REMARKS OF MR. BARRINGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA, In the House of Representatives, on the 21st.

February, 1845, on the proposition to rebuild na, lately destroyed by fire.

ut the appropriation for the Branch Mint at been strongly manifested by numerous petitions | the prerogative of coinage, presented by him to this House in favor of the measure, signed by citizens without distinction but to the State and community at large.

Ways and Means, to whom I had this subject referred at an early period of the session, have reported an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, and \$10 .-000 for the repair and purchase of machinery, tools, &c. The act of Congress establishing branch mints was approved on the 3d March. 1835, and appropriated \$50,000 for the branch at Charlotte, North Carolina. This branch. with the others then established, went into operations during the year 1838, and continued efit to the country, till July last, when the principal building and most of the machinery were estroyed by fire.

tatute book, and there is now pending before Congress no proposition to repeal it. I might, of this appropriation on the duty of Congress o carry into effect the provisions of a law which s still in existence and obligatory in its injunctions, though its object has been temporarily defeated by an event over which we had no conrol. I might rely with the greater confidence on this duty of Congress. especially as the policy of the branch mints has been repeatedly concurred in and re-affirmed by Congress; and retofore every attempt to abolish them, directly or indirectly, has signally failed. These attempts, too, have been unsuccessful when the reasons for the continuance of these establish ments were less urgent and forcible than at present. I trust, sir, this body will not be dised to avail itself of the unfortunate destrucn of the branch mint at Charlotte, and make an invidious distinction injurious especially to the section of country I represent, and a large portion of the South, by disregarding a law now in force and discontinuing the operations of this mint in the midst of the gold region, while the other branches are kept up. The question then recurs, ought the branch mints to be continued Was the policy of their establishment a just and proper one, and have the objects of their creaion been fulfilled thus far? And, if not fully answered, have their results been such as to ustify the Government in sanctioning their con-I have, Mr. Chairman, under all circumstan

ces, since the important results of the discove. ry of the gold region, been the advocate of these stitutions, properly established and conducted. The power to coin money is one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. This power is exy in the General Government. The States, by some of whom it was exercised b their own mints before the adoption of the Constitution, have entirely surrendered it y that instrument. But, in this surrender, it is apparent, from the construction then given to the Federal Constitution, and especially from No. 44 of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madin, that the States still claim the right to have cal mints under the new Government, if they were deemed necessary to their interest and the ublic good. If it be said, Mr. Chairman, that incipal mint at Philadelphia has the means to coin all the gold and silver bullion that will probably ever be taken to it for that purpose, he admission may well be made, and yet the argument is not answered. It is the duty of the Government, having the sovereign power of coinage and regulating the value thereof, not merely to coin money, but to diffuse and distribute as far as practicable its coinage in its own entry; to afford facilities for the acquisition and accumulation of bullion; to lessen the risk and expense of its transportation to the mints, and to foster and encourage its production and conversion into coin. The precious metals constitute the only true basis of a good paper currency, besides furnishing the safest currency of themselves when coined into money. This bawide and as strong as possible, consistent with the wants and condition of a great commercial nation.

These, sir, are approved and unquestionable truths, not of sectional, but of high national importance. In a country of so large an extent as the United States embraced, one mint for coinage is inadequate to answer all the purposes of this power in the Constitution. This is especially true, when the mother mint is at a point so distant from the gold regions. Its location may, and certainly does, answer a most valuable object, being central to the trade and commerce of the Union. If the intercourse between the different portions of this country was more easy and less expensive than it is, especially from the interior of the gold region to the seaboard, there might be perhaps more force in which has rendered this appropriation necessathe objection to additional mints, What, sir, ry, the amount of coinage at the Charlotte has been the policy of other nations in this re- branch would have been still larger than that spect? Even in England, where, for obvious of the preceding year. The amount for seven reasons, there is but one mint—where the fa- months of the year preceding the burning of the cilities of transportation and travel are greater throughout the kingdom than they are as yet in the limits of almost any one of the States of this Union; even there the Government has authorised distinct systems of coinage and separate establishments for her numerous cologod region, sir, is an extensive one, and with-

