TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents Editors) until all arrearages are paid TERMS OF ADVERTE

cent higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and harged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain num-

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. Letters from the Senior Editor of the Savannah (Geo.) Republican.

No. III. EDINBURG, June 25, 1844. Leaving the Trassachs, a ride of ten miles brings you to the pretty village of Callander, situated at the foot of the mountain chain forming the highlands. This place is distant from the old town of Stiring sixteen miles. The road to Stirling lies near the clear and rapid Teith which literally rolls over pebbles. It is a fine river for salmon-they are taken solely with the hook, no seines or other apparatus being allowed. For about eight miles before you reach Stirling, you pass through the estates of Home Drummond, Esq., where formerly there was a bleak marsh near eight miles long, covered with moss. The former proprietor raised water from the Teith at some distance, and directed t upon this unprofitable domain, the surface of which was thus swept into the The picture gallery is one hundred and Forth, exposing a rich subsoil of marsh, on which luxuriant harvests are now wai-These lands now rent for near £3 per acre, and formerly they brought only a few farthings. Stirling is an interesting town, surrounded by battle fields, and was formerly the residence of the Scottish Kings. Doune Castle, one of the royal residences where Mary Queen of Scots speat some time, is not far off. It was near this town that Sir William Wallace lefeated an English army in 1279. Not or from the ground of this battle is that Sheriffmuir, and on the opposite side of he town that of Bannockburn, where the allant Bruce, at the head of 30,000 Scots defeated an English army of 100,000 men with great slaughter. The Castle of Stirling is on a rock rising three hundred feet above the plain. The external appearance and situation of the town resemble hat of Edinburg, though on a smaller It was the birth-place of James II. and V., and the palace of James V. is the chief ornament. Its exterior is highly ornamented with the strangest and most uncouth statutes and carving imaginable. The road from Stirling to Edinburg passes through a region smiling with the most thorough cultivation. You see many me-

more than ten or twelve miles from Stiring the Carron iron works—the largest the world, where the celebrated hollow ware has been made for so many years. Edinburg has well been styled a "City f Palaces." I have never seen and proably shall never see so superb, so royal city as the "new town" of Edinburg. all is on a scale of the utmost elegance, and yet so substantial, that should a de-stroying earthquake shake the world, the es of Edinburg would be the last to The new town is almost entirely of a greyish brown sandstone, which nds in the vicinity. The numerous public buildings, the places of worship. the hospitals, the shops—aye, and even jan and bridewell, are all built with e regard to architectural effect. In "old town," it is far different, for there, the buildings are old and quite gro-The poorer classes live now in uses between the Castle and the Rood Palace, where the nobility formerly dwelled. From the Castle, towerar above the town, you have almost l's eye-view of this noble panorama. Calton Hill, which is almost within own, and from Salsbury Crag, and Arthur's Seat-two very high hills one side of the town—the view is alequally fine. Seen from a distance, whole resembles Athens in Greece. hile on Calton Hill, you see what looks a part of the peristyle of the Parthewhich indeed it is, for a national moent after the exact model of the Paron was begun, but its construction was scontinued for want of funds. If I had e. I might describe some of the schools, aurch, &c .- the Parliament House, li- from the solid rock. braries—the squares with their statutes

morable objects on the way-among them

Lithlingow Castle, where the unfortunate

Queen Mary was born. You also see not

CAROTINA WATCHMAN

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



RULERS. Do THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 20, OF VOLUME I

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

periods. The apartments once occupied ceilings, with allegorical designs from the soever the useless expenditure of money quite low, with very high posts support- inmate of the house. ing a canopy, whose dress fringe is heavy broidery are shown. Her work box, the basket that held the clothes of James I.. and several other memorials of her, are retained here. The spot is shown where you into the crown room, where are seen the Queen's favorite, Rizzio, was murdered after being dragged from her cabinet. The very ancient female cicerone showed the floor colored by his blood, and she has hundred and fifty years of scouring has and jewelry and crimson velvet. not been sufficient to obliterate the stain. fifty feet long by about thirty broad.-There are about one hundred portraits, some of them of the earliest Scottish Kings. They are daubs, miserable daubs, and nearly all of them must be imaginary, though a few may be copies in the direct line of descent from the originals .-The picture gallery opens into the suite of rooms occupied by Charles X., and these again communicate with the State apartments fitted up for George IV. It may the rumored occupation of Tangiers by the be well to remark here that the Stewart French. It is thus announced in a Paris jourfamily are held in great veneration by the Scots, and George IV. is a most decided favorite. There is in the reception room a very fine full length picture of him in complete highland costume. A bronze statue has also been erected to him in one of the squares. No one speaks of Victoria, though her visit has been so recent. and nothing commemorates it.

