TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty cen No subscription received for a less time than one year unless paid for in advance. No subscription discontinued (but at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty leart potices and Court orders will be charged 25 per higher than the above rates: A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those

ho advertise by the year. All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly unless ordered for a certain name

Letters addressed to the Editors must come post

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

cive and severe principle, as a means of contains is animated by all the earnest- him ness of an amiable and trusting nature. duct towards Saul in the cave; another proceedings of Howard, Oberlin, Fenelon,

be too often told. It is well known that pletely armed with the spirit of this prin-When he visited this country, he that they had no desire to sell the spot where their father's bones were laid; but ease their father Onas, as they named Penn, they said that he should have night liave as much land as a young man fer it had been tried; for the young nglishman chosen to walk off the tract astonish and mortify them. The govmor observed this dissatisfaction, and sked the cause. "The walker cheated said the Indians, 'Ah, how can it be?' d Penn; did you not ohoose yourselves have the land measured in this way? True, replied the Indians, but white broommisioners, waxing warm, said the barain was a fair one, and insisted that the ans ought to abide by it, and if not, ould be compelled to it. 'Compelled!' iclaimed Penn; how can you compel the practice of the law, " love your enen without bloodshed? Don't you see looks to murder? Then turning with enignant smile to the Indians, he said, Well, brothers, if you have given us too ch more will satisfy you?' This prod gratified them; and they mentioned quantity of cloth and the number of books with which they would be sate Indians shaking hands with Penn went way smiling. After they were gone, the vernor, looking round on his friends, exscharity! Some of you spoke just now compelling these poor creatures to stick their bargain, that is, in plain English,

light and kill them, and all about a lit-And when the colony of Pennsylania was pressed for provisions, and none ould be obtained from other settlements ing number of inhabitants having no time raise the necessary food, the Indians beerfully came forward, and assisted the plony by the fruits of their labors in hunt-This kindness they practised with easure, because they considered it an and his friends. And though Penn has mg been dead, yet he is not forgotten by ted men; for many of the Indians posess a knowledge of his peaceable dispoon, and speak of him with a tone and ling very different from what they manst when speaking of those whites who and oppression in their actions.'

THE CAROLINA WATCH

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE."

RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES NUMBER 21, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1844.

How strange does it sound to hear men talking with ridicule of philanthropic policy, as something unfitted for human nature, when the fact is glaring, that it is A volume, entitled "Illustrations of the Law of Kindness," by the Rev. G. W. Montgomery, has been published at Albany, in the State of New York. It is, as a good. The true visionaries in this case literary work, of little pretension; but it are those who dream that a large barbapresents in one focus a very considerable rian force is to be made agrecable in one's number of anecdotes exemplifying the su- neighborhood by raising in it the spirit of periority of the benevolent over the coer- blind revenge. The true practical man, is he who acts justly and kindly by his uneffecting good ends amongst our fellow tutored neighbors, expecting they will creatures; and such reasoning as the book thereby be kept on friendly terms with

