

Present for 1942—Philadelphia, Cary & Hart.

"This is an American Annual, and one that does equal credit to the art and literature of our brethren beyond the Atlantic. Its designs and engravings are by American artists...

"The Ironsides of the County Girl, from a painting by Mr. Sully, and engraved by Mr. Cheney is exquisite. We have had little in our English Annuals through their whole career to compare with this...

MILLEDGEVILLE, JAN. 11.

The Election.—The Congressional Election, we have every reason to believe has been decided in favor of the "Democratic" ticket.

A SENSIBLE REMARK.—Mr. Arnold of Tenn., made a very good remark, in vindication of the One Hour Rule, a few days ago...

A horrid occurrence took place on the 24th ult. in Somerset county, Md., about six miles from Salisbury.

NEW HORSE SHOE.

A Frenchman, resident in Poland, has invented (so says the United Service Journal) a new method of shoeing horses...

TEMPERANCE.

A very large Temperance meeting has just been held at Washington City, at which Members of Congress were present and delivered Addresses.

The bill to form a new County of portions of Harrison, Lewis and Wood, be called the county of Clay, in honor of Henry Clay, came up in the Virginia House of Delegates...

Arrest of the late principal officers of the Bank of the United States.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Austin Montgomery appeared before Recorder Vaux...

A Navy Seized.—The Revenue Cutter Ewing has seized upon two splendid schooners, lying at anchor in the Hudson, off Jersey City...

BUSINESS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Goshen Democrat says: "No little surprise was occasioned last week on witnessing the quantity of 'commodities' received from the West, at the depot in this village."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 31. The condition of the Treasury is the chief and the most interesting topic of discussion here. The deficit reported, today, is near seven hundred thousand dollars, and it must increase.

Several attempts have been made, during the present week, to get up Mr. Fillmore's loan bill—providing for the extension of the term of the twelve million loan to eight years, and adding five millions to it.

But suppose the bill to be passed, after a long struggle, during which public credit will be kept in a degraded and suffering state, will the loan, on the terms proposed by Mr. Fillmore, be taken?

We have strong reasons to believe that Mr. Waggaman, of La., late Senator in Congress from that State, is to be Minister to France; and Gen. Thompson, of S. C., Minister to Mexico.

THE TARIFF.

Facts for the curious!—notes from Tallmadge's Address.

The Revenue derived in Europe, on American Tobacco, is upwards of \$30,000,000. The cost of which, here, is \$7,000,000 on 18,000 hogheads of our Tobacco.

The duty on Rice is 16s sterling, being more than one hundred per cent on the cost.

Flour is, in ordinary times, subjected to a prohibitory duty.

Salted Pork pays \$6 per bbl., about its present price in this country.

Lumber is subjected to a prohibitory duty.

Every article of American Manufactures is met by prohibitory duties.

Even Cotton pays 2s 11d per cwt., and as soon as she has succeeded in getting her India plantations to produce the requisite supply, American Cotton will be met with a prohibitory duty.

Five years it is confidently predicted, will bring about this (to them) desirable end. India will drive the Cotton and Rice planter from her ports, as she did the producers of Indigo.

The cost of production in India is nothing, as compared with even that of slave labor. Manila Sugar is now selling in Boston, after paying duty, at 5 1/4 cents per lb.

At St. Louis, on the 12th instant, hogs were selling at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cwt.

A young man by the name of Stanley, says the Wilmington Chronicle, on Christmas day, by receiving in his body the wad of a gun fired by another young man, his cousin, named Chares, in a drinking frolic, for fun.

Chares being in the act of firing his gun, Stanley jumped suddenly before it, receiving the fatal contents.

The States will learn by-and-by, that men of business must be selected to attend to matters of business. The mere politician is wholly unfit for such a task.

involved in debt most clearly proves, and we hope that hereafter our past experience will not be forgotten. It is one thing to be popular and eloquent—it is quite another to be practical, clear-headed, and business like.

Cincinnati Gazette.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—The Texian Santa Fe Expedition has been captured by the Mexican authorities. There were too Americans, Mr. Kendall (one of the Editors of the New Orleans Picayune) and a son of General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky.