On Calton Hill, is a Monument to Lord Nelson, which has been justly criticised as resembling a Dutch spy-glass, with a large and smaller tube. The beautiful circular monument to Professor Dugald Stewart, is a copy of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, near Athens. Below the hill, is another circular monument to Burns, with a statue of the poet. The monument to Lord Melville, in one of the squares of the city, is very elegant; it is after Trajan's column in Rome, and there is a strong family likeness between it and Brock's monument, on Queenston Heights, Nelson's in Dublin and the Marquis of Anglesea's But by far the most peerless of all monuments, is that now going up to Sir Walter Scott. It is Gothic, and most of its details are drawn from the ruins of Melrose Abbey.

A ride of seven miles from Edinburg, takes you to the ruins of Roslyn Castle and Chapel, which are situated on the North Esk, which here takes a sharp turn. The castle is on a lofty promontory overhanging the Esk, and separated from the main land by a chasm cut through the rock—the space being spanned by a high bridge. The origin of the castle is involved in obscurity. The walls are of tremendous thickness, and the lower tier of them is in part rock excavation. 1650, the place surrendered to Gen. Monk. The chapel near by, is still in almost perfect preservation. It is very elaborately decorated with carving, and is of the florid Gothic of the 15th century. Beneath, the Knights of the Roslin lie interred. They were buried in armour, up to the time of James VII. Sir Walter Scott's ballad of graph: Rosabelle," is founded on the superstitious belief that this chapel appeared in flames on the night before the death of any of the barons.

It placed on Roslin's crested rock; It ruddied all the corpse wood glen ; Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak, And seen from caverned Hawthornden."

little below, and rising most romantically from the bank of the Esk, is the seat formerly occupied by the poet, having walked all the way from London to spitals, and other foundations of Edin- visit him. The house was built with a

Dalkeith House, about five miles from and monuments—all making the city ap- Edinburg, is a seat of the Duke of Bucpear on a first view, like some of those cleuch. It is surrounded by pleasure guation of a Martyn. The two most in- cres. Nothing can be imagined more vateresting objects are the Castle and Holy ried and beautiful than these grounds.-Rood palace and abbey. The abbey is The deer in the park, and the birds in the on the North side of the palace, and a branches of the noble elms, oaks, and min. Here Mary Queen of Scots was beeches seemed to be well aware that married to Henry Darnley, and through their lot was cast in a pleasant place. a grating in a crypt near the high altar, the house is not prepossessing externally, ou can see his bones, and those of Da- but the interior is very magnificent. A fe-Id II. and James II., and James V. Both male domestic, who had been long in the the side ailes of the chapel are paved family, showed us nearly all the rooms on with the monumental slabs of the illus- the two first floors. The walls are hung flous dead of a by-gone age. The area with pictures, some of which are alone the chapel is open to the heavens, the worth the trouble and expense of a visit. of having long since fallen, and one row Two of them are portraits by Van Dyck. the columns is destroyed. The abbey The ceilings of the rooms and wainscotas founded in 1128, by David I., as were ting, are finished off in compartments of of those which we have yet seen, the oak elegantly designed. The superb though he was a glorious fellow for bedroom of the Dutchess, its furniture and monks, he was, according to a com- that of the dressing rooms, all attract the a saying, "a sair sanct (sore saint) for admiration of the visitor. The most elegant article of furniture in the house, is arms of Scotland are displayed over The lofty gilded posts, support a white ing out of him words that may mean that he was about evil agencies of speech and the press are

building is in good preservation, having are emblazoned. The pillow-cases of been almost entirely restored at different white satin, and even some of the mattrasses covered with the same material, by Charles X., of France, contain superb | will not fail to please the fancy, howmuchheathen mythology, and some of the walls may be condemned. Our guide observed, are hung with tapestry worked by nuns, that the visit of the Queen was a sad one representing Scriptural devices. In the for the servants of the establishments, apartments of Mary Queen of Scots, who only had a few hours sleep during you see the bed on which she slept. It is the eight days that her Majesty was an

