

TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orders charged 25 percent higher.

From the (N. Y.) Albany Cultivator. AGRICULTURE.

Mr. TUCKER—As a science, agriculture includes in all its branches, a knowledge as extensive, and as difficult completely to master, as many of the learned professions. It is a field continually open for new investigations, and within a few years, since men of learning have given their attention to it as a science, many of the advances which have been made towards elevating it to a standard which it justly deserves. There are doubtless many who are far excelled in some of its ramifications, but very few who have attained that perfection which places them beyond the point of being taught. It is a pursuit which offers the liberal mind opportunities for research and experiments which are denied him in almost every other branch of science. If he turns his attention to these, after much severe toil and labor, he is doomed to meet with disappointment, having learned that the perfection to which the science has already attained, leaves no room for his researches. But, let him devote his enthusiastic toil to agriculture, and if he does not make some important discovery, he may go far towards arranging the thousand discordant facts which have been handed down from time immemorial. It is to be regretted that there is not among the majority of farmers, a more inquisitive spirit in regard to the nature of the objects with which they are so intimately connected, and from which they expect to derive, not only their subsistence, but their hope of gain. The leading object of Agriculture, is to increase the quantity, and improve the quality, of the productions of the soil, and to do it with the least expenditure, or in other words, with the greatest profit, without impoverishing the soil. In order to accomplish this, we must resort to experiments, and here again opens a wide and extensive field. In consequence of the great variety of soils, experiments in different kinds, though nearly of the same nature, will not produce like results. The leading principles of agriculture are ever the same; animal and vegetable matter, after decomposition, furnish food for plants, while heat, air, and moisture, aid in nutrition. There is nothing practically considered, which has done more towards improving the minds of a majority of farmers, than the circulation of a well conducted agricultural paper. It is a means, when contributed to by able and practical farmers, by which every man may derive new and useful information. Its contents are made up of the results of the most careful observation, and consists in itself of a general storehouse of knowledge from which all may draw something new and serviceable. It also furnishes a common medium for farmers to communicate and receive instruction, thus enabling them to profit by the experience of each other. Among the list of agricultural papers, none rank higher (or have a greater circulation) than the Cultivator, and it is only regretted that it does not make its friendly visits more frequently.

MADDER.

Why is it that such a vast amount of money is annually paid by this foreign countries for this article, when we have a soil and climate so admirably adapted for its production? There is no good reason why we should import madder, any more than that we should import wheat, pork, or cheese. It is one of the most sure and profitable crops to which the American farmer can turn his attention. It is not subject to be destroyed by frost, drouth, insects, or farm stock. The demand for it is increasing in the same ratio with our manufactures. James Eaton, of Winfield, Herkimer county, has cultivated madder for 18 years. He has madder of three year's growth, planted at the rate of 1,500 hills to the acre, that will yield, if dug the present fall, over 3 lbs. to the hill; this he will not dig till a year from this fall, when it will yield 4 lbs. or over to the hill.—He has other madder which at 4 years growth, will yield 64 cwt. to the acre, merchantable madder. It may be well to give notice to the readers of the Cultivator, that he will be able to meet orders for seed the present fall. It will be sold, boxed, and delivered at Utica, at \$2.50 per bushel. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. Plant on rich, mellow, dry land. An acre of madder, properly cultivated, and of four years growth, at \$16 per cwt.—the price he has obtained for his—will amount to over \$900.

A Good Cow.—A correspondent at Lyons, N. Y., informs us that he has a cow from which was made thirteen pounds of butter in one week—(from 9th to 16th June.) Her milk was grass-fed only, and no extra pains were taken with the milk. He further states that on the 20th of June, the milk yielded by this cow weighed sixty-one and a half pounds. The cow ran in a red-clover pasture. She was got by a Durham bull, and her dam was a mixture of Holderness and Teeswater blood.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

At the recent session of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, at Tirzah Church, in this county, the long pending case of the Rev. Mr. McQueen, who was suspended in 1841 from the functions of the Ministry and from the Communion of the Presbyterian Church, for marrying the sister of his deceased wife, again came up, and by a majority of four votes the Rev. Gentleman was restored to his former position in the Church. A protest and Complaint, however, were entered by a portion of the minority, under which the case was carried up to the Synod of North Carolina, at its session at Greensborough last week.—Pay. Obs.