n, she still has six mints-viz, at Paris,

of party. The subject too was one of moment eries in our country, particularly of gold. They to the State which, in part, he had the honor to are becoming more important to our trade and represent, as had been shown by the passage commerce, and in all our moneyed intercourse. own trade in the gold region. I am no advoof resolutions through both branches of her The mining interest, though vet in its infancy, Legislature at its recent session, asking Con- embraces a very considerable portion of the gress to make the necessary appropriation now South. New developments are being made practicable in the present condition of our councalled for; and it is important to a large sec. daily, new and richer mines are constantly dis. try, and wholly insufficient for the vast comtion of the South, and, indeed, he might say, of covered, and their annual product is regularly merce of this nation. But, sir, I desire to see the whole country, as it involved considerations increasing. This increase will be still greater the specie basis enlarged; I wish to see as of public policy which cannot but engage the in consequence of the low prices of agricultur. much coin as possible in the moneyed interconcern of every class of the community. The al produce, more particularly of our chief stadestruction of this branch mint had been felt as | ple, cotton, of which there is already an overa serious injury, detrimental not only to the im. | production. Labor will be diverted from these | the places of production. | When taken to Philmediate section of the country he represented, channels, and with additional capital be employ. adelphia our bullion rarely returns in the shape The question before the committee is, shall large capital invested in this growing interest, it circulates, and is retained among us at least it be re-established and placed in a condition to By the census of 1840, which in this as in maresume its operations? I think, Mr. Chairman, ny other respects is very imperfect, and falls it is the duty of Congress to pass this clause of much below the real truth, it appears that in the bill for that purpose. The Committee of the year 1839 there were then employed in gold mining 1,046 persons; capital invested the benefit from the legislation of the Govern-\$234,300, and gold raised \$526,500; of which North Carolina produced \$256,000, Georgia flow from its administration. The location at \$122 000, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Charlotte is at a thriving and populous town, for and Tennessee the remainder. The amount the interior, and is central for all that section then deposited for coinage was \$385,000. The of the gold region. Making every allowance average annual coinage since 1830 to 1842, for the difficulties which attended the commenceembracing a period when the mines began to ment of its operations, or if you choose, for misyield larger products than before, was \$555 .. management or early errors, perhaps insepara-000. The average annual product was then ble from its organization, the beneficial results estimated at \$800,000. It is now much larger; and success of the Branch Mint at Charlotte its operations with increasing success and ben. certainly much more than a million a year .- have fully justified the reasons of its establish. Indeed, sir, in 1843 the coinage of the branch ment. Individual enterprise or local exertion mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega alone was cannot supply the loss we have sustained. It \$877,787. During the last six months in N. must be repaired by the General Government, mean time, to take on board, as passen-The law creating this branch mint, Mr. Chair. Carolina there have been at least 5,000 persons if at all. We desire not an expensive or ex- gers, a new crew in Brazil, who, when de- which our large cities would sustain,) thousands ceive the full measure of indignity which man, is still unrepealed, still in force on your employed in mining operations, and in the gold travagant, but an efficient and safe establish- livered on the coast, are to navigate her of troops, and scatter devastation far and wide be region generally more than double that number. | ment. From the estimate and plan of the Di-In the gold region of my own State, and from rector of the mother Mint, this appropriation then, sir, well rest the propriety and necessity a few mines in South Carolina in reach of the will answer that purpose. This comparatively mint at Charlotte, from data in my possession small expense is indispensable to secure the derived from reliable sources. I estimate the a. object. There is still uninjured a considerable mount found last year at \$600,000; and in amount of the public property, which can and Georgia an amount equal at least to that sum. As an illustration of the extent and kind of labor and capital which are beginning now to be most successfully employed in mining operations, I will remark that I have in my possession certificates from three small companies. composed of plain but respectable men, whose veracity I can vouch for, and who labor with their hands in their pits, stating that from one hill in one of the counties I represent, with sixteen hands, in eighteen months preceding November last, they raised \$51,970 worth of gold. This sum was raised from vein mines at a small comparative expense. The mines, too, are now worked with more skill and science and less expense than formerly. Our own people are chiefly engaged in them, and generally they are of that class of laborers who cannot without much loss and inconvenience transmit their bullion to Philadelphia, and who, without the facilities furnished by the branch mints, are subjected to heavy exactions which they are little able to bear, by being compelled to bring their gold into market at a discount for the benefit of dealers and speculators who can better afford the risk and expense of remittance to the mother

