BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT FOUR DOLLAR BILLS ON THE STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This section of the country is flooded with Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the State Bank of North Carolina, payable at the Milton and Charlotte Branches. The Fourson the Char. lotte Branch, in some instances, spell the word Charlotte Charlton, and it is badly written .-The Plate on which these Notes are stamped, is badly executed—it is coarse, as if made of wood-the words " North Carolina" are badly executed, presenting a shade much too dark and bungling for that exhibited by the genuine plate which we take to be a steel Engraving. The device on the left hand of the Counterfeit note is also shocking bad; it looks coarse not so with the genuine; it has no fine checkingthe genuine has; the shield at the female's feet exhibits nothing like a face or head-that of the genuine does, on close inspection; the spear in the female's hand appears to rest on the outside of the arm-not so with the genuine, the spear plainly rests against the inside of the arm; the garb of the female in the spurious bill looks dark and filthy-that of the genuine whiter and cleaner. The female device at the top and on the right hand end of the bill, are also badly executed-they look dark, dim and coarse. In a word, the Counterfeit bill may be known by the general coarseness of the Engraving and above all they want a period (.) to the No. We are thus particular in enumer. uting the defects of this counterfeit stuff, because, taken all in all, it is calculated to pass as money with those not on gaurd, and who are liable to be imposed upon.

Four Dollar Counterfeit bill (now before us.) on the State Bank of North Carolina " payable to the bearer of Charlotte or Charlton, as some of the spurious bills have it.

Here is another, on the same Bank, payable at Million. The Plate or Engraving is precisethe same. The Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the Milton Branch bear date in 1844, (mark that.) whereas this Branch was not in existence until 1845, (mark that, too.) and has issued no Fours or Bills of any other denomination bearing date beyond MARCH, 1845,-All bills, then, on the Milton Branch, dated PRIOR to March, 1945, are rank and foul Coundid the Engraving!)-Milton Chronicle,

LONG FACED PEOPLE.

some lugubrious visage, or impart a bright and cheerful air to some sad and sallow face, they will well fill the space they occupy :

Why are we Americans (as a nation) so grave a people? Walk the streets and a large majority of the persons you meet are alike solemn and sallow. They look as if they had just risen from the perusal of "Blair's Grave," or the "Elegy." In vain nature smiles upon them. They return it not their eyes court the ground-their faces are filled with untimely wrinkles-their gait is rapid and awkwardtheir features gaent and spectral; their voices husky and uncomfortable, and their conversation quite unembroidered with wit or humor. Follow these people to their homes-still all is murky-they bend flowingly over the newspapers-they neither dance nor sing, nor frolicthis! Is life a heavier burden, a more desperate struggle here than elsewhere? Are we cursed with a dismal climate or sterile soil ?-Have we no business to do, or is our labor without reward? Gratitude forbids that we should say so. Nature has been most bounteous to us; she has given us a land as full of beauty and grandeur, as it is of all the elements of wealth. Fairer skies never canopied mortals. Our lakes are seas; our rivers run their thousand leagues unwearied : our waterfalls sing their ceaseless song in the forest; our mountains are worthy of the vallies they protect; the rainbow hues of autumn are our peculiar boon; the earth yields us a hundred fold; we blush when we gather in returns so disproportionate to our labors. Our ancestors, too, have been most liberal to us. They have given us a good government and a good name. We are also blessed with minds naturally active and inventive, and kept in perpetual play by the freedom of our institutions. No other nation has such a mass of intellect in constant employ-

Why, then, are we so unhappy, thus surrounded by all the materials of happiness ? Is not the simple truth this : we pervert our powers and abuse our privileges; we place our affections upon the wrong object-we utterly mistake the true prizes of life -we pass by nature, art, love, friendship, faith, and bow the knee to mammon; we idolize it; we erect costly temples to its honor, and on its altars we sacrifice health, character, our views, our children. To ry place; it loses its Sabbath and its holidays. The muses and the graces abandon it. Its songs and its festivities, its hymns and its prayers depart from it. Love and faith flee affrighted from its threshold. Sullenness, frowns, taunts, repreaches, these are its inmates. Its fireside becomes one constant scene of jeulousy, conspiracy, and strife, till at last we almost long for death, to break up and destroy a place so deprayed and perverted.