THE COLLEGE.—We have heard it repeatedly remarked, and we have observed the fact ourselves, that for many years the Students of the College have not exhibited so orderly and quiet a deportment during the Christmas holidays, as they have during those which have just passed.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8.

The Bostonians, notwithstanding the extreme pressure in the money market, are going onward very rapidly in extending their means of communication with all parts of the country.

The Bostonians are a singular race of people. They do not act without first deliberating; nor do they undertake an enterprise without being first well assured that it will in the end prove a profitable source of revenue.

Stock-jobbing and stock-gambling have but very few attractions for a Boston or a Bostonian. He is not a metaphysician in commerce or exchange; he goes decidedly for facts and substance.

We stated a few weeks ago that the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of this State at the late session, affirming the right of the Legislature to instruct the Senators of the State in Congress, were aimed at Col. Prentiss.

There is a proposition before the Legislature of Tennessee to cede the eastern part of the State, called East Tennessee, to the U. States, for the purpose of forming a new State.

The articles stolen from the Patent Office have all been recovered. Suspicion was somehow excited against a trunk carried on board a schooner at Baltimore.

At the Agricultural show in Simbur, Ct. last fall there were 197 yoke of oxen and steers. At Southington, in the same State, there were 192.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq. of Fayetteville, has been appointed bearer of despatches from our government to the Minister in Mexico.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act suspending a law of the State to compel the banks to resume specie payments, till the first of April.

The Stock Market to-day declined a

point; and all things are still dark and gloomy.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

"THE BRIBERY BILL."

We copy the following from the South Carolinian of last week:

"From the Cheraw Gazette. 'We learn from different sources entitled to credit, that while the Legislature of South Carolina was passing a bill and resolutions to prohibit the State from receiving its share of the money, there was, at the same time, an understanding among the members, that if the other States should receive their respective shares, South Carolina would, in that case, take hers also, and risk the subsidizing influence of the 'bribe.'"

This poor attempt to belittle the noble action of this State on the vile 'Bribery Bill,' is a rank slander upon the Legislature, and the People, and so far as we know or believe, after daily intercourse with 'the members,' during the entire session, totally destitute of foundation.

Our information was derived from gentlemen entitled to implicit credence; who held at least as much 'daily intercourse with 'the members,' during the entire session," as the editor of the Carolinian could have held; and who were not less likely to hear what was said, or know what was intended.

If "the noble action of this State on the vile 'Bribery bill,'" is itself 'big,' its friends need not distress themselves with apprehensions that shedding upon it a few rays of the light of truth can 'belittle' it very much.

Our language seems to be misinterpreted by the Carolinian. The information which we received, and which we intended to convey to others was, not that the course of other States should be looked to as a guide for South Carolina; but that the aim was to influence Congress, with a view of procuring the repeal of the distribution act; if this could not be done, and the policy of distribution should be persisted in, and distribution should actually be made among the other States, then, South Carolina would receive her share.

We stated a few weeks ago that the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of this State at the late session, affirming the right of the Legislature to instruct the Senators of the State in Congress, were aimed at Col. Prentiss. The South Carolinian denies that they were thus aimed; and we see, by looking to the resolutions themselves, that the end expressly avowed was to warn Senators to be elected in future, that the State insists upon the right of instruction.

There is a proposition before the Legislature of Tennessee to cede the eastern part of the State, called East Tennessee, to the U. States, for the purpose of forming a new State. It is also proposed that Georgia, N. Carolina and Virginia, cede portions of their territory to constitute part of the new State.

The articles stolen from the Patent Office have all been recovered. Suspicion was somehow excited against a trunk carried on board a schooner at Baltimore. A search warrant was immediately taken out and the trunk broken open. It contained the articles wrapped up in a floor mat. The trunk had been put on board as freight for Richmond Va. whether the rogue was supposed to have gone; and where it is hoped he has been apprehended ere this.

At the Agricultural show in Simbur, Ct. last fall there were 197 yoke of oxen and steers. At Southington, in the same State, there were 192.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq. of Fayetteville, has been appointed bearer of despatches from our government to the Minister in Mexico. Mr. McRae being a pretty active Democrat, the Whig editors in that neighborhood look upon the appointment as a sign that the President is turning, or going to turn Locooco.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act suspending a law of the State to compel the banks to resume specie payments, till the first of April.

