

## ENLISTING COLONISTS.

Few things ought more to excite the alarm of thinking men than to witness the slight attention which the country at large now pays to Governmental proceedings, the mere rumor of which would once have raised a commotion from one end of the land to the other. On the one side, accustomed blindly to adopt all behests that come to them in the name of PARTY, the so-called "Democracy" are content with nearly all acts of its leaders in power, because they are told that those acts are necessary to secure the ascendancy of their "principles"; and that end has gradually come to be, one which justifies, in their view, any means said to be requisite to it. On the other side, men have grown so accustomed to the violent and unscrupulous measures which have now, for seventeen years past, been pursued almost without intermission, that they too regard them almost with indifference, because without the expectation of any thing more moderate or right.

But for this state of things, it would be impossible that certain acts, which have been witnessed during the last eighteen months, should have passed off without exciting popular indignation. What could be more startling, for example, than to see a Chief Magistrate branch, in his inaugural, a question of Foreign Relations the most delicate, fit only to be by him mentioned within the earless walls of his Cabinet council chamber, and on that to commit the public honor and peace entrusted to his charge, by an official declaration to a pretension as extravagant as contrary to all previous public acts, from which, pursuing for several months a course exactly suited to plunge us in war, the Administration has been compelled unreservedly to recede? This was a spectacle of Presidential delinquency entirely new; nothing at all like it had ever before occurred under this Government; and its excuse—that it was so set down in certain resolutions, hardly known to the electing Convention which passed them, when half its members had gone away and half the rest were probably not out of bed—was as shocking as the thing itself was monstrous. In this Oregon business, no conduct could have been fitter to call down the reprehension of all men capable of reflection, or to prefigure the subsequent errors of that business, up to the last moment.

Next in order came those strange and illegal proceedings, directly contrary not only to the Constitution, but to the positive instructions of the compact for the annexation of Texas, by which the Executive has plunged us into a war with Mexico. That compact assumed none of the old and merely nominal claims of Texas to the country beyond the Nueces—a country never brought under the possession of that State—to which it could set up no original title—and of which we found the Mexicans exercising the entire and peaceful jurisdiction. The compact was so drawn as in no manner to bind the U. States to make good for Texas its claim (hardly meriting even that weak name) to one foot of ground beyond the Nueces: it merely bound us to open a negotiation with Mexico, in order to secure her an advantageous boundary there, if we could do it by that means. The President was ordered, then, by the compact, to set on foot the negotiation: nothing more. He had not a shadow of authority for going one step further. Yet, without beginning with that with which he was bound to end, an attempt at peaceful negotiation, our army was sent, in June, 1845, to the border of the disputed territory, with instructions to its commander to enter it and proceed, if he saw fit, to the Rio Grande, its utmost limit; and in November an Envoy was dispatched to treat for the boundary which the Executive had thus assumed and seized upon! Had the Executive even gone right-end-foremost, and begun by amicable negotiation, and had Mexico rejected the overture, that refusal to treat for boundary would not have given him the slightest authority for any thing but quietly to come back and report to Congress that Mexico had refused his offers, or even refused his invitation to treat. Instead of all this, without going further into particulars, we all know that we were rashly and heedlessly plunged into a war with Mexico.

These Presidential acts, against law, against peace, against that policy of justice and moderation which should ever be our guide with all, but especially with neighbors of the republican family, were openly going on for six months, without any thought of consulting Congress, and for six months in its face, without a single question from any public authority. Against them a part of the press alone raised its voice. The people sat still amidst all these more than kingly outrages upon our institutions, one-half of them in a stupor at the accessions to which "Democracy" in power was at last carrying us, and the other half apparently content with any usurpation, provided it adds to that which alone we seem now to regard—our extent of unoccupied territory.

Along with these high-handed proceedings we have had a system of domestic measures in known and open disregard of public policy, dreamed by the body of both parties alike, and carried into execution (as all know) by Locofocoism itself only because such were the hard terms on which alone it could satisfy and keep a certain section of its followers. Who want the Subtreasury? Who want Free Trade? Who do not want River and Harbor Bills, except that mere party section? An Administration which can thus trample as it likes on all that is legal or safe, drowns in the drive of small constitutional doubts enactments the most beneficial and popular; and the country silent under party subservency, or sick with hopeless opposition, looks on without a stir! Is there nothing but the final crash of every thing like free institutions that will waken it up!