In a chapter on insanity, the effect of The author classes his facts into chapters, the mild system of treatment now practised one of the first of which presents scripturised, in comparison with the former crual instances, such as that of David's con- el methods, is illustrated by numerous examples collected from different sources. presents a brief account of the benevolent The next action displays the effect of kindness as an element in the means of refor-&c., showing how the law of kindness ming criminals. We pass from these as tended in their lives to the most brilliant projects that have already been treated in our paper, and come to an anecdote in In a chapter on the disarming force of which the efficacy of the gentler princikindness, we have a story that never can ple, in circumstances where the other could not have availed, is powerfully evinced. Quakers, or Friends, have adopted the It appeared originally in De Lemartine's non-resistance principle, or the law, 'over-translation of 'A Residence among the come evil with good.' The founder of Arabs of the Great Desert.' 'In the tribe Philadelphia, William Penn, was com- of Nedge there was a mare of great reputation for beauty and swiftness, which a member of another tribe named Daher. came without cannon or sword, and with vehemently desired to possess. Having adetermination to meet the Indians with failed to obtain her by offering all he was truth and kindness. He bought their worth, he proceeded to effect his object by land, and paid them; he made a treaty withthem and observed it: and he always with them and observed it: and he always lame beggar, and waited by the side of a treaty with them are proceeded to effect his object by stratagem. He disguised himself like a lame beggar, and waited by the side of a lame beggar. This saying was true. It is all two will see comparations the latter and happiness, and prosper it is all life and happiness. It is all life and happiness, and prosper it is all life and happiness, and prosper it is all life and happiness. It is all life and happiness and prosper it is all life and happiness and prosper it is all l reated them as men. As a specimen of road, knowing that Nabee, the owner of would know us better, and would repent thing material (except a few of the wealhe manner in which he met the Indians, the mare, would soon pass. As soon as he following instance is very striking .- Nabee appeared, Daher cried in a feeble There were some fertile and excellent voice, 'I am a poor stranger; for three which, in 1698 Penn ascertained days I have been unable to stir from this were excluded from the first purchase; to get food; help me, and God will reward and as he was very desirous of obtaining you. Nabee offered to carry him home; them, he made the proposal to the Indians but Daher said, 'I am not able to raise; that he would buy those lands, if they I have not strength.' Nabee then generwere willing. They returned for answer. ously dismounted, brought his mare near, and helped the beggar to mount her. The moment he was mounted, Daher touched her with his heel and started, saying, 'It is I, Daher, who have got her, and am ome of the lands. This being decided, carrying her off. Nabee called upon him bey concluded the bargain that Penn to stop, which Daher did. Nabee then said. Thou hast my mare; since it pleaould travel round in one day, beginning ses God, I wish thee success; but I conat the great Cosquanco, now Kensington, jure thee tell no one how thou hast obtainand ending at the great river Kallapingo, ed her. Why not? said Daher. Be-Bristol; and, as an equivalent, they cause seme one really ill might remain were to receive a certain amount of Eng- without aid: you would be the cause why igneds. Though this plan of measur- no one would perform an act of charity the land was of their own selection, more, from the fear of being duped as they were greatly dissatisfied with it have been." This discriminating kindness subdued Daher; he immediately dismounted, and returned the mare to Nabee, land, walked so fast and far, as greatly and when they parted, they parted sworn friends. Here Mr. Montgomery remarks, Let a signal act of revenge, a cold unfeeling instance of retaliation, be known in our communities, and it excites horror, and even the deepest tones of indignation. On the contrary, let a broad act of benevolence, a noble and dignified instance of her make a big walk.' Some of Penn's the forgiveness of enemies be exhibited, and it is at once admired and commended in the warmest terms. So true it is that the human heart dislikes the principle, 'hate the enemies,' and approves

Nothing, we think, could more powerfully enforce this doctrine than the effect of such anecdotes as the following, which uch for the goods first agreed on, how we fully believe could not be read to the most debased of our species, without raising such emotions as to form an ample proof of the superiority of generous over revengeful feelings. The brothers Cherfied. These were cheerfully given; and lible of the novelist are, as is well known, scarcely overcharged portraits of two real English merchants, one of whom, we regret to know, is no more. Of these men med, O how sweet and cheap a thing the following story was originally told in a Manchester paper. "The elder brother ship." of this house of merchant princes amply revenged himself upon a libeller who had made himself merry with the peculiarities of the amiable fraternity. This man pub- And his brother Democrats of the South. For this kind conduct, manifested in lished a pamphlet, in which one of the Ill his actions to the Indians, he was no-brothers (D) was designated as "Billy by rewarded. The untamed savage of Button," and represented as talking largeforest became the warm friend of the ly of their foreign trade, having travelthite stranger; towards Penn and his fol- lers who regularly visited Chowbent, Bullowers they buried the war-hatchet, and lock Smithly, and other foreign parts.—
ever evinced the strongest respect for Some "kind friend" had told W. of this pamphlet, and W. had said that the man would live to repent of its publication .-This saying was kindly conveyed to the which scarcity arose from the increas- libeller, who said that he should take care never to be in their debt. But the man of business does not always know who shall be his creditor. The author of the pamphlet became bankrupt, and the brothers held an acceptance of his which had been endorsed by the drawer, who had alcommodation to their 'good father Onas' so become bankrupt. The wantonly-libelled men had thus become creditors of

