TERMS OF THE WATCHMAN.

Two dollars in advance and two dollars and fifty cents

end of the year.
subscription received for a less time than one year,
paid for in advance.
subscription discontinued (but at the option of the
rs) until all arrearages are paid.

dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty mis for each continuance.

art notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per eduction 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-Lotters addressed to the Editors must come pos

FALL AND WINTER PASHIONS FOR 1844! t the Old Tailoring Establishment.

HORACE H. BEARD AS just received of Mr. F. MAHAN, the London Paris and Philadelphia Fashions, for the Spring & ser of 1844, which far surpasses any thing of the TAILORING BUSINESS

its various branches, at his old stand, where he ever ready to meet and accommodate his old and new customers with fashionable cutting and making of garments, not to be surpassed by any in the Southern country. Punctuality, desputch and faithful work as has been, always shall be his aim and object. Thankful for past encoragement, he hopes to merit its continuance.

P. S. Reference he deems unnecessary, as his experience and work for the last thirteen years will show.

On 5, 1844—1528

H. H. BEARD.

CUPPER, TIN-PLATE & SHEET

THE SUBSCRIBERS setfully announce to the public that they continue above business in all its various branches at the

I the above business in all its various branches at the old stand, one door above G. W. Brown's, and opposite Thomas L. Cowan's Brick Row, where they are ever ready to execute all jobs with despatch.—Also, constantly of band a choice supply of WARES, which consist in Part of lain Japan, and Britania Wares, Bathing Tubs, Stills and Worms, Brass and Copper Kettles, Stoves and Pipes, and

TIN-PLATE,

SHEET COPPER, SHEET IRON, ROD IRON and IRON WIRE, Besides a variety of other articles which we deep unnecessary to mention, and which we are dispos-J. D. BROWN & Co.

N. B. The highest prices will be allowed old copper and pewter.

HE subscriber being determined to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation lying on fourth of Liberty Hill, and eight miles Northwest of Statescontaining 380 ACRES, upon which there is bout 100 scres in cultivation; 40 of which is fresh;

good Orchard and a first rate meadow; two DWELLING HOUSES,

barn and other necessary outbuildings; the best kind SAW MILL AND OIL MILL,

w building; and will be finished before possession will given; a good neighborhood and healthy section of untry. Persons fond of machinery and a pleasant sitton would do well to call and view the premises, as I is sell lower than any plantation can be bought in this tion of country with equal soil and improvements.— true accommodating. SILAS D. SHARPE. Liberty Hill, fredell co., May 20, 1844 tf5

URNITURE! FURNITURE!!

THE subscriber respectful-ly informs his friends and he public that he still continues to carry Cabimet Busimess, Salisbury, on main street, a few doors south of J. & Murphy's store, and just opposite the Rowan Hotel, He has on hand a large assortment of furniture, and eps in his employment the best of workmen, and uses best materials the country affords. He has on hand all times an assortment of such work as will suit the ous of the country, such as Bureaus, Side oards, Sec-cries, Cup-boards, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash-nds, Bed-steads,

Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, &c. A neat assortment of Coffins will also be kept on hand, anged from twenty inches to the largest size. all of the above shall be made in the best style, and charges shall be as low or lower than at any other p of the kind in this place, or in the State. All kinds of country produce and lumber will be taken schange for work. Salisbury, Jan. 20, 1844 DAVID WATSON.

THE PROPRIETORS

J. J. BRUNER & S. W. JAMES. specifully inform the Business Public, that they are now prepared to execute at the shortest notice,



JOB PRINTING

F EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND IN THE VERY BEST STYLE. Blanks and Cards, is perhaps superior to any in the same and we flatter ourselves that we know as well how to use them as any Printer or Printers in the Southern Country.

BLANKS.

They keep constantly on hand a large and handsome apply of BLANKS, of almost every variety used by smalls, Clerks and Constables, (printed on fine paper,) -SUCH AS-

Marriage Licences, Subpœnas, c. & s. Courts, Ca. Sa. Bonds, Bail, do. Letters Testamentary,

Executions for c. & s. Courts. Warrants, BESIDES OTHER VARIETIES, among WHICH ARE A QUANTITY OF EQUITY BLANKS.