From the Cultivator.

Mr. TUCKER—As every one has his own peculiar notions, I have thought I would give you my experience on the improvement of poor land. About twelve months ago, I read a work on calcareous manures, by Mr. Rufin, of Virginia. As well as I recollect, the author lays it down as a fundamental axiom, that poor land cannot be permanently improved by putrescent manures alone. While mounded on a favorite hobby, especially if he ambles pleasantly and willingly, we are too apt to spur and flog the beast to death. Such is the enthusiasm with which this very respectable author has got astride of his hobby of calcareous manures, that he is disposed to undervalue all others. It is an amiable error he has fallen into, and without at all quibbling the true value of his favorite manure, I give you the result of my own experience. About eight years ago, I began to practice the enclosing system on an old field containing some 20 acres of barren sand, nothing else appearing in the composition of the soil. I should say that five bushels of corn to the acre would be the maximum under the best cultivation. I ordered stock to be rigidly kept off. I clothed itself the first year in a few sickly weeds. I then cultivated it in corn, and after husking on the land, cut down the stalks and shucks and chopped them in three pieces, giving it twelve months rest; result, a manifest improvement in the growth of weeds. I again cultivated in corn—the crop much better, but still producing not more than seven or eight bushels per acre. I then followed the same plan of cutting down and resting. The growth of weeds increased very perceptibly; towards the last of winter I plowed in the weeds, and in the spring planted in corn, the crop yielding ten bushels per acre; again cut down the stalks, &c., which were succeeded by a dense growth of weeds; plowed them in as heretofore, and planted one half in Baden corn, the other half our common corn. Produce—Baden corn, 24 bushels per acre; common do., 12 bushels per acre. Again cut down the stalks, which afforded an unusual parcel of litter to spread over the land; and while I am now writing, I never saw more luxuriant growth of rich weeds. I intend planting again in corn, the ensuing spring, and may reasonably calculate on an increase of one-fourth of the crop. And here you will pardon me for a little rambling, which I deem, while on a subject of this kind, not at all out of place. Here you see is land reclaimed from utter sterility and made productive, and this too by an extraordinary exercise of skill or industry.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORN OUT SOILS.

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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, Editors & Proprietors. NEW SERIES, NUMBER 26, OF VOLUME III.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1846.

For I know that I am yet in my horn-book in the science of agriculture, which is as much a science as any of the learned professions; but while I survey even my unskilfully cultivated fields, and enjoy the happy feelings which it inspires, I am overwhelmed with gratitude to my Makr who has so clearly indicated that true felicity consists in obedience to his will, in acts of benevolence, in subduing and cultivating the soil, and in such avocations as are calculated to make us wiser and better men; pointing to the gardens of Epicurus and of Shenstone, rather than the bloody fields of Arbela and of Ausertlitz. JOHN D. JONES. Topsail, New Hanover co., N. C.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—SANTA ANNA

The New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst. says: "The Patria of yesterday publishes a letter from a new correspondent at Havana, dated Sept. 22, in which an extract of a letter from Mexico to a respectable merchant in Havana, is given. The letter from Mexico is dated Sept. 4, and is said to have been forwarded by one of the United States men-of-war, on the 6th or 7th. We suppose it was the Princeton, as she was the last vessel that left Vera Cruz early in September.

