The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1845.

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TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars or two years' subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.

For *four* copies,	$10 00
" *ten* "	20 00
" *twenty* "	35 00

The same rate for six months.

☞ Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15), will be entitled to the Standard one year *free of charge*.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding *fourteen* lines, will be inserted *one time* for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion;—those of greater length, in proportion. *Court Orders* and *Judicial Advertisements* will be charged twenty-five per cent higher than the above rates. A deduction of 331-3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. ☞ If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Letters to the Editor must come *free of postage*, or they may not be attended to.

New York City Advertisements.

R. HOVEY'S
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,
188 PEARL STREET,
(OPPOSIT CEDAR STREET) *NEW YORK.*

LEATHER, Seal, Hide, and Canvas Packing Trunks, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hat Cases and Travelling Bags, valises, Carpet Bags Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, &c. Russia, Black, Green, Russet, and Sole Leather Folio Trunks, suitable for the Army and navy, on the most favorable terms. Sold Wholesale and Retail in quantites to suit Purchasers.

☞ *Citizens and Merchants from the Country are invited to call as above before making their purchases.*

April 9. 544-1y.

"Lamps to Burn Camphene."

HORN'S *PATENT SOLID BOTTOM GLASS FOUNTAIN LAMPS* for *Camphene* or Chemical Oil, have become universally celebrated and sought after, as the most perfect "*Lamps*" ever invented. They meet the approbation and praise of all who use them. Try all others, but do not fail to try the best, the cheapest, and above all, the *Lamps* that will give the greatest light with the least expense. They are the most simple and easy to manage and trim, cannot corode or become heated while burning, easily cleaned inside and out, and not affected by a draft or current of air. *Less* than half a cent per hour will give you a splendid light! !! "*Try one.*" Manufactured wholesale and retail by J. O. Fay, No. 136 Fulton street, (Sun Buildings,) New York, viz.: Stand Lamps for Parlors with or without Lustres; Suspending Lamps for Stores, Hotels and Churches; also Chandeliers, Side Branches, &c. &c., in any style desired, or made to order.

N. B. Ladies, if you wish to preserve your eyesight to a good old age, or want a strong and beautiful light to sew or read by, do not fail to procure one of these *Lamps*. One in the centre of a large parlor will enable you to read the finest print in the most remote corner.

March 19, 541-13t.

SPRING GOODS—1845.

HALLOCK, MOUNT & BILLINGS,
173 PEARL STREET, (One door above Pine Street,)
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from Europe, and from Home Manufacturers, a large assortment of *FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS*, adapted to the Spring Trade, which they offer by the piece or package, on favorable terms.

Their stock consists in part of—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings,
American Prints of all styles,
Brown and Bleached Muslins, various styles and prices,
Irish Linens, Linen Lawns, Scotch Ginghams,
Printed Muslins and Lawns—new styles,
Balzorines, Alpacas, Lustres,
Silk and Cotton Work,
Silk and Cotton Velvets,
Fancy French and English Gambroons,
Spring Tweeds—single and double width,
Check Gingham and Merino Cassimere,
Drab D'Etes for summer wear,
American Pantaloon stuffs,
Brown Hollands, Silesias and Paper Cambrics,
Cotton Hosiery—bleached and brown,
Fancy and silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, sewing Silk and Twist,
Corded Skirts, Table Covers, Linen Thread,
Jaconets, Cambrics, Gloves, &c. &c.

☞ Merchants buying goods for Cash will find it to their interest to buy of us.

March, 1845. 540-17t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

RICHARDS, BASSETT & ABORN,
148 PEARL ST. NEW YOTK,

Are receiving and offer for sale, at the *lowest market prices*, a very large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoatings, and
FANCY DRY GOODS,
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURE,

Including giras and trimmings of every description, for

Outfitters and Merchant Tailors.

All those who resort to our market for their supplies will find it to their interest to visit our store and examine our stock.