We will not dwell upon so gloomy a picture, but simply ask is wealth worth such fearful sac-

THE ELDEST DAUGHTER. - The deportment of the older children of the family is of great importance to the younger. Their obedience or insubordination operates throughout the whole circle. Especially is the station of the eldest daughter one of eminence. Shedrank the first draft of the mother's love. She usually enjoys much of her counsel and companionship. In her absence she is the natural viceroy. Let the mother take double pains to form her own correct model; to make her amiable, diligent, domestic, pious; trusting that the image of those virtues may leave impressions on the soft wax. en hearts of the younger ones, to whom she may, in the providence of God, be called to fill the place of a material guide.

THE U. STATES AND MEXICO. We find the following witty and true illustration of the present state of affairs between this country and Mexico copied into the Baltimore American from a late number of the Charleston Patriot:

"A CARD .- Mexico begs the United States to excuse her. She has so much to do with her family at home that she can- post." not attend to her foreign relations,"

The following grave and sensible remarks on the subject we take from a journal opposed to us in politics, but whose views are always entitled to respectful consideration: From the New York Evening Post of February 2.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. The news from Mexico appears, in the opinion of some of the journalists, to portend immediate hostilities. On examining its particulars, however, our readers will perceive that nothing is added to the probabilities of war which already existed. The verbal rumors of discourtesy and insult shown to the envoy of this country appear, upon being examined, to have no foundation on which we can re-

All that is certain is, that Mr. Slidell has not been received and acknowledged by the new Government of Mexico. If the same Government which invited ours to send a diplomatic agent to treat

concerning the matters now in dispute with Mexico had declined, on his arrival to allow him to open negotiations, or even to recognise him in his official capacity, Such is the description and character of the there would be good ground for complaint on our part, both of the insult and the breach of faith. The new Government of Paredes can hardly, however, be brought under any obligation to enter upon all the negotiations for which the Administration of Herrera had arranged the preliminary steps. If it could, it might by the same rule be held to consummate all the measures which it could be shown were contemplated by that Administration-a consequence which all will allow to be

absurd enough.

We do not believe, for our part, that terfeits. (Observe this.) As an easy way the Government of Mexico will be foolish Apples, and a sure way, too-to dectect these spurious enough to do any act that may justly pro-Four Dollar Bills just glance the eye at the voke hostilities on the part of the U. States number of the bill, and if the No. has not a in its present feeble condition, destitute of shaded period (o) attached to it, correspond- resources, with a population essentially ing with that shade of the two letters No. then unwarlike, at discord among themselves, rely upon it the bill is a base Counterfeit, for, and held together under one Government as before remarked, the counterfeit bill has no by the loosest and most uncertain ties.— We regret to see any attempt to exaggerate even the misconduct of such a nation towards our Government. Any display of valor on our part, at the expense of Mex-We find the following remarks in WILLIS'S ico, is too cheap to do us much credit in the Mirror. If they serve to shorten the length of eyes of the world. We would remind the New Orleans journals, which manifest so much impatience for a brush with their feeble neighbor, that when we shall have adjusted the Oregon question with that great and powerful nation which claims the Northwestern territory against us, it will be early enough to think of going to war with Mexico.

FROM MEXICO.

We perceive that the accounts received on Saturday evening from New Orleans are not confirmed by the official accounts. The "Picayune" reports as one of the pieces of intelligence brought by the brig Pario, that "a letter writen at Vera Cruz on the 13th ultimo, the day on which the Pathey drive all gaiety from their wives and chil. rio sailed, simply says: 'Mr. Slidell dedren; and make their domestic life as dull and manded his passports, having failed in the senseless as one of Lillo's tragedies. Why is object of his mission." We do not understand that Mr. Slidell has yet demanded his passports, or that he has received anything like a definite answer from the Government. A letter has been received from Jalapa on the 12th January, which states that Mr. Slidell was expected to arrive in that town via Puebla on that or the following day.