The expense of transportation is estimated from three to five per cent., and the loss on sales at the place of production, without the aid of the branch mints in furnishing the true tests and the means of obtaining the real value, is at least from five to ten per cent, among the mass of the miners. The nett loss, therefore, to the laborers on the real value of their bullion is from eight to fifteen per cent. To these laborers a mint within their reach is all important; it is a boon, indeed. It is a just and real protection to their domestic industry, giving a new and vigorous impulse to a most laborious and hazardous pursuit.

Mint at Philadelphia, made to Congress on the 23d day of January, 1844, showing the coinage of the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlone. ga from their commencement, in 1838, to December 31, 1843, to illustrate the importance of these institutions to the gold region of the South and to the country. Mr. B. here read the following extract from that report, observing that he would not refer to the operations of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, as that mint seemed now to be regarded as indispensable:

Statement of the amounts coined annually at the Branch Mints, from the commencement of their operations until December 31, 1843.

	Sec. s.	GOLD.			
Mints and periods.		Half Eagles.	Quart'r Eagles.	Total gold.	
				number	Value.
d	27000	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Dollars.
Charlotte, N. C.	1838	12886	7894	20780	84,165
	1839	23467	18173	41640	162,767
	1840	18994	12834	-31828	127,055
	1841	21467	10281	31748	133,038
	1842	27480	8642	36122	159,005
	1843	44353	26096	70449	287,005
	Total,	148647	83920	232567	953,035
Dahlonega, Ga.	1838	20583		20583	102,915
	1839	18939	13647	32613	128,880
	1840	22896	3533	26428	123,310
	1841	30495.	4164	34659	162,885
	1842	59608	4643	64251	309,648
	1843	98452	36209	134661	582,782
	Total,	250973	62222	313195	1,410,420

During the past year, sir, but for the event perate establishments for her numerous colo-nies. France, before the year 1772, had thir-ty one mints. In that year they were reduced to eighteen; and even now, when communica-luded to, but the important pelicy of the nation

tion is rendered so cheap and rapid by modern i in coining at least its own native bullion by its evements through the whole extent of her own mints will be in a very considerable degree defeated. For, without them, a large por-Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Rouen, and Strasbourg. tion of gold will be carried elsewhere than to Mexico, where the precious metals are found, the mint at Philadelphia. It will be melted inhas eight mints-viz. at Mexico, Zacatecas, to bars and ingots, and exported as an article Slave Trade: the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Caroli- Dyrango, Guanaxuato, Chihuahua, Guadalaxa. of merchandize and exchange to foreign marra, San Luis Potosi, and the mint of the State kets; and to that extent at least be an injury to of Mexico, at Tlalpan. Peru has three mints the national coinage, or deposited with mints of Mr. Pratt, of N. York, having moved to strike -viz. at Lima, Cuzco, and Arequipa. Prussia private coinage, established without the authorhas a mint at Berlin and one at Dusseldorf .- ity of the Government. I need not here, sir, Charlotte from the annual appropriation bill- Denmark has one at Copenhagen and a branch dilate on the evils attending the coinage of pri-Mr. BARRINGER said he desired, before at Altona. Under Francis 2d of Austria, titu- vate mints. We have had some experience in the vote was taken, to submit some observations lar Emperor of Germany, Austria had a sepa- the gold region on this subject, perhaps under on the subject now before the committee. It rate coinage for each of the four regions of as favorable circumstances as establishments was one of especial interest to his own consti-tuents, as the mint was located in his district. Countries, now Belgium. Each of the seven felt the depreciation and want of uniformity in With them, at least, there was but one opinion States of the Netherlands had its own coinage. the currency which will always and inevitably in regard to the propriety of continuing the Spain has a mint at Madrid, at Seville, and at follow their operations. By the mints of the branch mint at Charlotte; and this opinion had Barcelona. In Switzerland each Canton has Government, too, you prevent much fraud in buying and selling bullion, where a ready means The wisdom and policy of branch mints are of detection is furnished, not only for adulteramuch enhanced by the valuable mining discov. ted metal but base coin. They give us also, as far as such establishments accomplish that end, a currency of coin in the circles of our cate, sir, tor an exclusive metallic currency: such a theory would be found to be utterly imcourse of the people; and I think we have a right for our share of it in the gold region at ed in mining pursuits. There is already a very of coin. When converted at the branch mints,