We here give the translation of the extract, which will undoubtedly be perused with interest by the generality of our readers: "Gen. Santa Anna has at last arrived here. I informed you in my last letter, that since his arrival at Encero, he has been assiduously occupied in directing manœuvres extremely strange and mysterious to those who are not well informed of the meshes in which this affair is entangled. Gen Ampudia—the 'last card of the pack,' we may say, in speaking of Mexican Generals—has been charged with the chief command of the defending army or rather the parallel division—which is the best name we can give to the troops gathered for the purpose of marching against the invading North Americans. Ampudia must be utterly ignorant of the complot in which he is at present mixed up, because he is not a very brave man, and it is believed that neither for money nor glory would he expose himself to undergo imminent peril. In fact, I believe, that with the exception of three or four of the most elevated men among them, Gen's Santa Anna and Almonte, all the Mexicans are ignorant of this plot; and even I would not know it myself, if an extraordinary circumstance had not presented itself to afford me the means of being initiated into the secret machinations.

"Gen. Santa Anna obtained from the Government of the United States a passport, or safe-conduct, in order that Commodore Conner, should not prevent him from landing at Vera Cruz. This passport was given under conditions and arrangements, of a character extraordinarily Machiavellian. As far as I have been able to learn, Gen. Santa Anna has engaged with the Government of the United States, to manifest publicly, that he prosecutes the war with energy; but, at the same time, all his movements, and every one of his operations must be, by pre-arrangement with the Government of the United States, conducted in a previously understood manner. For this purpose the Mexican Government will employ its officers and chiefs, of inferior military character, and, if it should be possible, the troops of less value and importance with them, in order that it may be impossible for them to devise plans or effect measures that could be detrimental to the Army of the United States. Quarrels and skirmishes will take place between both parties, but they will be so conducted on the part of Mexico, that no result favorable to the cause of Mexico will follow from them.

"Through these operations, Mexico will lose several thousands of her inferior soldiers—and thus it will be partly freed of the plague which is knawing at the vitals of the country. "The party in the secret of affairs, seeing these results, and convinced, at last, that the United States troops will triumph, they will come to the belief that it is not convenient to prosecute the war with that Republic, and it will then be unanimously decided by the Mexican people, that an amicable arrangement should be entered into, which will be done in a manner profitable to the United States. Santa Anna's responsibility will be covered by this act; treaties will be formed, and a settlement of affairs will follow—the result of which will be, that Santa Anna will be appointed President and Dictator of the Mexican Republic for a term of eight or ten years; and Mexico will be under the immediate protection of the United States, and by them will be protected. The effort will be made to keep things in this state during Santa Anna's life, so that after his death, several States may be formed, which will be annexed to those of the North American Republic.

"The Californias will become separated from the very moment. Extraordinary privileges will be granted both to the commerce and the inhabitants of the Union—emigrants from the States will be invited to and protected in Mexico; and after all these important arrangements and services rendered, prepared by the benefactor of his country, Gen. Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will meet with due recompense.

"During the term necessary for the proper settlement of all these operations, it is agreed that the principal ports of the Mexican Republic will remain under blockade by the U. States squadron, to keep alive and increase the disgust and loathing which it must naturally bring up on the sacrificed people, and this will serve the purpose considerably of getting the sufferers to declare in favor of a new revolution, and a pronunciamento against the war. And at that time, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary will be in readiness to take advantage

of the moment, and make his appearance in Mexico with the olive branch and a pacific countenance. The people will then raise the cry to admit him—to bear his propositions—and the remaining troops, who by that time will have taken warning by experience from their lost comrades, finding their force and number considerably reduced, will have neither valor nor spirit enough to oppose the will of the people; and then Santa Anna, taking good advantage of this opportunity, showing his influence and intelligent tactics, will obtain new allies, and numerous sympathies, by aiding the wishes of all. And he will then cause it to be explained, (in his customary style, we suppose,) 'that his constant wishes were to make peace, since the moment he saw it was too late to make amends, and overthrow the enemies of the nation, when they had once been allowed to advance so far at the commencement.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A rather novel decision was come to two days ago by the civil tribunal of Paris, on an application made by a female for a separation from her husband, an oculist of some celebrity, but who has no fixed residence. The ground on which the wife sued for a separation was that the husband had not provided for her a domicile conjugal, as required by law. The husband met the demand first by stating that his practice lay in different parts of France, and that he was compelled to travel from place to place, but that his wife could find at the hotels at which he put up at the advantages of a fixed domicile; and, secondly, that as he and his wife were foreigners, and their marriage had taken place at Parma, the French tribunals were not competent to entertain the question of separation.—The tribunal considered the claim of the wife to a fixed domicile to be well founded, but declared that, before a separation can be legally pronounced in France, it must be granted by the tribunals of the country in which the marriage had taken place. Considering, however, from the dependent state of the wife upon the husband that she might not have pecuniary means to prosecute her demand in Parma, the Court ordered the husband to pay to her immediately a sum of 1,500 francs, and to make her an allowance, at the rate of 1500 francs a year, for her support until the question shall be decided.