New York, Feb. 4, 1845. 537-8t.

FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

D. A. BOOTH,
100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
Importer and Manufacturer

OF FRINGES, for Dresses, Curtains, Carriages, Rugs, &c. Gimps, Dress Cord and Tassels, Zephyr Worsted, Canvass, &c. Coat Cords, Cloak Tassels, &c. All kinds of Bindings and Fancy Trimmings—A large assortment of White Cotton Fringes, &c. &c.

He invites attention to his assortment, which will be kept full during the season, as he will be receiving the newest and most fashionable styles.

Offered by the Package or otherwise.

Terms and prices shall be such as to give satisfaction.

☞ All kinds of trimmings made to order.

January 29, 1845. 534-13t.

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina for a residence in a north-western Territory, offers for sale the following valuable property, to wit:

His House and Lot,

Situated in the eastern vicinity of the City, and near enough for the convenience of the resident. Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with six or seven

Young and Valuable Negroes.

The above property will be held up for private sale until Monday of the ensuing May Court; and if not disposed of by that time, it will be offered on that day at public sale to the highest bidder. Terms made known in due time. W. WHITAKER, Jr.

April 23, 1845. 546-ts.

Milton Ware-house.

The Milton Ware-house having been thoroughly repaired, is now open for the reception of Tobacco and other produce. Henry Rose and Ellis G. Bowler have been appointed and qualified as Inspectors at this Ware house, and will be at all times ready to attend to the duties of their appointment.

Mr. Bowler, or his son, who will reside on the premises, will attend to the receiving and forwarding of produce and Goods sent to my care.

☞ The charges are reduced unusually low. For Storage of Tobacco, 25 cent per hhd. Other articles in proportion.

N. J. PALMER, Proprietor:

Milton, April 4, 1845. 545—3t.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS this day received, and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of Goods in his line, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. It embraces all articles usually kept by the trade, with an extensive assortment of English and French Black Cloths; also, blue, brown and olive; black English and French single and double milled Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, black Bombazine, Drap D'Ete, plain and figured, for Summer Coats and Pants; also, a beautiful assortment of Vestings, comprising Figured, Plain, Black and Fancy Satins, French and English Silks, Cashmeres, Shalleys, Mersailes, fancy and white, and a splendid assortment of fancy articles, such as black and fancy Scarfs and Cravats, and Satin Ties, Hoskin. Black and White Silk Gloves, half Hose, Cotton and Merino Thread Gloves, and Cambrick and Spitalfield Handkerchiefs, white Cotton, white Cotton Knit, Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers with all articles necessary for Gentlemen's wear.

The above goods having been purchased on the best terms, I can confidently recommend them, both as to quality and style, and will dispose of them at a very small advance for Cash, and to those in want of Clothing, and those who have, heretofore, encouraged this Establishment I would say, come and judge for yourselves before purchasing, and see, notwithstanding the great inducement, that would seem to be offered, these will be disposed of on terms equally as moderate as any house in this City.

Truly grateful for the encouragement he continues to receive, the public may rest assured his best exertions will still be used to merit a continuance of the same.

Gentlemen furnishing their own materials may rest assured, they will be made in the neatest and most fashionable style.

N. B. The latest English and French Plates of Fashion just received.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS.

Opposite W. & A. Stith, and one door above Mrs. Stuar's Boarding House, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 10. 545—6t

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

THE subscribers are opening a new and beautiful assortment of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Wool Black CLOTHS,
" Blk French "
" Browns, Olives and Green "
of various shades and qualities,
Oxford and Cadet Mixed "
" Plain and fig. blk French DRAP D'ETE,
" " " " " CASSIMERES,
" " " light " "
" Fancy CASSIMERE GAMBROON,
" " London DRILLING,
" Plain blk and fancy stripe Silk-velvet Vestings,
" " " Plush " "
" " and striped Silks and Satins,
Fancy CASHMERES and CHALLYS,
White and figured MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
Plain and bowed Bombazine and Satin STOCKS,
" blk and figured Satin SCARFS,
" " " Cravats and Ties,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bosoms and Collars,
Blk and light Kid and Silk Gloves,
Silk and Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Believing that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, the above goods will be sold very low for cash, or on their usual short credit to punctual customers. Call at their old stand on Fayetteville street, three doors south of Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store. SMITH & BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 10th, 1845. 545-6t