Mr. Chairman, in asking this appropriation, we demand but an act of justice to that section of the country which seeks and derives but litment other than the general blessings which will be used in the re-establishment of the mint, and which would be a loss without it. I trust. therefore, that this Congress will not depart from a policy which has been gravely adopted, which has proved beneficial in its practice, and which is demanded by every consideration of justice and propriety.

Mr. Holmes having intimated his purpose to offer an amendment to remove the branch mint to Charleston, South Carolina-

Mr. BARRINGER, in reply, said that, so far as the gold region was interested, there might almost as well be no branch mint as to remove it to Charleston. All the reasons of policy which at first applied to the creation of the branch, operate with as much force against Charleston as Philadelphia. Charleston is on the seaboard. The miners have little communication with that city, except by the slow transportation of wagons. It is more than two hundred miles from Charlotte, which is in the centre of the gold region. Besides the increased expense which would be incurred by the removal, there would be the entire loss of the public property at Charlotte. It would, in short, be an act of gross injustice to his State, and in direct conflict with the policy which originally established the branch mints.

The amendment offered by Mr. BARRINGER, providing for the expenditure of the appropriations for the branch mint at Charlotte as soon as practicable, was then adopted-as the annual appropriations under the bill do not go into effect till July next.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

several of the most wonderful cures, in ish factors and agents, while they supply cases of stammering and stuttering, that Africa with British fabrics in exchange were ever performed since the days of for slaves, are chiefly instrumental in the The Locofoco Reason for Annexing Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, to read an miracles. They were effected by Doctor abuse of the American flag; and the sugextract from the report of the Director of the Mays, of Virginia, and, but for occular de- gestions contained in the letter of Mr. monstration, might almost defy belief.

speaks now without impediment, to the ment. astonishment of his acquaintances.

Dr. Mays commenced operations, his mas- large interests in its favor. Merchants ter brought him to our office, that we might and capitalists furnish the means for carbone, before he could get out the answer. their homes, are transferred to her colo-He went over to the Doctor's room, and in nial possessions in the West Indies, and talking just as smoothly and flippantly, as of their products, by a system of apprenthough he had never been afflicted.

those who are laboring under an infirmity, of bounty. which deprives life of half its enjoyments, how easily they may be relieved, and that too, for a comparatively moderate sum.

African Slave Trade.

The following is the communication made by the President to Congress on Thursday, on the subject of the African

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States I transmit, herewith, for the information of Congress, certain despatches recently received from Mr. Wise, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary the Slave Trade, developing the means used and the devices resorted to, in order to evade existing enactments upon that