* A most respectable New Zealand settler thus writes to a friend in Edinburgh, in a letter which we have seen. The natives are a fine intelligent race, and are rapidly becoming civilized. Wars have almost ceased, and cannibalism is becomining very rare, and is only practime with words of treachery on their lips. tised by two tribes. The late unfortunate massacre of and kegs of " fire-water" in their hands, Captain Wakefield and six gentlemen, of which you may This anecdote comes before us with parsum of their field in a six gentlemen, of which six gentlemen, of the si

the libeller. They now had it in their

a different principle with the natives. *_ | power to make him repent of his audaci- | the circumstances that have surrounded | WHAT DOES IT MEAN !- ARE THESE without their signature, and without it he ples of what I believe to constitute the natucould not enter into business again. He ral political rights of man, all conspire to had obtained the number of signatures re- make me abhor it as one of the greatest

What I they who had cruelly been made evils put together. It is not only a moral the laughing-stock of the public forget and political evil within itself, one intrinthe wrong, and favor the wrong-doer! He sically so of the darkest and most DAMNdespaired; but the claims of a wife and ING character, but in all its bearings and children forced him at least to make the effects calculated to produce the most faapplication. Humbled by misery, he pre- tal effects on both the moral and the posented himself at the counting room of the litical institutions of our country. It is wronged. W. was there alone, and his an evil that has, does now, and will in all first words to the delinquent were, 'Shut time to come, while it exists, involve in it, day morning dawned auspiciously. Once more the door, sir ! sternly uttered. The door as well in its present position as in its fu- the pokes came to the rescue. Slowly progress. was shut, and the libeller stood trembling ture operations, crime, fraud, THEFT, ed the "progressive." At length the word was before the libelled. He told his tale, and ROBBERY and MURDER. For the given: "Now then my hearties," Slowly produced his certificate, which was in- truth of what I say as to its present ef-

exclaimed W. This supplicant expected the slave States in our Union, and a comto see his parchment thrown into the fire; parison between the relative condition of but this was not its destination. W. took the improvements of them and the free Hickory himself having given out, just below a pen, and writing something on the doc- States. You see the free States happy Annexation. The solid, massive pole had acument, handed it back to the bankrupt .- and flourishing to the admiration and as-He, poor wretch, expected to see there, tonishment of all who see them. Public was not dreamed of. In its fall, the top struck "rogue, scroundrel, libeller," inscribed; improvements and private prosperity are the Ash pole opposite, and broke off, leaving but there was in fair round characters, the swift and ahead in the race, while on the the Ash proudly erect, unscathed and unshorn signature of the firm ! " We make it a other hand poverty, lean and hungry ster- of its fair proportions. Had its course not been rule," said W., " never to refuse signing ility, and squallid wretchedness, seem to cov- changed, and its force measurably broken, by and we have never heard that you were slave institution have a residence. Cross anything else." The tear started into the line that separates the free from the jured. Their escape is it was, seemed almost

poorman's eye. you had tried to injure us. I see you re- thy proprietors) bearing the impress of pent it now." "I do, I do," said the grate- poverty and dilapidation; all look as if ful man. "Well, well, my dear fellow," pestilence and famine had been making said W., "you know us now. How do their sad innovation. The anger of God you get on? What are you going to do?" and vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon who could assist him when his certificate Every prospect seems to be withered and From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 7 was obtained. "But how are you off in wilted by the frown and disapprobation of the meantime?" And the answer was, avenging justice and violated humanity. that, having given up every thing to his In short almost every institution, public creditors, he had been compelled to stint and private, seems to be sickening and ries, that he might be enabled to pay the effects of slavery, BUT THE CURSE cost of his certificate. "My dear fellow." satd W., "this will never do-your family must not suffer. Be kind enough to take this ten pound note to your wife from me. There, there, my dear fellow-nay, don't cry-it will be all well with you yet. Keep up your spirits, set to work like a man, and you will raise your head yet.'