All orders of Job Printing, or for Blanks, with which the transport of their part shall be spared to merit the favor and patronage of the public.

Any BLANKS that they may not have on hand

winted to order without delay. SULPRATE QUININE

le low, at J. H. Enniss' Drugg Store,

HE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors.



RULERS. Do THIS, AND LIBERTY

NEW SERIES. NUMBER 25, OF VOLUME I.

Gov. Jones of Tennessee and Mr. Polk.

People of North Carolina to the charges made

upon Mr. Polk by Governor Jones, of Tennes-

From the Huntsville Advocate.

GOV. JONES UPON MR. POLK.

Gov. Jones, the conqueror of Polk upon tw

different battle fields, was among his friends and

the sketch of his remarks, we copy the follow-

ing. It brings forward a new, a grave and se-

"There was but one point, or but one in

stance of his political knavery, to which he de-

would do this because it was one that would be

over to infamy. This may seem, said the Gov.

disgraceful efforts which are being made by Col.

Polk's leading organs in this State, and more

identify Mr. Clay, and the Whig party with ab-

olition. You all remember the disgraceful ef-

"He said he alluded to this cowardly assault

the frank of Mr. Gates, a whig member of Con-

gress from N. Y. He did not remember ever

to have seen this manuscript published, and as

such could not speak with certainty as to its con-

advancement of the cause of Abolition. Gov.

erate on the then pending Presidential election.

Of all this, however, he did not complain: he

referred to this letter to call attention to a senti-

ment it expressed near its close. Col. Polk

says to Mr. Gates "It is matter of sincere re-

of such high treason to the first principles upon

which the State became united. Your official

ed of Or high treason against the first princi-

ples upon which the States became united !_____0

and coupling this fact with his most shameful

and digraceful attempt to connect the whig par-

ty with the abolitionists in his inaugural ad-

dress, must not his friends stand confounded at

the depth of his political hypocrisy?-must not

his own cheeks blush for shame ?--if indeed he

be not lost to such emotions. He then charged

that James K. Polk, as Speaker of the House of

so far as that act constitutes high treason against

petition, praying Congress Or to abolish slave-

deny it. It is a part of the records of the coun-

party with the accursed crusade now being

waged against the domestic institutions of the

would disavow any feelings of a personal un-

handed us by a friend, from a highly re-

the greatest contempt."

a Markle man, at least."

mony is not to be impeached."

Whig in Tennessee!

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1844.

SKETCH OF MR. CLAY'S LIFE. His history is the history of his country.

On the 12th April, 1777, he was born in Hanover county, Virginia, of parents in the most indigent circumstances.

In 1782, his father being dead, and hi mo her having married again, and moved to Kentucky, he was left a friendless orphan boy in the office of P. Tinsley, Esq. Clerk of the high court of Chancery of

he removed to Kentucky, and opened an ments of JAMES K. POLK, the Locofoco candi afterney's office in Lexington-without date for the Presidency, in speaking of the patrons, wi hout influential friends, and Whig policy, a few days ago, in regard to prowithout the means of paying his weekly tection, denominated the laborers-male and board, and immediately rushed into a lucrative practice.

In 1798, he opposed the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, and about this time acquired the title of the 'great commoner.

In 1803, he was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky legislature from Fayette county, without his knowledge or any solicitation on his part, while absent at the Olympian springs.

In 1806, he was elected to the Senate of the United States to supply a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. free trade press) is not its only offence. A John Adair.

Kentucky legislature, and was chosen Senate of the United States to supply the

the Hon. Buckner Thurston. In 1811, having a choice of a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, he was elected to the

latter, and was on the first ballot elected speaker; an honor never before or since conferred on any new member. In 1812, he supported the war with all

gress, and again chosen speaker.

In 1814, he resigned his seat in Congress, having been appointed one of the commissioners to proceed to Europe to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, which was effected.