Edinburg Castle, its antiquities and the with embroidery in gold. On the ceiling details of its several parts, form an interabove are the arms of the Stewart family, esting object, among all those in Edinand several specimens of her own em- burg, was worth seeing. The historical associations connected with it are abundant. An order obtained at the City Chambers from the Lord Provost, admits the regalia of the Scottish Kings. These insignia consist of a crown, sceptre and sword of state. They are in a dark room and are therefore seen by the light of taught herself to believe that near two lamps, which set off to advantage the gold

LATE FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernia!

The Steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 1st instant in twelve days from Liverpool, bringing papers up to the 20th ultimo, and from London to the evening of the 19th.

The most important item of intelligence which we find in the papers is an account of nal called "The Patrie," issued on the evening of Saturday, the 17th ultimo :

"Rumors of the highest importance were cir culated to-day at the Bourse. It was said that in penning his "Farewell Address," it the Prince De Joinville had landed, and taken possession of Tangiers, where the tri-colored flag is waving at this present moment. It was added that the English Consul had immediately protested against this measure. "The complication of these events—the

strange silence on the part of Government-al this has caused a real panic, which has produced a considerable fall in the prices of public secuthe Three per Cents fell 75 centimes and the

"There were other reports mentioned besides these. It would appear that the King received the important news we have just mentioned last evening at the moment he was going to dinner, and the Ministers were instantly sent for to meet in council, over which his Majesty presided .-After the council, extraordinary couriers were the support of tranquility at home; your despatched in all directions.

"Finally, persons who pretend to be well informed assert that Tangiers, immediately after the bombardment, had been pillaged, plundered, so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foreand laid waste by the Moors themselves. Some exaggeration there may be in these rumors; but public anxiety is extreme, and for the Government to remain silent longer would be an un-

It appears by a telegraphic despatch from the Prince De Joinville that on the 4th of August a reply was received from the Emperor of Morocco to the ultimatum of M. De Nyon, the French Minister, which was not of a nature to be accepted; in consequence of which, on the the morning of the 6th, the Prince attacked the fortificatious of Tangiers. Eighty pieces of artillery returned the fire. In about an hour the fire of the Moors was silenced, and their batteries dismantled. The French loss is said to be trifling, and the injury sustained by them of little account. The quarter of the town inhabited by the European Consuls was respected.

The London Globe apprizes its readers of the above occurrences in the following para-

"The bombardment of Tangiers by the Prince De Joinville's squadron, intelligence of which reached the British metropolis yesterday, seems to have taken all parties by surprise .-Hostilities between France and Moroccowhich it was hoped and believed had been averted by the interference of Mr. Drummond Hav have actually commenced. The "dogs of war" have been let loose, and the capital of Morocco is laid in ruins by the cannon of

"Another difficulty is thus created in the pending negotiations between the Cabinets of South Carolina, has given a new impor- those who prefer coming in messes and of their Ministers, be extricated without being involved in war with each other."

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the interest of old oriental cities conjured up by the ima- grounds and a park of many hundred a- the above subject is almost absorbed in the more exciting one as to the probable effect upon the international relations of France and England to be produced by the recent transactions at Tahiti. The excitement relative to this matter is immense in both countries, and the people of each are strenuous in the defence of the conduct of their own officers, and appear determined that those officers shall be sustained by their respective Governments.

The London Spectator gives the following

speculations as to the possibility of a war: . "The prospects of peace begin to lower, with the ac cess of the war-fever in France. Fresh news from Tahiti furnished us with the French version of the disputes in that lovely and ill-used island; it does not exonerate the officers from charges of violent usurpation, but strengthens those charges; only making vague crosscharges against the English, of fostering resistance. The quarrel with Morocco is unsettled. Various parties in gant article of furniture in the house, is the Parliament at Paris use these accidents to embarrass they Rood palace is a quadrangular the bed provided for Queen Victoria.— the Ministry; and, under the combined pressure, even enclosing a central court. The roy- The drapery is rich beyond description. M. Guizot begins to flinch a little; Count Mole squeez-

main entrance. The whole of this and blue canopy, on which the Royal arms to counsel a rather hostile bearing toward England-or may mean quite the reverse-but the peace Ministry, at the best, is obliged to be equivocal.

