Terms of the Carolina Watchman.

Two dollars in advance, and two dollars and fifty center 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 Court notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates.

A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those

who advertise by the year. charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain num-

From Kendall's Sketches of the Santa Fe Expedition

IVE SEEN THE ELEPHANT.

SUPLICITY PUZZLED .- CROSS TIMBERS .- WILD HONEY Late in the afternoon we reached a small spring of water where we encamped, and the grass being excellent in the vicinity, we remained nearly all the next day to rest the jaded cattle and repair the rickety wagons. Many of the latter were half worn out when we started, and the rough road over which we had travelled was far from improving them. An afternoon's march brought us to a noble spring in a grove of post oaks-a grove which turned out to be one of the outskirts of the celebrated

Cross Timbers. Up to the 21st of July, one month from the time when we left the Brushy, our course had been nearly north, the country we traversed brincipally fertile and rolling prairies, destitute of timber except the bottoms of the different streams we had crossed. Our road, in the mean time, although we had considered it very bad, was a perfect macadamized turnpike in comparison with what we were shortly to meet .-There is a cant expression, "I've seen the Elchant," in very common use in Texas, alhough I had never heard it until we entered he Cross Timbers, or rather the first evening er we had encamped in that noted strip o forest land. I had already seen "sights" of almost every kind, animals of almost every specles, reptiles until I was more than satisfied with the number and variety, and felt ready and willing to believe almost anything I might hear as to what I was yet to see; but I knew very well that we were not in an elephant range, and when I first heard one of our men say that he had seen the animal in question, I was utterly at a loss to fathom his meaning. I knew that the phrase had some conventional signification, but farther I was ignorant. A youngster, however, was "caught" by the expression, and quite a laugh was raised around a camp fire at

A small party of us were half sitting, half reclining around some blazing fagots, telling stories of the past and speculating upon our prospects for the future, when an old member of the spy company entered our circle and quietly took a seat upon the ground. After a long breath and a preparatory clearing of his throat, the reteran hunter exclaimed, "Well, I've seen the

"The what?" said a youngster close by, artially turning round so as to get a view of the peaker's face, and then giving him a look which was made up in equal parts of incredulity and

"I've seen the elephant," coolly replied the

"But not a real, sure-enough elephant, have you?" queried the younger speaker, with that ook and tone which indicate the existence of a doubt and the wish to have it promptly and

plainly removed. This was too much; for all within hearing, many of whom understood and could fully apreciate the joke, burst out in an inordinate fit of laughter as they saw how easily the young man had walked into a trap, which, although not set for that purpose, had fairly caught him; and I, too joined in the merry outbreak, yet in all frankness I must say that I did not fully understand what I was laughing at. The meaning of the expression I will explain. When a man is disappointed in anything he undertakes, when he has seen enough, when he gets sick and tired of any job he may have set himself about, his has "seen the elephant." We had been buffeting about during the day, cutting away trees, crossing deep ravines and gullies, and turning and twisting some fifteen or twenmiles to gain five-we had finally to encamp a mudhole of miserable water, and the spies ad been unable to find any beyond—this comnation of ills induced the old hunter to remark. I've seen the elephant," and upon the same principle I will here state that I had by this time btained something more than a glimpse of the

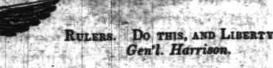
We were now fairly within the limits of the Cross Timbers, a singular strip of wooded country, a description of which may not prove

The immense western prairies are bordered, for hundreds of miles on their eastern side, by a narrow belt of forest land well known to hunters and trappers under the above name. The course of this range is nearly north and south, with a width ranging from thirty to fifty miles. The growth of timber is principally small, gnarled, post paks and black jacks, and in maby places the traveller will find an almost imenetrable undergrowth of brier and other horny bushes. Here and there he will also and a small valley where the timber is large and the land rich and tertile, and occasionally a mall prairie intervenes; but the general face of the country is broken and hilly, and the soil thin. On the eastern side of the Cross Timbers the country is varied by small prairies and ps of woodland, while on the western all is

My own opinion is, that we entered the Timbers the southern extremity. What distance this singuextends north I am unable to say, but I believe minates not far from the Canadian or Arkansas. It of Nofund's River with the Brazos.