After that time, as the law now stands, an interest of 12 per cent. per annum will be recoverable upon all bills which the banks of the State shall refuse to redeem with specie when presented.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance has yet been done in either house. In the Senate the debate on the President's Board of Exchequer continues. Messrs. Evans, Walker, Merrick and S. V. have all made speeches; and Mr. Benton had the floor for the 13th. On motion of Mr. Calhoun a resolution was unanimously adopted on the 11th calling upon the President for such information as he has received in relation to the Creole affair, and a statement of what steps he had taken in reference to the matter.

In the House, a resolution was adopted on the 8th by a vote of 115 to 93 instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. The time of the House has since been chiefly consumed in a debate upon a bill to authorize the omission of Treasury notes for the temporary wants of the Government.

The Steamer Albert Gallatin burst her boiler, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, on the 31st. Dec. killing two or three, and scalding several.

STATE CREDIT.

Five of the States, viz: Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Maryland, failed to pay the interest due on their bonds on the first of January. So saith rumor.

PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, puts down the debt of the State at \$36,426,239. All this debt was contracted for works of internal improvement, except \$3,304,303 for interest on public debt, and \$1,571,689 for the use of the Treasury.

We extract from the message of the Governor to the Legislature, the following paragraphs on the subject of providing for the payment of the debt and interest, and maintaining the credit of the State.

"During the existing state of things, the continuance of taxes assessed, for the payment of this interest, or at least of taxes of some kind for this purpose, appears to be indispensable. If the distribution of the objects of taxation, or the mode of levying and collecting the tax be unfair, or onerous, undoubtedly the evil should be promptly corrected.

I have heretofore declared my determination to do all that belongs to this department to meet faithfully the engagements of the State, and to maintain unsullied, the credit and fidelity of our Commonwealth. My sentiments in relation to these matters have undergone no change, and I am pleased to find on this subject, there is no diversity of opinion among the great mass of the citizens of the State. All agree that, whenever the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth, have entered into engagements conformably to the constitution and laws, whether these engagements have been characterized by due prudence and a proper regard to the interests of the public, or not, the honor of the State, the permanence of our republican institutions, and a sacred regard to the sanctity of public engagements, require that the resources of the Commonwealth, and the energies of her citizens, be put in requisition, to meet her public engagements promptly, punctually, and unhesitatingly. It is, therefore, respectfully and earnestly urged upon the Legislature, to take the necessary steps, at the earliest possible day, to ensure this desirable end.

It is not to be disguised that we are in debt, and that the time's call for an unqualifying fearlessness in our public functionaries, to meet the emergency, and to provide the means for our extrication. The people are already burdened with taxation, and those burdens cannot be diminished, if we expect to pay our debts. The conduct and motives of those who make provision to pay them, may be misrepresented, and for a time misunderstood. Prejudice, from the sorid feelings of interest, may be invoked, and derogatory and unprincipled politicians will, doubtless, attempt to use it, to answer their own purposes. But the responsibility is one which every honest public functionary must meet fairly and frankly, and in so doing he will be eventually sustained by the people at large, who never deliberately err, and who always will reward, with their confidence, an honest and fearless devotion to their true interests, even though it may, at first, have met with temporary disapprobation.

The means to pay off the loan under the act of 4th May, 1841—to pay the foregoing creditors of the State, and the interest on the public debt, must be provided before the Legislature adjourns. Sound policy, nay, common honesty, demands this much at your hands, and I am persuaded no member of the Legislature will shrink from a duty enjoined by such considerations as these."

