, lings in the less elevated districts of the besides having their hulls cut up. Sub- city were also submerged or surrounded sequently Capt. Paxton was informed that by the devastating element-so that the they belonged to the faction then in arms they had over forty killed, and a large whole number of houses, the owners and

ployed and he made his arrangement ac- Paxton ordered the jolly boat, the only one sand! More than one hundred tons are left, to be manned, as he intended to go overflowed, and half that number are enashore, and if possible to procure the tirely swept away! Thousands of farms means of still defending his vessel, should are under water, and houses, fences, stock he be again attacked. The poor Haytien and provisions all gone: while as many soldiers were so terrified at the idea of families, embracing thousands of persons, of seeing the boat depart, that they jump- are left without shelter, in many instances ed overboard, and nine of them perished. without clothing or a mouthful of food. ranged on the starboard side. About 10 To calm the fears of those who were sav- Added to this, the number of lives lost is

Pandora was lightened, and a day or two perilous situations—men, women and chilafterwards was hove affoat, without having sustained any material damage under water. On the 22d she was once more under canvass on her way to Port au Prince, where she arrived on the 28th, and was greeted by the inhabitants with mea-

Of Capt. Paxton and his crew it is not necessary to make a single remark in their the latest advices. St. Louis was throngpraise. Their actions, though imperfectly sketched, speak for them. The facts that, during the hour and a quarter the action continued, they discharged over fifty pounds of powder, and kept at bay two vessels having the advantage of being under weigh, possessing superior armaments and numbers, finally out manævring three vessels, stand alone in the annals of mercantile warfare.

The crew of the Pandora have present-

"Presented to Capt. James Paxton, by ed the men stationed at the guns not to fire the crew of the brig Pandora, of Boston, until the smoke had cleared away, and under his command, as a testimony of our manship, in defending the national flag ed away than the Pandora's broadside and the brig against an attack, by a very was fired with terrible effect. Not a shot superior force, in the Bay of Azua, (Hayti, on the 15th day of April, 1844."

Gum Murrh.-The St. Augustine News discharge them, the Pandora's guns were re-loaded, and the three vessels fired almost at the same instant. The enemy's guns the East. We may hope that Florida will appeared to be clavated too high to injure a considered from the beginning as he neck. They began to be impatient for appeared to be elevated too high to injure now come in and supply the demand."

SPEECH OF A WHIG LADY.

The following eloquent burst of Female patriotism and enthusiasm was addressed by Mrs. Lucy Sawyer, of Clarksville, Tenn. on the ocasion of presenting a Banner to the Clarksville Clay Club, which had been wrought for them by the fair hands of the ladies of that village. We know not when we have read a more eloquent Speech.

MRS. SAWYER'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN WHIGS:-I have the honorand I deem it no slight one-to present to you this banner.

The short time allowed us for its completion, together with our lack of skill, renders it far less perfect than we could wish it; particularly as it is to be borne by such gallant hands, and in so glorious a the Whig tariff of 1842.

But, gentlemen, be it well done or be it ill done, be it in good or be it in bad taste, you will all observe that it has the name ted by the New York American. In reply t of CLAY upon it, and that alone is amply the question with which it concludes, we call sufficient to render it dear to the heart of Mr. Polk to the stand, to answer for himself every good and true Whig! Yes, though In a speech delivered before the people of Madiit were the poorest and meanest scrap of son county Tennessee, on the 3d of April last bunting that ever fluttered in the breeze. vet, with that honored name inscribed thereon-no good Whig would be asham-

But, gentlemen, such as it is, please receive it; remembering that no other ensigns, banners, nor other appendages, however significant, can ennoble a bad cause; and that on the contrary, a good one needs no such expedients to recommend it to the intelligent and the honest—and such a cause we know is ours!

We hope, gentleman, that you will go forward in the discharge of all your duties as good citizens; and be found ever ready to sustain, both by word and deed, the principles you have espoused—that you will slack not your zeal, nor neglect any honest means to advance our cause, until, throughout the land, shall be proclaimed the triumph of WHIG PRINCIPLES!