Occasional signs of the disapprobation with which (in their hearts) men must see these things reach us. Sincere ones are but occasional, we fear; for too many are from those who complain but to be reconciled, and quarrel with one bad thing in order to obtain two worse ones. We place such compunctions or complaints before our readers when they meet us from the other side. The subjoined seems one of the honest ones. It comes from a paper not avowedly a thorough-going Administration one but which has only been the more efficiently so from the advantages which its professed neutrality gave it.

National Intelligencer.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.



Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

### WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

What is the cause of so much sickness in Rowan, almost every year? Chills and fever, quinine and calomel—these beset us about July, and run through the balance of the year, November and December excepted. It can't be the climate, we think; nor are we aware of the existence of local causes which do not exist almost everywhere else, as well as here. Our sickness has been laid to Mill ponds. It is true, there are a great many in Rowan, but these abound all over the Country, and if they are the cause, other sections of Country, less exempt from sickness, should, it occurs to us, share the same fate. We should be glad to publish a sensible article on this subject—suppose some of our Physicians give the public their views together with a word of advice on the preservation of health.

### COURT WEEK.

The Fall Term of Rowan Superior Court commences here next week. It will be an interesting Court, from the fact, that there are several important cases to be tried. It will be a busy time at the bar, and gentlemen will have to move with dispatch to get through with the docket.

At the Commencement at Davidson College on the 13th ultimo, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on the following gentlemen, members of the Alumni of that Institution, viz: E. C. Davidson, Charlotte, N. C.; J. G. Ramsay, Palermo, Rowan county, N. C.; Wilkes T. Caston, Lancasterville, S. C.; Thos. M. Kirkpatrick—Tutor of the College.

### CALIFORNIA.

We have received information, says the Washington Union of Wednesday, on which we place implicit reliance, that Commodore Sloat took possession of Monterey on the 6th July last. On the 9th July, Commander John B. Montgomery, of the Portsmouth, summoned the commandant of Yerba Buena to surrender. What the result of this summons was, we are not informed.

A few days previous to the 6th July, a detachment from Col. Fremont's force took possession of a frontier post called Sonoma to the north of San Francisco. Gen. Castro attempted to dislodge them; but, after a slight skirmish, and the arrival of Col. Fremont in person, he, Castro, retreated.

There appears to have been as much dissension among the Californians before the arrival of Com. Sloat, as existed in other parts of Mexico. On the 15th June a junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor Pico, to declare California independent; which movement was met by a proclamation from the Commandant General Castro, declaring martial law throughout the country.

**Burning in Effigy.**—We have seen many recent instances of affected horror on the part of the Democratic press at the infamy of burning in effigy, and many disclaimers that such things should be charged upon their party. The Washington (N. C.) Whig publishes the following letter, written by the member of Congress from that district, a Democrat. He recommends that a gentleman who has filled the high office of Senator from his native State should be burnt in effigy because he would not vote for a measure which he honestly believed would work evil to the country:—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Haywood has this day resigned his seat in the Senate. He was opposed to a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and rather than vote for the tariff bill now before the Senate he preferred to resign. The city is full of rumors deeply affecting his integrity. The Democracy of your country ought to meet forthwith and denounce him as a traitor and burn him in effigy. In haste, yours, very respectfully,

HENRY S. CLARKE.

### THE CABINET.

A Washington letter in the Philadelphia Ledger says—

The Secretary of the Navy is quite indisposed. Mr. Bancroft, I believe, has at last decided to go to England, and not to France, to succeed Mr. Louis McLane, who is expected back in the Britannia steamer. The Hon. John Y. Mason, of Va., now Attorney General, will temporarily, perhaps permanently, assume the head of the Navy Department.

Mr. Buchanan will set out on Wednesday for Saratoga Springs. He will only stay one night in Philadelphia and another in New York city.

BEFORE the election we did all that a public press could do to prevent treating. We could accomplish nothing effectual. Since the election certain locofoco journals have become as noisy as wolves, and quite as furious, on this subject. They were as quiet as the grave before. How is this? What has aroused them now? DEFEAT! Who is defeated? Mr. Fisher! Which Mr. Fisher? Both!—and hence these things do appear. The defeat of these gentlemen of the party rankles deep in the bosoms of those who would be expected to feel,—where it stirs up the venom of mind bitter against political opponents. Let it pour itself in harmless streams of scandal.