There is too much reason to apprehend that the mission may not be productive of the success which there was some reason to anticipate. The accession of Almonte and Tornel to the existing Administration is no very flattering sign of a fa-Gold and Silver Coin vorable result. Mr. Slidell will do, however, every thing which is to be expected Trunks, from his acknowledged talents when he receives his commission under the recent Lead, confirmation of the Senate.

Some rumors are still affort of a design on the part of Great Britain, France, and Spain to place a European prince on the throne of Mexico. We cannot vouch for the correctness of so extravagant a report. Washington Union.

A gentleman recently arrived in St. ven hundred of the tribe of Crow Indians warm them. Home becomes a drea. were killed, one hundred women and children taken prisoners, and three hundred horses taken. The main body of the Blackfeet having come up, engaged the Crows desparately, and though less in numbers, fought so bravely as to compel their opponents to retreat to a strongly fortified spot, which they succeeded in reaching with their plunder, though most of the prisoners escaped. The Blackfeet could not dislodge them, and were obliged to retire acknowledging a loss of ten or twelve rifice ! What honest heart can hesitate in its killed, and determined to revenge themselves next spring. The same informant

> "It appears that the majority of the tribe were on the other side of the mountains, near the head-waters of the Columbia, whither it is their custom to go every spring, and that those who were engaged in this affair with the Crows were but an advanced party, who had recrossed the

mountains somewhat earlier than usual. "The Crows had been driven into the neighborhood, where the fight occurred topics .- Hills. Recorder. (which is called in parlance the Blackfeet Country') by the Sioux, who were out in great force against them. They usualwise, when the Blackfeet are absent.

"About a fornight before the fight, a small party of the Blackfeet attacked the horse guard' at Fort F. A. C., a trading post of the American Fur Company, killed one man named James Requiett, whose family is supposed to be in St. Louis, seriously wounded another, and succeeded in stealing thirty horses belonging to the

COMMERCE OF THE UNION.

The following table will be interesting to our readers, as it will show them a statement of the exports of the United States during the last fiscal year. It will be seen on examination, that the South furnishes a large portion of the exports: EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Fisheries.

Dried fish or Cod fisheries,

S	Pickeled fish or river fiberies, her-		
е	ring, shad, salmon & mackerel	208,654	
4	Whale and other fish Oil,	1,520,363	
•	Spermaceti Oil,	975,195	1
7	Whale Bone,	762,642	
5	Spermaceti Candles,	236,917-	-4,507,124
)	Forest.		-,,
	Skins and Furs,	1,248,355	1 1
ì	Ginsing,	177,146	1 8
	Produce of		4
		r oou.	
	Staves, Shingles, Boards, Hewn Timber,	1 050 000	
	Other Lumber,	1,953,222	
	Masts and Spars,	369,505	
1	Oak bark and other dye,	28,692	
	All manufactures of wood,	70,616	1 1
	Naval Stores, tar, pitch, rosin,	677,420	
	and turpentine,	014 640	
	Ashes, pot and pearl,	914,649	
		1,210.496	-6,550,421
1	AGRICUL	TURE.	
1	Product of An	imals.	11
	Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	1 996 899	T.
	Dutter and cheese,	878,865	
1	Pork, (pickled) bacon, lard, live	0.0,000	
1	hogs,	2,991,284	1
1	Horses and mules.	385,488	
1	Sheep,	23,948	11 1
	Vegetable F		41 1 1
1	Wheat,	336,779	11 "
L	Flana	5,398,593	154 1
	Indian Corn,	44,741	77 7 1
1	Do. Meal,	641,552	3 1 1
1	Rye do.	119 009	
1	Rye, outs, & other small grain pole	177 959	
1	mecuit and ship bread.	366,294	
	Potatoes,	122,926	
Ι.	Annlan		

