PARENTAL FONDNESS.

The author of "Anecdotes of Actors," in Frazer's Magazine, relates a droll anecdote of parental fondness, as exemplified by little Quick, the comedian. He had invited a friend to dinner, when the subjoined scene took place between himself and his daughter, a spoiled child about six years of age:

"The main dish upon table when uncovered, excited the curiosity of Miss Quick, who either had not seen the joint before, or had forgotten the name of it, which she now eagerly demanded, and on being told that it was a saddle of mutton, she stood up and promptly announced her intention to ride upon it forthwith. 'To this preposterous recreation the parents were fain to entreat the little imp's forbearance. In vain, for she declared saddles were made to ride upon, and to ride she was resolved. After much ado, her patient father and mother luckily suggested that the obvious heat of the seat she aspired to, and the inconvenience likely to arise from such exercise, would distress her and spoil her new frock; the difficulty seemed surmounted, and the child desisted from further importunity; but immediately after, perceiving the dish almost over-

flowing with the juice of the mutton, she cried out. "Oh! let me put my foot in the gravy! I will put my feet in the gravy!" The father, albeit not unused to see such eccentric fancies, was a little startled at his sweet pet's novel desire, and exclaimed, in a tone of assumed wonder and of deprecation, "My precious love! what a preposterous thing you propose! it's quite out of the question; now be a good dear child, and let me help Mr .---- to some mutton." "Oh!" reiterated the little treasure, " I will put my feet in the gravy first!" In vain the devoted parents argued, threatened, and coaxed: in vain they promised that the next day they were without a visiter, she should do whatever she pleased, all, all in vain! for upon a more determined opposition, the sweet little angel yelled out her wishes in such a piercing key that her mother, a very mild mannered person, addressed her husband, "My dear Mr. Quick, I'm afraid we shall have no peace until we allow the dear child to do as she likes." "Well, but, my love," urged Mr. Quick, in reply, a little ashamed of their mutual weakness before their guest, "what will Mr .- say to such a proceeding? it is really so improper." Mr.willing to see to what extreme parental folly could go, withheld both his opinion and permission, preferring a state of neutrality; and Mr. Quick, finding the little tyrant's determination warmer every minute, and the mutton cooler, proposed a compro mise, namely, that the little darling should have another dish brought in, and placed in a corner of the room with some of the gravy in it, and then paddle about whilst themselves and friend were at dinner, and return to table when the fruit came in No, the "treasure," at the very top of her voice once more declared that she would have the dish, and nothing but the dish; before her; and, farther. that she would not abate one drop of the gravy. At this perplexing juncture, Quick turned towards his friend in apology for the scene before him, assuring him, at the same time, that it was of no use t thwart the dear child, who would have her way

Most parents, on reading the above, would exclaim, What parental folly! What criminal neglect of parental duty! Let such, however, inquire if they are not daily extending to their petied offspring indulgencies, though less glaringly improper, yet equally injurious and fatal to their future usefulness and happiness. They may not indulge their Miss Quicks with a ride upon a saddle of mutton at table, nor permit them to paddle in the dish of gravy, either in the presence or absence of visitors ;-but when they set to crying for any object which it is manifestly improper or dangerous for them to have, do they not generally come off conquerors, through the weakness and folly of the parents? Are they at once taught, in a calm, firm tone, (not in a railing, angry manner,) that their wishes are not to be gratified. and obedience and silence promptly enforced? This is the duty of parents, and for its strict performance, they rest under heavy obligations to their offspring and to society.

Then calling for another dish, the poor father placed

"little duck;" who, after a persuading kiss from

the goose, her father, consented to have her shoes

removed, and to remain splashing about until the

dessert appeared upon the table.

We recollect hearing, several years since, a sermon by a distinguished divine, in which he forcibly remarked :- "If you give a child anything when it cries for it, you thereby pay it for crying, and pay it to cry again." This maxim should be treasured up by every parent.

As an accompaniment to the above, we recommend to parents a perusal of the following opinions of Lord Brougham, on the early education of children .- Meck. Jeffersonian.