"What with this snuffing the battle from afar, and this beating of the drum, the French people begin to show like red Indians under the excitement of the war-dance; and they fall into extacles at words in a song. "In France the Englishman shall never reign," as if he wished it! "The Englishman," too, is just beginning to grow tired of this eternal bullying; so, in Parliament and out of it, folks let fall words about " national hon or," and so forth; and Lord Palmerston descants on "foreign policy" in a manner the best calculated in the world to precipitate the greatest impolicy. However discreet people in this country hold fast to peace, and it will take much to force us into detested with The re ports are that M. Guizot has declared that he will rather resign than be party to it; better, ten thousand time better, for his fame! If fools will rush in, let the wise a least stand by till the fit is over, living protests against an obsolescent folly."

WATCHMAN.

THE WORDS OF WASHINGTON

At this time when a reckless faction in a neighboring State, are preaching up re sistance to the common government, and speak of seceding from or dissolving this Union in as familiar a manner as though they were discussing the propriety of lopping a limb from a tree, or removing a division fence; and while their abettors and coadjutors in this State are making drafts upon them for orators to stir up the wild passions of their followers here, and link them to the car of Disunion; how words of the immortal Washington, who, would almost seem, was visited by the spirit of prophecy, and treated to a glimpse of the very scenes which are now enacting in this region! Read the following sentences of the departed patriot, citizens of Georgia, and let them infuse into your hearts a renewed determination to put rities, as it will be seen in our report below that down all disorganizers and Disunionists, wherever they may be found !- Augusta Chron. & Sentinel.

> "The unity of Government which also constitutes you one People, is also dear to It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you see, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken the conviction of this truth as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value your National Union to your collective and individual happiness, that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

From the Charleston Patriot. THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRE-SERVED.

the theatre, register house, Royal view of standing a siege, and beneath it England and France, from which we sincerely tance to the words we have placed at the companies, with their wagons and tent our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason to the companies, with their wagons and tent our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason to the companies, with their wagons and tent our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason to the companies, with their wagons and tent our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason to the companies, with their wagons and tent our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason to the companies, which we sincerely the companies of the compani hange St. Giles' cathedral, St. John's are numerous subterranean caverns hewn hope the two countries will, by the wise policy head of this article. It was very far be- cloths, may be accommodated. yond expectation that an emergency would have arisen in the politics of this State so Whigs, come Democrats, we will be hapsoon after the domestic discords had been py to meet you around the festive board healed which divided her citizens from and interchange with you the salutations 1828 to 1833, rendering necessary an ap- of friendship. peal not only to their fraternal feelings but patriotism. But intestine broil seems foreshadowed in present appearances. Signs are but too visible of political feuds not in party array that threatens a gulph beof ambitious men to create and widen. Agitation has renewed its destructive work. The political passions are invoked to aid in the wicked design of unsettling the present stability of property. The

at work to undermine the sources of ou prosperity. As at the former period, the fears of the timid—the easily excited alarms of those who are peculiarly sensitive to that insecurity of property produced by agitation and intestine strife, will be again soon awakened, unless the moderate portion of the public come speedily to the rescue of the State from the influence of rash counsels. The mischiefs of agitation, it is needless to sav. re-incalculable, and often irreparable.