51,739,64 Products. 81,978 90,341
81,978 90,341
11,107 70—— 183,49
RES.
523,946 528,091 277,488 55,821 70,597 20,847 34,794 75,108 69,582 38,498 92,614 55,016 77,699 18,248 49,100

81,306

7,469,819

Do. all manufactures of	649,100	
Spirits from Molasses,	216,118	
Sugar, refined,	164,662	7
Chocolate,	1,461	
Gunpowder,	122,599	
Copper and brass,	94,736	
Medicinal Drugs,		-4,090,835
Cotton Piece	Goods	2,020,002
Printed and colored,	516,243	1
White,	2,344,104	
Nankeens,	1,174,038	
Twist, yarn and thread,	14,379	-3
All other manufactures,	280,164-	4 207 000
Rags and all manufactures of	14,762	-4,327,928
Wearing apparel,	59,653	
Combs and Buttons,	23,794	31
Brushes,	2,206	
Billiard tables and apparatus,	1,551	1
Umbrellas and Parasols,	2,583	14
Leather and Morocco skins not	sold sold	
per Ib.	16,363	11
Fire Engines and apparatus,	12,660	
Printing Presses and Type,	26,774	
Musical Instruments.	18,309	ji j
Books and Maps.	43,298	3
Paper and Stationary.	106,190	3
Paints and Varnish.	50,165	4
Vinegar,	14,375	1
Earthen and Stoneware,	7,393	
Manufactures of Glass,	98,760	1 1
Do. Tin,	10,115	1 1
Do. Pewter and Lead,	14,404	
Do. Marble and Stone.	17,626	1 . 1
Do. Gold, Silver and Gold le	af 3 999	

Artificial flowers and Jewelry, 10.435 20,771 3,336 8,701 45,151-5,804,97 342,646 ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED. 1,269,328

844,446

The Penitentiary Question,-The Editor of the Raleigh Independent, who is himself in favor of a Penitentiary, says that he is satisfied writing of Hon. J. D. Westcott. The pe- a member of the House of Representa- powers relative to the aff Louis from Fort F. A. C., near the Falls from the tone of the Press of the State, and the of the Missouri, has communicated to the silence observed on the subject at the various editors of the Reveille information that, on meetings lately held, that the public mind is the 17th of June last, a party of some se- settled down in opposition to a Penitentiary,be rich, or to be thought rich, is, with many of fell upon a small party of Blackfeet Indi.

| Clusion, as well as at the strange premises taken by the Editor from which he derives it. It.

| Mr. Westcott, the name was entered "E-with Mr. Popk's speech made in 1826,— this country, it was deer with Mr. Popk's speech made in 1826,— this country, it was deer with Mr. Popk's speech made in 1826,— this country. us, the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of sour opinion that a majority of the Presses in Mr. Levy himself franks public documents with Mr. Levy himself franks public documents with Santa Andrew and a special means at the straing premises the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of sour opinion that a majority of the Presses in Mr. Levy himself franks public documents and a special means at the straing premises the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of sour opinion that a majority of the Presses in Mr. Levy himself franks public documents and a special means at the straing premises the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of sour opinion that a majority of the Presses in Mr. Levy himself franks public documents and a special means at the straing premises the sole, exclusive, all-engrossing object of sour opinion that a majority of the Presses in Mr. Levy himself franks public documents one consent they seem to have determined that the question shall be freely discussed pro and con, and that no partisan bias shall be given to it; and the People, we infer, acquiesce in the wisdom of this course, and hence they have not thought proper to express an opinion on the question in their public meetings. Nevertheless, the subject is occupying the minds of the people, and they are preparing themselves for intelligent action when the time for voting shall arrive; and as the weight of argument is evidently in favor of the measure, we think the people will so decide. The "tone of the press," therefore, as well as "the silence observed on the subject at the various (political) meetings lately held," we view in a very different light