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

OLIVER & PROCTER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE just received and are now opening at their store, five doors south of Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, a complete and elegant assortment of Goods in their line, to which they invite attention, embracing blue, black and fancy CLOTHS, of every description; plain and fancy CASSIMERES, double and single milled; DRAP D'ETE, plain and figured, for summer coats and pantaloons; DRILLINGS of every variety; SCHALLYS, SATINS, figured SILKS, and MARSEILLES; together with a general assortment of

Fancy Articles,

to wit: Stocks, Scarfs, Neck-ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirt Collars very elegant, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be manufactured to order at the shortest notice, and can be recommended with great confidence, having been selected by Mr. OLIVER in person in the Northern markets, within the last two weeks; and will be sold from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than ordinary credit prices. Recollect that OLIVER & PROCTER have *reduced the prices of clothing* in this city, since their commencement in business, *twenty-five per cent!*

We now return thanks to our numerous friends, for the very liberal support we have received at their hands, and hope, by attention and a desire to please, to merit its continuance. OLIVER & PROCTER.

P. S. The *latest* London, Paris and Northern FASHIONS, just at hand.

Raleigh, March 25, 1845. 542-6t.

To afford Parents and Guardians an

idea of the necessary expense of educating a Young Lady at St. Mary's School, the Rector adds, that for the sum of $400, per year, he will become responsible for her Board, and instruction in English, French and Music, her Books, Clothing, and every incidental expense.

April 23d, 1845

The North Carolina Standard.
W. W. HOLDEN, EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the list may be increased to at least four thousand. Cannot this be accomplished? The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies?

It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at a late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a Resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention as heretofore, to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it an useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence, and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

For a single copy, three dollars per annum *in advance*. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars, *in advance*. For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—*in advance*. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash ($15) will be entitled to the paper one year *free of charge*. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

☞ Our democratic brethren of the Press will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

April 23d, 1845

NOTICE.

JUST received, and receiving by every arrival of the Cars, direct from New York, a large selection of fashionable

Dry Goods,

Ready made clothing of the latest fashion; Ladies' bonnett's, latest style; artificial flowers; 60 dozen fur and palm-leaf, leghorn, and other kinds of fashionable hats; boys' caps; umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades; neck-ties, stocks, neckhandkerchiefs and oilcloths; 600 pair of gentlemen's and ladies' and misses and childrens' shoes, slippers and boots—some very fine. A large assortment of

Family Groceries,

Molasses, Vinegar, Hardware, China and Crockery Ware. Iron and steel; sole and upper leather; calfskins and lining-skins; Medicines; crome-green, dye-stuffs and starch; saleratus and white lead; cigars, candles, powder, shot, and lead; saddles, bridles, martingals, girths, whips and bridle-reins; carpet-bags; cotton cards, candle-wicks, nails, putty, hemp and grass ropes; window glass, nutmegs and matches.

This being a small part of my large Stock of Goods, I solicit a call from all my old customers and all others visiting Raleigh. Call at my Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell for 15 per cent. on prime cost for cash, which will make my Goods the cheapest in the State. Don't forget to call, two doors below Williams, Haywood & Co.

CALEB MALONE.

Raleigh, April 23, 1845. 546-6t.

☞ The Weekly Register will insert four times.

