

Columbia, shows very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the United States may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will not doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of banks; but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious effect can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous, and honorable condition, as far as in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner; and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we consider the purposes of Government to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy state, to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency, but it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the United States, for none other can.

The object to be attained, is a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and the credit of the States, or of the United States. How can this be accomplished? is the rightful inquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into by law, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local banks, or by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to supply the amount of notes for all useful and necessary purposes. One kind of bank notes, with a specie basis, and ample guarantees, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired. Where, as at present, a large variety of bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proved that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement by which the local Banks would be remodelled to the establishment of a Bank of the U. States, because the renewal of their charters could be made to happen successively, without producing the political convulsion which has twice attended the renewal of the charter of the National Bank; because, too, some of the present institutions could be adopted, and the redundant merged into them, or allowed to expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital to supersede all the local Banks, might be made an engine of oppression, dangerous to our political institutions, which the local Banks could not.—The superseding the local Banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an immense extent and unforeseen consequences.

Capitalists in all countries, and more particularly in ours, are the pioneers of their own fortunes, and look with an eye single to their interests on the selection of the managers of institutions in which they invest their funds. Nor are they usually combined with the politician, for their notions are antagonistic. The study and success of the one, destroys that of the other. Stockholders are the managers of the local Banks. The funds of these Banks, divided over as great an extent of country as ours, and under the management of their own officers, presents an insuperable difficulty to the formation of political cabals or any other, for the injury of the great interest of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately connected and identified. A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in federal policy to the great injury of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country.

The Banks in the North are much more numerous than in any other section, being established in most parts where money could be usefully employed, and in such sums as were demanded by the capacities of the country; and they have been ably and successfully managed: pushing and developing the natural capacities of the country to a great state of perfection, stand high in their own sections where best known; yet we seldom ever see one of their notes in circulation in our State, and a greater part of them never pass out of their immediate neighborhood. The Banks of the Southern and Western States, have partaken more of, and, no doubt, have been influenced by, the character of the country. Many have been established on false principles and been badly managed, and the

result could not be otherwise than disastrous to the stockholders, who had actual capital invested; but that appears not to have been the case to any very great extent. I have no doubt that those which have capital, and will take warning from experience, will yet do a valuable business.

The recuperative powers of these sections of the country are immense, and afford great room for the employment of capital. Even under their recent management, I do not know that we have more cause to lament than to rejoice, except as to the injury our national character and credit have sustained; as it has resulted in many great and solid improvements, equal, and perhaps superior, to any thing of which we can boast.

That Banks are susceptible of improvement both in form and management cannot be doubted now, when such vast and astonishing improvements have taken place in Agriculture, Manufactures, sail and steam Ships, Rail Roads and other inventions.

The operations of the Federal Government continuing to effect the Banks, ours as well as many others, were a second time compelled to suspend specie payment, or force the collection of their debts to the injury and ruin of many of their dealers. The wisdom of their choice I am not disposed to question. Most persons seemed to acquiesce in its correctness. The few who did not, complained to cover their demands for the double interest, the penalty imposed on our Banks for refusing specie when demanded.

For political effect, they have been subjected to the constant fulmination of spleen and vituperation by certain partizan presses and orators, who hope to bolster up their falling fortunes by exciting popular prejudice, and diverting attention from their own misdeeds in the popular clamor. And the usefulness of these institutions have no doubt been considerably curtailed by these attacks. Surely they calculated greatly on the ignorance of the people, when they expected to acquire either reputation or strength by such a course. Of what I ask, consists the Banks of this State? The State has put into the stock about one million fifty thousand dollars, and individuals, about two millions two hundred thousand dollars. This constitutes the Banking capital of North Carolina, and for every dollar actually paid in, two may be issued when prudent to do so, by the Banks in their notes. At this time their issues amount to about one half of their capitals. The interest they receive on loans is limited to six per cent. per annum. Should they refuse to pay specie when demanded, the holder of their notes is entitled to 12 per cent. interest. Every six months they are required to pay to the stockholders whatever profit may have been made; and if the individual stockholders derive any unusual advantages, it should be recollected that the State—the people, participate in about one third of the profits—that being the proportion of her stock—and also a tax on the individual stock.

