

TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.
The Watchman is published weekly, and is sold at the price of one dollar per annum in advance, and fifty cents per copy. No subscription received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.
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THE "ANNEXATION."
[From the Richmond Whig.]
Texas Land Jobbers Bond & Scrip Holders.
These gentlemen are becoming restless at the very blue prospect before them of "immediate annexation," and of realizing great fortunes out of the public Treasury by selling at par what they have only a few cents in the dollar for, and have projected a new move. It is disclosed in the Alabama Monitor, and we invite attention to the scheme, and to the very judicious commentary of the Monitor upon it—a commentary every word of which we endorse. It is idle to imagine that Congress will authorize the levying of troops in the United States to repel the Mexican invasion; authorized, it would be a declaration of war against Mexico; unauthorized, it would be infraction of law and treaties, punishable by imprisonment. There was never a more striking confirmation of the adage that "greediness bursts the bag" than in the case of the Texas land and scrip jobbers. They were the true fathers of the late infamous treaty; they were the men who would have had the United States turn land pirates, and bully and wrong Mexico, in order that they might reap a golden harvest of ill-gotten wealth; they were the instruments of cajoling the simpleton Tyler, and by dazzling his imagination with the hope of a second term through its popularity, to tempt him to adopt and father their baneful and "immediate annexation."
Most righteously have they been rewarded for their selfish, heartless, grasping machinations! The treaty has been kicked to the dogs; annexation is indefinitely postponed; they have created such an extent and intensity of honest prejudice against the Texas scheme, that annexation on any terms has become remote, if not impossible.
But this is not all. If annexed, they may depend upon it that their golden dreams of sudden and princely fortunes will vanish into thin air! Col. Benton's idea of selling will unquestionably be adopted, and rigorously applied, and land titles will be severely criticized! So that we really think the Texas gentlemen had best keep quiet—Polk, if elected, cannot help them! The people will be heard in this matter, and they will not permit their money to be lavished to make the fortunes of Texas speculators.
But to the new scheme. We quote from the Augusta Chronicle:
The Texas Speculators—A New Move.
The following article from the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, exposing the latest invention of the speculators in Texas lands and scrip, should certainly open the eyes of the reflecting people of this country to the true character of the designs of these desperate men—men who would not hesitate to sacrifice the lives, peace, and treasure of the American people to enrich themselves.
Texas Organization.—A circular, under date of 5th ultimo, has been issued at Washington city, requesting the formation of committees in different parts of the country for the aid of Texas, in view of hostilities with Mexico. The circular argues that the treaty of 1819, ceding Texas to Spain, is void; that the United States are bound by the treaty of 1803 with France to extend protection to all the inhabitants of the territory then acquired; that Texas, being part of such territory, is entitled to come into the Union; and that to organize a military force within the U. States for her protection does not violate neutrality, &c.
The plan of operations suggested by the circular is extensive, reaching "every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States," through State and sub-committees. For the better understanding of it, we extract the closing part of the circular, as follows:
"That these committees shall correspond with each other, and especially with the central committee at Washington, and contribute all that they may lawfully do towards repelling the Mexican invasion of Texas, it is proposed—
1st. To enroll the names of those who are willing to volunteer for the defence of Texas, if authorized by Congress to do so; and also to ascertain the names of those who, in the absence of such authority, will migrate for that purpose, and the resources at their command which they will devote to that object.
2d. To ascertain what contributions of loans of money, provisions, arms, clothing, or any of the munitions of war, can be obtained.
3d. To collect funds to be disbursed by the central committee in defraying incidental expenses and in aid of Texas.
4th. To obtain subscribers to a paper to be printed at Washington, semi-weekly, until the first of November, at fifty cents per copy, to be commenced as soon as funds to defray the expenses are obtained, and the profits to be applied in aid of Texas.
5th. To promote, by all legal and proper means, the protection of Texas and her annexation to the United States, and especially by addressing the public intel-

THE MECHANICS.