Capacity of Children to acquire Knowledge .-"The child, when he first comes into the world. may care very little for what is passing around him, although he is, of necessity, always learning something, even at the first; but, after a certain period, he is in a rapid progress of instruction; his curiosity becomes irrepressible; the thirst for knowledge is predominating in his mind, and it is as universal as injatiable. During the period between the ages of eighteen months to two years and six, I will even are very scarce, very few of the salamander hats im say five, he learns much more of the material world | ported now a days." -of his own powers-of the nature of other bodies -even of his mind, and of others' minds, than he ever after acquires during all the years of boyhood, youth, and manhood. Every child, even of the kind, at this tender age, than the greatest philosopher is enabled to build up during the longest life of the most successful investigation, even were he to live to eighty years of age, and pursue the splendid career of a Newton or a La Place. The knowl- liar manner, "to be sure the salamander hats never edge which an infant stores up—the ideas which burn. are generated in his mind-are so important that, if we could suppose them to be afterward obliterated, all the learning of a senior wrangler at Cambridge, or a first class man at Oxford, would be as nothing to it, and would, literally, not enable its victim to prolong his existence for a week. This being altogether undeniable, how is it that so much is learned at this tender age? Not, certainly, by teaching or by any pains taken to help the newly arrived guest of this world. It is almost all accomplished by his own exertion-by their irrepressible curiosity-the thirst for knowledge, only to be appeased by learning or by the fatigues and the sleep which it superinduces. It is all effected by the instinctive spirit of inquiry, which brings his mind into a perof experiments which begins when he awakes in cheating in the matter, and that the hat should rethe morning and only ends when he falls asleep. main the appointed time. All he learns during these years he learns not only

keener than appetite known at our jaded and list- lord, give the young gentleman a glass of popless age, and learns in one-tenth of the time which in after life would be required for its acquisition. Perverse and obstinate habits are formed before the age of seven, and the mind that might have been moulded like wet clay in a plastic hand, becomes sullen, untractable, obdurate, after that age. To this inextinguishable passion for all learning, succeeds a dislike for instruction amounting almost to disease. Gentle feelings -- a kind and compassionate nature—an ingenious, open temper—unsuspecting, and wanting no guard, are succeeded by violence, and recklessness, and bad morals, and base fear, and concealment, and even falsehood, till he is forced to school, not only ignorant of what is good, but also much learned in what is bad. These are the effects of the old system; the postponed education, and the neglected tuition of infants."-Speech Feb. 24, 1825.

Effect of Habit on the Infant Mind-" I trust every thing to habit: habit, upon which in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed reliance; habit, which makes every thing easy and casts all difficulties upon the deviation from the wanted course. Make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful and hard; make frugality a habit, and reckless profligacy will be as contrary to the nature of the child grown an adult, as the most atrocious crimes are to any of your ordships. Give a child the habit of sacredly regarding the truth-of carefully respecting the property of others, of scrupulously abstaining from all acts of improvidence which can involve him in dis tress, and he will just as little think of lying or heating, or stealing, as of rushing into an element in which he cannot breathe."---Ib.

Early formation of good Habits .- " If a child is neglected till six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in dissipation and ignorance, in all the baseness of brutal habits, and in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to attempt to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach in vain.

"An infant is in a state of personal enjoyment from the intensity of curiosity. There is no one thing which it does not learn sooner or better than at any other period of life, and without any burden to itself or the teacher. But learning is not all, nor the principle consideration-moral habits are acquired in these schools, and by their means children are kept out of the miseries of obscenity, vulgarity , and blasphemy. In the establishment at West minister, none but children between three and five years of age are admitted, and there they are kept out of the streets, and taken care of by a parental, indulgent dame, while their mothers are set at liberty to go out and work. Whether the children learn less or more is of little consequence. The moral discipline is the great consideration."

The unfortunate Cupher .- The Marseilles Gazette relates an amusing anecdote of one of the first commercial men of that city. This gentleman, having a business correspondent on the coast of Africa, bethought him some time since that, as some of ten by Mr. R. A. Galloway, sub-agent of the Osage his family had shown a partiality for Monkeys, he the shivering saddle upon it, and lifting that from might gratify them by sending for one or two spe the table containing the gravy, carried it to a remote cimens of this animal from Africa. Accordingly, corner of the room, where he was followed by the he wrote to his correspondent to procure two or three of the finest and most admired species, and English or) between the figures 2 and 3, made the neighboring tribes. o very prominent, and the a scarcely visible.