This is pretty much the sum and substance of these much abused institutions, which, like every thing else—under the management of human hands and hands, are capable of doing good or evil, according to the influences which are made to operate on them. In a country like ours, of moral honesty, the keen eye of interest will, in all probability, insure their able and correct management in the selection of Directors of good character, skill and integrity.—There are persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, who contend that we have a sufficiency of Bank capital. This I consider clearly erroneous. The present stockholders might fear further competition in the money market; if all the natural capacities of the State had been improved, or if improvements were worthless. But the reverse is the fact, and an immense amount is required for that purpose, independent of the deficiency for trade and commerce. Our most convenient lands are cleared, worked, exhausted and deserted; our dwellings are mostly of a poor and temporary kind; our water power only occasionally occupied by small manufacturing establishments; our boundless mines and cars almost neglected; and why are these things so? Because we have not in our State those facilities which Banking Capital abundantly affords elsewhere.

We need more, not only to develop the vast resources of our State, but to keep off the notes of other States, and supply our entire circulation. I have been well situated to learn these facts. Many applications have been made to this office to borrow the funds of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Those who contend that we have capital enough, I am persuaded, must have contemplated capital with Bank issues, and were induced to say so because the Banks had suspended specie payments. I have ever understood that the more capital either Bank or individual, a country possessed, the stronger and richer it was considered. If our Banks had more capital, I am satisfied they could the sooner resume specie payments and discounts. Can there be a question of a large floating debt in the country, subjected to the shaving process? In the place of paying six per cent. per annum on the Banks, many debts are made at 10, 15 and 25 per cent. between individual debtors and creditors. To obviate such an usurious shaving process, more banking capital would be valuable to the State. Our merchants, unable to obtain discounts at home, to make their purchases in New York with cash, are compelled to submit to credit, and if not paid when due, have to pay seven per cent., making a loss to the State in the regulation of the balance of trade of one per cent.

A difficulty is apprehended in obtaining subscribers, which may be so. Capitalists have had such good reason to be alarmed for the safety of their funds, by the constant senseless attacks on these institutions, and the instability of our laws, that they will part with the management of their money, doubtless, with some apprehension and reluctance. But I hope those acts of usurpation, violence and detraction have passed never to return; and that confidence and

liberality will again take their places, and that offering fair inducements, capital will be drawn to the State, and from its hiding places again to afford the poor, but honest and enterprising man, the means to benefit himself and his country. Whatever might be the result to the owner of capital, whether in the hands of individuals or stored away in Banks, its presence could not possibly do any injury.

The four years I have been in office the Banks, in Dividends and Taxes, have yielded to the State the sum of two hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and one dollars 87 cts; which has been paid into the public Treasury, the most-conclusive proof of their value to the State, and during which period the receipts from all other sources of Taxation in the State amounts to three hundred and four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars 69 cts.; showing the advantages of a small active capital over heavy landed and personal property. That the stock in the present Bank is good, requires no better demonstration than that it continues at or above par, while other property has been generally reduced. Borrowers generally, so far as I have been enabled to discover, prefer an accommodation from Banks to any other source, and note holders find abundant indemnity in the penalty of 12 per cent. if specie is refused. I can then discover no sensible reason to doubt their utility or to circumscribe their operations.

This State participated less in speculations of the day than any other in the Union. We felt for a while the influence of the general prosperity of the country, from the Institutions and means of other States more than from our own. Bank capital has increased but little for many years, and except what funds were devoted to the construction of Rail Roads from the surplus a small amount on loans and the credit of the State, the active capital has decreased by investments in the stocks of rail roads and manufacturing companies; but surely furnishing a basis abundantly justifying its restoration and increase commensurately with our wants. And until some general arrangement can be made to put the State Banks of the country on higher ground, and enable of more solid and useful purposes, or the establishment of a National Bank, I would respectfully recommend the increase of the capital of the Banks of the State and Cape Fear, one million of dollars each, and that the State hand over to them equally, as her subscription of stock, all the Cherokee bonds, and the bonds and notes belonging to the Boards of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and Internal Improvements convertible as collected with such other funds as can be spared from other purposes; provided the Banks will loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies \$300,000 to \$400,000, on the bonds of said companies, guaranteed by the State, on the property of which companies the State being already secured by mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, for the period of ten years, unless these companies are enabled sooner to pay the same.

The higher the grounds upon which the State can place these Banks, by protection and strict supervision, the more she will inspire public confidence, fill the subscription and enable them the sooner to resume specie payments and extend their usefulness.—For the recommendation of increasing the capital of our Banks and requiring their aid to the Rail Roads, I would endeavor briefly to assign you my reasons.

And although I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the completion of two Rail Roads in our State, which, for cheapness, length and rapidity of construction, are comparable to any in the world; yet it is attended with the regret of having to inform you that their cost and extra expenses have exceeded their means. In short they are in debt, and turn to you for assistance; for there is no other source whence they can and should so rightfully seek it. No doubt they do so with reluctance, yet this but proves the urgency of their necessities.

