

able objections were thereby raised in the minds of many Whigs to any further support of Mr. Wright.
He was nevertheless pressed upon and carried through the Convention without much opposition—but the Whig party would not be forced, and the result is seen in the defeat of Mr. W., while the State in both branches of the Legislature remains Whig."

Death of Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, of Connecticut.—We regret to learn, by a Telegraphic despatch to the New York Tribune from New Haven, Conn., of the death of the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, the Whig U. S. Senator from Connecticut. His disease was of a bilious character, and his death very sudden. He died on the 1st inst., about 10 o'clock in the evening. The New York Tribune says:

This is indeed sad news. Mr. Huntington was a most industrious, practical, and useful Senator, and his loss at this time is a public calamity. We, among the humbler of his friends, will sorely miss his kindly apprehension, his modest, genial bearing, his kindly, generous impulses, at assembling of the new Congress—Connecticut will, with difficulty, make good his place in the Senate.

[From the Petersburg Intelligencer.]

JOBS AND CONTRACTS.

The people of the United States will be much surprised and shocked at the fraudulent expenditure of money in the Mexican War as they were at the monstrous villainies which characterized the war against the Seminoles.

To such an administration as we now have at the head of affairs, no time presents a better opportunity for the corrupt award of favors than a time of war. We have already published some facts to show what a provident care of the people's money is taken by this administration. In addition, we publish the following, which we take from the New Orleans National:

Major Eastland—Brazos.

This favorite of the Administration, who has frequently been alluded to in our city journals, and much complained of for his dog of office, has at last raised the ire of those who, living in the vicinity of his theatre of action, know him intimately well. It would appear that Maj. Eastland has been entrusted with one of the most responsible offices in the gift of the general government. That he has authority for expending millions of public money for the charter of steamboats, ships, &c., without being required to issue proposals to call for competition. It is said that he has caused to be surveyed Brazos Island, and reported favorably for a railroad to be built by government, the ground at each end of which is owned by private individuals.

The Flag, from which we gather the intelligence, concludes its article as follows: "Has examination ever been made of vessels purchased and chartered by Maj. Eastland? Has it ever been asked from whom the vessels were purchased and chartered—the prices paid, and whether quartermaster or some intimate friend or not interested in said purchases and charters? Has the relations existing between the Quartermaster's suttler and the quartermaster at Brazos Santiago ever been examined into?"

We ask, would not such inquiries be proper!—or does a military commission set the officer from responsibility to the people! We are satisfied that at the next address, if not before, such questions, and others of this character, will be asked."

An Important Incident of the War.—A letter from Mexico relates one incident connected with the capture of that city which has not been gone to our knowledge. It appears that, at the 13th of September, after the fortifications of Chapultepec had been carried, and Generals Worth and Quitman had fought their way into the city, and when our Spartan band anticipated a fierce struggle during the ensuing day, that which they had just encountered, Commissioners were dispatched from the city of Mexico, on the part of the municipal authorities to Tacubaya, to agree upon terms of capitulation with the General-in-Chief. They arrived about midnight and continued their interview until near daylight, without accomplishing anything. Gen. Scott informed them that he would sign any paper in the city that he could get out of it; and that, as they had caused all the loss and trouble they could, he intended his army should now march into the city of Mexico, unrestrained by any terms of capitulation whatever."

The Deserter.—One of the deserters belonging to the Foreign Legion hung at Mexico, was a native of Philadelphia, and another a native of Delaware. The Philadelphian's name is Henry Whistler, a bricklayer by trade, and resided for a time in Wilmington. The Delaware deserter is Gibson McDowell, a cooper. Both individuals have little to recommend them to the sympathies of their friends. They were worthless, drunken fellows. The Delaware Gazette records a fact of the latter, which is characteristic of his subsequent crime:

"He was well known among the politicians as one of 'the availables,' whose sole fit to that side which caught him him, and the last bayonet he bit at was a pair of new boots, at the election in 1844. Here's how boots any how," said Gib, immediately after the celebrated trial for bribing men, which came off subsequent to that election, as he kicked up his heels before them, and they're not worn out yet."

A distinguished Whig of Pennsylvania thus writes to a brother Whig in New York—*In my judgment, the position General Taylor has assumed is the very best and strongest he could have taken, and any change would but weaken and degrade it. With Taylor the Whigs have their choice—victory or defeat.*

HEAR MR. CLAY.

Mr. CLAY made a Speech in this City, in the Spring of 1844, in which he set forth a declaration of what he held to be Whig principles. On the Slavery question, his creed was distinctly declared:

1st. That Congress had no power or authority over the Institution of Slavery.
2d. That the existence, maintenance, and continuance of the institution depends exclusively upon the power and authority of the respective States in which it is situated."

