position to it, and our wisest statesmen have always rejected it. Mr. Buchanan himself in his great speech on the bill of 1842 for which he voted, then pronounced the most emphatic condemnation of it as unwise and impracticable. That system had always operated best which contained a mixture of *ad valorems* and *specifics*; and to that I am for adhering until I am convinced that a better and safer plan can be adopted.

This new tariff graduated on a revenue standard, is proposed as a peace measure, and by gentlemen who profess great and constant regard for the poor, and opposition to an increase of the price of the necessaries of life; yet it contains a duty on tea and coffee, indispensable necessaries, not as a war measure, for that duty was recommended and inserted in the bill *before* the existence of the war with Mexico. These articles are now free; and, not being made in our country at all, a duty on them is a pure tax to the consumers. If an indispensable necessity were clearly shown to exist in time of war for this tax, I would be willing to vote for it; and even then it should be light. It is not necessary now; and as a precedent in the mode now proposed is highly dangerous.—What is that mode, sir? There is a most extraordinary feature in this bill. The President is directed to have this tax collected by *proclamation*. Gentlemen seem to shrink from the responsibility of imposing it themselves and directly. Whenever a deficiency occurs (as it certainly will) in the revenue, the President is to have the prerogative of ordering this duty to be levied.

The ancient Anglo-Saxon principle was to reserve to the Representatives of the people the exclusive power of taxation and of holding the purse of the nation. This duty will, I suspect, be stricken from the bill. You cannot pass it here without this provision included. But sir, its insertion in the bill has exhibited the disposition of those having the majority in the House to impose this uncalled-for burden on the people, even in the time of peace; and it further demonstrates, conclusively, the belief of the framers of this bill, and of the Administration in power, that the scheme of revenue now insisted upon by them will prove *insufficient* to meet the fiscal wants of the Government.

There cannot be a question of this result, even in time of peace. You cannot meet the ordinary expenses of the Government under its operation, much less the extraordinary sums which will be required for the energetic prosecution of the Mexican war. I have voted for the declaration of the existence of war with the Republic of Mexico, and I expect to vote for every proper measure and all necessary moneys to bring that war to a speedy, successful, and honorable termination. I will not now inquire into the causes of that war: it is sufficient for me to know *that it exists*, and that our honor and interest require its early termination. I have felt proud of the gallant spirit which our people have, without distinction of party, manifested in defence of their country, and none more so than the cheerful promptitude with which the citizens of my own patriotic and noble State have met the requisitions on their patriotism. I feel especially proud of the gallantry of my own district, the first in the State to tender the services of an organized company of volunteers. But, sir, whether this war is to be a long or a short one it will be a very expensive one. We shall have a heavy bill to foot up.—The expenses of the Florida war will be small in comparison with the inevitable costs of this war. Now, sir, I prefer that, if additional means are wanted for the prosecution of the contest with Mexico, they should be provided in a separate war bill of duties, and limited in its duration to the continuance of the war. A peace policy ought to be permanent. But the folly of reducing existing duties and curtailing the sources of your revenue at a time when your patriotism demands more, is, to me, most extreme and unjustifiable. What, sir, will be the end of this absurdity? You will be compelled to resort again to the indirect and most odious form of a loan, in the shape of Treasury notes. I predict that in less than ten days the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will present a bill for the issue of from ten to fifteen millions of Treasury notes. This, too, sir, will be done at the same time that you are descanting on the beauties of a *hard-money currency*, and in the act of passing that most objectionable and oft-rejected measure of the subtreasury, requiring all payments to the Government to made in gold and silver. What wonderful consistency!—These Treasury notes are intended to furnish a paper circulating medium. Besides, sir, at this very time I suspect the Secretary of the Treasury either has or is about to issue a Government currency, entering into the common circulation, in the shape of checks on your depositories, for sums of a hundred dollars and fifty dollars, in the way of payments to the Government creditors. In advance, I pronounce my decided and emphatic condemnation of this course of proceeding as most dangerous, and a gross violation of the powers vested in the Treasury Department.