In 1815, he returned to the United States having been previously unanimously elected to Congress; but doubts arising as to the legality of the election, a new one was held with the same result and he was again chosen speaker.

In 1817, he was again elected to Congress, and chosen speaker.

In 1818, he made a great speech in Congress in favor of the independence of the South American States, which was read at the head of their armies. In 1819, he was elected to Congress and

gain chosen speaker. In 1820, having determined to retire rom congress on account of his private.

ffairs, he resigned the speakership. In 1821, he settled the Missouri question, thus acquiring the title of the Great Pacificator,' and retired from Congress.

In 1823, he was again elected to Congress, and was again for the sixth time

chosen speaker. In 1825, he was appointed secretary of State by Mr. Adams; and it is said, negociated more treaties than all their pre-

decessors together. In 1829, returns to Kentucky, and retires to private life. In 1831, he was again elected to the

Senate of the United States. In 1833, he introduced the compromise bill, and thus saved the country from civil

In 1835, he made the French report, and saved the country from a war with France. In 1842, he resigned his seat in the Se-

nate and retired to Ashland. He was in the service of his country for about 35 years—supported with distin-guished ability the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe-enjoyed the highest confidence of them all, (being offered by Monroe a seat in the cabinet, and ing eloquence," that the certificate of the aforea carte blanche of the foreign missions)was the great friend and patron of all the great interests of the country, agriculture commerce and manufactures, and is so

completely identified with them all, that

his history is emphatically the history of

his country.

One of Mr. Clay's Slanderers. - Gen. McCalla, the slanderer who recently charged Mr. Clay with GAMBLING ON SUNDAY. according to the Louisville Journal, lately applied to the first Presbyterian Church of Lexington, of which he was elder, for a certificate of good moral character, which the session unhesitatingly refused! To avoid expulsion, he withdrew from the Church. What a precious set of electors (says the Journal) the Locofocos have in this State-one of them actually excommunicated from the Church for bad moral character, and another convicted of forging a dead man's certificate, and turned out of doors by his own wife for his disgusting heastliness "

These are fine fellows to preach about moral character!-Richmond Compiler.

THE LARGEST GATHERING YET!-There were over One Hundred Thousand whigs in Convention at Rochester on Wednesday last.

LOCOFOCO CONTEMPT FOR TRADES-BRITISH GOLD-THE TARIFF.

From the Nashville Banner. The Free Trade sympathies of the Locofoco ress naturally lead to a contempt for the American mechanic-for the humble but industrious and true-hearted inmates of American workshops and American mines and factories. And the expression of this contempt is by no means restrained. We have two instances of it before us, and could quote others if necessary.

The Nashville Union, the confidential organ In 1797, having previously studied law, and representative of the opinions and sentifemale of course—employed by means of the protection offered by the Whig Tariff to the American factories and workshops, "WHITE SLAVES." Thus-

> "Their policy has been to protect monopolizing manufacturers-to protect capitalists who own large factories-who LITERALLY OWN ALso THE WHITE SLAVES employed to toil in them for stinted wages from twelve to fourteen hours a day-and not to protect the great body of the laboring people of the whole country."

Now, the contempt indicated in the above extract for honest American labor (a contempt, as we before remarked, characteristic of the great outrage is committed upon truth by the In 1808, he was again elected to the charge that these "white slaves," as they are called, are made to toil for stinted wages "twelve or fourteen hours a day;" since the notorious In 1809, he was again elected to the fact is, their wages are any thing but " stinted." as the statistics of Lowell abundantly prove. vacancy occasioned by the resignation of But the honest operatives of this country require no defence from onr hands; our purpose is with Locofoco sympathies, and without further remark we pass from Mr. Polk's organ at Nashville to his organ at Lexington.