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 25th day of February last a Negro man named Shepherd, said Negro was raised in Greene County, was sold by Roderick Powell to Wm. B. Edmonson of Wayne, and by Mr. Edmonson to the Subscriber. *Description*: He is straight built, well made, weighs 175 or 80 lbs, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, color between a dark Negro and bright mulatto, high forehead, his countenance rather pleasing when spoken to, his walk quick with the toes turning a little out, and is about 27 years of age; he is acquainted in Newbern, and his mother was bought by by some gentleman in or about Wilmington, to one of which places he will probably try to escape. I will give the above reward for his delivery to my house in Wayne County near White Hall Ferry on Neuse river, or $10 if confined in any jail in the State so that I may get him.

WILIAM KORNEGAY.

Jericho P. O. Wayne, N. C. April 16th 1845 546-tf.

Important to Lumber Men.

THE subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:

Fayetteville, Feb. 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority; that the valve of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEXANDER MURCHISON,
ARCHIBALD McLERAN,
DANIEL McDIARMID,
ANGUS CAMERON, (Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN, (Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH, (Bladen County.)

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alex. Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1 1-4 inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised will be published hereafter,

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 545-4t.

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th ult., will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded two premiums by different Committees—first as the best Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way south, and may be addressed at Augusta, Ga., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.
2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of the water.
3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.
4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.
5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.
6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which *often* returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.
7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter Wheel Mill if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.
8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.
9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.
10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect seccess.
11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

From the Nashville (Tennessee) Union.

TARIFF FACTS FOR THE CANVASS.

The Tariff act of 1842 is the only measure upon which the whigs can rally with any propriety in the pending contest in Tennessee. A national bank is literally "an obsolete idea." The only question that can be raised as to a fiscal agent of the government, are betwixt employing the State Banks, and natural persons as depositories of the public money. To oppose both of these agencies and contend for a U. S. Bank under present circumstances, is in effect to advocate an unlimited discretion in the Executive in the depositing and keeping of the revenues. After all that the whigs have said against a "union of the purse and sword" in the hands of the Executive, they cannot with any show of propriety now take a position so inconsistent with their late professions.

This distribution policy is as effectually put to rest as the bank question. To advocate either measure at present, is to contend for an impossibility. Of the three great questions which have divided the public mind, the Tariff act of 1842 is the only one on which the whigs can rally with any hope of practical good. This law will therefore become a prominent topic of discussion in the present canvass. It has now been in operation long enough to enable its friends and its foes to adduce facts, either in its support or its condemnation. According to our views of the facts connected with the operation of the present law, they prove that it is enriching a few wealthy capitalists at the North, whilst it is exacting "heavy tribute" from the labor of the country. To demonstrate the first proposition—viz: that it is enriching a few northern capitalists, we have well authenticated facts which cannot be controverted. The treasurers of the Lowell Cotton Factories have reported the *actual* dividends made in the year 1844. The following table made out from their report, will show what were the net profits of these corporations last year actually divided:

Dividends of Lowell Cotton Factories.

	Capital.	1844.
Merrimack	$2,000,000	20
Hamilton	1,000,000	7
Appleton	600,000	6
Lowell	600,000	7
Suffolk	600,000	16
Middlesex	600,000	10
Tremont	600,000	16
Lawrence	1,500,000	15
Boott	1,200,000	11
Massachusetts	1,200,000	14
Total	$10,500,000	12.2

In these ten companies, with a capital of ten and a half millions, the dividends actually declared were on an average at a rate over 12 per cent. the lowest being 6 per cent. and the highest 20 per cent. How much of the clear profits were reserved as a contingent fund, we are unable to state, but there is no doubt it would swell the actual nett profits to at least 15 per cent.

But taking their actual dividends as the measure of their profits, and it is demonstrated that, on a capital of ten and a half millions of dollars, the proprietors have pocketed *one million and two hundred and eighty-one thousand* dollars! May we not now ask the honest reader to point us to any other investment of capital which employs labor as its instrument of profit which yields such dividends as these? Does the mercantile business yield such profits? But most especially, what say the farming community?