There is one contingency in which I will vote for these Treasury notes, that I have no doubt will be asked for from Congress, and that is, that they shall be shown to be indispensably necessary to meet our expenses in time of war; and even then I would prefer the good old fashioned and honest method of a loan. Both modes create a public debt; but the one is open and easily understood by the great body of the people, while the other is disguised and deceptive. But, sir, I again ask this House and the country what can exceed the folly and impolicy of reducing your income while your expenses are increased? What, sir, would be thought of the wisdom or forecast of an individual, in any avocation in life, who should at the same moment increase his expenses and diminish his means of discharging them?

But gentlemen deny this consequence and insist that the means of the Government will be increased by a reduction of the duties. Some most remarkable and miraculous virtues are attributed to this bill. When the law of 1842 was enacted one of the great objections urged against it was that it would not produce enough revenue and would diminish the importations. When the prediction was falsified by actual results at the Treasury and custom-house, it was then objected against the law because it raised too much revenue. If a system of imports realizes a permanent surplus in time of peace, and when the country is out of debt, it certainly would require modification by a reduction of the duties. But, sir, what wonderful proprieties are discovered in this new scheme of finance and revenue! The profound statesmanship of the Secretary of the Treasury presents the same measure to suit every contingency of the necessities of the Government. It answers both the purposes of peace and of war. The same arguments have been applied to both conditions. His philosophy teaches that when there is a surplus, reduce duties, and when there is a deficit, still reduce the duties, and all will be right! When we have too much money in the Treasury, low duties are the panacea to reduce the plethora of the system, but when we want more money low duties are still the nostrum by which the arteries of the Government are to be replenished with the stream of life! This policy is like the nostrum of a quack which operates equally well in directly opposite conditions of the system. Sir, this was not the wisdom of our predecessors. In the last war with Great Britain, without the aid of recent lights, our statesmen *doubled* all the duties on imports to increase the revenue. But we are to have an increase of the importations to increase the means of the Treasury. Do you expect, sir, to enlarge the ability of the people to consume foreign goods by the passage of this bill?—Will you not rather lessen it, by crippling the resources of the country and destroying the prosperity of the people? But suppose by this measure you stimulate importations, and we bring in more goods than we are able to pay for by our own native products, a child might see that, to meet the balance of trade thus thrown against us, *specie* must go out of the country, the facilities of our local banks to discount will be impaired, and a general distress prevail in the land. The evils of excessive importations are obvious. Our whole experience has taught us that, when the balance of trade continued long against us, and our specie was drained from the country to go abroad, a financial and commercial revulsion was the inevitable consequence, followed by a general prostration of the industrial resources and energies of the great body of the people. The man whose expenditure constantly exceeds his income must fail; and similar indiscretion must assuredly bring a like disaster upon nations.—At present our imports average about one hundred and one millions, while our exports reach within a fraction of one hundred millions. The balance is well adjusted. It is a good rule to "let well enough alone." Why disturb materially an act which provides us with the requisite revenue for the wants of the Government, and under which the country is generally prosperous? Why, too, I ask, make this great change in the midst of a war? But, sir, we live in remarkable times. This is said to be the age of *progress*. Take care that we do not "progress backwards!" There are kindred measures on your table, as parts of the great *Executive* scheme, which we are urged to pass, because, among other reasons pressed on the consideration of the Representatives of a free people, they are the *measures of the Administration!* Sir, is the spirit of freedom fled from this hall? Shall Executive influence predominate over and govern the judgments and conduct of the immediate representatives of the true sovereignty of the land? We are asked to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, and to establish the warehousing system. And it is said that each of these measures will increase the revenue. I do not believe that such a result will be produced by either. In regard to the first, you cannot compel the people to buy more land than they need, and experience, in ordinary times, has shown that amount not to exceed about two millions of acres. I will say nothing of the gross injustice done to the *old States* of this Union by such a bill as is proposed, which will operate as a virtual cession of the public domain to the States in which they lie. I only mean to say that the revenue will not be increased, but reduced by it. The warehousing bill, without any expression of an opinion on its general merits, will have the same tendency. It is, in fact, an *extension of credit* to the importer, giving him the privilege of storing his goods to await any and the most favorable condition of the market, or withdraw them at his pleasure within the three years. By the very bill now before us, it is provided that goods imported *before* 2d Dec. 1846, and then in the custom-house, may be entered subject only to the duties under the new law. Who does not see that its operation, at least for the next half year, must decrease the income of the Government?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will no longer, even if my hour permitted me, detain the Committee, to whom I am so much indebted for their kind attention. This bill I believe will pass. If so, I hope, for the sake of the general good, that my worst fears may not be realized, from the destruction of a policy under which we have thus far prospered, and the adoption of one which may injure us much, and will certainly place, to a most dangerous extent, the destiny of our industry and trade, under the control of foreign labor, capital, and legislation. I trust that the results of a bitter experience will not be required to teach us wisdom when it is too late. For one, if this bill become a law, I am willing to give it a *fair trial*, and let it be approved or condemned by its actual fruits.—Whatever may be its fate, the "good old North State," from which I come, will continue to desire no effect from this or any other act of legislation but what shall bind faster the bonds of the Union, add to the blessings of liberty, and promote the happiness of the people.