Mechanics ought all to be Whigs. The measures and policy of the Whigs will secure to them what they most want, *steadiness of employment and good wages.* The shoemaker, the tailor, the hatter, the tinner, the cutter, the carrier, &c., may all be brought by degrees to the lowest stage of depression, and most of them forced ultimately to seek employment in agriculture or some other pursuit, if the fabrics of their labor, unprotected at home, are subjected to competition with foreign fabrics, which are protected at home. We cannot better illustrate the benefit derived from proper protection by the mechanic, than by relating an anecdote which we had recently from undoubted authority:
In a certain manufactory of wall papers in one of our large cities, prior to 1842, there were many journeymen employed, who were all Democrats. When the Tariff was reduced to its lowest point the employers were forced to stop business, and the men were turned out of employment. Soon after the passage of the present Tariff, however, the establishment was again put in operation; and work was again given to the journeymen. Every thing went on well. The employers sold their papers at fair prices, and the journeymen found steady employment and good wages.
After some time, just preceding an election, the chief partner in the concern one day entered the establishment and found the workmen assembled in a sort of deliberative conclave; and the foreman addressed him in substance as follows: "We have just been deliberating as to the vote we should give at the approaching election, and we have determined that it is our duty, as well to ourselves as the country, to vote the Whig ticket. Formerly we were all Democrats, and always voted on the Democratic side. But we saw that in 1842 there was a general depression of mechanical and all other pursuits, we were thrown out of employment, and you compelled to stop business; and we now see that the country is fast recovering its prosperity, you have sale for your fabrics, and we steady employment; and we further see, that if you were to fail or reduce our wages there are other establishments in the country where we can find work, whereas when you stopped business there was no where for us to seek employment, for other manufacturers had shared your fate. We cannot deny that this happy change for the country and for us has been produced by the Whig Tariff; and being thus convinced of the superiority of Whig over Democratic measures for the good of us all, we have determined to be Whigs henceforth and vote the Whig ticket."
The employer, who was a good Whig, of course expressed his gratification at their conclusion. The men remained faithful to their determination, and helped to achieve a glorious Whig victory at the election.
This anecdote is of general application.—No class of people are more to be benefited by a wise system of protection of domestic industry than mechanics; and none go more directly in opposition to their true interests than do they when supporting "young Hickory," Dallas, &c., with all their disorganizing and fanatical allies.—Richmond Compiler.
The Polk Game Badly Played.—On Saturday two men drove into Poughkeepsie from the East, and announced that they were farmers from the country who wanted to bet \$2,000 on the election of Polk and Dallas. The news ran round the town, and soon a Whig came forward who happened to have \$2,000 by him, and was very willing to waive his scruples about betting to accommodate these anxious gentlemen. But, in bringing the braggards to close action, it was found that though they wanted to bet, they would rather not risk so much as \$2,000. The Whig would not let them off, but they fell to one thousand five hundred, and at last said they would only bet one hundred dollars! The Whig nailed them on this, and got the money put up. The braggards hung round the town a couple of hours, evidently ill at ease, and finally went to their Whig customer and offered him five dollars to let them take back their money. He refused, telling them that he was quite in earnest throughout, and if they were not they should have done their bragging somewhere else than in Poughkeepsie.—This is a sample of a good many such scenes which have taken place the past week. The Polk party hereabouts, upon the nomination of Wright, set up a concerted shout that *New York was safe for Polk!* It will cost them something before they are done with it.—N. Y. Tribune.
"HANDY JIM OF TENNESSEE."
Nothing so much enlivens a political campaign as a good song, especially when a sufficiency of truth is embodied in the poetry to make us feel its force. We therefore make no apology for a third time gracing our columns with the following sublime lyrical effusion, which is extracted from that meritorious national work the "Pork and Dallas Songster." Mark—the poetry is of the highest epic order, extolling the heroic deeds of that valiant warrior James K. Polk:
"In the South he drew both pen and sword;
And Freedom marked by deed and word;
The red coats and red skins did die
From handy Jim of Tennessee;
When red men ravaged through the South,
His voice was in the rifle's mouth;
The friend of brave old Hick-o-ry,
Stood handy Jim of Tennessee."