We have said that these high profits were an exaction of "heavy tribute" from the labor of the country. Is this remark true or is it erroneous? To our mind the proposition is so clear that it cannot be made plainer by argument. It is conceded that it is the protective operation of the law which enables the proprietors to sell their goods at price which yield over 12 per cent. clear profits. Then it is undeniable that but for the law they could not sell at such prices—competitions from abroad would necessarily cut down their prices, the consumers of the goods are therefore compelled by operaton of the law to pay higher prices than they would pay but for the law. Is not this an exaction of tribute by law from those who consume the goods, for the benefit of those who make them? The many are taxed to enrich the few!

But how stands the case with the "many"—the consumers of the goods? Are their profits such as to enable them to bear this "tribute" without oppression? Let the laboring mechanic and the toiling farmer appeal to his own business and answer the question.

We have said that these dividends go into the pockets of a few wealthy capitalists. To establish this position we have the very best authority for saying, that "the organization of those concerns is peculiarly aristocratic, the shares of the companies being *one thousand* dollars each, utterly excluding any of the operatives from ever becoming sharers in the profits of their own labor." No man can become a stockholder unless he can put in *one thousand* dollars! We are justified then in saying that this immense profit of more than a million of dollars in 1844, went into the pockets of a few rich capitalists. The number of persons to whom employment is given as laborers by this capital of $10,500,000, is nine thousand seven hundred and seventeen, of whom 7,430 are females and 2,287 males. Whilst these laborers receive as wages, the females $2 per week and the males $4 80 per week, barely enough for a subsistence, the proprietors receive over a million of dollars in clear profits.

What is it that enables these manufacturers to derive over twelve per cent. on their capital? The answer is obvious—the protection afforded by the Tariff act of 1842—that law which shuts out competition from abroad, and gives to them the power of monopolizing the market at their own prices!

English Equestrian Troupe. The Ashburton brought out from England a fine stud of Circus horses, consigned to June, Titus, Angevine & Co., and landed them all in safety on Saturday last. Among the number are a beautifully marked Arabian, formerly the favorite steed of the late Duerow, and four very curious and diminutive English Ponies, selected from Batty's celebrated stud. The famous "Rivers Family" came out in the same ship, and are attached to this company. The housings and entire paraphernalia were all made in London, and are said to be the richest and most expensive ever seen in this country. The Company will perform a short engagement at the Bowery Amphitheatre commencing on Monday next. Rockwell, the Yankee clown, remains in London, where he has become a great favorite with the audience. *N. Y. Courier.*

PUBLIC DEBT.

A warning voice—by the great Apostle of American Liberty

"To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of those to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and, the sixteenth insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they do now, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanager to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our landholders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance, becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of society is reduced to be the mere automata of misery, to have no sensibility left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the BELLUM OMNIUM IN OMNIA, which some philosophers, observing to be so general in the world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the forehorse of this frightful team is Public Debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train, wretchedness and oppression." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Foster of Tennessee divulging himself.

We always thought Mr. Foster, senator from Tennessee, too thoroughly engrossed by the party policy of federalism, to frustrate it for any consideration connected with Texas. And here is the proof in his own confession. The Nashville Union says:

"We are informed by gentlemen of intelligence and unquestionable veracity, that in the course of his remarks he [Mr. Foster] said, *that when he and his colleagues were preparing the resolutions for annexation which he submitted to the Senate, he had no idea the democrats would adopt them—but they would take from democracy its sweetest bone.* There can be no misunderstanding of the true import of this declaration. He knew that the democracy looked upon the Texas question as its 'sweetest bone,' and he knew that a majority of the people of Tennessee were in favor of annexation. To take from democracy this 'bone' and appropriate it to himself, he prepared a proposition which he believed would be rejected by the democrats."