So thought, and so spoke, Henry Clay in 1844.—*Raleigh Register.*

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The "Frankfort Commonwealth" relates an incident that must have been beautiful and interesting to an extreme. That paper says that a few minutes before Capt. Cox's Company of Fleming County (Ky.) Volunteers took up the line of march from Flemingsburg to Maysville, they were drawn up in line, to receive the farewell of their friends. While standing in line, they were approached by a company of young ladies dressed in white, each wearing a beautiful Rosette on the left shoulder. The ladies, led by a venerable matron of the Town, passed along the line, and, taking from their own shoulders their beautiful badges, placed them on the shoulders of the brave volunteers. It is described as being one of the most interesting scenes ever witnessed. The Mexicans had better not come in conflict with these brave boys. Not one of them will ever lose his Rosette but with his life. Wherever the one falls, there will the other go out!

The adroitness with which the people of the United States were cheated into the annexation of Texas, by the cry of English interlance, is confessed by the "Galveston Civilian," as indeed it had previously been by Gen. Houston. The Civilian, commenting upon an article in a New York paper, says: "Gen. Houston has never sneeringly or otherwise, avowed that Texas has played the United States a 'seal trick' as the Advertiser classically phrases it. He has said, as every body in Texas, and not a few persons out of it, know, that the clamor about Texas selling herself to England, was without foundation—a delusion of the politicians of the United States, which it was not then the policy of Texas to dissipate."

Chinese Deserters.—Soon after the arrival of the Chinese Junk at Newport, ten of her hands who had received advance pay deserted; an officer was immediately despatched in pursuit, and two of them have been recovered. The Baltimore Clipper, indulging as sarcasm not without point, says that these fellows are fast becoming civilized.

The "New York Recorder," the organ of a large religious denomination in this country, prints a map showing how small a strip of territory the Mexican war is now kept up for; and in conclusion, powerfully invokes Christians of all parties to pray for, and work for, an end of the war—pronouncing the projects of conquest, as entertained and promulgated, wicked and bloody.

Col. FREEMONT'S CASE.—The Washington papers announce the arrival there of Senator Benton, and Gen. Kearney, Col. Churchill, and other officers of the army. Col. B. times his arrival, no doubt, to take part in the trial of Col. Fremont, which was to have commenced yesterday in Washington. The officers alluded to are drawn to the Federal city by the same occasion—either as members of the court or witnesses.

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Specie Moving.—The agent of the Canal Bank, New York, is sending down to New Orleans to-day \$500,000—being the proceeds of sterling bills sold here. About \$300,000 in silver will go to Europe by the French steamer—and the Ohio Life and Trust Company send 10,000 sovereigns to England by the Hibernia, in part to cover their bills on Gower's failed house. If this sort of thing goes on money will soon be valuable.—N. Y. Paper.

The Locofofo papers in the South are still exulting over the re-election of Mr. Shunk as Governor of Pennsylvania. Have they forgotten that he gave his sanction to a law making it a penal to enforce, within the limits of Pennsylvania, the act of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, with the view of enabling Southern slaveholders to recover their fugitive slaves finding refuge there?—Richmond Whig.

Government Securities.—The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was \$15,207,439 31. The amount of stock issued under the acts of 1846 and 1847, is about \$13,000,000, and the total public debt of the U. States at this time, as near as we can estimate it, is about \$49,000,000. About \$5,000,000 of treasury notes or loan have yet to be issued under the existing acts.—Alex. Gaz.

Advertiser.—Blackwood's Magazine says:—"There is but one way of obtaining business publicity; one way of obtaining publicity—advertisements. The newspaper is the fly-wheel by which the motive power of business enterprise is sustained, and money the steam by which the advertising is kept going."

PATRONS AND CUSTOMERS.

Subscribers to Newspapers, are divided into two classes—customers and patrons. This, be it understood, is a distinction which we do not claim the merit of forming, as it is made by themselves. But, since our worthy friends have ranged themselves under these different heads, it is very natural, that we should be sensible of the distinctive peculiarities of each. Under the denomination of customers, are included all those who, when they pay for a Paper, expect the worth of their money, as promised in the terms of subscription. This obligation being fulfilled, they have no more idea that a favor is received on either side, than does the buyer of merchandise, who pays for his purchases and has the parcel sent home. They are "honorable men," and though we hope they are satisfied with what they receive from us in exchange, we are not such churls, as to withhold from them our thanks and kind feelings to boot.

Patrons are a class of Subscribers, who make higher pretensions. They consider that by subscribing to a Newspaper, they confer on the publisher a favor too great, to be easily repaid. Paying a subscription in advance, is considered by many highly unreasonable. Now, unless each number of a Paper is paid for, when received, either the price of the work or the work itself, must be furnished in advance; and the latter alternative is much more against the Publisher, than the former is inconvenient to the Subscriber. Each Subscriber can better afford to pay yearly, in advance, than the Editor can to credit a heavy amount to a host of scattered individuals, most of whom are, of course unknown to him.