Anxiously desirous as are the United

States to suppress a traffic so revolting to

humanity, in the efforts to accomplish

which they have been the pioneers of ci-

vilized States, it cannot but be a subject of the most profound regret, that any portion of our citizens should be found acting in co-operation with the subjects of other Powers, in opposition to the policy of their own Government; thereby subjecting to suspicion and to the hazard of disgrace the flag of their own country. It is true that this traffic is carried on altogether in foreign ports, and that our own coasts are free from its pollution. But the crime remains the same wherever perpetrated: and there are many circumstances to warrant the belief that some of our citizens are deeply involved in its guilt. The mode and manner of carrying on this trade are clearly and fearlessly set forth in the accompanying documents; and it would seem that a regular system has been adopted for the purpose of thwarting the policy and evading the penalties of our laws. American vessels. with the knowledge, as there are good reasons to believe, of the owners and masters, are chartered or rather purchased by notorious slave-dealers in Brazil, aided by English brokers and capitalists, with this intent. The vessel is only nominally chartered at so much per month, while in truth, it is actually sold, to be delivered on the coast of Africa, the charter party binding the owners, in the sel clears from the United States for some port in Great Britain, where a cargo of merchandise known as "coast goods," designed especially for the African trade, is purchased, shipped, and consigned, together with the vessel either to the slave dealer himself or to his agents or accomplices in Brazil. On her arrival a crew is put on board as passengers, and the vessel and cargo consigned to an equally guilty factor or agent on the coast of Africa, where the unlawful purpose, originally designed, is finally consummated. The merchandise is exchanged for slaves—the vessel is delivered up-her name obliterated. terers, and the new or passenger crew put in command to carry back its miserable freight to the first contrivers of the voyage, or their employees in Brazil.

During the whole progress of this tortuous enterprise it is possible that neither of the voyage, and yet it is on these principally, ignorant, if not innocent, that the penalties of the law are inflicted; while the guilty contrivers, the charterers, brokers, owners and masters-in short, all who are most deeply concerned in the escape unpunished.

which have recently taken place at Rio, that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as well as our own citizens, are deeply We have witnessed within the last week, implicated in this inhuman traffic. Brit-Wise, (whose judicious and zealous efforts The first case was Mr. John C. Palmer, in the matter, cannot be too highly comof this place, Jeweller, &c. whose infirmi- mended.) addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the sury, under Gen. Jackson, in his speech on the ty in this particular is generally known. British Envoy, as to the best mode of sup- Annexation of Texas, gave as a reason why So great was his difficulty in talking, that pressing the evil, deserve your most delib- the Senate should pass the Joint Resolution it was painful to witness the effort. Yet erate consideration, as they will receive, from the House, that it would "smooth the he has been effectually relieved, and I doubt not, that of the British Govern-

It is also worthy of consideration whe-Another case, was a favorite servant of ther any other measures than those now Hon. John H. Bryan, who being recently existing, are necessary to give greater efsent to deliver us a simple message, was ficacy to the just and humane policy of fy Gen. JACKSON, the Senators of the United full two or three minutes in a making him- our laws, which already provide for the self understood. He seemed in such pain, restoration to Africa of slaves captured at to do that which he knew was wrong, -setting and caused us so much, by his efforts to sea by American cruisers. From time to an example, the consequences of which no one speak, that as soon as we saw Dr. Mays, time provision has been made by this Go- can tell; an act without precedent in the histowe thought if he could cure Lewis, the tri- vernment for their comfortable support umph of science would be complete. He and maintenance during a limited period did cure him at a single interview, and the after their restoration, and it is much to be boy now talks with perfect ease and flu- regretted that this liberal policy has not been adopted by Great Britain. As it is, ing with the whole party. None of them dur-A more remarkable case, was a servant it seems to me that the policy it has adop- ing the whole debate have given anything like belonging to Jordan Womble, Esq. who ted, is calculated rather to perpetuate than a plausible excuse for this rash and uncalled for had been a stutterer for 33 years. Before to suppress the trade, by enlisting very see him. In reply to our first question- rying it on; manufactures for which the "Who is your master?"-he commenced negroes are exchanged are the products stuttering and stammering, quivering and of her workshops; the slaves, when capshaking, and almost dislocated his jaw- tured, instead of being returned back to about half an hour, returned with him. made the means of swelling the amount ticeship for a term of years, and the offi-These things we have seen with our cers and crew who capture the vessel, reown eyes, and we have no other object in ceive on the whole number of slaves so giving publicity to them, than to inform many pounds sterling per capita, by way smooth the wrinkled front of the hero of New set them to thinking.

It must be obvious, that while these large interests are enlisted in favor of its continuance it will be difficult. if not impossihusband's arm. She spoke from experience. | matter of little difference with the Afri-

can, whether he is torn from his country that a great national measure, which was agilt and transported to the West Indies, as a ting the whole Union, and concerning the conslave, in the regular course of the trade, or captured by a craiser, transported to the same place and made to perform the same labor under the name of an apprentice; which is at present in practical operation of the policy adopted.