A recent outburst of the Kentucky Gazette gainst " tinkers, tinners and tailors," and other mechanical occupations," (as the bold Rob Roy would have it) is traced to the fact that these hard-fisted but true-hearted and honest citizens of Lexington took it upon themselves In 1818, he was again elected to Con- to attest the character and standing of AN EMINENT METHODIST DIVINE, Mr. BASCOMB, against the malignant assaults of the Locofoco press. Mr. BASCOMB's offence was that he had spoken well of Mr. CLAY's private worth; the offence of his mechanic neighbors, that, after Mr. BASCOMB had been traduced and villified. they, knowing the man, attested his good standng, and endorsed his honest testimonial of Mr. CLAY's character. For this the editor of the Gazette (or John M. McCalla for him) assails the parties concerned, not by name, or because of their lack of veracity or moral worth, but by their TRADES: and all this with the most ineffable contempt for honest labor, and with a flippancy towards better men and more useful citizens than himse'f, which the Locofoco press, backed by British gold, may well afford to sport. We copy a specimen or two:

"We have scrutinized the muster-roll of the renowned forty-seven, and find that it is made up of bricklayers, carpenters, coffin-makers, dry-goods clerks, carriage-makers, hatters, shoemakers, retail small dealers in muslins and calicoes, (by courtesy termed merchants) cabinet-makers, keepers of plank-yards, waggon makers, overseers of bagging factories, tailors, pump makers, tavern keepers, comb makers, grocery keepers, truss makers, music masters, tinners, and apothecaries."

"They are, doubtless, very good judges of thread, buggies, wool or fur hats, plank, cabinet ware, wagons, bale rope and liagging, coats and pantaloons, town pumps, fine or coarse | 000, would then get \$240,000. combs, trusses, chickens and eggs, and other edibles, groceries, crotchets and quavers, tin- | 000, would then get 750 360 dollars. cups and pans, pukes and purges-but, in the name of Apollo, what do they know, what can they be expected to know, about " burning eloquence" or "high intellectual endowments." As to the preachers who figure so conspicuously in the list, of the weekly modicums they dole out to their listless congregations are to be taken as specimens of what they consider " burning eloquence"-why, then, they're worse judges of the article than even the aforesaid bricklayers, comb makors, carpenters, hatters, pump makers, apothecaries, truss makers," &c.

"It is because the Rev. H. B. Bascomb has not, and never will have, one particle of "burnsaid TINKERS, TINNERS, and TAILORS has be-

come necessary." From a statement made in the North American, it appears there are published in the city and eight daily penny papers. Connected with these dailies, are fourteen semi-weekly and weeklies; there are fourteen secular and fifteen religious weeklies, making in all-including two printed in German-lifty-nine daily and weekly papers. These, it is said, throw off weekly about 576,000 sheets, or nearly

30 000 000 aunually. It is not easy to calculate the influence which these periodicals exercise over the public sentiment. But, for evil or for good, it is unquestionably very great. And how vastly responsible is the situation of those who wield this mighty engine, and throw abroad daily into the minds of half a million of people the reflection of their own thoughts, and thus mould the public feeling similar to their own. Farmer's

UNPARALLELED COURAGE!-A Locofoco out by nine votes. n Arkansas, has had the wonderful courage to bet one thousand dollars that Mr. Clay will not beat Mr. Polk more than seventy-five electoral

Very Savage.—The Raleigh Register says:
"It appears that Mr. Clay has had the presump-Sixty-four thousand came there in eight thousand came in two hundred and forty-three cars, and the Canal boats were without number.—N. Y. Courier. and surges like 'a mad cat tied to a windlass.'

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

The most infeterate opponent of the tariff will We desire to call the emphatic attention of the not avow the sentiment that the wages paid for People of North Carolina to the charges made American labor should be reduced to the European standard; and vet such would be the result if the protective system should be abolished that is, it the laborers in the United States could obtain employment at all, which is at least doubtful. We know that thousands were unemployed in 1842, when the duties were reduced to 20 per cent, who would have been glad to neighbors of Wilson county, on the 7th inst. and was forced to make them a speech. From have accepted even the prices paid in Europe. Experience is a severe teacher." and we presume that none of our mechanics or manufacturers desire to have the lesson of 1842 repeat-

rious charge against the "little trimmer," Mr. Polk. He assists in OF presenting a petition If they do, they have only to lend their aid to procure the repeal of the present tariff, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. they will again have the opportunity to take and the slave trade among the States. Do their fishing tackle to the wharves to supply din. you hearthis, Locofccos? Has John Q. Adams ever gone further than Mr. Polk has in this inners to their families.