MR. POLK AND THE OREGON TREATY.

The Philadelphia North American publishes the message of the President transmitting the offer of Great Britain to treat on the Oregon Question—together with the Treaty, &c. The surmise that the President had in his message declared his adherence to the views expressed in his message at the beginning of the session, turns out to be true. He says—

My opinion and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the 2d December last, and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.

Let those who glorify Mr. Polk so much for the settlement of the Oregon question remember this. Mr. Polk's conduct is so perfect an instance of riding—or attempting to 'ride—both sides of the sapling,' as was ever seen. His party being divided on the subject, he tried to please both parties. The extract given above was designed as a plaster for the sores of the 54-40 men, while by asking advice from the Senate, which he knew would be peaceful, he hoped he would make fair weather with those of his party who preferred a compromise on the 49th parallel to war.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.

The Sidney (Ohio.) Aurora, of the 11th, says these negroes remain on Col. Johnston's farm near Piqua. The paper condemns, in decided terms, the conduct of the citizens of Mercer in the late outbreak and insists that—"They should have made their objections known before the land was purchased, and not waited until they had drawn the last cent they could expect out of the pockets of the blacks—some $32,000—and then raise an armed force and refuse to let them take possession of their property, as they have done. We look upon the whole proceeding as outrageous in the extreme, and the participators should be severely punished. What makes the thing worse, is the fact that a number of those who were fiercest in their opposition to the blacks, loudest in their threats to shoot, &c., were the very men who sold them land, received wages for constructing the buildings, and actually pocketed a large amount of money for provisions, not two weeks before the arrival of the poor creatures, whom they have so unjustly treated."

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William A. Graham,

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

☞ We are authorised to announce **Hezekiah Turner,** as a candidate for sheriff at the ensuing August election.

WHIGS TO YOUR POST.

This is the last time we will have an opportunity to say a few words to you before the election is over, and our glorious principles—advocated by the heroes and sages of the Revolution,—triumphant ant throughout the State, or defeated.—Which do you prefer? You have the power! You can make them successful if you attend the polls to a man! This is all that is necessary to ensure a victory which will equal that of 1840, if it does not eclipse it! Who will *desert* by remaining at home, or *inactive* or *silent* on the *Sixth day of August next?* Who will from *personal* or any other *cause*, run the risk of being instrumental in electing any one of the Locofoco candidates? None we earnestly trust. Let a more noble spirit animate every heart. But if there should be such, we beseech them to remember their *country!* Forget it not.—Work once more for its redemption from the hands of those who would destroy the prosperity—the peace of the country and *Liberty* itself! Look at the doings of the *monarchists* in disguise. See the *President* and his *Cabinet Ministers* interfering with the Legislative Department of the Government, by *persuasion* and *threats*, to rob the old thirteen States of the proceeds of the Public Lands by the passage of the Graduation Bill. See the efforts now making by these Locofocos to bring the country into *Colonial Dependency* upon Great Britain, by destroying the *Tariff* of 1842! See the late attempts made by the same party to destroy the *liberty* of the *Press* and of *Speech;* declaring it treason for an American to express his disapproval of the course of the President in bringing on the war with Mexico—spilling the *blood* and taking the *lives* of many good citizens, to gratify *personal ambition:* and then ask yourselves if you can reconcile it to Truth, Honesty and Patriotism, to contribute in any respect to the success of Locofocoism. Our principles are the same, and will have the effect, when successful, either in the State or National Councils in prospering the Country—in maintaining the National Credit—in elevating it to the highest pinicle of fame, honor and dignity, among the nations of the earth; spreading knowledge, and securing to the rising generation the benefit of a universal education. By constant efforts to *elevate* every *class* in the country to a higher station in society—by striving to raise the wages of *labor* instead of paralyzing the business of the country, thereby bringing down the *price of labor* to an equality with the poor degraded *paupers* of Europe. And last, though not least, will be a sure guaranty of bringing about a *Peace* as glorious and honorable as it will be lasting.—Not by *basely* surrendering up our rights as Locofocoism has done in regard to Oregon, (according to their own declaration) but by maintaining and defending firmly that which is ours—by always being in the right, with nations as well as individuals.