It is to be hoped that Her Britannic Majesty's Government, will open a review of did not think he was entitled to a r all the circumstances stated in these des- the ceremony. The Senate should not be patches, adopt more efficient measures for ed on to act on great national concerns either the suppression of the trade which she has at the Court of Brazil, upon the subject of so long attempted to put down, with as yet, so little success, and more consonant with the original policy of restoring the captured African to his home.

> JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1845.

> WATCHMAN Salisbury, N. C., March 8, 1845.

We are authorised to announce JAMES E. KERR as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan. We are authorised to announce JOHN H. HARDIE. as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

We refer our readers to the excellent ar ticle on the out-side of to-day's paper, from the Baltimore American, headed "DEFENCE OF THE LAKES." The example which Great Brit-Britain has set us, of preparing for war in time of peace, has been neglected long enough by the United States Government. England now has nearly six hundred ships of war and about one million seamen, while we have only sixty ships and 100,000 seamen. Though we do not think it necessary for the United States to maintain a very large Navy-such as that of England for instance, or any other Nation, yet we think, this branch of the Military Establishment of our country entirely inadequte for defence, in case of a collision with any of the great Powers of Europe, and ought in justice to ourselves, be increased. In two weeks time. England with her steamships could land upon our borders by way of the Canadas and the Lakes, (to say nothing of the immense injury back to the ports of Brazil with her cargo fore we could assemble a sufficient force to drive of slaves. Under this agreement, the ves- them back. With these undeniable facts staring them in the face, we ask, what are our rulers about? Will they not take warning from the past? If they would for a short time give their attention more to the wants of the country, instead of making long-winded speeches, and scrambling for the fat offices at the disposal of the President, we are most clearly of the opinion, things would soon wear quite a different aspect to what they do now. But every thing, however important, must give way to the selfish designs of politicians. Nothing is as important to them as the public offices of the Government; and as long as this spirit governs, her papers destroyed, her American crew or has undisputed sway over the minds of those discharged, to be provided for by the char- to whom the protection of the country is committed,-so long will it be neglected. Some, will probably ask, how can this great and growing evil be remedied? There is but one way breath his name save in praise. that we know of, which will be effectual; and that is for the People themselves to frown down the American crew originally enlisted, nor all such as desire to go to Congress, more to the passenger crew put on board in the show off, than to do the business of the nation, Brazilian ports, are aware of the nature as it should be done. This is the remedy; and until it is rigidly applied, and men sent there who will work instead of talking all the time, we need never expect to see a change. We do heartily wish we could see a return to the good old Republican days of Washington, Madicrime and its rewards, for the most part son, and a host of other good men that might be named, whose chief object, when in public It will be seen from the examinations life, was to place the country high in the scale of nations, and not their own personal elevation. But the times have degenerated most sadly since then, and we are sorry to say it. But it is nevertheless true!

Mr. Woodbury, Senator from New Hampshire, and the bungling Secretary of the Trea. don't die near so hard after taking it. wrinkled front of the Hero of New Orleans!" Is not this a "great" reason for a Senator to offer to such a body? However unconstitutional this iniquitous measure may be, just to grati-States were called upon by this Mr. WOODBURY ry of the Government, and never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. But this argument of Mr. WOODBURY's, is in perfect keepact. The tollowing is an extract from the speech of Mr. BARROW, of Louisiana, in reply to this potent reason of the New Hampshire

"Mr. BARROW had but one more toppic of remark. A new reason had been brought forward by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. WOODBURY,) why the Senate should act now. It was a reason which Mr. B. never heard before. The reason presented to the Senate for the necessity of instant action was, that the admission of Texas to this Union would Orleans, and enable him to go down to the grave gratified and satisfied, Mr. B. would not say what he had intended to say had that Sena. tor been in his place to hear it; but he would Raleigh Register.

An old lady once remarked to us that the only healthy corset for a waist, is a husband's arm. She spoke from experience.

In unance it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its results would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade in another and fnore cruel form; for it can be but a husband's arm. She spoke from experience.