The difference between the prices paid in stance? Neighbor of the Democrat what say Europe and in this country for labor of various kinds may not be generally understood; but the fact must be evident to all, that without the tariff the manufacturers and mechanics of the U. States cannot successfully compete with those of Europe unless wages in this country be reduced to the European standard—that is, to the that had not been presented to the people of point of starvation.

We give below a statement from a New York paper, which exhibits the American and Europaper, which exhibits the American and Euro-pean prices for various kinds of labor; and we tion is strong. All must have perceived the appeal to those engaged in the branches named, and ask them whether they will consent to repeal the tariff act and to work for the prices particularly the Nashville Union, whose libeltherein named:

Cotton weavers, (men) who now get per day in the filthy sewers of calumny and slander, to 80 cents, must then work for 26 cents. Cotton weavers. (women) who now get per day 33 cents, must work for 18 cents.

Cotton weavers, (girls) who now get per day 30 cents, must work for 10 cents. Silk weavers, who now get per day 50 cents,

must work for 11 cents. Spinners, who now get per pound 10 cents. must work for three cents.

Ship carpenters, who now get per day \$1 75. must work for 50 cents. Brush makers, who now get per day \$1, must

work for 20 cents. Hatters, who now get for silk hats 55 cents, must work for 25 cents.

Straw hat makers, who now get \$1 per hat, must work for 20 cents. Paper makers, (men.) who now get per week \$8. must work for \$1 75.

Paper makers, (women.) who now get per week \$2 75, must work for 55 cents. Sail makers, who now get \$2 per day, must

Cordage makers, who now get per day, \$1, nust work 16 cents. Shoemakers, who now get per day \$1 30, must work for 45 cents.

Tailors, who now get per week \$9, must work doubts, it was intended for political effect, to op-Cabinet makers, who now get per week \$10, must work for 84.

Day laborers, who now get per day 85 cents, must work for 27 cents. Makers of Ironware, who now get per ton thirty dollars, must work for twelve dollars.

Thus it will be seen that mechanics and manufacturers, with all who depend for a living on making by labor the raw materials into articles of use, must reduce the wages of their labor in the ratio indicated above or quit the business. The destruction of the protective system leaves them no other alternative.

Next let us see how the aggregate annual earnings of several classes of the laborers would be affected. The number of persons engaged bricklaying, carpentering coffins, tape and pack- in each branch of business is taken from the census returns of 1840.

4,464 cordage makers, who now get \$1,500,-4.726 paper makers, who now get \$3,432,

The cotton weavers in the United States, who now get 18,000,840, would then get 5,850,000

The woollen cloth weavers in the United States, who now get 4 800,000, would then get .200 000 dollars.

The shoemakers in Massachusetts, who now get 15 000,000, would then get 5,400,000 dol-The tailors in the United States, who now

get 10,720,000 dollars, would then get 8,320,-000 dollars. The cabinetmakers of the United States, who

now get 9 360,000 dollars, would then get

Mechanics! read this list attentively, and then make up your minds whether you will be for or against a protective tariff? On the one hand you are offered employment and fair prices; on the other, idleness and ruin, or wages for labor which will not give bread to yourselves of Philadelphia six daily subscription papers, and families. Make your choice, which you will have! The consequences of that choice are to be felt by yourselves and those who are dear to you, as well as by your country.-Baltimore Clipper.