The accomplishment of these desirable ends, the great Whig Party of the Union is contending for; and anxiously looking to *you*, Whigs of North Carolina, to put the ball again in motion as in 1840-'42 and '44! Will you disappoint their *reasonable* expectation by inactivity or remaining at home? Will you be the cause of *despondency* springing up in the bosom of our brother Whigs of the country? We throw from us with scorn the imputation of a dereliction of duty on your part.—We will not believe until we see it. Once more to the rescue! Listen to the calls of Patriotism! *Your country expects every man to do his duty!*

The *Register* of the 17th inst says: We hope the Mexican War will be settled any how, before the next Presidential Election. If it is not, the Whigs will be hard run to carry their man, as most of their voters have *volunteered* for the war, and will be absent from the polls.

Mr. Shepard and the Rail Road.—Our readers will be surprised to learn that Mr. Shepard has placed himself in a position, on the subject of the Rail Road, fairly admitting his veracity to be questioned. In the debate between himself and Gov. Graham, at Asheville, he said that he had voted, in Convention, *against* the recommendation for the State endorsement of bonds for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—About the time he made this denial the Raleigh Register charged him of voting *for* said recommendation. Mr. Shepard was a delegate in the Convention from the city of Raleigh, which city was most deeply interested in the success of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Mr. S. was himself known to feel a great interest in the matter, and it is not at all probable that the people of Raleigh would have sent a man to that Convention who was so opposed to their especial interest. We think it behooves Mr. Shepard to *prove* that he voted against the above recommendation—certainly, under the circumstances, he cannot expect that the people will be satisfied with *his* denial. If he voted against it, surely some few out of two hundred delegates present, will remember so remarkable a vote. The Raleigh Star says, that only two persons (Messrs. Jones and Hall) voted against the resolution in favor of the Raleigh and Gaston Road;—and the memorial of that Convention to the Legislature, praying it to endorse for the Company, abounds in passages which speak of the *unanimity* of said Convention, in all the recommendations presented.

If Mr. S. voted as he declares he did, it is very well; but if he really voted *for* the resolution in favor of the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and now for the sake of political ends, not only condemns the whole project, but *denies* that vote, let his name be recorded among the infamous. It devolves upon him to show his innocence.

☞ Is it the desire of any man in North Carolina to see the Property of the State depreciated in value—her credit ruined? let him vote for James B. Shepard, the "*talented*" and *decent* "*young senator from Wake*" for Governor! By so doing, he will have the mortification of seeing all this; and the place filled so many years with the first men in the State, occupied by a tenth-rate demagogue. Instead of the Governor's office being given to men because of their *capability* to discharge the duties encumbent on them, it will be made an object for political gamblers to grapple after—because of blind devotion to party. People of North Carolina give the office to the man who has shown himself capable, honest and devotedly attached to the welfare of the State, *independent of party considerations.* Such a man is WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, our present worthy Governor. He is a North Carolinian in heart and soul. In his hands the ship of State will steer clear of rocks and shoals. Trust him again. You have confided the government of the State to his care once, and well has he discharged the trust committed to him.

☞ Do the Whigs want proof of their ability to carry the county at the coming election if they desire it? Let them turn to the contest between FISHER and BARRINGER! We beat their most influential man—one never before beaten in Rowan, ONE HUNDRED AND TEN VOTES!! Are any of the candidates more powerful or less obnoxious to the Whig party—to the friends of liberty than was Charles Fisher? Not one particle. All we want is for every Whig to be at his post on Thursday next. Vote for PRINCIPLES and not men. He who acts differently is recreant to himself and his country.