BRUNER & JAMES. Editors & Proprietors.

KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOU



NEW SERIES, NUMBER 31, OF VOLUME I.

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 30, 1844.

perfect ocean of prairie. The belt, therefore, r whatever purpose it may have been fashioned by the Great Creator of all things, appears to be an immense natural hedge dividing the voodlands of the settled portions of the United states from the open prairies which have ever peen the home and hunting-ground of the red man. To use another figure, it may be looked pon as the western side of the frame of an immense landscape painting, the United States forming the subject. The Gulf of Mexico may be considered the frame on the southern side, the Atlantic on the east, while the great lakes which divide the picture from Canada must serve for the northern side.

In that portion through which we passed, and we spent nearly a fortnight in the Cross Timbers, we found the face of the country broken, and full of deep and almost impassable gullies. These, in the rainy season, carry off the waters from the hills to the larger streams outside the woods, but in July we found them all dry. Had we been able to travel directly west, we should have materially shortened our journey; but the country was such that we were compelled to pursue a diagonal course, subjecting men, cattle, and horses to great privation and suffering, to say nothing of the vexations of our slow and

Bear and deer are found in the Cross Timbers and the vicinity, and small gangs of buffalo take shelter in them when scattered and drivfrom the prairies by Indians. In many of the trees swarms of wild bees are found, afford. ing delicious honey-a great luxury to those who are engaged in a border life, for it is well known that the absence of breadstuffs increases the appetite for sweets of every description. Often, while living upon nothing but poor beef and not half enough of that, did fallacious pictures of confectionary-stores and cake-shops pass before my dreaming fancies—the shadows of pies, puffs, and patties, of comfits, candies, and creams were there, but the substance was

For two or three days we journeyed through he middle of the belt, every attempt to find a passage out proving futile. On one or two occasions, distant fires were seen upon the hills at night, but we were unable to get a sight of the Indians who were encamped by them.

KNOWLEDGE .- Young D'Israeli recently made an eloquent speech at Manchester, in the course of which he remarked that the prince of all philosophy had said, in an immortal apothegm, that "knowlenge is pleasure." It is knowledge that equalizes the social condition of man, that gives to all our political position which are universal. "It is like the ladder in the patriarch's mystic dream: its base rests on the primeval earth; its crest is lost in the shadowy spiendor of the empyrean, while the great authors that for traditionary ages have held the chain of science and philosophy, of poesy and erudition, are like angels ascending and descending in the sacred scale, and mainaining as it were the communication between man and heaven." "Knowledge is no longer a lonely eremite, affording a chance, and captivating hospitality to some pilgrim; knowledge is now found in the market-place, a citizen and leader of citizens. The youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity; the youth of the present day are the rising generation of society unprecedented in the history of the world, that is at once powerful and new.'

CENSUS OF LIBERIA. - From the abstract of the census of Liberia, published in an exchange paper, we gather the following items.

In 1843, the total population of the colony was 2 350; of these 645 are children born in the colony. The average annual mortality in the colony is about four per cent. The first emigrants arrived there in 1820, twenty-four

1.014, recaptured Africans 116, Africans 333.