> CLOSE VOTING .- At the late election in the State of Missouri, a member of the Legislature of Lewis county was elected by a majority of only one vote; one from Clarke by five votes; one from Shelby by five votes; one from Lincoln by six votes; one from Perry by five votes; one from Carroll by two votes, and one from Davies by five votes. Some of the members from Howard county were elected by ten votes. and those from Randolph, Audrain, Grundy, and Caldwell by small majorities. The Senator from Howard was elected by a majority of ten votes, and the Senator from Cooper by a majority of eight votes, and the Senator from Benton

From these returns every citizen should learn the duty of being at his post, giving his own vote in every election, and making an active use o all the legitimate influence he possesses .- N.

A Sign.-An election for Mayor, &c., took

We have always been impressed with the great importance of attending the pells, and exercising one of the most glorious rights of a freeman, THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The following named cases show what a single vote did, and what great interests might have been affected by an opposite one. What Whig, in view of such momentous necessity for all to vote, will quietly remain at home on election day, when duty, patriotism, and the country's welfare call upon every one to appear promptly at the polls. Voter, Friends of Henry Clay! let us every one go to the polls and vote.—Raleigh Register.

IMPORTANCE OF VOTING.

A SINGLE VOTE.

We have all, some time or other, realized the importance of a single vote. The following instances have fallen under our notice:

ONE vote in the city of New York returned
a Republican member in the Assembly, which made a majority in the Legislature of that State for Thomas Jefferson, and gave him the vote of New York, without which he could not have been elected. The policy of the United States during the Jefferson and Madison administrations, a period of sixteen years, hung on that

ONE vote elected Marcus Morton Governor Massachusetts in an aggregate popular vote

nearly 100,000. ONE vote elected William Allen in the Chil icothe district to Congress in 1834, and one vote subsequently made him United States Senator for six years afterwards.

ONE vote elected Mr. White to Congress from Vermont in 1822, and a member was also chosen from New Jersey 1824 by a single vote, in a canvass where about 6,000 were polled. The following case of the kind is still more sired to call the attention of his hearers, and he remarkable :

In 1830, Dan. Stone, of this city, was a cannew to most, if not all present; it was a fact didate for the State Legislature. Walking up Main street on the morning of the election, he Tennessee; and one that ought to consign him overtook an acquaintance going to the polls, who intended to vote the opposite ticket. Stone solicited his vote. "We are old friends," said he, "and I know you will show a friend that mark of kindness." Party spirit was then com paratively quiet. The voter replied, "Well, Dan, you are a pretty clever fellow, I don't care lous Editor seems to delight to riot and fatten if I do." That vote elected Stone, and gave a majority of one in the Legislature, which made homas Ewing United States Senator. Mr Ewing's vote on the question of confirming the fort made by James K. Polk, in his inaugural appointment of Martin Van Buren as Minister Address, to identify the Whig party with this Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, enabled the same odious and infamous fanaticism. This un-Vice President to give the casting vote against manly and insidious attack, said he, merits, as it, and recalled Mr. Van Buren home. That it at that time received, the execration of every recall made Mr. Van Buren, first, Vice President and then President, and determined the general policy of the country for four years. not for the purpose of arousing old prejudices One vote accomplished all this.

that may have been buried and forgotten, but One vote sent James J. Faran to the Legis because of its connection with another incident lature, and made him subsequently Senator, and in the history. Some time in the year 1840, may possibly result in sending him as Congresthis same gentleman-being at that time Govsional Representative from the Hamilton Coun ernor of the State-received the manuscript proceedings of the "World's Convention" under

Behold the importance of a single vote.-Cincinnati Advocate.

VERY RICH-If the reader does not augh at the following triumphant notice tents, but he understood it to be designed for the concerning the news from Maryland, in Polk seizes on this pretext, and makes it the octhe Madisonian of Thursday, then he must casion of a long denunciatory letter to this man | be a very grave and solemn individual. Gates. Now he did not object to the castiga- He must bear in mind that the Madisotion inflicted by him on Mr. Gates; he thought | nian goes to press in the afternoon, and it might have been well enough, but he never was therefore an hour or two too early could see the propriety and necessity for pubfor the glorious whig news, which reachlishing this letter of rebuke, unless, as no one ed the Capitol Thursday night:

> SHOUT BACK VICTORY Maryland to Maine :- " The same to you Sir !"-God and the Union for ever !-

Polk Dallas-Oregon, Texas and Cargret that any American citizen should be guilty

By the returns, in another column, it will be seen that one of Mr Clay's " most certain" States has gone at one bold stride frank covering these proceedings, stands up in for Polk and Dallas, CARROLL, Texas judgment against you as a witness, whose testiand Oregon

Maryland rebukes Mr Clay's persecu-"Here said the Governor, is a sentiment tion of the President. Mr Clay would not worth of an American citizen; worthy of one who loves his country and would advance its refrain from abuse of Mr Tyler in his own honor and peace, and if it stood unrefuted by othletters:-Next to him in violent villification, personal and political, was Mr Reer acts and sentiments, he would for one, most cheerfully accord to its author, Cov. Polk, the verdy Johnson; and Mr. John P Kennedy full meed of praise for so patriotic a declaration. next: Truly they have their reward! But suppose, said he, I show from the records

But the reason why Maryland "goes of the country, that he. Gov. Polk, is guilty of a Democratic," is, because she has planted grosser prostitution of his official station to the herself on correct principles: She goes for same unholy purpose? Suppose he should show TEXAS: She goes for OREGON: She that he (Polk) had lent his official station to the goes, uncompromisingly, for the ZOLL actual presentation to Congress, of an Abolition EREIN TREATY: Therefore she goes petition? If, said he, I shall be able to estabagainst the whigs. lish this fact, does not this man, according to his we are decidedly of the opinion now own denunciations of Mr. Gates, stand convict-

> Movements in the Mormon Country, We have for some days had various reports f warlike movements in the Mormon country, which are thus explained by the St. Louis Re-

that there are only four States in the Un-

ion certain for Clay-and perhaps only

Representatives, did lend his official station (and publican of the 28th ultimo ; "We learn by the officers and passengers of the principles on which the States were formed, the steamer Osprey that Governor Ford and his he stands condemned) to the presentation of a troops have reached Carthage. The purpose of the Governor in ordering out the troops seems ery in the District of Columbia and the to be determination to bring the murderers of slave trade among the States. He made this Joe and Hiram Smith to trial. The troops are charge and challenged any one of his friends to under the command of General J. J. Hardin, subject, of course, to the direction of the Govtry, and stands up in judgment to rebuke and ernor. The reason assigned by the Governor's friends for ordering out the troops in the condemn the unholy and wicked attempt of him first instance was a "wolf hunt," advertised by a portion of the people of Hancock county to come off on the 26th and 27th instant. This and his friends to identify Mr. Clay or the whig hunt, it was believed by the Governor, was a pretext to get the people assembled, aroused, and then to make an attack on the Mormons at South. This was the only point in the history of the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, to which he desired to allude, and in doing this Nauvoo, or some other Mormon settlement. From all we can learn, we suppose that the kindness for Mr. Polk. Personally he had no wolf hunt was abandoned after the orders of the unkind feelings; but for h'm politically and for his political inconsistencies: his servile devo-Governor were issued.

tion to a great man and a reckless party, he had "The Governor was at Carthage. Writs were issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, for the arrest of Thomas C. Sharp, editor of PENNSYLVANIA. A letter has just been the Warsaw Signal, and for Col. Williams, of the same place, both charged with participaspectable citizen of Pennsylvania, dated eame to Warsaw and attempted to arrest Sharp, but he refused to surrender himself, and in this Harrisburg, Sept. 29, which, among other cheering information, contains the followresolution was sustained by the people of War-saw. The Sheriff returned and reported his ining postscript:—Washington Standard.
"It is thought that Governor Porter is ability to arrest him, when three hundred of the about coming out for Clay. He called upon General Markle as he was passing troops were ordered to march to Warsaw. The through here yesterday on his way to the troops had not arrived at Warsaw before the Philadelphia Convention, and treated him Osprey left, but Sharp and Williams had escapin fine style. He has declared that he is ed to the Missouri side of the river, and, we presume, will not be taken."