Taxing Lawyers and Doctors.—Since Mr. Ellis first proposed this measure of relief for the State, we have frequently heard it spoken of, and never yet but with the greatest contempt. The thought had its origin, no doubt, with the single object of tickling the ears of confiding and credulous voters who do not belong to those classes of our community. It is a *pure* humbug, just like the Major's promise to get the School Fund. It is just such a weapon as a demagogue would use.—Sensible men can never be deceived by such stuff, and the credulous once taken in, their fondness changes to hatred.

The Mexican Trophies.—Col. Payne having arrived at Washington, delivered his trophies of the battles on Saturday to the President of the U. States, in the presence of a multitude of Officers of the government and of the army, and of ladies and gentlemen. The following is his address to the President of the U. States:

Mr. President—Under the direction of my commanding general, I am the honored instrument, (and I here take occasion to express my thanks for the distinguished compliment,) of presenting to your excellency these trophies of victory, won in the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. It is not in the spirit of triumph over a defeated, and, I must say, gallant enemy that they are presented on the part of the army; but rather in conformity with usage, to gratify popular curiosity, and as some evidence that the soldiers of the republic have done their duty.

THE TARIFF BILL—MR. WEBSTER'S CALCULATION.

Mr. WEBSTER read the following statement to the Senate on the 16th inst. The object, he said, of the Tariff bill was to raise $28,000,000 for the service of the year by duties on imports.

It is proposed to raise this amount by *ad valorem* duties entirely. These duties are arranged by the bill into clauses, being charged respectively 100, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent.

The average of these, according to the committee of Finance, is 23½ per cent. The question, therefore, is what we may justly expect with an importation this year, as at that average the year will yield a revenue of $28,000,000. To judge of this, we must, in the first place, be brought to the amount of last year's importation.

By the Treasury statement it appears that the value of merchandise imported from July 1, 1844, to June 30, 1845, was $117,254,564.—This is a larger importation than the average of the last five years. But this amount includes all the free articles, the value of which is $22,167,840.

It is said the free list will be diminished by transferring several articles to the dutiable lists.

But the main articles still remain free under this bill. Tea and coffee and specie are not taxed, and the value of these imports last year was $15,914,649. Deduct this from the aggregate of importations and the balance remaining is $101,339,815.

There are many other articles left free, but tea and coffee and specie are the principal.

Now the sum of 101,339,915, on an average duty of 23½ per cent. will produce $23,814,877; but this is the gross product. From this is to be deducted in the first place, for the cost of collection, two millions.

In the next place we are to deduct drawbacks at the same amount of last year, $1,878,409.

After this deduction there remain only $19,936,439, as the nett revenue from importations. If we called this $20,000,000, then it would fall short of eight millions of the sum necessary for the use of Government.

To produce these eight millions at the same rate of duties, there will be required an increased importation of forty millions, making an aggregate importation of free and dutiable articles of $157,254,564.

Now is there any just ground of expectation that such an increased importation will take place? Or, if it were possible that such an increase should accrue, can the goods be paid for without draining the country of specie, and effectually deranging the currency?

Let it be remembered that to meet the importations of last year specie was exported to the amount of $4,536,273, viz: of specie over imports of the same article $3,691,807; and of American coin, under the head of domestic products, $844,406, making together $4,536,273.

I might add, said Mr. Webster, if we expect an increase of forty millions in dutiable goods, that we might expect also a corresponding increase of free goods.

Mr. Webster concluded by putting some questions to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as to his expectations of any such increase in the imports of the country. He also called his attention to the effect of the passage of such a bill would have upon the credit of the country, and the difficulties which would attend the issue of Treasury notes under such circumstances.

Mr. Lewis said he could not reply to the questions which had been put to him without time for making calculations.