Schools, 16; scholars, American, 370; African natives, 192. Total 562. \$123,694; stock in trade, \$48,750; real estate of merchants, \$39,550; commission busi-

ness, annually \$50.500; vessels, 9. Coffee trees, 21,197; acres sugar cane, 54 acres in rice, 62; do. Indian corn, 105; do. ground nuts, 31; do. potatoes and vams, 306; do. cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; sheep and goats, 214; swine, 285; ducks and hens, 119 dozen. Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN BURMAH. The Baptist Record publishes an extract from a letter from Mrs. Abbott, wife of a devoted Baptist missionary in Burmah, which contains gratifying intelligence as to the progress of the pieces of muskets flying in every di-Christianity among the Karens, both in Arracan and Burmah. Mr. Abbott had made during the season two tours to the Southern churches, in company with the native paster, and had bapized about eighty converts. The native pastor, Ko Shyat Kyou, had paid a pastoral visit to the churches in Burmah, and had baptized fifteen hundred and fifty converts. It is probable, however, that the majority of these had been Christians for some time, but had no opportuni-ty of being baptized. The prospects of the mission are nevertheless most encouraging and

We learn from the same source that this Ko Shyat Kyou is the same person a false report of whose death by cholera reached this country. about twelve or fifteen months ago.

Lost—Yesterday, between sunrise and sunset two Golden Hours each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, as they are gone forever.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere certainly is a wonderful substance; one of the most extraordinary with which we are acquainted; generally deemed invisible, it yet forms the most beautiful and magnificent coloured object we know, the blue sky. So thin and attenuated as to give rise to the proverb, "light as air," it yet exerts an enormous pressure on the various bodies on the surface, being, in its entire mass, as heavy as a globe of lead sixty miles in diameter; and when in rapid motion, possessing a force at momentum which is irresistible. Although we see nothing around us, yet the air is everywhere present, and is the most universally diffused substance in nature. It penetrates into every recess, however narrow the entry; occupies every space in or about the earth that is not occupied by something else; insinuates itself into and fills up the cavities which exist more or less in all solid bodies, animate or inanimate; and, whenever any substance is removed, rushes in on all sides and occupies the space thus left vacant. This apparent nothing contains several different substances, all constantly and actively engaged in important operations at the surface of the earth, adapting it for the abode of living beings, plants, and animals. And so necessary is it to the existence of the latter, that mankind use it about twenty-five thousand times every day, and cannot exist without it above one or two minutes. This subtle agent is the medium of heat, light and sound. It is by an ingredient of the atmosphere that we procure artificial light and heat, without the means of producing which, mankind could never have emerged from the savage state. By its powers reflecting light and dispersing it in all directions, it enables us to perceive objects though they are not illuminated by the direct light of the sun. The atmosphere is the medium by which the heat of the sun, which falls so unequally on different parts of the earth's surface, is diffused over the different regions, moderated in . the burning zones at the equator, and conveyed north and south to enliven the desolate countries around the poles. By its impetus when in motion, it propels ships along their liquid paths, thus giving rise to commerce and intercourse between nations. By its property of conveying sound, the air raises man above the lower creation, endows him with the pleasures and sympathies of a social being, and enables passions which are in common, and enjoyments | him, by co-operation, to rear those stupendous monuments of human knowledge and industry which rise before us on every side. It is, altogether, one of the most wonderful of nature's works, and there are no subjects of contemplation more interesting than the constitution of this widely diffused agent, and the innumerable purposes to which it is applied in supporting the existence and contributing to the welfare

Anecdote.—The following interesting anecdote is told of Commodore Dallas who recently died at Callao. He was the 3rd Lieutenant on board the frigate President, the first vessel which burned powder in the last war. At the commencement of the action between her and the English frigate Belvidere, an 18 pound ball from the latter came over the waist clothes of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throwing them down, the muzzles of several of the muskets left there by the makilling one marine, took off the wrist of Churches 23; communicants, Americans, one midshipman, Mr. Montgomery, killed another, Mr. Buck. together with the quarter gunner, and finally lodged on deck, and was taken below by the narrator of this, and shown to Lieut. Dallas, who took it Imports in two years, \$157,829; exports do. in his hand and wrote on it with chalk, "Cousin, I have received your present, and will return it again "-clapped it into the gun himself, and fired the piece; and it is a remarkable fact that it actually killed several officers and men on board the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel, and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's cabin as a globe during the war. A fact worth recording, as it shows the coolness of American tars in battle, is, that at the time the shot cut off the muskets, a sailor at the wheel of the President exclaimed, "They are firing bright barrelled pistolls at us"-in reference to rection over the deck.