> a Penitentiary. Though the Editors of the papers in the State observe so much silence on the subject, their columns do not. Many well-written communi. cations have appeared, which have been extensively copied; and in this way the question can placed before the people, with less danger

to that in which the editor of the Independent

sees it-we think them decidedly favorable to

The Steamer Hibernia sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Sunday with seventyly visit that section of the country, like- one passengers. She will take on board twenty-five more at Halifax.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following from an Old Teacher in New England, we publish with more readiness, because we believe the praise he bestows upon this series of Books on Natural History, is deserved. We notice that Prof. Silliman, of Connecticut, Cleaveland of Maine, and many others of the most distinguished men of various States of the Union, speak in high commendation of their great value, &c. The books, we hear, are introduced into many of the private and public schools of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, &c., &c.; and are highly approved by Teachers and Pupils. Such works on Natural History are a desideratum in our schools; and we hope these will find a general introduction in our State. We are the more pleased with them, because the style is not that of letting science down to little minds till the science itself is belittled in the loss of its true dignity. Throughout the scientific and technical names are familiarly used, and a Glossary at the end of the Book, explains all the scientific terms, that, otherwise, the children might not understand. Without saying more, we publish the Communication

FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

Permit me to call your atteation to a series of elementary works on Natural History, prepared by Dr. Ruschenberger, for the use of schools, and published by Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia. These are what they are truly styled, the "First Books of Natural History. They are the opening door to a department of knowledge, high as heaven and broad as the universe itself; but which has, until these our times, been sealed up against the enquiring mind, as if God had reserved "to us and to our children," this vast field for intellectual enjoyment and mental expatiation. No exercise of the intellectual faculties is more calculated to give correct perceptions of God, the author of all things, than a study of his works. What we call natural productions, are but organizations in the material world, which are directly the handiwork of that universal, all pervading spirit who is the grand Architect of every organized body. -not only of those vast globes that float in immeasurable space, suns and systems of worlds, but also in the maker of the smallest thing that moves. He is the God of 2,160,456-16,016,902 the living. The Animal Kingdom and the vegetable, may be truly said to be but the work of His "fingers. The feathered tribes, the finny races, and the branching families of the reptile and insect orders, are but the foreground, the beginnings of Creation. But how little is exist, and recognize their external forms, but of their places in the great scale of organized existences and of the various parts which they act in the progress of life and of their internal structures, we know but very little; of the science of their organizations, the general knowledge is next to nothing. Here there is a field now opening to us, where the mind can revel in fatness, and feed on truth unalloyed with fiction. It is indeed, one of the most important fields for intellectual investigation that has ever been presented to the human mind for its exploration and the mind trained up in the study of nature's organization, is prepared to receive those moral influences which correct the judgment and purify the heart. But this work must begin in mental infancy, when the seeds of character which determine the future man, are planted. How highly necessary, is it then, that before the mind becomes pre-occupied by those things which are purely fanciful and abound in error, it be presented with a system of truth, one which embodies only facts-for a mind nurtured with truth can never receive that which is fictitious. This work of the author, therefore, cannot be too highly valued. Like every other work of science, it is a system of facts, developing the wonderful mechanism of organized beings from manidown through all the order, genera, and species of animated beings to the timest insect that moves. It is a work that should be in every family and studied by every member of it. No library should be without the whole series, and if there be no library in the family, these books should at once be the beginning of one. No child should be without them, whose mind is beginning to act. The study of Natural History, should be considered as important and necessary a branch of school education, as Geography and Arithmetic,-for the reason, that it is destined to exert a great and leadacter of the author, Dr. Ruschenberger. He is too well, and too universally known to require any recommendation from me. He has long been a surgeon in the U.S. Navy, and has reflected honor upon the service. The to have been to instruct the moral as well as the intellectual faculties of the mind; and well have they succeeded. There is not, perhaps, now any series of School Readers, so well adapted to prepare the mind for a proper reception of the first Books of Natural History, as those of Grigg & Elliot. They also publish Smiley's Arithmetic in dollars and cents with a Key, Grimshaw's Histories of the United States, Greece, Rome, England, France and Napoleon, with Keys and Questions to each; the young Ladies and Gentlemens Lexicon, Jones' ima duty to their children and pupils and to posterity, by AN OLD TEACHER.