In unance it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its results would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade in another and fnore cruel form; for it can be but a husband's arm. She spoke from experience. an honorable Senator in his place on that floor, the parish where he offers his vote.

diversity of opinion-a measure whose distinguished individual thrice alre appease his wrath or to appease his ha He did not consider that individual entitled any particular respect from him, and he could not but think that the influence of his name ha been invoked a little too often. Should the posed measure be carried now, and in the ner suggested, the evil consequences even Gen. Jackson's administration would dwind to nothing in comparison. Mr. B. looked the influence of that individual as he would the poisonous upas, which struck its roots deinto the earth, which raised its mighty am high towards heaven, and stretched them fare every side, extending its baleful shade over the entire land, poisoning every living thing, as withering even the lowest productions of vegetable world. He did hope that a name li this would not have been invoked, at least in the hall, however proper and however powerful is invocation might have been elsewhere.

DEMOCRACY THUNDERS

A few of the Loco stripe, hereabouts, made effort at rejoicing, on the night of the 4th in. stant. We have not exactly understood wheth. er it was in honor of Mr. Polk, (it being the day of his inauguration,) or in honor of the portion of Congress who have violated the Con. stitution of their country, to annex Texas, matters not which. Their joy was manifested by the suspension of a transparency, which some little boys at first took to be Mr. Roueche' Oyster sign; and also by the bursting of a quick. silver jar! Democracy "goes it" with curled tail, distended nostrils, and on three less.

Santa Anna in Mexico .- The Picayune says, a gentleman just from the city of Mexico informs us that it is impossible for those who have not witnessed it, to conis now heaped upon the head of the rant. Santa Anna himself says that the treatment he received in Texas, while a prisoner, was infinitely more humane than that he experiences at the hands of his own countrymen. The long-pent-up wrath of the Mexicans now finds vent in a thousand different ways. Every portrait, ev. ery statue, everything, in short, that might keep alive a remembrance of the tyrant, has been insulted, mutilated and destroyed; his name is introduced in ribald songs, and sung at every corner; caricatures are hawked about showing him in every conceivable odious light; rude jests and obscene pasquinades are let off at his erpense, and his past acts are coupled with everything infamous. But a few weeks since, and this same populace dared not

CAUTION.

There was a receipt published in the "Meckenburg Jeffersonian". some months ago, and recorded in the "Farmers' and Planters' Almanac," for the present year, for curing cattle of the distemper; which is to make a strongliquor of Poke Root, and to grown cattle admisister three quarts per day, and a less quantity to calves and yearlings. The receipt is re commended by "A Lincoln Farmer," who says he has tried it, and found it effectual in curing said disease. We cannot dispute the success of "A Lincoln Farmer" in the use of poke root tea, but we are authorised to say, that the remedy has proved a very fatal one in the hands of one Davidson Farmer and two Rows Farmers; and we would therefore suggest to those who wish to make their distempered cattle die quick and easy, to give them a quart two of strong poke root tea. It is said the

Death of Judge Thompson .- The Hon Waddy Thompson, Sen., departed this life at his residence near Greenville C. H., & Carolina, on the 9th ult., at an advanced age. Judge Thompson held high and important Judicial stations in So. Ca. for ma ny years, which he filled with great ability

A document was recently read in the State Convention now in session New Orleans, in which it is stated that in 1840 the number of slaves in that city was 22,448; while in 1844 it was but 8,963.

A Large Hog.—We learn that Joseph John Pippin, Esq., of this county, slaughtered a hog about three years old on Tuesday last, weighing 661 pounds nett. Beat this, farmers; and he will try again. This hog was weighed in the presence of several gentlemen.—Turberough Press.

Try again then .- A gentleman in the col ty of Davie, recently slaughtered a hog, of a bout the same age, weighing 787 lbs. or there abouts .- [EDS. WAT.

We would invite the attention of all out readers to the article on the outside form of today's paper, headed " Cash and Credit-A word to the Country," from the New York Tri bune. They will there learn something about the effects of the Credit System, which should

The Constitution of Louisiana, as revised by the convention, invests every