RISING OF THE MISSOURI AND MIS-SISSIPPI.

We failed to notice, in season, the recent overflowing of the country and destruction of property, in the range of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The cidents which befel the crew. The ves- following is from the Marion Telegraph

Upwards of four hundred stores in St. Louis, were either under or obstructed by water! The most inconceivable distress prevailed among the inhabitants, who were driven into the city for shelter for stay on the starboard side and the two miles around. The entire American botafer shrouds on the larboard side of the tom in Illinois is overflown, five or ten miles in extent, and varying in depth ten The three schooners were vessels of to twenty feet. The whole rise at St. about 100 tons, and mounted six carron- Louis above ordinary low water mark, the Whigs on his accession to our ranks. which bore the brunt of the battle must near forty feet! A great number of dweltenants of which will be heavy sufferers. When the enemy had disappeared, Capt. may be set down at not less than one thouished whose end will never be known.-The next day, no enemy appearing, the Many have been rescued from the most dren: and the river is still rising! It is now several feet higher than it has been

at any time within sixty years past! The noble Mayor of St. Louis, Bernard Pratte, has devoted the year's salary of his office (two thousand dollars) to the sureless applause. On the passage home, temporary relief of the sufferers; and the ferring to have the brig's crew alone to the crew subscribed for a piece of plate citizens generally are acting most worthiend.

P. S. The river was falling slowly at ed with persons driven from their homes and rendered almost destitute by the flood.

A handsome display .- The U. S. Steamer Cutter Legare, Capt. Howard, from Richmond entered our harbor yesterday, and to let us see what she can do, kept the wharves close, a board till she came in front of our office, facing the centre one, when she rounded to in beautiful style, and making a curve of little more than her own length, gave us a couple of guns. that roused us from our arithmetical studies of the North Carolina elections, which we were then deeply immersed in, and gracefully paddled back again to the anchorage below. It was a handsome manœuvre; and while it gratified those who saw it, over came the unfavorable impression which had been made on our mind by the little faux-pas at her first visit .- Norfolk Herald.

M/E, R. Locke, & Co., authorize Dr. P. Henderson and C. B. Wheeler to conduct the Apothecary bu-RICHARD LOCKE, 20 N. S. A. CHAFFIN, WILLIAM LOCKE. Salisbury, August 17, 1844-1y16

MPORTANT NOTICE!-All those indebted to the Salisbury, July 27, 1844.

THE TARIFF AS IT IS, and not any abstrac ions about a "Judicious Tariff," a "Discrip nating Tariff," a "Tariff for Revenue and In ntal Protection," should be the test between

By a most extraordinary and rapid conver sion, the "Free Traders" have come round to the doctrine of protection, and it is now strenu ously insisted by the speakers and presses Locofocoism, that Mr. Polk, their candidate, as much a Tariff man as Mr. Clay-and tha the Locofoco party are the true friends of Do mestic Industry!

To be sure, in the same breath with which these professions are uttered, these organs of party that aims at success by whatever means. belie their new creed by constant appeals to the farmer, to show how the present low prices of agricultural produce are brought about by this very system of protection; and while every effort is made to dress up Mr. Polk in a domes garb, and to present him as the true friend of American labor in preference to that of foreign countries, the old leaven may still be seen in the efforts to prove that these domestics cost more than the foreign article, and that the whole dif ference goes into the pockets of a pampered manufacturing aristocracy.

To bring these inconsistencies to the test, the present Tariff should be the instrument.

Mr. Clay says, and his supporters say, we are for the Tariff as it is for we see that it both enriches the treasury, and encourages and re wards domestic labor. We stand, therefore, b

As to this tariff, where is Mr. Polk, and where are Mr. Polk's supporters?'