The culture of rice has been tried on the salt grounds at the mouth of the Rhone, and has succeeded perfectly. This culture possesses the faculty of rendering the ground fit for any other kind of crop. The rich convent of Servites, near Prague, has lately been destroyed by fire. Not a single book of its extensive and valuable library could be saved. A Trieste letter of the 15th ultimo says:—"The last accounts from Jerusalem represent all Palestine to be a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the rivers and streams being dried up. At Salet many persons had already perished from want of food.

Among the scholars who distinguished themselves at the late examinations at the school of the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes at Passy was Charles Marie Ab-del-Kader, of Milanah, nephew of the great Arab chief. He distinguished himself in sacred history and the history of France, gaining for the first prize and for the second an accessit.

The Dutch have recently proclaimed Sam-bas and Pontiana, on the Island of Kalamantan, and Rhio, on Batta, to be free ports. A rumor, moreover, has reached Europe that the Moluccas are immediately to be placed in the same category; and if so, we may perhaps say that the state of things contemplated by the British Plenipotentiaries who signed the celebrated treaty of 1824 has been at length in a great measure realized.

THE LEAGUE.—The League, having accomplished its primary object by the repeal of the corn laws, is now devoting its expiring energies to realize a handsome provision for its leaders. The chairman has had £10,000 voted him from the funds remaining, and a subscription is set on foot to obtain £100,000 for Mr. Cobden. Mr. Bright is unwilling to be overlooked. Friend Bright, however, is little likely to obtain the money he so eagerly desires. His subscription, according to present appearances, will prove a failure.

A letter from Leghorn of the 22d inst. states that the shocks of earthquake had ceased.—The accounts received there from various quarters carry the number of deaths to seventy, and that of the wounded to one hundred and eighty. Above four thousand persons have been deprived of shelter by the falling of their houses.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened, and the Grand Duke had come from Pisa to visit the wounded in the hospitals.

When the troops were called out on the 28th ultimo to disperse the rioters who had attacked a baker's shop at Vienna, the crowd was so compact that it was impossible to penetrate without causing great disaster. In this dilemma the commanding officer adopted with success the means used some years ago in Paris. He sent for a fire engine, and, as there was an abundant supply of water, it was played with such effect that in a few minutes the rioters dispersed in every direction.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed a re-script to the nobles of Esthonia, expressive of the satisfaction that he has derived from the readiness with which they have come forward to promote his views for the amelioration of the condition of the peasantry. The wires of the electric telegraph connected with the Munich and Augsburg railroad have been covered with a coating invented by Professor Stenheil, of Munich, which possesses the virtue of protecting them from lightning, thereby greatly tending to prevent accidents.

Plain Talk.—M. B. Lowry, of Crawford county, Pa., the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 22d Congressional District, in a letter giving his views on the Tariff, says:—"Should I receive the nomination and be elected to Congress, I shall vote for the repeal of Mr. McKay's Tariff Bill; I will go farther: should the election render quite probable, I be carried into the House, I will not vote, (if a mem-

ber) for any Southern free trade Democrat, nor for any 'Northern man with Southern feelings.' THE TARIFF. We have before published the following extracts from English Journals, relating over our Tariff of '46, but it will do harm to republish them. Looking at the benefit this Democratic measure is expected to confer upon English, and the injury that country sustained by a proper and judiciously discriminating with a view to the encouragement of American industry, which party in the country should be regarded as favorable to British interests, advocating the latter? Of course the former; and as the Democrats started the question of 'British' and American protection of the parties of this country, it is fair that they should acknowledge the propriety now, and submit to be called British Democrats, favoring a 'British tariff.'