From the Army.—We have accounts from the Army as late as the 8th and 9th inst. All is well. General Taylor, who has been greatly cramped and delayed in his plans of operations, has at last been relieved, and is rapidly moving forward in the direction of Monterey, where, if he does not give the Mexicans another battle, it will not be his fault or the fault of his gallant army. The Rio Grande had swollen to a greater height from the late rains, (of which there was a long and heavy fall,) than it had been known for several years. Its banks were, in many places, overflowed, and a great number of the encampments had to be removed. The general health of the army is represented as good, a few cases of dysentery and camp fever alone occurring. Some little apprehension is felt for the health of the army when the flood of waters which now cover vast tracts of country along the river, shall pass off. The fourth of July was celebrated at Matamoros by numerous divisions of the army; and it is said the booming of the American guns in such numbers, and so early in the morning, alarmed the Mexicans about Matamoros terribly. Another paper has been started at Matamoros called the "American Flag." The American people can dispense with their daily meals with no more ease than with their regular mess of news.

☞ *The Sheriffs* of the several counties to whom we send this paper, are requested to forward us the returns of the election of their Counties, by the *first* opportunity, after they have come in, or as they come in, at our expense. In return for the favor, we will either send them a slip or a paper containing all the information thus collected, with the least possible delay.

EDITORS OF WATCHMAN.

Not very satisfactory.—The Union of Monday night says:

We have heard some anecdotes of Mr. McLane's manly bearing in London—in clearing up some very erroneous impressions which the ministry had imbibed—and we should be still more gratified if we were at liberty to state them, because, as soon as some errors were dissipated by our minister's explanations, Lord Aberdeen did honor to himself by paying to the head of our government the compliment to which he was justly entitled.

Correspondence of the Philad

WASHINGTON, J

Among the items of for I notice the London T the Oregon treaty confer ain the *perpetual right* of the *Columbia*. This is not only as to the terms itself, but to the under the authorities of the tw I shall presently shew.

When the treaty was some doubt was expre struction of the article vision—whether the rig the Charter of the Hudson ny which expires in 18 al. It was the only poi that was much discussed was introduced by Mr. limitation, which called ity of the Senate. It Webster, Mr. Reverdy tington and others, highest legal talent of privilege was prescribe of the Charter.

The Hudson's Bay Co ficial existence create ment, enjoying certain stricted as to rights—it years hence. Our Gov to admit *this* Company jects trading with it to navigation. When it nates, the privilege ce treaty. A re-charter rights, or a change of fairs of this Company ed by public act of Pa we shall be fully appro ain should extend the tantamount to the cre poration with which nothing to do. We know son's Bay Company no other that may *may* istence.

At the suggestion of treaty was delayed investigate the point result of his examinat concurrence with the tors whom I have name

Superadded to all this were taken, to procure understanding between parties. Mr. Pakenham as to the meaning of the to his view as the Brit

He did not hesitate al Senators, among oth guished Chairman of Foreign Affairs, Mr. garded the *navigation limited to the existence Company.* Although the matter in controvers the dispute, believing that of the unnavigable river ment to either country river will become the trade, still I consider it that the stipulations be properly understood ple, and that the errors corrected. I have these few facts, because this particular may public.

DEMOCRATIC

The Union is engaged vince the country that in many parts of the pretended result of a Washington. Unfortunately tion, there are too many ington, of the Democratic cret of their apprehensions on of Pennsylvania, has is a DEMOCRATIC PANIC Washington is besieged bers of the dominant party, Coonings of New York, Jersey, Porters of Pennsylv ny others," remonstrating of Mr. McKay's bill at

The Democracy of Phil ed the alarm, and in proceedi lished yesterday, furnish tary upon the diatribes of the panic-makers. There we could almost wish the and that is that these tariff properly punished for their in electing Mr. Polk. the sin of the leaders, bourers, who are really deem the repeal of the sion of manufacturing tion for the memorable

DISASTROUS FIRE

VILLE.

There was a disastrous ville on Wednesday 22d mount of property was

The amount insured offices refused write tible a square. Col. bably fully covered; loss perhaps $1000 Huske $5000, probably Mr. Kirkpatrick $1000, beyond; A. Marsh $500, Estate of D. McRae $2000, F. D. Breece $2000 Mr. Hobbs $500, loss small $1000, loss much more probably covered; Mr. Jen ered.

The Augusta Insurance company looses about $ $5,000, the Contribution N. Carolina Mutual $3,250 burg $3,500, the N. York $1,000. The Ætna, and Agencies in this place, lo

It is believed that the of an incendiary.

We learn from the W mercial, that the Survey their Rail Road to South commenced by competent the 13th inst.