> Be Prepared .- None can tell what the next minute will bring forth, and the only plan is to be prepared to take advantage of whatever may happen, for circumstances must be hard indeed that will not permit wise and quick-witted men to abate their evil or to augment their good. James.

> The Bud .- Have you not seen a little brown bud upon a tree in the spring looking as if there were nothing in its heart but dry leaves, and then the sun shines upon it for an hour and out it bursts all fresh? But still it is the same bud you looked at in the morning. James.

From the Richmond Whig. The Late Canvass.

If the reader is not already sickened enough at the profligacy with which the late canvass against the Whig party and HENRY CLAY was conducted-the argument varying in every section of the Union, but the same suggestion of falsehood, the same slander of Mr. Clay's personal character, and the same misrepresentation of his public life, the same perversion of history, the same appeals to the cupidity of the mer cenary, the prejudices of the ignorant, and the passions of the envious, distinguishing it every. where—we can increase his nausea. W deem it important to collect and array these matters before the public, that, as party excitement subsides and the people recover their judgment, they may visit with their frowns the nefarious agents of the innumerable villanies, which, while they have wrested the true voice of the people, and placed the Government in hands never intended by the legitimate suffragans of the Union, have thrown discredit upon the American name. We quote from the Macon Messenger:

"SOME COMFORT YET.

"While depressed at our late defeat, we are disposed to seize upon the smallest crumb of comfort to console us under our loss. Texas. they say, has beaten us. Be it so. We should rather this be the cause than any other, for there is something to be made by it. They have promised us one hundred and fifty acres of Texas land if Polk is elected; and we, with the balance of LACK-LANDS in Georgia will hold them to their promise. See what they said on the day of the election, in handbills which were circulated among the people. 'Call up, gentlemen, to the captain's office, and settle.' For ourselves, we will compromise for \$36, which was the sum promised to the voters of Cherokee in 1842. We have some little doubts about Texas land titles.

"This, their handbills say, is the

"DEMOCRATIC CREED. "Moderate duties for the support of the Govrnment, so that the South may flourish and buy cheap iron, clothing, sugar, tea and coffee, and ther necessaries of life.

"To increase the power of the South by the admission of new States. "To acquire Texas, and distribute her rich

lands to the people. "The proportion of Georgia would be 1,291,

"The proportion of this Congressional dis-

trict would be 161.435 acres. "The proportion of each county would be

"The proportion of each voter would be 150

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN. THE GRAND RESULT.

The returns from New York Yesterday settled the question. Mr. Polk is elected President of the United States, and the Democratic ascendancy is complete for four years at least. The contest has been a desperate, and, as we have before said, a discreditable one to the country. The result has proved that although Mr. Polk may be elected by a considerable majority of the electoral votes, the two great parties of the country are, numerically, nearly equally divided. The elections in the several States have been more closely contested, and of animated beings .- Pneumatics, by Hu- the majorities smaller, than ever before known. No States heard from, except perhaps New Hampshire and South Carolina, have given over 8,000 majority—while many of them are carried by from 3,000 to 5,000. In the great States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, potes, there will be found to be little over an average majority of 6,000 each. These facts, and others which will hereafter be developed, will show the Whigs that, though defeated, they have really no reason to despond. They have vet the power, in a great measure, to control the destinies of the country. . Though shorn of their influence in the nation, they still have control of many of the State Governments, and may with proper efforts, gain such an ascendanrines, from six to eight inches in length- cy in others as to save the land from many of the horrors of Locofoco misrule and corruption. It is the part of the Whigs to relax not a particle of their zeal or determination. As good soldiers, they have enlisted for the war, and let no one think of abandoning his flag after the first

FROM THE PITTSBURG GAZETTE.