We understand the *New Mint* at Charlotte will be ready to commence coining very soon. This is welcome news to many persons no doubt, who have been waiting on it.

### WHAT THE LEADERS SAY!

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," a spirited Locofoco paper, says:

"We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Senators Cass, of Michigan, and Breese, of Illinois, also the Hon. John Wentworth, representative from the Chicago district, as they passed up the Lakes on Saturday, returning from the late session. They do not hesitate to say that WESTERN RIGHTS have been trampled upon by the DOMINEERING POLICY OF THE SOUTH, and that concert of action among the representatives of the FREE STATES is necessary to resist SOUTHERN AGGRESSION. So say we. (adds the Plain Dealer)—and a member of Congress from the West, who is found cuddling to the SLAVE POWER, for the sake of government favor, should be marked with the curse of Cain."

What says the Enquirer (asks the Whig) to these "natural allies" of the South—these "Northern men with Southern principles?"

### A BOLD GAME.

In the Philadelphia North American we find the following exposure of a bold attempt to continue the barefaced imposture by which the Locofoco leaders deceived and misled the people of Pennsylvania in 1844:

"In Schuylkill county and generally in the coal and iron districts of our State, they are now busily circulating reports, that Mr. Polk did not sign the Free Trade Tariff Bill, but that it was passed by a coalition of Whigs and Southern free traders, under the lead of Messrs. Webster and Calhoun, who, from a common enmity to Mr. Polk, united together to pass this bill and bring his administration into disrepute."

### EPES, THE MURDERER.

As it has been some time since we have seen any thing in the papers in relation to this murderer, we were fearful that he had succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officer who went in pursuit of him; but the following paragraph, taken from the last Lynchburg Republican, leads us to hope, that, through the activity and perseverance of Capt. Talbot, of the Lynchburg Police he will yet be taken and brought back to stand his trial for one of the most horrid and atrocious crimes that was ever perpetrated in any community. The following is the paragraph:

**The Murderer Epes.**—A letter has been received in this place, dated New Orleans, from captain Talbot, one of our police, who is in pursuit of Epes, the murderer of young Muir, stating that satisfactory assurance had been gathered that the fiend had continued his route to Galveston, Texas, under the assumed name of "B. Davis of North Carolina," which he had borne the entire way from this place. Captain Talbot not despairing of finally arresting him, was to leave the day after the date of his letter in pursuit for Galveston.

The Nat. Intelligencer says—We regret to learn by the South Carolina papers that Mr. McDuffie's health has declined so materially since his return home as to render the resignation of his seat in the Senate unavoidable.

The Union says: "The veto power receives its character from the person who exercises it."

Then, it may be doubted whether the vetoes of the late session will carry much authority. *Rich. Compiler.*

### THE FALL CIRCUITS.

We met with their Honors, Judge PRANSON and BAILY, yesterday, on the way to their Courts in the lower part of the State, at this sickly season of the year—the first to commence at Tyrrell, and the second at Onslow. It is asking too much of any man, to leave his home, in a healthy part of the State, at this period of the year, and remain for weeks in so unhealthy a region, as the Atlantic portion of our State.—The whole matter might be remedied, by making the Fall Circuit commence in October, instead of September. We hope the next Legislature will see not only to this, but to changing the time of holding our Elections.—*Reg.*

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Fall Term of the Superior Court is now in session. His Honor Judge Dick presiding. On Wednesday morning sentence of death was passed upon Jefferson, a slave. He is to be hung on the 25th day of September next. On the same day Jeremiah Rainey was put upon his trial for Burglary. After a patient examination of the case the Jury retired, and after being out a short time, returned a verdict of guilty.—*Charlotte Journal.*

**Rather Fast!**—The "North Carolinian," printed at Fayetteville, gravely announces as the Democratic candidate for the Senatorial District, composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, a gentleman who, it turns out, has been dead full twelve months.—*Ral. Reg.*

**Murder and Suicide.**—A most horrid murder was committed by Charles Bright on Wednesday last at Elizabeth City, in this State. He shot a widow lady named Bundy, who expired almost immediately, and then shot himself twice, which caused his immediate death.—*Ral. Reg.*

## POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of August 26, says:

I have heard for some days of political movements on foot, looking, however, for development to future, rather than to present time.—"They grow out of the Presidential question which already is beginning to be seriously agitated in many quarters, though not much as yet in public. Mr. Polk has lost nearly all popularity, except such as attaches to the immense amount of patronage which is at this time incident to the Executive office. Mr. Tyler was hardly less unpopular than Mr. Polk, now is, when he exercised the Veto power with such an unsparing hand and in defiance of the will of Congress. The Northern Democrats who are politicians, are finally settling down upon Silas Wright, partly because they say he is the strongest man, and partly to avenge themselves for the bad treatment which New York and Mr. Van Buren received at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Polk. Nor is the "organ" here a favorite, or an oracle of wisdom. There will probably be a new one before the Administration of Mr. Polk expires, and Messrs. Blair and Rives, who have a large printing establishment in the city, are quite ready to put on the political harness again.—Mr. Calhoun's friends say that in due season they shall press the claims of that gentleman, and Mr. Cass is working covertly for himself, as are his friends for him.

I see several Senators and members in the city. Mr. Mangum of N. C. was to leave for home this morning. He has been detained for two weeks by indisposition. The opinion published in a letter I have seen from North Carolina, that Mr. M. is not a candidate for re-election, is erroneous. He will probably be returned without opposition, and is every way worthy of this mark of confidence.

"Potomac," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of August 27, writes:

I am truly glad to perceive that the newspapers in various parts of the country are turning public attention to the contemplated fraud to be played once more upon Old Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff! I have the best authority for believing that the design of perpetrating such fraud has been deliberately conceived and entertained by some of the high functionaries of the Government. Mr. Francis J. Grund, late, if not present, Consul at Antwerp, formerly a politician of considerable note and tact in Pennsylvania, is still engaged with Mr. Buchanan, as I learn. And last night, the famous John K. Kane, Judge by Mr. Polk, arrived at Coleman's National Hotel. It is now circulated quite freely and extensively that Mr. Walker has manifested his readiness to recommend Congress, as soon as that body re-assembles, to alter the new British Tariff Act as to discriminate more in favor of the great interests of Pennsylvania! But will he do it? Remember the pledges he made, and broke, to Messrs. Cameron and Chambers!

There is a deep game going on in regard to the Loco Foco candidate of the party proper for the next Presidency. It is generally understood that Mr. Calhoun will run *volens volens* and in spite of the Baltimore nomination. Mr. Polk nearly or quite despairs of receiving the nomination. But he stops not here. It is asserted that he will join the Benton, Wright and Van Buren clique to defeat the nomination of Governor Cass! The General *per se* considers himself as good as nominated already and elected!

It is now rumored, I know not upon what authority, that Mr. Buchanan leaves the State Department for the Mission to England—that Mr. Mason goes into State Department, while the rejected Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, is to be made Attorney General—and that Mr. Bancroft goes to France, and Robert Rantoul, of Massachusetts, is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy! Radical Locofoco as he is, he would be neither a sycophant, a tyrant, a fop, or a monkey, but a practical, hard-working Secretary, with good judgment and sound practical knowledge to govern his conduct.

Catch James Buchanan now-a-days suffering his name to go before the United States Senate, and you will be not apt to catch a weazel asleep! Just as quick!

The opinion seems to be gaining ground here that our army will have one more regular battle with the Mexican forces, at or near Monterey. For one, I am an unbeliever in the probability. The Mexicans know very well that if we fight them we whip them. Hence I think they will be less harmless to themselves.

A letter received last evening by Gov. Marcy, from an editor in New Orleans, communicating the intelligence that the people of Mexico, in every direction, were declaring in favor of Santa Anna, who, it was inferred or reported, had already arrived in Mexico and assumed the direction of his affairs without molestation—and that it was confidently anticipated that peace would speedily be restored between the United States and Mexico. Such, I learn, was the substance of the letter. The N. Orleans papers received this evening, to the 20th instant, contain no confirmation of this news.