From this it appears that Mr. Foster shaped his resolutions so that they would not command the vote of "*the democrats;*" and he was well advised that every democratic vote in the Senate was indispensable to their passage. It was merely to take the "*sweet bone*" of Texas from the democracy, that he presented a proposition which he knew would be defeated—*he voting for it.* That he was not in earnest in wishing the acquisition which these resolutions were apparently designed to make, is evident from the fact that he voted against his own proposition the moment he saw another added to it, which would render it effectual, by uniting every *Texas man* in Congress (democrat or federalist) to carry it through, and which would secure the assent of Texas, even if his own project, concocted to produce a revulsion in that quarter, should be rejected by Texas. Mr. Foster shows, in this, that he has more *generalship* than he has had credit for with his party friends or his opponents. *Globe.*

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE. *Alabama Wines.* Every day's experience furnishes additional evidence of the peculiar adaptation of the climate and soil of Alabama to the culture of the Vine. We believe there is no country on the face of the globe where it can be carried to a greater degree of perfection or attended with greater or more certain profit. Every variety of Grape can be cultivated with very little trouble and expense. The vine yields with wonderful profusion, and the fruit is remarkable for the richness of its flavor. The numerous vineyards which surround our city, though on a limited scale, and intended for nothing more than convenience, ornament and luxury, furnishes incontestible evidence of the truth of our remarks. No one, we will venture to say, could have visited the beautiful vineyards of Captain Fowler or Mr. Donalson in this vicinity, last season, without being struck with astonishment at the vast quantity of delicious fruit produced at so little trouble and expense. These remarks have been suggested by the reception of four bottles of Wine, from our valued friend and enterprizing fellow citizen, James Magoffin, Esq., of St. Stephens, who has for many years devoted much attention to the cultivation of the Vine, and to whom we have been frequently indebted, heretofore, for favors of a similar character to that which we now gratefully acknowledge. The four specimen bottles which he has now sent us, contain as many varieties of Wine—all, the pure juice of our *native* grape—of fine body and delicious flavor. Accompanying the Wine was a *private* note, which our friend must excuse us for publishing in part. *Mobile Advertiser.*

ST. STEPHENS, Ala., March 13, 1845.

Dear Sir: After seeing the strong interest you take in the agricultural state of our country through the columns of your valuable paper, I could not deny myself the pleasure of sending you a specimen of the *Wine* produced from the *native* grape of our forests in its *native state*, (the Red)—and also some manufactured from the native grape *cultivated*, both made last October.

I will just remark that the *Red* Wine, by varying the process, can be made to resemble foreign Claret. I am cultivating our Native Grapes, confident that they will give the basis of some of the finest Wines.

One of the *White* Wines, I think with age, will approach nearly a *Light Sherry.*

I need not add that each year's experience suggests to my mind many *improvements*, of which I hope to avail myself when I am better provided with the requisite varieties of Grape.

Retort Direct. One John McCuen, of Pawtucket, having posted his better half, she reples in the Gazette as follows:

"My husband has posted me as having left his bed and board. I wish simply to say that he never had any. All the beds to which he lays claim where given to me by my father.

ROSANNA McCUEN."

From the St. Louis Reveille.

SONG OF THE EDITOR.

BY JOHN BROWN.

Sit! Sit! Sit!—
From matin hour till twilight gloom,
He's a "fixture" there in his dusky room!—
Away the moments flit,
And the world outside, with joyous din,
Moves gaily on—but the world within
Is labor, and toil, and care!
No turn knows he in the weary day
But the turn that shows the pivot's play,
As he *turns* in his easy chair!

Think! Think! Think!
In the smith's bright forge the fire glows,
But the Smith himself the bellows blows—
Unheard the hammer's clink!
Not so the fire that lights the brain
Of him who wears the *galley* chain,
Or makes the press gang go!
He must flash with light, and glow with heat,
With quill in hand his brain must beat—
But never indulge a *blow.*

Write! Write! Write!
Tho' fancy soar on a tired wing,
She must still her tribute celestial bring,
Nor own a weary flight!
And Reason's power's and Mem'ry's store,
Must prove their strength and bring the lore
Antique, and sage, and mystic;—
For these, to the uttermost thought and particle,
Must go in to-morrow's "leading article"—
Of argument—wit—statistic!