FOREIGNERS-ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN. Now that the Presidential question is settled and the challenging of the electoral vote of I ed in a legal manner whether the electoral votes of those States ought not to be rejected by Congress, on account of their repudiation of the naturalization laws of the United States. If any one or more States can set aside the naturalization laws at will, all attempts at reform of the useless, and American associations for this purpose are nipt in the bud.

We would call the especial attention of the Native American Associations to this matter, and urge them to institute an inquiry whether it would not be feasible and proper for some one of the States to sue out a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court of the United States, directing Congress to reject the votes of those States which openly repudiate the naturalization laws.

It is highly important that this matter should be settled now. The attention of the whole nation is turned to the subject, and the contest of the next campaign will mainly turn on the nuestion whether Americans or foreigners are to rules Among Americans we include those naturalized foreigners who understand. love, and respect our institutions.

Christopher North says it is no wonder women love cats, for both are ungrateful. both will scratch.

Presidential Election in Georgia.

The Whigs are beaten! Georgia has gone for Polk and Dallas. Texas and Oregon. At the result, so unexpected even to the victorious party, the Democracy are glorifying, while the Whigs are pondering over the degeneracy of the times !-"Cast not pearls before swine" is an old adage-we have seen its truth illustrated in the recent political contest, and shall take warning for the future. The people of Georgia have rejected Ms. Clay-this satisfies us that they have been deceived. or that they desire no "patriot chief" to preside over the affairs of this mighty nation. If deceived, it has not been by the Whigs; and if the other, all the harm we wish them, is, that they may be compelled to run Jim Polk four years hence-to advocate then the annexation of Texas, and if they like, they may add to Texas a slice of Mexico. As for Oregon, and the Tariff, and Abolition, and all their other humbugs, about which their leaders are now chuckling in the streets, why they may hang on to them, or "let'em drap," just as fancy dictates-we care not whether they be "toated" or not "toated," it will be all the same, so that Jim Polk be entered for a second race—that's all we ask, and we hope democracy will be so condescending as to oblige us in this par-

But badinage aside; we, the Whigs, are beaten. The Cherokee counties were too hard for the balance of the State, and we have been licked by them. Dirty weapons were used in the warfare by our opponents, as well as weapons of all sorts, and by their use we have been undone .-The Whigs though fought most valiantly. In many sections of the State, they performed wonders, but it all would not do.

It seemed as though the Polkites (how they will hate this name by-and-by-as soon as the "old General" is gone) only wanted to know how many votes were required to beat our candidate, and they were thar-ready at hand. They remind us of the Magician of the Wonderful Lamp, who supplied Aladin with the exact amount of coin, or soldiers, he wanted in any emergency. This Lamp, Persian history says, was lost, and we verily believe that the Polkites of Georgia have found it, and used it on the first Mondays of October and November in the year 1844!! In spite of every thing though we have gained since October, and had we two more weeks to go upon, we would have saved the State. Detraction had been too busy for us previous to October: since then, we did away with much of its civil influence, but not enough to save our noble, gallant State, from degrading herself by voting for James K. Polk. "Honmaxim of every freeman—what is it that entitles Mr. Polk to the high and very distinguished consideration of the people of Georgia ?-why is he honored before the greatest Statesman of the age? Let the Polk Democracy of the country answer, to the satisfaction of the people, if they

The largest vote ever polled in Georgia, was polled at this Election. The aggregate will exceed eighty-two or three thousand. Every means was used to bring polling an aggregate of more than a million of out the voters. To our table, and the accompanying statement we refer the reader for particulars, and, with a word of the Union advice, will quit this, to us, exceedingly interesting (?) subject. "It is useless to cry over spilled mill," and so endeth this essay.—Georgia Journal.

American Republican Gala Day. TRIUMPHANT PROCESSION.