I learn from a correspondent at Boston that Mr. Webster is on his farm at Marshfield. In a short time he will be in Philadelphia, to partake of the Public Dinner to be given him in that city. The public may anticipate a great speech from him on that occasion. His son, Capt. Edward Webster, who has raised a company of volunteers for the war, is to be presented by the patriotic citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, with an elegant sword, made by Ames, of Springfield, and valued at \$125, "some proof of the high opinion they entertain of his readiness to serve his country, in the war that has fallen upon it, and their great regard for his character." Among those who have contributed towards this present are Nathaniel Green, Isaac O. Barnes, Robt. Rantoul, Broadhead, and other members of the dominant party.

The present population of the town of Wilmington and the environs, is said to reach 9,000. When the Rail Road to Weldon was first built, six years ago, it was but 3,000; and that small but enterprising body of citizens, to their honor be it said, subscribed to its erection an amount larger than the then value of all the Real Estate within its limits.—*Wil. Jour.*

**RUMOR.**—Santa Anna a Prisoner of war. It was reported in private circles yesterday, said to be from a respectable source, that on the arrival of the British steamer *Arab*, off Vera Cruz, Commodore Connor boarded her in person, took off Santa Anna, and put him on board of the flag ship of the American squadron. *N. O. Jeffersonian.*

## LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

For some exceedingly interesting details of affairs on the scene of military operations, we refer our readers, says the N. O. Times, to the letter of our correspondent, which we append. Forward! is now the inspiring motto of Gen. Taylor:

MATAMORAS, Aug. 14, 1846.

The army on this frontier is now so much dispersed in different encampments, or en route to the ports above here, that it is somewhat difficult to fix their whereabouts—if such a word is allowable. Two of the Illinois regiments were still at Brazos island on the 10th instant. The Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and some portion of the Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana volunteers are strung along the river below here, but nearly all under orders to move as soon as transportation can be furnished. The 3d Ohio regiment is encamped on the east side of the river, nearly opposite this place. Col. Johnston's Texas rifle regiment has gone to Camargo, as has the mounted rifle regiment of Col. Woods, from the same State, beside nearly all the regular troops, and many volunteer corps from other States.

Brigadier Gen. Quitman left here last night or early this morning, to go above, where he expects to be assigned the command of the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments. Brigadier General Hamer, with one regiment from Ohio, one from Kentucky, and the Baltimore and Washington battalions, reached here this morning, going to Camargo, where the headquarters of General Taylor now are, and where the army is concentrating as rapidly as possible. The 2d dragons, now commanded by Capt. May, and the light artillery of Lieut. Ridgely, leave to-morrow, to escort a train of wagons.

In the course of fifteen days, the largest army ever assembled, at one point, since the time of our revolution, in the service of the United States, will be at Camargo. We shall all, regulars and irregulars, be there, and then see what is to follow.

I have endeavored to ascertain the actual force in this quarter, and the best information to be had, makes it over eighteen thousand men, and they still come. What they are to do, is more than I can tell, as I feel confident that the Mexican Government can never organize a force one-half so strong.

The Rio Grande is to be the base of the line of operations. The principal depot will be at Camargo; from whence we shall go to Monterey and as much further as directed. General Taylor says his orders are to advance, and he shall go ahead until he is ordered to stop. The latter not a probable event.

Garrisons will be left at Point Isabel, Brazos Island, Burita, Matamoros, Reynosa, and other places. Col. Clark now has command of the force here, which consists of a battalion of regulars, and some volunteers are to be joined with them.

### Old "Rough and Ready" in Europe.

The following deeply interesting extracts are from a letter to a gentleman in this city, who has kindly furnished them to us. They are the most beautiful commentary upon the battles of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palma," that we have yet seen:—*[Richmond Enquirer.]*

MADRID, July 23d, 1846.

Taylor's victories have been felt more here, in Europe, even than at home. For two weeks (between the sailing of the steamer) our suspense was great; but when the news did come, each American strutted out large as life. The papers which had predicted Taylor's capture as certain were sorely used up. Taylor's despatches have been greatly admired for their terseness, dignity and modesty. The greatest compliment yet paid to Taylor I heard of in London. The compliment is this:—When the steamer of May 16th brought to England the news of Taylor's difficult position, the Duke of Wellington met Mr. —, and the subject was introduced. "Why," said the Duke, "does he not do this and that," (mentioning the steps he thought Taylor ought to take.) When the steamer of June 1st brought the news of his victories, Mr. — met the Duke again. "Your Grace," said he, "must have been advising General Taylor—for you see he has done exactly what you said he ought to do." "So he has," said the Duke, as much gratified as if he had won the victories himself. As I got this from Gen. —, to whom Mr. — related it, it is undoubtedly authentic; exact in substance, and, I think, also verbatim.