Without any desire to detract in the least from his other performances, we must think that the last act of "Handy Jim" mentioned above, is the most famous of them all, to wit: his "standing the friend of brave old Hick-o-ry." That was an act of astonishing bravery, and old Hick-o-ree has certified to that effect.—Greensboro Patriot.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHIEF.
A STARTLING FACT.
We have it from an indisputable source, that an agent of an English iron manufacturing establishment, stated a few days since to a dealer in hardware, of this city, that he had received positive instructions from his principals in England, to use all the means in his power to procure the repeal of the American Tariff.—The agent resides in New York, and will comply with the instructions which he has received. So here is proof positive of English interference with our domestic concerns. British gold will be lavishly spent to influence affairs in this country; and British agents will roam through our land, to cheat and deceive our people into the support of British measures. Are they to be thus imposed upon or corrupted? We do not believe it. The influence of British gold may be partially felt, it is true, in the purchase of a few venal presses, which are a disgrace to the country; but the mass of the American people will spurn this foreign attempt on the purity of our government, and cling with more tenacity to the measure which England is so desirous to destroy. The knowledge that British agents are at work, under instructions from their employers, to procure the repeal of the tariff, will be sufficient to stimulate the American people to its support. No Congress will dare to unite with England in the destruction of our manufactures. No patriot would sanction so unwholy an union; and no man, other than a traitor to his country, would sustain it.

WHENCE COMES OPPOSITION TO THE PROTECTIVE POLICY?
It comes primarily from foreign agents of British houses in N. York and other cities, and from foreign books, written expressly to deceive us. The foreign merchants in New York alone have a vast influence by controlling, by their advertising patronage, many of the commercial newspapers of that city; and these operate again upon those of the country which do not share in this patronage.—The New York Journal of Commerce, the Evening Post, the Aurora, the Plebeian, the Sun, and others, always advocate free trade, and do all they can against protection to American industry. They have succeeded in arraying a large portion of the South against protection by telling them that the planters could buy their manufactures much cheaper if they could get them in England free of duty. Thus we have a combination against Northern labor by British merchants and Southern planters, the latter wishing a free exchange of the products of their unpaid slave labor for the almost unpaid labor of the peasantry and artisans of Europe, and the former, the British merchants, designing to monopolize all the trade in this exchange of slave and pauper labor, while the free labor of the country is left unprotected to sink down to the same level.
Keebec Journal.

LATE FROM MEXICO.
By the arrival at Savannah of a vessel in eight days from Havana, files of the *Diario de la Habana* and *Diario de la Marina* have been received, which contain late intelligence from Mexico than has before reached us.
The *Marina* of the 7th says: "By the arrival at this port yesterday of the British mail steamer *Taviot*, in four days from Vera Cruz, we have the following announcement: 'An express arrived at this city on Wednesday morning from Monterey with official despatches for the Supreme Government relating to a desire manifested by President Houston for a suspension of hostilities, already commenced by the Mexican army on the other side of the Rio Bravo. The Government not having yet published these important communications, we are of course ignorant of the terms.'
TEXAS.
The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 7th inst. confirms the report that Houston has arrived at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas. He had called out the militia of Sabine and St. Augustine counties, and had succeeded in capturing *Walter Norman*, the leader of the "Regulators." This individual was immediately put on trial on several indictments for treason and murder. The report that a pitched battle had taken place between the rival factions is also confirmed. Sixty or eighty persons are said to have been killed. The *Chronicle* states that such has been the turbulent and violent conduct of these lawless bands for a year or two that society on the frontier was completely disorganized, and the adjoining parishes of Louisiana kept also in a state of alarm. Among the outrages committed it is reported that the "Regulators" pursued one of their victims into the parish of De Soto, and murdered him within a few miles of Mansfield.
Iron.—Some idea of the extent of the iron manufactures of Pittsburg may be derived from a knowledge of the fact that upwards of one hundred and forty tons pig metal is melted here daily, and converted into all the varieties of wrought and cast iron. The stock is supplied by the various furnaces on the Alleghany, Monongahela, Juniata, Conemaugh rivers, and the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, all of which forward to Pittsburg as their main market for the sale of metal.