From the New York American Republican. This victorious party, in commemoration of

the recent triumph of its glorious principles in this city, met together on Friday in all their strength. After several postponements had been made on account of the weather, this meeting was finally favored with one of the brightest days we have had this season; and well was it improved by the thousands who had been linois and Michigan cannot affect Mr. Polk's anxiously waiting to give an expression of their election, and be attributed to any improper mo- joy for our unparalleled success in the late potive, we should be glad to see the question rais. litical contest. After the meeting had been duly organized, an appropriate address had been read, and some eloquent remarks made, the vast assembly took up their line of march. The Procession, for length, magnificence, and respectability, was not behind any thing of the right of suffrage in respect to foreigners are kind ever witnessed in New York. The taste with which the whole affair was gotten up, and the good order and admirable manner with which it was conducted, contributed much towards giving it an AMERICAN STAMP, and made it worthy of an AMERICAN PARTY. The whole paraphernalia was peculiarly adapted to the occasion and to our cause. The mottoes were appropriate, and many of them significant and full of meaning. Some idea can be formed of the number who participated in the display, when we say that the procession was at least four miles in length. It passed through the principal streets, and it was remarked by many that the houses in those streets were more gen erally decorated in honor of the occasion than they were when either of the other parties had their procession. The waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of the ladies along and both domestic, not to mention that the whole route, gave conclusive evidence that they were strongly enlisted in our favor. We

are not indifferent to those tokens of their r gard, and we shall strive to make ourselves wo

In fine, this American Republican display strength and enthusiasm was every thing which could be desired by those who have labored so hard in getting it up. The Grand Marshal of the day, General Lloyd, and his aids, deserve much credit for the handsome manner with which the procession was formed, and the regu larity and military order of so great an army of freemen whilst parading our streets.

The meeting in the park being called to order, Alderman Wm. Cozzens was called to pre-

Mr. S. H. Stewart read an address and resolutions, which were received with great cheering, and the latter unanimously adopted.

Gen. P. S. Smith was then called for, but not being present, the Chairman made a few remarks, principally in refutation of the charge against us by those opposed to our principles that we are intolerant. His remarks were to

the point, and well received by the audience. Mr. Jacob Townsend followed Mr. Cozzens and after stating that he had previously had no dea of speaking on this occasion, but was always ready to do any thing to advance the cause, occeded to define the grand principles of the American Republican party, which he did in a very few words, and yet very clearly. As he sed, he was greeted with six enthusiastic

Gen. P. S. Smith, of Philadelphia, having arived on the ground, was called upon, and responded in the humorous, witty, and yet effective and highly interesting manner for which he is so justly proverbial, asking permission on behalf of the Philadelphia delegation and our brethren in general in that city to mingle with ours their rejoicings and congratulations at the glorious victory which New York had obtained. said that the present was no time for speeches, but for action and organization, and closed s speech with an earnest exhortation, calling pon all to come out and aid in carrying out the lorious warfare against foreign influence. After Mr. Smith had concluded, the several divisions constituting the grand procession took their respective stations, and after marching through the principal streets of the city the procession was dismissed.

Substantial Sympathy.—Our Democratc friend, Maj. John S. Eaton, of Henderson, has sent us a Turnip, weighing eleven pounds, to console us in our trouble at the defeat of Mr. CLAY .- Ral. Reg.

We wish some of our Democratic friends would do us so.

AMERICAN- REVIEW.

T having been determined to establise a Political and Literary Monthly Review, to be conducted in the city New York by CEORGE H. COLTON, Esq., and devoted the permanent maintenance of Wing principles and mprovement of AMERICAN Literature.

ighth Congress, from all sections of the Union, most condially approve of the design, and urge it upon the Whigs of the Republic for their un wavering support. And that confidence may be extended by the public, assurance i hereby given, that the continual assistance of leading men of the Whig Party has been secured, and that full trust is reposed in the views and abilities of the Editor.