Whatever reports may be made now by their officers of the prospects of profits to the stockholders, the advantages to the State to the farmer, the land holder near them, to the mechanics and laborers, and their great utility for the diffusion of knowledge and for the concentration of troops in cases of emergency, cannot now be questioned. Their destinies seem now more or less identified with the character and prosperity of the State. Many patriotic persons have nobly put their shoulders to the wheels, invested their money in the stocks of these works, and will for some time receive less compensation than they might have done by other investments. If a few months' operation of a Rail Road had given evidence of great profit and the Road needed immediate assistance, would it be the policy of the State to withhold it? I should say not.—Then how much more the necessity of exerting this policy in granting assistance to establish these Roads on such a footing that they may freely and fully test their utility.

The advantage from such improvements to the State, are of higher and loftier importance than can possibly accrue to her from any pecuniary profits, which her investment could yield. She is above all risk. But the Stockholders can derive or receive no other advantages but those arising from dividends, and while these are devoted to the payment of the debts and yielding no remuneration; cannot reasonably be expected to enlarge their investments.

It is generally admitted, and I believe, cannot be denied, that one half at least of the travel has been arrested by the disastrous times brought upon the country, as I have endeavored to show, by the acts of the Federal Government.—We may now trust that more prosperous times will, ere long, be restored, and the travel resumed.

MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The true majority for Harrison in the State of Pennsylvania is ascertained to be 343 votes, instead of 264, as first published. The error originated in stating the Van Buren majority in McKean county at 92, when it was 13.

THE MESSENGER.
ASHVILLE, N. C.
Friday Morning, December 4, 1840.

Governor's Message.—We commence, this week, the publication of the message of Gov. DUDLEY to the Legislature. Its great length forbids our giving it entire in one number. It will be concluded next week.

Presidential Election.
The full returns from all the States have not as yet reached us. They have all, however, voted for Gen. HARRISON, except New Hampshire, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois. This latter State is claimed by both parties—what the actual result is, we are unable to say. South Carolina has not yet voted, but will, no doubt, cast her vote for Mr. VAN BUREN. Gen. HARRISON has received two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes certain, and his majority in the popular vote, will not, we think, be much short of two hundred thousand! This is by far the greatest majority ever given to one man in the Union. Gen. JACKSON, in 1828, received 219 electoral votes—fifteen, (and if Illinois has voted the Whig ticket) twenty votes less than what has been given to Gen. HARRISON!

PENITENTIARY AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.—We are truly glad to find the Raleigh papers pressing on the attention of the present Legislature the propriety of taking such measures as will secure the erection of a State Penitentiary and a Lunatic Asylum. We believe that the general question respecting the policy of the penitentiary system is pretty well settled, and the only matter remaining for consideration is a mere choice of plans. Should the present Legislature conclude to build a penitentiary it is probable we shall have a thorough revision of our criminal code in the State—an event, we think, very desirable.

The Difference.
Gen. HARRISON carried his own State by a majority of from 25 to 30,000. Kentucky and Indiana, which, next to his own State, are best acquainted with his character, qualifications and services, gave him an overwhelming majority.

Charles City county, Va., the birth-place of both HARRISON and TYLER, gave them a vote of 150 out of 208. In the county where Gov. TYLER resides, the Whig ticket was nearly unanimous.

Hamilton county, where Gen. Harrison resides, has lately, for the first time in several years, given a Whig majority.

Now let us look at the other side of the picture:

Albany, where Mr. Van Buren long resided, and in the neighborhood of his birth place, gave a decided majority against him.

New York State—in despite of State pride and local feeling, went against him by upwards of 10,000 majority.

Kentucky, Col. Johnson's place of residence, gave a heavy majority against him.

And Tennessee, too, where Gen. Jackson's popularity was once able to bear every thing before it, has gone against his nominee to the tune of 10,000, and upwards!

"*Sic gloria transit.*"

—The ladies of Nashville, Tennessee, prepared a banner to present to the county in that State which should cast the largest Whig vote in proportion to her entire strength. Sevier county, in East Tennessee, will claim the prize—her vote being for Harrison 927, Van Buren 45—or 20 to one!