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NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Democratic Convention was held in Raleigh, on the 10th and 11th inst. to nominate a candidate for Governor. Owling to want of excitement throughout the State on the subject, the convention was but thinly attended. Lucius D. Reports from the State and Treasury

HENRY, Esq. of Fayetteville was the candidate nominated. We extract some paragraphs from the sketch of the proceedings reported in the Raleigh Register. Referring to a preamble and resolutions reported by a committee, the Register says:

The Preamble primarily denounces the lamented Harrison; and then declines against Whig extravagance—the funeral expenses of the deceased Patriot, the price of gloves, scarfs, carriage-hire, &c., being particularly and exultingly cited as proof. It states that the promised prosperity has not yet come over the country—admits that the Whigs have a great reason for failure in the death of their President, but denies that Tyler has deceived them, and denounces this plea on the part of the Whigs as "an impious shelter under an act of Providence." Biddle and the Banks, of course, come in for a share of abuse. An attempt is next made to be both witty and severe, at the expense of Gov. Morehead, coupling him with the millions who, during the last election, were in favor of a Bank, and elegantly saying that "if he sings the same song next Summer, the walls of his Cotton Factory in Rockingham will hear his music, and not the Palace in Raleigh!" In conclusion, it is assumed that the people of the State demand a change in the Executive, because the present Governor "has not done one single act to merit the praise of the People!" This is the substance of the Preamble.

There are some fourteen frothy Resolutions appended. In the first, the Extra Session is denounced; in another, are expressed strong assurances of a great Democratic victory in this State; another charges that the present Governor has no sympathies with the people; and the tenth nominates Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor, because he has! The eleventh calls upon all the Banks in the State to resume specie payments; another Resolution recommends County meetings (to nominate Candidates for the Legislature to be held, and lastly it is recommended that a Committee be appointed to draft an Address to the party in the State, urging Representatives to be sent to a second Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May next; and that the nominee of their Convention be invited to attend.

After the reading of the Resolutions, William H. Haywood, Jan. Esq. rose to make a few remarks. He regretted that he had been unavoidably detained from the Convention, and that therefore, he had not known the exact nature of the Preamble and Resolutions until hearing them read just now. He disliked several phrases in that Preamble—didn't agree with one or two expressions which, he thought, to be taken out. He objected to mentioning the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, the price of gloves, scarfs, &c.,—these things appeared to him too small matters to be thus made the subject of grave political capital; they did not accord with his notions of honorable warfare. Another part, being that which reflected upon the Governor's course in regard to a Bank being dishonest, and the manner in which an extract was made from a Report of a Committee to the last Democratic Convention, he thought could not have been so intended by the Committee. He explained the present bearing and grammatical construction of that part, and moved that these changes be made.

Col. Wheeler apologized for the hasty Report, and regretted that Mr. Haywood could not have been present to aid the Committee with his advice. The Report had been subjected to a severe scrutiny before the Committee, and nothing appeared to them objectionable. With regard to the funeral expenses of General Harrison—to leave out that, would be throwing aside a most powerful weapon—he had, he said, mixed with the people, and he knew precisely what sort of stuff to election with! What did the Whigs do during the last campaign! Did they not go into the White House and take an inventory of Mr. Van Buren's minkies, silver-spoons, dish rags, &c., and yet they were "all the decency!" He could not relinquish this part—it was a very material weapon. We should "fight the devil with his own weapon"—He went upon the principle—enemies in war—in peace, friends."

Mr. Haywood again rose. He regretted that he should differ with gentlemen, and again explained himself. He hoped none of them had come there to do any thing that was not strictly honorable—he could not believe that any one there wished to deceive—let them therefore endeavor to conduct the campaign on higher grounds. Mr. President, asked he, have you a heart? Have you sensibilities? And, then, in an eloquent and impassioned manner, he proceeded at length to show the objections to such frivolous charges, illustrating his remarks, with happy similes. If gentlemen objected to this \$3,000 for the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, let them resolve how much it ought to have cost to bury him. Should he have been buried like a dog, or not buried at all by the Government, but his body left to his family? He begged his fellow-Democrats, as he said, not to imitate the example of their political opponents, but to strive to conduct the campaign on principles calculated to elevate, not madden the public mind. For his part, though professing to be a Democrat, he trusted should ever act like a gentleman and a Christian in all the relations of life. He then proceeded at length to give his opinion as to the grounds upon which the campaign should be conducted—by way of a cue to the whole party—quoting (from memory) Reports from the State and Treasury

Reports from the State and Treasury