The Books noticed, we understand, are for sale by the Raleigh and Fayetteville Booksellers, and Country Merchants in our various towns

1,315,568--2,584,915 By act of our Legislature, Hon. David Levy was made | Hon. David Levy "Etition of Mr. Levy, accompanying the bill, tives then opposed the doctrine as set forth (Almonte) being only the name " E-ulee." Nevertheless, in the Se- we think, as he ever made before or since. Santa Anna, at Havan rise, which we beg to refer to the advocates for "strict construction." Can our Senator lawfully make this second change in his name, without a special act of our Legislature-and has he not as clear a right to call himself "Mulee" as "Yulee?" does not the unlawful assumption of this name, by Mr. Eulee, create a vacancy in our Senatorial delegation ?-or, to make the proposition clearer it may be stated thus: The State appoints David Levy her Senator in Congress, and afterwards, at his request, entitles him "David Levy Eulee." The act appointing him and the act of changing his name are both of public record. Now, by consulting the journals U. S. Senats, it appears that no such person as " David Levy Eulee," claims membership in that body. It follows, therefore, that either he has declined to serve or he is dead-" non est inventus"-and a vacancy exists by matter of of its being mixed up with exciting political, course, Don't it Counsellor Splithairs?-Florida Sentinel.

> Debt of Pennsylvania, which fell due on the 1st instant, was promptly paid at Philadelphia on Monday last.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 13, 1846. FOR GOVERNOR.

William A. Graham, OF ORANGE COUNTY.

Whigs," for the reason, we believe, that they are willing to admit that England has a just claim to a portion of the Oregon country. And yet in the face of this, the whole Country were surprised to learn that the British considers Mr. Polk's War Message, a very pacific affair! In that Message Mr. Polk re-affirms that our title is clear and indisputable, and that no compromise which this Country should accept can be effected. When this important document was published to the world, the imagination of the public mind was greatly excited, in certain quarters, and it conjured up great fleets of British ships of war, hovering all along our unprotected coasts, battering down our frail and poorly furnished forts, burning our cities and destroying both life and property. Nor was this excitement allayed until the arrival of the steamship Hibernia, which brought that most welcome news, "the President's Message is considered pacific." How strange is the fact, that the two Countries came to conclusions as to the nature of this paper, which are directly consideration." opposite! One predicted it would bring on a war; the other, on the contrary, construes it as a very pacific paper. How can this difference of opinion be accountground, the beginnings of Creation. But how little is our knowledge of these beginnings! We see them to ed for? It is contained in a very nut-shell, day, (for we are as mu and this is it: " If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress." This quotation is from a British paper, brought in by the Hibernia;and it accounts satisfactorily for the singular circumstance of the people of the two countries making up such opposite conclusions about the Message. If Oregon is the bane, the reduction of the tariff is the antidote. In other words, if the U. nited States will reduce her tariff so as to admit the pauper labor of England to compete with that of our own industrious people, she (England) will give us Oregon, life of a man named H up to the 49th degree. Or, to change the words without violating the fact, if you will permit us to crush your manufacturing establishments and make your people dependants upon us, we will give you Oregon to "extend the area of freedom." This is the sort of compromise on this sub. at a loss to know what ing influence in the formation of the future character of ject, talked of in the British papers; and. This Mr. Payne, has it is believed, is seriously considered by weeks written a letter to American Democracy in Congress, New York Globe in repl with the President at their head. It is just which it was stated that same publishers have also prepared and published a new such a compromise as every true Ameri- his life, "were connected can should scorn; for it is both dishonor- litical movements," and able and ruinous. And yet the fosterers which be (Mr. Payne.) of this scheme have the impudence to style citizens, to make a p their opponents " British Whigs!"