Neutral Papers.
Among the many papers that claim political neutrality—how very few are so in reality. We seldom ever see a professedly neutral paper, but what shows either directly or indirectly its political preference, and there is scarce a religious paper even, but what by reading it attentively, we may learn its bearing as to politics. Would it not be decidedly better for the miscellaneous periodicals of our country to speak plainly, yet in a respectful, dignified manner, in reference to the great political questions that always must, of necessity, agitate, more or less, every Republic? We hope the time is not far distant when men will have liberality enough to treat each others' opinions with dignified respect. Those papers which are designed exclusively for religious purposes, of course, could not be expected to deviate from their professed course; but we are much inclined to think that miscellaneous papers had better speak out.

N. CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.—Through the politeness of the President, Hon. D. L. SWAIN, we have received a catalogue of this institution for the present year, by which we learn that the number of students is greater, and the University in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been heretofore.

Among others of the students, we see the names of several acquaintances from Tennessee. We hope they will do honor to their native State.

Legislature of North Carolina.
We have not room, this week, for a detailed account of the proceedings of our Legislature. A. JOYNER, Esq., of Halifax, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Wm. A. GRAHAM, from Orange, Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Standing Committees are as follows:

IN THE SENATE.
On Propositions & Grievances—Messrs. Moore, Faison, Orr, Cooper, Parks, Spier, Houder.
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Speed, Montgomery, Kerr, Bynum, Hargrave, Whiteaker and Ezum.
On Claims—Messrs. Dockery, Whitfield, Melchor, Puryear, Bond, Williams, Sloan.
On the Judiciary—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Mitchell, Gaither, Bynum, Wilson and Hill.
On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Shepard, Clingan, Hawkins, McDiarmid, Hellen, Ribbell and Pastror.
On Education and the Literary Fund—Messrs. Mangum, Arrington, Shepard, Worth, Reid, Myers, and Ward.
On Cherokee Lands (on the part of the Senate)—Messrs. Clingan, Ward, Gaither and Wilson.
On the title of the State to Swamp Lands—Messrs. Hellen and Bynum.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
On Claims—Messrs. Wilson, McClean, Dickson, J. M. Covington, Killian, Finkelder, Massey, Brogden, Biggs, Hawkins, McClenchan and Kinney.
On Propositions & Grievances—Messrs. Grady, Allen, J. T. Miller, Reid, Graves, Holland, J. P. Caldwell, B. F. Moore, Hysan, Patterson, R. Jones, Brumell, and W. J. Miller.
On Agriculture—Messrs. J. B. Jones, Baker, J. W. Lane, Marchison, Doak, Morrow, McMillan, Jacobs, Davis, Howerton, Rand, Clegg, Carson.
On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Paine, J. O. K. Williams, Hill, Winston, Withers, Barringier, Bryan, Thompson, Witherhurst, Robards, Holt, H. C. Jones, and Miller.
On Education—Messrs. Smith, Joiner, Bannerman, McLaurin, Mcendenhall, J. Walker, Boyden, J. R. Gilliam, Wadsworth, Eaton, Cad Jones, Beall, E. P. Miller.
On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Proctor, Foreman, Sullivan, J. W. Covington, Caldwell, G. W. Caldwell, Young, Spruill, Huggins, Russell, King, Wm. B. Lane and Patton.

H. C. JONES, Esq., has been elected Solicitor for the 6th Judicial Circuit. The vote stood, on the 4th balloting:

For Jones,	82
Dodge,	76
Scattering,	4

Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, Senator from Orange, and Wm. A. GRAHAM, Speaker of the House of Commons, have been elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. BROWN and STRANGE. The vote stood, for

Mangum, 99	Brown, 63
Graham, 98	Strange, 64

WILLIAM HILL, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary of State for the ensuing two years.

A resolution has passed both Houses instructing the committees on Internal Improvements to enquire into the expediency of constructing a turnpike road (McAdamized, we suppose) from the city of Raleigh to this place.

ROBERT B. GILLIAN, of Granville, has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, vice Wm. A. GRAHAM.

There had been no election for Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit, up to the 27th Nov., although there had been several ballotings. Col. BENNETT, of Rutherford, was ahead.

Large Steam Ship.
There is now finished, and about to be launched, at the city of New York, a steam ship, built for, and owned by, the Emperor of Russia. She is of huge dimensions—measuring 220 feet in length, 36 in breadth and 24 in depth, and is capable of carrying fifteen hundred tons burden! She is said to be superior to any steam ship that has ever been made—will mount 18 large guns, thirty-two, fifty-four and ninety-six pounders, and be able to discharge more than four hundred pounds of shot at every broadside!

UNION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL AND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES, IN THE UNITED STATES.—The acting Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky has written a letter of some considerable length to the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, in which he suggests the propriety of a union of the two churches, and treats largely of the many advantages that would result from such a measure. The suggestions have been very kindly received by the papers under the control of the Methodist Church. What the final result may be, we do not pretend to say.