Members of the Senate

Willie P. Mangum, N. C.; George Evans, Me.; J Crittenden, Ky.; J. McPherson Berrien, Ga.; James Simmons, R. Island; James Alfred Pearce, Md.; R. H. Bayard, Del; J. W. Huntington, Connecticut; Samuel S. Phelps, Vermont; Alexander Barrow, Louisiana: T. Morehead, Kentucky; Wm. C. Rives, Virginia; William Woodbridge, Michigan; Ephraim H. Foster or, to whom honor is due," ought to be the Tennessee; W. L. Dayton. New Jersey; John Hender

Members of the House.

Garrett Davis, Kentucky; Charles Hudson, Massachu setts; George W. Summers, Virginia; Samuel T. Vinton, Ohio; John White, Kentucky; Daniel P. King, Massachusetts; Kenneth Rayner, North Carolina; Geo. B. Rodney, Delaware; S. C. Semple, Indiana; F. H. Morse, Maine; Milton Brown, Tennessee; Washington Hunt, New York; Henry Y Cranston, Rhode Island; C. M. Reed, Pennsylvania; John J. Hardint Illinois; C. H. Carroll, New York ; James Dellett, Alabama ; William A. Mosely, New York; Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; A H. Stephens, Georgia; J. Phillips Phonix, New York Earnestly approving of the plan of such a national organ, long needed and of manifest importance, the undersigned agree to contribute for its pages, from time to time such communications as may be requisite to set forth and defend the doctrines held by the united Whig Party of

George P. Marsh, D. D. Barnard, J. R. Ingersoll, E. Joy Marris, T. L. Clingman, J. McPherson Berrien, Robert C. Winthrop, Thomas Butler King, Hamilton Fish, J. P. Kennedy, J. Collamer, John J. Hardin, Wm. S. Archei Rufus Choate, Alexander H. Stephens.

It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons that have led to this desgin. They are many and will present themselves to every mind. But to the above the Editors have to add a word. It is known that the same enterprize has been two or three times before attempted by others; and that they failed as signally as they were weakly begun.-We care not to investigate the causes, but their failure has stood greatly in the way of the present undertaking We only give unqualified assurance that this Review wi pear every month for one year at least, from January, 845. Whether it shall continue longer must depend upon the support of those who can see the importance of such a work. This support we earnestly request, believing that the work will be in all respects able and useful.

The Review will be published in the city of New York, to be called "The American Review,"-A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Arts and Science. TERMS: Five Dollars a year; paid on receiving the

Each number containing a hundred and twelve pages printed in double columns, on fine paper, will consist of a leading political article, with literary miscellany in history, biography, criticism, fiction, poetry, statistics, science, and the ar's, from the ablest writers in the country. No.

1. bearing date January, 1845, will appear preliminarily in a few days. It will contain powerful articles from various writers, with two beautiful mezzotint Engravings of Mr Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen, with sketches of their life and character. Every second or third number afterwards will also present a likeness and sketch of some dis guished American.

The conduct of the Review will be under the contra of George H. Colton, associated, however, with other gentlemen of known standing and attainments.

To Committees, Societies, Clay Clubs, &c., the following terms are offered: Five copies \$20; Thirteen copies for \$50. Or any person becoming responsible for four copies will receive a filth gratis. Agencies are invited for distant places.

By law, remittances may be made free, through the All communications to be addressed, past paid, to the Editor, G. H. Colton : Office 118 Nassau st. New York.

Executor's Sale.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament Abraham Area, dec'd, will expose to sale on the 28th instant at the late residence of the deceased, the Plantation containing 140 Acres, with a good Dwelling House and all necessary Outbuildings. Also: Nine likely NEGROES, men, wom and children: Besides Household and Kitcher Furniture, Farming Tools, and

Stock of every description, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale .-A. AREA, Executor's. Rowan county, Nov 9, 1844-3wpd