The overpowered man endeavored in vain to express his thanks—the swelling in his throat forbade words; he put his handkerchief to his face, and went out of the door crying like a child. "I am almost convinced," says the author, "that there never yet was an instance in which kindness has been fairly exercised, but that it has subdued the enmity opposed to it. Its first effort may not succeed, any more than one shower of rain can reclaim the burning desert; but let it repeatedly shed the dew of its holy influence upon the revengeful soul, and it will soon become beautiful with every flower of tenderness. Let any person put the question to his soul, whether under any circumstances, he can deliberately re-

sist continued kindness? and a voice of affection will answer that good is omnipotent in overcoming evil. If the angry and revengeful person would only govern his passions, and light the lamp of affection, in his heart, that it might stream out in his features and actions, he would soon discover a wide difference in his communion without with the world. The gentle would no longer avoid him; friends would not approach him with a frown; the weak would no longer meet him with fear; he would find that his kindness won all by its kindness won all by its smile, giving them confidence, and securing their friend-

DR. DUNCAN OF OHIO-

The Democrats have circulated through this county, and elsewhere in the State, far and wide, a speech delivered by one Duncan a sort of notorious character, and a representative from Ohio. His speech contains several pictures, and is so obscene and abusive, that many Democrats, we learn when it is thrust upon them, spurn it from them with disgust.-Now in order that the people of this county may know what are the true feelings and opinions of this Duncan in regard to the South and its institutions, let them read the following extract from a letter of his dated Montgomery. Hamilton, County, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1838," and addressed to James Ludlow and eighteen others. Let it be read and let the reader form his own opinion of the man from whose abuse of the Whigs, the voters of this county are asked to form an opinion of that party. Let our Democratic friends, especially those who have aided in circulating the speech referred to, put on their spectacles and read the denunciations heaped upon them, and upon slaveholders in general, by this great

He could not obtain his certificate me through life, together with my princiquired by the bankrupt laws, except one. evils that exists on the face of the earth. "It seemed folly to hope that the firm Yes, greater in its moral effects and corbrothers would supply the deficiency. rupting tendencies than all other human stantly clutched by the injured merchant. fects upon the institutions of the country, 'You wrote a pamphet against us once!' I have only to refer you to a view of "Ah," said W., "my saying was true. across the former: you will see compara-The poor man stated that he had friends every thing upon which you cast your eyes. BE ON THE HEADS OF THOSE WHO SUSTAIN SUCH AN INSTITUTION."

ENTHUSIASM.

Mr. L. tells the following good story. One sunny afternoon, a few days since, he was riding through one of our Northern counties, and had just entered an extended tract of forest, when faint and distant cries broke upon his ear. A little startled to hear such noises amid such solitude, he urged his horse into a brisk trot, 'Louder and louder waxed the cries, and faster is living, than a fearful democratic explosion at trotted the horse. A thousand stories of his death. They are supposed to be of opinion panthers and catamounts and stray bears that the military energies and aspirations of doated through the excited mind of L., as France might be so far exhausted, by a present he proceeded in the direction whence the sounds emanated; but as he advanced he began to have misgivings that the vociferations, rising and falling at regular intervals, had more of triumph than fear in

He soon made a little opening in the forest, when the mystery of the disturbance was fully explained. In the midst of the clearing stood a man with no garment to boast of but his inexpressible. Above him rose a moderate sized hickory pole, from the top of which floated a white flag, displaying in inky characters the names of "Polk and Dallas," to the inhabitants of the wil- vantageous to this country, provided we took derness. His hand held a well worn hat, which circled vigorously about his head, as with profound earnestness, and stentorian lungs, he shouted, hurra! No other human being met the eyes of L.

"Halloo," said L. when he had arrived within speaking distance.

"Hurra! hurra! hurra!" was the only response, as the old hat revolved about the bare poll of the excited politician. "Halloo!" repeated L. The man ceas-

ed for a moment.

"You seem to be quite alone here," remarked L., by way of introduction.

"Why, yes," said the man as he wiped from his face the perspiration which his tariff of 1842. vigorous performances had made rather profuse; "it does seem a little lonesome- prospect before us, commit the national suicide like to them as aint used to it. I hav'nt got many neighbors in these parts, and as I had'nt got much to do this afternoon, and bein' its Saturday, I thought I'd cut this 'ere saplin', and hist it for Polk and Dallas. I'm not the chap as is afeer'd to let folks been laboring and striving for so many years know who I'm for-not I. I would like to Shall we unsettle the policy that has been so ha' voted for Matty, I swan; but any how being as that can't be done no how, I'm are beginning to pour in upon us in golden trinot the chap to bite my own nose off, out o'spite; I go the reg'lar ticket, any howso here goes for Polk and Dallas-now, complish it is provided in the election of the free altogether-hurra ! !"-and as L. rode off, ruminating on this man of the woods thus "going it alone" with a vengeance, the last sounds as he re-entered the forest, were the vigorous cheers of the old fellow. apparently unimpaired by his previous efforts, and the last glance showed the old hat whirling about in its orbit with a determination that seemed to defy opposition. Albany Argus.