Lie! Lie! Lie!
If he happen to be a party hack,
He must echo the yell of the greedy pack,
And shout the demon cry!
To Honor's appeal he must never hark,
But aim, like Death, at a shining mark,
As he speeds the poison'd dart!
And then, when the battle so fierce is o'er,
And the victors apportion the captur'd store
Their *thanks* shall be his part!

Clip! Clip! Clip!—
No "cabbaging" shears his hand doth hold,
But those with which the current gold,
By lawful right he'll clip,—
The "Devil" is gone, but he will not fail
Of a prompt return with the "morning's mail"—
A basket full of "*exchanges*"—
And then the editor opens and skims—
Accidents—deaths—discoveries—whims—
As over the world he ranges!

Paste! Paste! Paste!
With a camel's hair brush, a broken cup,
He gathers the scattered paragraphs up,
And sticks them on in haste!
The "Devil" appears with a grin and bow—
"Please sir they're waitin' for 'copy' now,"
He says, in accents solemn!
"The foreman thinks he'll soon impose
The outside form with scraps of prose
And the *leader* may be a column!"

Pay! Pay! Pay!
The "world" is done work on a Saturday night,
And bounds with a step of gay delight
To his wife and babes away!
But round the Editor, see! a score
Of honest "jours," who tease him sore—
And he may not be unheedful;—
Tho' bright is the wit that can funish there,
The *means* to relieve them all from care,
By shelling them out the "needful!"

Newspaper Subscriptions. The new Postmaster General has prepared instructions to deputy postmasters, under the new post office law, which goes into operation on the 1st of July next. The limitation of the franking privilege of postmasters has cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers. The following method is therefore substituted, by the Postmater General, a provision for the transmission of money, much preferable to that now in use. We extract it from the synopsis which the Herald gives of the letter of instruction.

"Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding $10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The P. M. is in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith, in his account of contingent expenses.

Upper ten thousand "done brown." The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Post relates the following: "A novel excitement exists among the "upper ten thousand" in one of the fashionable streets in New York above Bleecher. An elegant house has been rented, furnished superbly, and all the appliances of outward aristocracy exhibited by a reputed widow lady, not many miles from Ninth street. Her fashionable equipage caught the eye of the curious neighborhood, and forthwith, it was determined that 'calls' must be made and the acquaintance of the opulent and genteel lady cultivated. With such imposing appearances, it was impossible that birth could be menial, or her wealth other than hereditary. It has been vaguely whispered within a few days, that the widow in question is a celebrated *retired courtezan* who by her trade has made a splendid fortune, and now proposes to take her position among the 'upper ten thousand.' The neighborhood is in a paroxism of rage, and some of the fashionable verdant ones have been 'done Brown.'

The Force of Habit. A laughable story is told of a miser, who, being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to a nephew, at whose hands he had experienced some little kindness. "Sam," said he—for that was his nephew's name—"Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to give you all my money. You will then have $50,000, only think! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two or three hours. Oh, yes, Sam, I am going—give me two per cent. and you may have the money now."

Knock Down Arguments. Gentlemen of the jury, said a Western attorney, I ar satisfied of your integrity and sense of justice, and so ar my client; and I respect your honesty so much, that if I were rich as Jacob Astoria, I scorn to influence you in any manner possible, without no attention of woundin, your feelina', which are no doubt as tender as barked shins—that if your verdict is in favor of my client, it ar my settled intention to take you to the doggery for a drink twice round, the judge and constable included, but if you are deaf to the voice o' law and honor, just as soon as the court is adjourned, we mean to lick you like h—l.