Political Discussion.—We learn from the "Fayetteville Observer," that Messrs. Waddell and Reid, the opposing candidates for Elector in the Sixth District, had a meeting in that place, on the 3d instant. Mr. W. is said to have given a plain and lucid statement of the measures of the Whig party, while Mr. R. seemed to make the whole burden of his song, the importance of the annexation of Texas. The discussion was conducted with propriety and good feeling on both sides.
Monument to Noah Webster.—The last resting place of Webster, at New Haven, Conn. is now marked by an imposing monument, as symmetrical as his character, and as enduring as his fame. It consists of a lofty shaft of dark Quincy granite, resting on a massy block of the material. No inscription graces the column except "Webster," chiselled in material fitted to endure the decay of coming centuries. This monument was prepared in Boston at an expense of about four hundred dollars.
Noah's Messenger says the merchants worked for the Whig cause in 1840 because they were distressed, bankrupt, and out of business, but won't work for it now because they have a good trade and are doing well! Perhaps there are some merchants as short-sighted and unpatriotic as this, but we don't know them. The Whig merchants of our acquaintance will work as hard to preserve the prosperity of the country as they did to restore it.—Tribune.

NORTH CAROLINA.
MUCH as we have always loved and venerated our dear old native State, yet, we confess, we look upon her now with a fondness and pride we never felt before. Instead of being the butt of jest and ridicule—instead of being scoffed at and derided, as the vulgar willing was once wont to do, we hear from every quarter the voice of adulation and praise. Instead of being jeered at as the "Rip Van Winkle of the South," she is hailed as the "glorious, the good old North State." Instead of being the land of "sair, pitch and turpentine," she is proclaimed abroad, the safest, the most prompt, and one of the most active States in the Union—sending abroad by means of her Rivers, Rail Roads and Turnpikes, her thousands of the richest and choicest staples of the land. So long as we were bound to the sluggish car of Loco Focoism, we were dragging out a miserable existence, "unknown and unknown." But when the light of truth began to beam in upon the minds of the people, and she began to arouse—to think and act for herself, a mighty Revolution ensued—the energies of her people were put in action—and, like the Lion when he bestirs himself and shakes off the dew-drops from his mane, and proclaims himself King of the Forest, so she soon found her self in the front rank with the proudest of the sister States of the confederacy. And now, wherever a son of the good old North is found, he is proud to proclaim himself a son of North Carolina—coming from the land of the GASTON'S, the STANLY'S, and the YANCY'S. Then, say we, in the fullness of our hearts:
"Hurrah! hurrah! the old North State forever!"
Raleigh Register.
News from the Oregon Emigrants.
Five men arrived at Independence, Missouri, in the beginning of this month, bringing intelligence from the emigrants who left last spring for Oregon. These men are direct from Fort Laramie, distant about eight hundred miles from Independence. They state that the last of the emigrants left Fort Laramie on the 3d of August, and expected to reach their place of destination about the 1st of October. The emigrants had plenty of bacon, but were badly off for flour and bread stuffs, and had nothing like a supply to carry them through. Although there was plenty of flour at the Fort, the price being forty dollars per barrel, and only to be had for cash, they could not procure it. Sugar and coffee was also quite scarce with them. Their teams were jaded and weak, and their cattle generally in bad condition. It rained incessantly during the first two months of their journey, so that all the water courses were unusually high. They complained greatly of the hardships and fatigues of the trip, but enjoyed good health, and had lost only one man by death. They had divided and formed themselves into several parties, owing to dissensions which had taken place in the company. It was thought that they would reach Buffalo in five or six days after leaving Fort Laramie, where they hoped to lay in a sufficient supply of provisions to subsist them till they arrived at their destination. Fears were entertained of their being harassed by the Sioux Indians, whose chief had despatched a large war party for the purpose of attacking them, but the only danger they apprehended in the event of such an assault was the loss of cattle.