"It should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European proved edition of the elements of Natural Philosophy colony or dominion shall, with our consent, and Chemistry. They have the highest recommenda- he planted or established on any part of the tions, and Teachers and Parents will be but discharging North American continent."-Mr. Polk's Mes-

Will it be believed, that this same JAMES K. POLK, opposed these very senti- planation of the mysteriments when put forth by Mr. Monroe, du- upon his life. ring his administration? One would hard- Mr. Payne says, that A Case for a Strict Constructionist. - ly think so, when we recollect with what vious to the departure pomposity he now utters the same opin- Mexican Minister, from ions, and makes it a test of genuine de- correspondence had been ulee." This bill was made in the hand- mocracy. But it is even so. He while tween him and *certain and in his chirography, prayed for the by Mr. Montoe, in as powerful a speech, whom arrangements wer with the name "Y-ulee." The case be- racy .- passable from one extremity of the and a special messenger ing stated, two propositions naturally a- Union to the other-they are impudently despatches to Havanna, called by this small-fry democracy, ene- certain sum of money mies to the country for which their sires safe deliverance, the other shed their best blood in its defence. This we on the return of the mes say is impudence; and proof sufficient that son entrusted with these the principles of the democratic party are Payne says went to a ga intended to be laid aside and taken up a. lost all his money, and ar gain whenever occasion requires. This the amount necessary to we say is sufficient evidence that all their his agreement with the professions of regard for the country are parties. This loan the from the tongue only, and not from the spent, and proposed that heart, as they would have us believe .-That all may see for themselves we subjoin a paragraph from Mr. Polk's speech in the House in 1826:

" Mr. Polk said he should vote against the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, but for very different reasons from those which had been assigned by the honorable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) and by several other gentlemen who had just stated the reasons which would influence their votes. He did not believe with them, that The payment of the interest on the State Delaware, and received by a vote of the House the amendment offered by the gentleman from on yesterday, was unconstitutional, or encroach. ed upon the constitutional powers of the Execu. thought, he concluded tive. Believing, as he did, that it was at all sons concerned and i

and because, bein proposed mission to under any cir nify to the Pres distinct expressi branch of the Le views which they of the country. The by the vote of yester The Locos are in the habit of styldistinctly announced as their opinion, tha ing their political opponents "British nations is the same Washington in his American people; the litical connexions of other, which authori cy, or to hazard the We had distinctly d by the adoption of the icy was now, as it ever strict neutrality between ers; that ' in extending with foreign nations, as little political con should 'preserve peac ship with all nations. ances, with none? the any alliance, offensice respecting such an a the South American 'we become parties w to any joint declarati venting the interferen Powers with their is vernment; or 'to an of preventing coloni America.' These are to which he most v ever strong his sym liberty and republic part of the world they ance, the peace, the

to our foreign

vernment from the

to the present per

conceived, still th

We make these we are in favor of a side of the Atlantic an attempt as Mr. Polk ly to show Mr. Poll this subject as well as this was a useless de fact that no European think of wresting from territory under our reason, his declaration as well as the resoluti Ohio, based upon that

own country were p

Our readers will fall, several attempts while in Washington Cl his way home, and agai When the facts be so incredible, that any hunted down, the p facts, in order that the disabused as regarded h take its course with The reason why he has plied to the article of the ing to his pecuniary circu circumstances do not nov it seems he now ventures

carry them, to which papers were placed in strong injunctions of secre no love for Santa Anna, know what intrigue old V engaged in. He accord seals, and discovered that pretending to act in good Government, were, throng trying to thwart some tal importance." Mr. Pay intention was to hand th the Secretary of State