The meetings held and the speeches in

certain portions of the State speak but two plainly on this subject to the understanding. They are symptomatic of an unsound condition of opinion among a certain class of our citizens. Disunion is an openly avowed sentiment. Dismemberment is broached as a desirable consummation. Where this is not expressed it becomes connected with remedial plans which lead to it by necessary association. The step is short between State action as proposed, and Disunion-between opposition to constituted authority and armed resistance, perhaps civil war. Discussion of extreme remedies leads the public mind to their familiar contemplation. In this way the sentiment of loyalty to the Union is gradually undermined. That which was only a political vision, from which all revolted even in imagination, soon becomes an embodied reality.-Let the steps be traced from the first suggestion of disunion, a sound from which all at one period were startled with horror, down to the present familiar use of the hateful word, and who can measure the gradations, so insensible has been the progress very appropriate does it become, to call of the idea which it represents. It then some brief observations, rather to show the feel the attention of the people to the warning | behoves all moderate men-all who love | ings of us Southern Whigs on these topics than the Union to combine at once and drive from its false eminence that pernicious doctrine which sets enthroned in the minds of disloyal citizens, and which is spreading below among those who are incapable of weighing its practical consequences. Now is the accepted time to root out this pernicious heresy from the soil of Carolina, now and forever.

Citizens must not now be divided by shades of opinion-by diversities of political creed-by abstract opinions on political questions. A home question of paramount importance calls for the union of clear heads and firm hearts. A domestic necessity for free consolation and united action overrides all others. In the van of this fight for the preservation of the Union, we are happy to find that Statesman whose familiar name, on all questions in South Carolina, is itself legion. To go forth to battle under his auspices is to have assurance of moral victory. We are not alarmists.—We do not think that extreme counsels can prevail—that the integrity of the Union can be yet endangered; but we owe to ourselves to remove the impression, which is spreading abroad, that South Carolina is deeply tainted by disunion doctrines.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE WHOLE

The citizens of the Counties of Burke Caldwell and McDowell, (composing formerly the old county of Burke) have resolved to meet once in council together to revive the political associations of former days, and renew their pledges of patriotism and devotion to the institutions of their

For this purpose they will hold a Mass Meeting at Morganton, on the 18th and 19th of October, when it is expected that many of the distinguished Gentlemen of our own & other States will be present and address the people upon all the interesting political questions of the day.

It is hoped every good Whig in the State will consider himself invited to attend, and that the citizens of the adjacent counties of Ashe. Wilkes, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Buncombe and Yancy, will not feel that they have done their duty by sending mere delegations from each, but will come by neighborhoods and in masses.

It is proposed to fit up a large camp ground in the vicinity of Morganton, con-The present aspect of public affairs in venient to water, wood, &c. &c., so that

> We say come one, come all-come MANY CITIZENS.

MASS MEETINGS.

The WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE have appointed Mass Meetings to be held in the less bitter, not less perilous to the prosper- ninth Electoral District, at the following ity of South Carolina than those which times and places, viz: at Lilly's Store, in characterized that deplorable period .- the Northern part of the County of Anson, When we look back to that era of party on the first Friday and Saturday, being if it should impose burdens upon my constituents, strife, it becomes a subject of general con- the 4th and 5th days of October next. On gratulation that the welfare and interests the second Friday and Saturday, being of the State were not more seriously dam- the 11th and 12th of October, at Culberthaged than such discords leading to the son's. On the third Friday and Saturday, verge of civil war, gave reason for ap- being the 18th and 19th of October, at prehension. And now almost at the heel Gold Hill. And, on the fourth Friday and of those composed conflicts, the citizens Saturday, being the 25th and 26th of Ocof South Carolina are about being placed tober, at Mount Mourne, in Iredell County. All persons are respectfully invited, and the patriot. tween them which it is the selfish policy Whigs are particularly urged to attend. RICH'D. HINES, Ch'n.

Raleigh, 21st August, 1844.

The two last of the indicted Dorrites of Rhode Island have taken the oath of allegiance to the State govern-ment and been discharged. This their leader refuses to

MR. BERRIEN'S SPEECH

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK.

MR. BERRIEN said: I thank you, fellowitizens, for this kind greeting, from so vast an assemblage of American freemen. It is a duty and a gratification to yield a prompt obedience.