From the London Times. The passage of the Tariff in the United States of America, of which advice has just come to hand, may be regarded as THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURE as affecting the interchange of the production and manufactures of the two countries, WHICH HAS OCCURRED SINCE THE PERIOD OF THEIR SEPARATION. It is almost impossible to estimate the effect it will have upon the manufacturing industry of this country (England) when we take into consideration that in spite of the prohibitory Tariff, the United States has been the most important outlet for our manufactures for many years past.

From the Manchester Guardian. The favorable commercial events of the United States, has at all events, not only checked the downward tendency which has existed for the last three or four years, but it has made the market what may be called firm, whilst in printing cloth of good quality, there is an advance, though small one.

From the Liverpool Standard. The new Tariff of the United States, although still highly protective of the native industry of the country, is a measure which will be received with INFINITE SATISFACTION by the British Merchant and Manufacturer. "The general effect must be to increase the value of the American market to the BRITISH MANUFACTURER, which may ARREST THE PROGRESS OF THE STATES IN MANUFACTURING SKILL, notwithstanding the large margin of protection (25 per cent.) still left them."

INTERESTING IN RELATION TO THE JEWS. The London Jewish Chronicle of June 1846, publishes the contents of an interesting letter from Jerusalem. The brethren of the ten tribes seem, as to be hunted out, and for this purpose the Jews of England intend to exert a hearty co-operation with those settled in Jerusalem. On the 16th of May a letter arrived from London from the synagogue authorities of St. Peter, saying that in consequence of important information having reached them as to the country where the brethren of the ten tribes are to be found, a resolution was immediately passed to elect from among their congregation a mission ready and capable for a mission to that country. They appeal to the Jerusalem Jews for co-operation and also to select in Jerusalem one of the Separdim (Portuguese) Jews, and one of the Ashkenaim (German and Polish) Jews, and to send the three messengers together, who will have to travel several months through mountainous deserts.

It is said that these ten tribes constitute an empire of their own King, and possess great quantities of ammunition. They are of stature, and have altogether an athletic appearance. They are generally occupied with the study of Kabala, are strictly religious, and wealthy, being in possession of many mines. They do not permit a foreigner to settle among them; even the sojourn of a foreigner can be obtained only by the payment of an enormous tax, with the exception of Israelites who are received as friends, permitted to reside among them, and are altogether regarded as their own brethren. These synagogue authorities in Jerusalem have constituted a mission, though they will have to incur a heavy expense, which so long a journey requires. Boston Transcript.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Was noticed yesterday the discovery of a new preparation by Dr. Morton which is intended to alleviate the sufferings of those who are forced to undergo painful operations in surgery and dentistry, as well as to facilitate the work of operators. The effect of this new discovery is to throw the patient into a state of insensibility and while unconscious, any operation can be performed without occasioning pain. We told by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he witnessed an experiment of this most extraordinary discovery at the house of Dr. Morton one evening last week. A cerated tooth was extracted from the mouth of an individual without giving him the slightest pain. He was put into a kind of sleep, the effect of which lasted for about three quarters of an hour, just long enough to make a great discovery in the arts of surgery and dentistry.—Boston Transcript.

Large Ear of Corn.—Mt. Jos. Young, residing near Port Tobacco, Md., has shown the Editor of the Port Tobacco Times an ear of corn raised on his farm, having on it over one thousand grains. It was of the Oregon species—the one procured from the Patent Office.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS. Neatly printed and for sale at this Office.