"Who is that lovely girl!" exclaimed the witty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend Counsellor Grant. "Miss Glass," replied the "There is (says Dr. Duncan) no man barrister. "Glass!" reiterated the facetious living, who is more deadly hostile to slave- judge, "I should often be intoxicated could I

OMENS? A sad mishap befel a portion of our Locofoco friends of this place on Saturday and yesterday. A good Locofoco, living opposite Mr. Chariton, a Whig Blacksmith, who raised a noble Ash pole a few days since, determined to manifest his devotion to the Hero of a Tennessee flight, and the descendant of a Mecklenburg protectionist, by annexing to old Hickory a scion of the Polk Stalk, and running up both with the lone star, far above the flaunting Whig streamer, with its stars and stripes of our own beloved Union. The pole designed for elevation was not a very tall one, but all day Saturday was spent in truitless efforts to give it a perpendicular. Night put an end to operations. Monand solemnly ascended Old and Young Hickory. The crisis was at hand, the difficulty was al-

most over, and the terrified squad began to breathe. At this juncture, the ominous signal of dissolution was heard, and in an instant the tually been sundered, at a point where danger certificate of an honest tradesman, er the face of the land in many parts where falling againsts the Whig pole, several persons a return to a discriminating protective must have been dangerously, if not fatally, inslave States, or stand upon it and look miraculous. At the toot of the Ash, prostrate and forlorn, lay Young Hickory, saying as plain-How full of dark and mysterious import the event, from beginning to end! Just imagine how Amos would gloat over and dilate on each minute particular of this attempt at pole raising. Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

SOMETHING FOR REFLECTION.

THE CHANCES OF A WAR.

The possibility, if not probability of a war between France and England, occupies the sehis family of even the common necessa- dying from the corrupting and corroding rious attention of reflecting men on both sides of the Atlantic. Various causes are spoken of as combining to create the difficulty of an amicable arrangement between the two powers, the most obvious among which is the animosit against England prevailing among the French people, stimulated at least, if not created, by the leaders of the opposition to the Guizot Ministry, who used it as a lever with which to force that statesman out of Louis Philippe's Cabinet. Another less upon the surface and a good deal more questionable, is said to be the idea of the three great continental monarchs, the despots of Prussia, Austria and Russia, that it would be better to have a struggle with France now, while "the Napoleon of peace war of two or three years, as to enable King Louis Philippe, before his death, to establis his pacific policy and his dynasty on a stable foundation, which would give assurance of that continued tranquility under his successor which is now looked upon as so much at hazard.

But our purpose now is not to enquire curiously into the probabilities of war, and the causes from which it may arise, but to consider the interests of our own country in the matter; and especially in connexion with two very important political questions involved in the Presidential canvass for which we are all preparing.

A general European war, or even a war be tween England and France alone, would be ad good care not to be entangled in it. It is to be presumed that the belligerents would direct their efforts mainly to the destruction each of the other's commerce. Cruisers and privateers fire and says: would swoop upon the merchant ships of France and England, and this would throw the carrying trade of both, or at least a very considerable portion of it, into our hands. The agriculture and manufactures of both nations would suffer reduction-necessarily followed by a greatly increased consumption of our agricultural products, and the opening of new markets to our manufactures. Such an impulse would be given to our industry, in every department of its exercise, as we have not known for many years -exceeding even that imparted to it by the

Now the question is, shall we, with such a of breaking down our manufactures, at the moment when they are rapidly advancing to complete and successful establishment, and when the rich rewards they are destined to give us this retirement and made the puppet of unprinare almost within our grasp? Shall we throw away the profitable results of all that we have wisely adhered to, and the advantages of which butes? If it is the part of sagacious, thinking, patriotic men to do all this, an easy way to actrader James K. Polk, who has sworn eternal opposition to a protective tariff.

But again :- To reap the advantages that

it, restricting ourselves, with the most rigid cau- exclaim, "deliver me from my friends." tion, to the defence of our own neutral rights. Our policy and our glory must be to remain at peace with all, however much they may rend and tear each other. If we would loose all the good that we might derive from a contest at the part in it-only to go to war ourselves. And We for this, too, we have a fine opportunity. And again, to effect this, we have only to elect, now I'm mee-serable!"

ring his principles into active open

From the Richmond Countler THE COMPROMISE ACT.