In Bordeaux I met a whole-souled American, a "live Yankee" ship owner, of New York, Mr. Holmes. He is of the stuff which, when abundant in a nation, makes it great. He was at Trieste when the news of Taylor's difficulties came.—The Americans were despondent, and the folks there teased him with predictions of Gen. Taylor's capture. He answered by that decisive Anglo-Saxon argument, the offer of a bet of \$1,000 that Taylor would meet the Mexicans and rout them. He found no one to take it, for Austrians are not betting people. Soon after, the news of Thornton's capture came, and the folks congratulated him on his bet not having taken up. "Gentlemen," said he, "here is the thousand still, and another on it, that Taylor *thashes the Mexicans.*" They almost doubted his sanity—but a week or two afterwards came a single copy of Galignani's Messenger, with accounts of the victories. Its receiver carried it immediately to Holmes. Off he streaks it down to the eight or ten American vessels in port, and calls up the officers. "Hoist all your colors, boys," said he, "and come up with me to the Exchange." Accordingly up went every piece of "bunting," and off marched Holmes with the captains and mates to the Exchange, where they had of course a royal "crow" over the croakers. "What the deuce is the matter with these Americans," said every body, as they saw this flag-boasting and marching. "But," as Holmes said, with a knowing shake of his head, "they soon found out why." Holmes wound up the ceremony by giving the Americans and his friends a dinner in honor of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. I relate this almost exactly as he related it to me; for I could not improve on his graphic account.

The Europeans know we have good soldiers.

But since we had no general, we have a general, Wellington school.

The New Orleans of the 20th ult., in a recent revolution in Mexico, says—

The first question that will arise will be, what effect will the revolution in Mexico have on the relations of the United States and Mexico? The public mind is silent upon this point, but it appears to have originated in the popularity of Santa Anna, seated dislike to Polk, the burthens imposed upon the country, the purpose of maintaining expenditures incidentally contributed to the revolution which the change always tends to Mexico. Still, there is a feeling that the existing country and Mexico are either in creating an insurrection.

We are inclined to be advanced with the triumph of Santa Anna, an early peace. Other upon the known mental calibre, than that developments, intelligent, enlightened Americans. He has a portion of the United States, and is fully a superior. We senseless and overbearing hauteur that are so common to the Mexicans, and that blind eyes, he is prepared to make a true estimate of the should the war be protracted, intensely selfish, morally sacrificed his save her from ruin as he thinks either to benefit. Santa Anna, an honorable peace, advantageous than any powerful enemy; a helm of Government what quarter the consult the popular accordingly. Now, in Mexico, who know its miseries and exalted tired of this business with the U. States, stated that, to our administration of affairs, was one of its overthrow. The due inference that Anna will be pacified, summing the President's earliest acts with the prompt facilities between the United States. Time our conviction is well.

### The Sub-Treasury.

That the advocates of the Polk Administration—may have manner in which they copy the subjoined Express:

The Sub-Treasury, and excellent citizen, the Sub-Treasurer, that the Sub-Treasury carried out. He had adopted the example of is, the principle of checks, certified by the "Banks of America," all other checks and occasion a gentleman offered his check, used to get it certified, time, that "he was mocked and deceived; but that if he would draw the signature according to the law, Cornell could not do pose. The gentleman mounted in silver coin, the Sub-Treasury, a clerk at work to ing over the same accurate, the amount perform the labor, from 1 o'clock until 3. This was the case. Now, where there hundred persons on a day, and each a duty of receiving, to say duty of paying the well was one of the ness men in the way with all mercantile always said the lay out.

The concerns of banks, if every thing paid in specie, and Many of the clerks they can do to pay and bank notes on the present amount be done in bank money, but no one believes, accountant, or that about wonders in

**Aged Negro.**—Dolly, belonging to the er, of Pasquotank, at the age of one hundred years, who was one time of his death, and wife nearly blind.