The Count de Paris on Monday entered on his ninth year. According to the law of succession to the throne, his Royal Highness will attain his majority on the 24th August, 1856. The young Prince enjoys good health, is tall for his age, and resembles in features his lamented father. His education has been most carefully attended to, and he expresses himself with facility in German, Italian, and French.

COUNTIES.	1844.	1846.		
Graham.	Male.	Graham.	Shepherd.	
Anson,	1073	506	957	332
Ash,	561	499	707	525
Beaufort,	887	489	835	421
Bertie,	507	409	498	350
Bladen,	271	499	392	391
Brunswick,	335	911	352	257
Buncombe,	875	496	951	431
Burke,	1263	309	1232	290
Cabarrus,	751	477	687	391
Caldwell,	544	260	651	222
Camden,	518	94	514	84
Carteret,	454	332	393	336
Caswell,	270	1088	260	996
Chatham,	1153	794	1126	524
Cherokee,	383	241	489	238
Chowan,	256	188	276	182
Cleveland,	336	720	423	541
Columbus,	180	342	195	383
Craven,	681	622	691	591
Cumberland,	603	1070	732	701
Currituck,	137	485	173	528
Davidson,	911	658	1004	610
Davidson,	508	354	500	319
Duplin,	246	866	277	917
Edgecomb,	118	1410	127	1394
Franklin,	361	710	383	637
Gates,	359	381	353	398
Granville,	976	955	1065	899
Greene,	253	199	331	330
Guilford,	920	468	1867	369
Halifax,	589	378	561	457
Haywood,	370	328	447	347
Henderson,	565	206	563	193
Hertford,	308	269	300	200
Hyde,	401	189	420	265
Iredell,	1527	879	1419	288
Johnston,	639	585	683	675
Jones,	195	153	218	169
Lenoir,	198	356	292	301
Lincoln,	911	1773	365	879
Catawba,			482	681
Macon,	393	285	457	300
Martin,	316	523	355	489
Mecklenburg,	808	1242	680	1035
Montgomery,	586	107	485	93
Moore,	584	513	588	352
Nash,	70	796	95	827
New Hanover,	283	1101	257	948
Northampton,	514	362	515	408
Onslow,	178	553	210	626
Orange,	1756	1555	1711	1440
Pasquotank,	593	177	506	224
Perquimons,	366	217	447	242
Person,	287	692	392	516
Pitt,	607	441	550	308
Randolph,	1082	318	1233	213
Richmond,	678	113	715	54
Robeson,	559	599	575	527
Rockingham,	449	981	387	761
Rowan,	809	736	820	698
Rutherford,	1402	436	1269	231
Sampson,	461	727	504	692
Stanly,	541	81	562	28
Stokes,	1165	1165	995	951
Surry,	1032	1023	1103	1015
Tyrrell,	311	137	245	182
Wake,	1073	1271	1060	1101
Warren,	127	716	161	646
Washington,	368	186	351	114
Wayne,	217	846	317	884
Wilkes,	1333	167	1350	128
Yancy,	310	615	440	522

42,586 39,433 34,156 40,128 Graham's majority in 1844, is 3,153. In 1846, 7859.

FINANCIAL DERANGEMENT.

The state of things announced in the following paragraph, from the latest number of the St. Louis New Era, fulfils, even earlier than was expected, the predictions of those practical statesmen who, in Congress and elsewhere, endeavored to save the Administration from the effects of its own willfulness—for we cannot attribute the persisting in the Subtreasury plan wholly to ignorance—in forcing its odious hard-money schemes through Congress at the very moment that it was itself about flooding the country with paper representing only the credit of the government:—Nat. Int.

"The Financial Officers of the government with their depreciated paper, Treasury notes and drafts, and still the government's credit is very low. Treasury notes are at 4 or 5 per cent. discount, and cannot be cashed in large quantities at that rate. The Subtreasury law is openly and frequently violated in many respects by public officers and the present condition of affairs forcibly exposes that hard money humbug. It is now manifest that it is utterly impracticable to carry out the hard money project, and it is probable that the Subtreasury will soon become a government Bank."

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