The most extensively circulated of the English Papers, owe their prosperity to the plan of rigidly exacting payment before their Papers leave the Office, thereby securing the means of giving them ample support. Numbers of American Papers, on the contrary, which, at their commencement, bid fair to be an honor to the country, have, in a few years, dwindled and died. *Patrons* may aid the starting of a Paper; but *customers* must sustain it. Patrons are a vacillating description of people, who are constantly changing their subscription from one Paper to another—customers are solid, steady friends, whom you find on your list year after year always with the word *paid* after their names. Patrons will stop their subscription on the slightest provocation—customers will stick to you like wax. Patrons expect you to open your columns to any Communication they may send you—customers will expect you to be governed by your own judgment in all such matters. Patrons will quarrel with you for advocating or opposing any measure in which they may happen to be interested—customers will respect you for pursuing an independent course. We are truly gratified to state that most of our Subscribers are *customers*, not *patrons*—they are individuals, whose support is an honor, of which we have abundant reason to feel proud.

Arrival of the N. Y. EXPRESS.

The Wilmot Proviso in this State.—Two of

the strongest so-called democratic counties in

this State, Herkimer and Delaware, have, in

their county conventions, formally endorsed the

Wilmot Proviso.

These two counties gave Mr. Polk more than half of his majority in this State. Whigs at the South should remind their neighbors of this. Anon, all will see that this is a sectional, not a party question.

Revelling in the Halls.—A letter from

Gen. Persifer F. Smith to his friends in New

Orleans, informs them that he was quartered in

the palace of Gen. Lombardini, and enjoying

the good things of life, instead of being numbed,

as formerly reported, with the dead. He is

"revelling in the halls of Montezuma" after

this fashion:

"For breakfast he has nothing at all to eat, but chicken, steaks of beef and mutton, biscuits or rolls made of the finest flour, and as to drink, it is impossible for him to get any thing but fresh milk, or fragrant tea, coffee or chocolate. At dinner time his sufferings is intolerable. Roast turkeys, huge joints of savory roast beef and mutton, fish from the adjoining lakes, wild fowls, of every description, every variety of tropical fruits of the country, together with Tokay or Champagne wine."

According to the monthly statement of

the Secretary of the Treasury, there

were on deposit in the various Govern-

ment depositories, on the 25th of October,

subject to his draft, the sum of \$4,844,999

16.

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ness enterprise is sustained, and money the steam

by which the advertising is kept going."

On Thursday evening a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, for 15 years a mis-

sonary among the Indians and Hindoos, in

which he in a clear, plain, and simple manner,

stated the condition of the missionary Society

and its future prospects—the condition, moral

character, habits, customs, both civil and re-

ligious, of the Indians and Hindoos—a picture truly deplorable and disgusting in the extreme. He was listened to with profound attention by a crowded audience for more than two hours. He was at times eloquent and feeling, and many eyes were moistened with tears, at the recital of the cruel rites, barbarous customs, and debasing ignorance of the people.

Nothing of importance has, as we understand, as yet come before the Synod, although its meetings are held daily.

Divine service is performed as usual day and night.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WATCHMAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 5, 1847.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to trespass on your patience while I state some of the scenes that have transpired since I left Salisbury. I have been very much annoyed in my journey with what a certain great man called dry mud, and the sand among the long leaf pines is a great impediment to locomotion. The rocks and hills in the red lands may be considered by those who know nothing of the sand a great annoyance; but they are nothing to be compared to the sand hills.

I have since my arrival at Fayetteville, attended the sessions of the Synod of North Carolina, which so far have been to me extremely interesting. I must tell you of one thing, that interested me deeply, and I should have been glad you could have enjoyed it with me: And that was the exhibition of the deaf and dumb. This afternoon at three o'clock was the time assigned for this interesting exhibition. The notice being given, a large concourse of people assembled. The house was full to overflowing, every eye fixed upon the happy pupils as their countenances brightened up at the prospect of showing that they had so far overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles that had so long chained their active minds—and that now the book of science is opened, and they too can glance over its pages, and enjoy the pleasures of science and history. The immortal spirit that seemed to be destined to remain in the dungeon, to brood over its misfortunes and grope in ignorance, is by the labors of this truly interesting and amiable gentleman, unshackled and freed, and led not only into the plain paths of science and knowledge, there to feast on the grandeur and glory of Him who has created all things, but at the same time are led to calvary, to set at the feet of the Saviour of the world.

Here I would state that it has been clearly discovered that deaf mutes can have no knowledge of God or the plan of salvation, until they are educated. It did the heart good to see them exhibit so much knowledge of the Saviour, and the readiness with which they could write down in the fairest hand, and with the greatest speed, an account of any scriptural scene that might be given: for instance, an account of the baptism of our Saviour at Jordan—his agony in the garden, &c.

I trust that the time will soon come when every deaf mute in the State will be searched out and sent to this school, that the eyes of their minds may be opened, to share with their brothers and sisters, and the world, not only the pleasures of science, but the riches of God's grace, both of which, are forever shut out from them, if permitted