Thus far the issue is briefly and clearly stayear, Mr. Polk said:

"The difference between the course of the political party with which he (Mr. Milton Brown) acts and my-self is, whilst they are the advocates of distribution and a protective tariff—measures which I consider ruinous to the country, and especially to the interests of the planting States—I have steadily and at all times opposed both."

These are Mr. Polk's own words. Let us now see what his supporters say of him. A public meeting lately held in South Carolina passed this resolution:

Resolved. That in James K. Polk we recognise an able bold advocate of the immediate annexation of Texas, and a firm and consistent opponent of a protective tariff. assumption of State debts, and abolition; and that therefore, we cordially approve of his nomination, and pledge urselves to his support." The Charleston Mercury, the leading advo-

cate of Polk, Texas and Nullification in South Mr. Polk's views on the tariff, the bank, and the all-

absorbing question of Texas, are Southern to the back-

What do his supporters at home, in Tennes. see, say for him? Let his organ the Nashville Union answer. That print speaks as follows : of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. That its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Gov. Palk

and all his friends, we need not repeat." If a man's real opinions are not to be learned from his own lips nor the declarations of his friends, where shall we look for them?

A SENSIBLE CONVERT.

Nathaniel J. Palmer, of Milton, who has always been a Jackson Van Buren man, took occasion at a public meeting on the 26th ultimo, to declare the reasons which impel him to join the Whigs. Mr. Palmer will be an important acquisition in that quarter, and we congratulate

After the candidates for the Legislature ceased speaking, Mr. Palmer rose not to make a speech; time would not permit him even had he the inclination. He was no candidate for office; he desired no political distinction; he appeared before the people as an humble individual who felt a deeper interest for the welfare of his country than he did for the selfish interest of a party. Actuated by an honest heart and a pure conscience, candor compelled him to declare that he could not subscribe to the monstrous positions now assumed by that party. much less could be consent to be led by men who were daily plotting the overthrow of our happy Union. Who, he asked, were they that now stood at the head of the Democratic party in the South? Sir, said he, they are men whose voices are echoing "nullification!" "disuned Capt. Paxton returned on board and doubtless very large; a great many are ion!" He could not consent to be tied to the assured them that he had no thought of already known of, while many have per- coattail of such men as these. He had been in favor of the annexation of Texas, but a recent personal interview with General Thomps our late Minister to Mexico, convinced him that annexation was not the thing it was cracked up to be; that it would ruin the present Southern States: that it would inevitably involve us in a disgraceful war, if indeed it did not dissolve the Union. Besides, he found that he had been "going it blind" for Texas: he had been going it without "counting the cost;" she was over head and ears in debt; her debt had been represented at \$10,000,000, but the truth was Texas did not know how much she owed. He marked, her guns were all on the star- timonial of their respect for his gallant where or when this great calamity will ventured to say that Texas owed ten times that amount; for it was not reasonable to suppose that the Florida war with a handful of Indians should cost the United States forty million dollars, and the Texas war, a war of eight or nine years' standing, only cost ten million dollars. Mr. P. reminded gentlemen that they would have the Texas debt to pay. Mr. Palmer begged leave to differ from the gentlemen who had just addressed the people, on the tariff and distribution questions. He did not think the tariff of '42 oppressive; for his own part be could find no cause of complaint; he bought as much merchandise as most men, and he got his goods as cheap as he had ever been able to buy them. He thought the hue and cry against the Tariff unjust. The Government had to be supported. and the tariff ought to be large enough to do it without taking the public land fund from the States. He considered that Mr. Van Buren had been shamefully cheated out of the nomination by the Disunionists: he could have supported Van Buren, but he could not go Col. Polk; the company he kept, or rather the comto his taste. So he found himself called upon to choose between Henry Clay and Texas and Disunion; and who could hesitate which of the two to choose ? Mr. Palmer said he would at a future time give his reasons in detail for refusing to go for Polk and Dallas, Texas and Dis-

> The poets feigned that Daphne was changed into a laurel when flying from Apollo-to show that girls who avoid their lovers must be "green."