It is not a little curious to see certain editors, and politicians, who, after the passage of the Compromise act, denied tha there was any thing solemn and binding in it, and exerted themselves each year to have it violated, now declaiming voci rously against the want of good faith exhibited in the passage of the Tariff act of '42. Formerly they said it was ridiculous to assume that the act of one Legislature could be binding upon a succeeding Legislature—and declared the compromise act to be a gross imposition upon the South which should be immediately repealed. and succeeded by one more just. Now they speak of the abandonment of the compromise act as most iniquitous and treacherous!

What we have already published has vindicated Mr. Clay from the aspersions of his enemies with regard to the matter. He knew the act would give time to the manufacturing interests and avoid the utter ruin a sudden abandonment of the Protective policy would occasion. He hoped that before the horizontal scale of 20 per cent. was reached, or by that time. the eyes of the people would be opened, and the failure of the 20 per cent. Tariff to afford enough revenue and promote the general prosperity realized his hopes and brought about exactly what his anticipations of the public necessity required, viz: Tariff.

How did the party in power respect the compromise? The Baltimore American

"The spirit of the Compromise Act was disregarded when the passage of Mr Clay's land bill was defeated. For it was contemplated by the act, and so expressed. that the revenues necessary for an economical administration of the Government should be raised from impost duties. This was the understanding of both sides when the Compromise was adopted. General Jackson had himself recommended that the proceeds of the public land sales should no longer form a part of the revenues of the General Government, and he suggested to Congress the duty of providing some fair and equable system of distribution. If he afterwards suppressed the land bill because Mr. Clay had made it a measure of his own, the facts of the case, as to the general understanding in Congress, are not thereby altered.

"Another instance of disregard to the provisions and intent of the Compromise is to be noted in Mr. Van Buren's neglect to increase the rates of duties when it became apparent that an increase was necessary in order to supply revenue to the

"Rather than do this, Mr. Van Buren had recourse to issues of Treasury notes after having used large sums of surplus means which happened to be at that time available. If the proceeds of the public land sales had been enjoyed by the States the necessity of supplying revenues by duties would have prevented the fall of Tariff from reaching that ruinous standard which was so productive of embarrassment and injury to the country."

South Carolina Politics.

The editor of the Charleston Patriot, commenting upon the Disunion movements there, and Mr. Calhoun's disapproval of them, took occasion say, that Mr. Calhoun was the leader of the party, and the "exponent of their principles;" and that his voice should be controling. Thereupon a writer in the Charleston Mercury takes

"The despicable sentiment is disgraceful to any one claiming to be a Carolinian, or a freeman. It is worthy only of a serf; and the author should wear a collar inscribed- This is Gurth, the born thrall of Cedric the

The feeling of the Rhett faction may be judged by this reply. The friends of Mr. Calhoun no doubt reciprocate the feeling.

GENERAL JACKSON.

It is humiliating to the pride of an American, to see a brave old Chieftain, who has done his country service and received from that country the highest reward in her gift, now when he has retired from public life-infirm and tottering upon the verge of the grave-dragged from cipled partizan leaders to effect their unhallowed purposes. Gen. Jackson writing letters to the Legislature of North Carolina, dictating who they should elect as their Senator! General Jackson dictating to the Baltimore Convention -General Jackson writing a letter to Louisiana upon the eve of an election to influence that election-General Jackson certifying to Alabama that James K. Polk is a free "TRADE and Texas" man, and to Pennsylvania that he is the advocate of a high protective Tariff,* and could not fail to present themselves for us in a finally, General Jackson certifying that Ezekiel European war, we must keep entirely aloof from Polk was not a Tony! Well may the old man Raleigh Register.

[* And that James K. Polk is not a coward !]

Power of Imagination."-Carlyle tells a stoother side of the Atlantic, we have only to take ry of a ghost which haunted a house in Scotland occupied by credulous people, but which on investigation proved to be a rusty old meat jack have only to set about the immediate annexa- next door, which in its creaking, jerking revotion of Texas, without regard to the rights of lutions, gave forth tones which a fertile imagin-Mexico and the justice of her protestations .- ation twisted into "Once I was hap hap happy;