Nor would I appear merely in obedience to the call which you have made. I appear before you to address you, as a privilege due to a free citizen of this Republic. My local home is far from yours, but, wherever the Star Spangled Banner waves, wherever there are stout hearts and strong arms to defend it, there is my country. In despite of Texas Annexation, and miserable disunionism, I trust that my last look will be to gaze on its ample folds, still untarnished

Fellow-citizens of New York, this is a moment pregnant with events of great interest to our common country. We have arrived at a crisis in the history of our country. We are on the eve of an election, on the result of which depends the prosperity of our country and the happiness of its people. I do not feel any fear for the result. I have travelled over much of our country, and know that an overwhelming majority of the people are ready to sustain the principles which we advocate. I do not fear the arts of demagogues, nor the cry of disunion but should you support a party that go for a sub-Treasury, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and against the pro-tection of the labor of our country, I tell you, in the language of warning, that you will subject our Government to a test such as it has never met before, and such as will make the heart of every American quail with fear. But you never will subject it to such a test. [Cries of we never will.] No! you will entrust the destinies of your country to other hands, and thereby rejoice the heart of every true patriot. We are in the midst of an exciting contest, in which it remains to be seen whether you will commit our country to the care of those who follow the example which my eloquent friend who preceded me has so ably alluded to, or whether you will be deluded enough to commit it to others who advocate a different policy. I trust that under God the country will be preserved from the latter alternative.

I have listened to the discussions on both sides of the questions now before the people, and it is a fact which cannot be denied that our opponents let the great questions of 1840 go by default in the present campaign.

There are two leading questions involved in the present campaign on which I shall make to convince you, who, from local circumstances, are supposed to be more in favor of a tariff and opposed to annexation. I need not go into an extended argument on the tariff. The arguments of the gentleman preceding me have been set forth with such of force of eloquence and soundness of logic as must convince ever our opponents, many of whom are here present and must have found their way to the heart of every American patriot. You will not expect me to give you a constitutional argument on this question, which he has so ably done in charac-

This Government was founded for the good of the whole people, each state giving up some of its rights for the general good of the whole; and truly this spirit ought to be carried out. On these questions I will therefore give you my views as a Southern man, and the reasons which ought to influence me as an American

The first argument which I will notice in favor of the tariff is that it will supply a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government. In raising this revenue, I go for protection, not incidental or accidental, but on purpose of encour aging some interests. Admit that, as a Southern man, that I have no interest in your welfare-which, God knows, is far from the truth -yet admit it for the sake of argument, still I have an interest in the increase of national wealth: domestic manufacture stimulates to in dustry and increases national wealth.

The second argument I shall notice is that it encourages industry, and thereby tends to the reservation of morality among a people.

It is calculated, thirdly, to elevate national character, and to absolve us from dependence on foreign workshops. I am speaking to those who will yet be permitted to see this nation with a population of 70 millions of people, speaking a common language, living under a common Constitution, and kneeling to one God Are there men at this day so destitute of patriotism, that all these millions of our countryme shall be held tributary to the workshops of Europe? No, no! we must have lottier views of national character than this. Local feelings must give way to national. The American statesman should have no locality.

I advocate a tariff, in the fourth place, because it is calculated to draw us together more closely in the bonds of common union. If, at the close of a life which is now rapidly passing away, I should have the privilege of asking a boon from my countrymen in my last hours, it would be that they should love one another, bound together in one glorious confederacy.

It has been said that the tariff of 1842 makes us sell cheaper, and buy dearer than we have before. Now, I state here before you, as a Southern planter, that we at the South buy cheaper and sell dearer, than before the tariff of 1842. This, so far from being denied by for it attempted to be given. [Here Mr. B. went into a description of the state of the c try, as it was left by Mr. Van Buren's administration.-No money in the Treasury; bills drawn on Government held up in the Senate of of the United States protested; agents sent to procure a loan unable to affect that purpose. He then continued. Now, I assert that, by the tariff of 1842, the credit of the country has been redeemed. On the 30th of June last there were seven millions of money subject to public order in the Treasury. So deeply was I convinced of the benefit to be derived by the country from a protective tariff, that in 1842, even I was determined not to consent to an adjourn ment of Congress till the stain of forfeited credit should be wiped away, and, if necessary, that I would go home and tell them that burdens are not so bad as forfeited national faith, I have seen twenty thousand Georgians, and I have told them that he who would refuse protection to American industry may be a very good British subject, but I swear that he is not an American

What wouldour opponents give to nerve the arm of industry? Free trade. What is free trade? Where does it exist? In the presen condition of the world, where can it exist? Some very "learned Theban" in Congress ometime ago discovered that a tax of 20 per cent was levied, at the gate of some Gre-