THE EFFECTS OF STEAM.—A journey from New York to Jerusalem is getting to be, as to time, a mere trip of pleasure. It is said the whole distance can now be traveled in thirty-three days! That is, from New York to Bristol, England, thirteen days, from thence to Paris in two—to Syria in thirteen—from there to Java in four, and in one more to the Sacred City.

HARRISON BUREAU.—Our townsman, Mr. Boyd, a worthy and industrious mechanic, has just completed, and has for sale at his shop, a *Harrison bureau*—an exceedingly plain, but decidedly the finest article of the kind, we have seen manufactured in this section of country. The case is of wood, and each represents a *cider-barrel*, with turned hoops. It is worth calling to see, and what is more, it is worth having!—*Jonah's Whig.*

See here, Mr. "Whig," just step over if you please, and tell friend Boyd if he wishes the aforesaid bureau immortalized to send to the editor of the "Messenger," and we will vouch that posterity shall hear of it.

The Governors of New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Michigan have appointed days of general Thanksgiving throughout their respective States. Will the Governor of North Carolina follow the example, and let us show at least a decent respect for the religion of our country? The custom is an ancient and commendable one. Not that we would intimate the right, on the part of the Governor of this, or any other State, to require this course, but, merely to appoint a particular day, of which all disposed might act in concert.

— We have on file some very interesting literary and miscellaneous matter, which we will furnish our readers as we can find room.

—NICHOLAS BIDDLE, one of the best financiers in the United States, says that the best investment for a farmer is *live stock and plough shares.*

—The three great levers which move our world are, the *carriage-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *land-box*. We leave it for some of our brethren to say which is the most powerful.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—REV. J. B. McFARREN has recently taken charge of the South Western Christian Advocate, at Nashville, Tenn., and Rev. W. M. WIGHTMAN has succeeded upon his labors as editor of the Southern Christian Advocate at Charleston, S. C. Both of these papers were established by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and hitherto have been ably and prosperously conducted, while we have good reason to believe they will lose nothing by the recent change of editors.

SOUTHERN LADIES' BOOK—The September number of this interesting periodical has, from some unaccountable delay, just reached us. It is decidedly improved in its appearance, and contains a great deal of useful and instructive reading matter.—There is mixed with its matter enough of fancy to make it interesting to the most fastidious—if they have regard at all for intellectual improvement. The most of the articles are original, and exhibit much talent and learning—selections are made with taste, and the whole tenor of the work is utilitarian. We beg leave again to recommend it to the attention of our female friends.

CHARLESTON PRICES—Flour is selling in Charleston at from \$5 87 to \$6 50 per bushel, corn at 55 cts. per bushel; hay at from 75 to 80 cts. per 100 lbs., and oats at 31 cts. per bushel.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN—Intelligence of this event, says the National Intelligencer, reached London on the 29th Oct. The autograph act of abdication was signed on the 12th. The Queen, it is said, designed immediately to leave Spain.

—A farmer in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, cut the past season 460 tons of meadow, which yielded him 880 tons of hay, this he sold at \$12 per ton, and was enabled to pocket for his crop of hay the handsome sum of \$10,560.

—JOHN VAN BUREN has been elected to Congress from the 7th Congressional District, in the State of New York.

—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia condemnatory of the Sub-Treasury law, and requesting their representation in Congress to use their influence to procure its repeal.

—Prof. DAVIS, of the University of Virginia, was recently assassinated in the night by some unknown villain.

—An exchange paper sometime since, remarked that Mr. VAN BUREN seemed to run among the States of the Union like a young whale among twenty-six well armed Nantucket whale-boats; each one as it passes buries a harpoon to the handle in his blubber.

Hon. FELIX GRUNDY lately remarked that "nobody knew Gen. HARRISON until four years ago." If this were true, it would seem that the General has formed an extensive acquaintance in a short time!

—An exchange paper says, that when butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning.

We heartily wish some of our friends would try it with some of the "old butter" they sometimes send here for sale, as it is too old to be eaten.

TRUTH AND DISCOVER.—It is far easier to detect error than to discover truth: the lies lies on the surface, and can easily be discovered; the other lies deeply hidden, and few are able to find it.

Doctors Diet, Quiet, and Merry.—The three best physicians in America—Baltimore, Swin.

Quacks the whole three of them; they know nothing of physic, and not one of them can show a diploma.—*Picayune.*

They belong to that class of physicians who do not think it necessary to take a license to kill—hence they then are not in need of a diploma.—*Balt. Sun.*