"What great events from trifling causes spring!"

Some months afterwards, a ship porter came in Il haste to the old merchant, and announced to him that his menagerie had arrived. "Menagerie! cried the merchant. "Yes, a menagerie; a whole cargo of monkeys had arrived to his consignment! The merchant could scarcely credit the announcement, until the letter of his correspondent was put

In that epistle, the African negociate, a man of the most uncompromising exactitude, excused himself very earnestly for not having been able, with all his exertions, to procure more than 160 monkeys, in place of the 203 ordered; but promised, as soor is possible, to fulfil the entire demand. The feel ings of the honest merchant may be guessed, when, on moving down to the quay to satisfy himself on the subject by occular inspection, he beheld his 160 monkeys, all duly caged and littered, and grinning at him with the most laudable pertinacity. It was a moment when a man might reasonably doubt whether it would be best to laugh or cry.

George Schaffer and the Salamander Hat .--Whilst Schaffer was at a tavern in Epping, N. H., he noticed a raw looking would-be-dandy sort of a fellow, strutting about with all the consequence allowable to persons who wear new hats and fine clothes; and taking this to be a fine opportunity for enjoying a little sport at the bumpkin's expense, he accordingly addressed himself in a very respectful manner to the fellow in the following words :-- " A beautiful hat that of yours, sir; pray, young gentleman, if I may be so bold, what did you give for

"Eight dollars," replied the fellow, with an air of consequence.

"But eight dollars! Indeed, sir! Why, I pretend to know something about hats, being a hatter myself, and I consider that hat to be as much worth twenty dollars, as the one I wear myself, which I gave twenty-five for by the gross. Why, sir, they

"What are they ?-salamander hats?" asked the

"To be sure!" said Schaffer, "did you never hear of the salamander hats, which are made of a most ordinary capacity, learns more, acquires a substance called asbestos, which resists the action of greater mass of knowledge, and of a more useful heat?—so that if you should leave one in the fire an hour, it would not burn?"

"What!" said the fellow, "won't my hat burn, if I should stick it into that 'ere grate?' "Burn!" bellowed Schaffer, staring in his pecu-

"What will you bet, now, that my hat won't

burn?" said the fellow, taking off his hat and expositive in this case, I shall bet a glass of pop, that

that hat, (as it is a salamander hat,) won't burn if you should leave it in the fire two minutes." "You'll bet that my hat won't burn, if I should

go to poke it into that 'ere grate?"

"Yes," replied Schaffer.

"Done!" said the other, and, immediately thrusting his hat into the grate, (which was well filled with Lehigh,) he had the satisfaction of seeing it comsumed in less time than was stipulated in the bet; while he was prevented from rescuing it by petual course of induction, engaging him in a series the company, who affirmed that they would see no

After the hat was consumed. Schaffer, turning

without pain but with an intense delight-a relish | round, said in a melancholly tone: "Here, land-I've lost the bet."

Advertising. - Here's a good idea on the subject f advertising: "If a dealer has an article of which ie wishes to make a quick return, and consequenty is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to make a large profit out of his customers, he is generally sly about it. Men and women who have their eve-teeth cut, will never deal at a store where they do not advertise." Remember that when you come to town, reader.

Martin Ranahan, an Irish Servant at the White House in Washington is quite an original. When Harrison came to the White House, Ranahan addressed him as follows: "An place yer honor, they say you're going to make a clane swape-I am the last martin in the nest: must I take wing?" "No, Ranahan, they say 'tis ill luck to drive the House MARTINS from where they build. Stay where you

Modesty.-Madame de Genlis, says somebody. reproved her librarian for placing books written by male and female authors on the same shelf. "Never do it." said she, "without placing a prayerbook between them."

A Gone Sucker !- A beautiful pair recently appeared before a magistrate in Illinois, to be married Do you take this man to be your lawful husband. &c., said the 'Squire. The feminine Sucker lifted her blushing countenance, and in touching accents replied " Well, hoss, I does!"

"Poor Job," "Job Printing!" exclaimed an old glish and French Fashions. woman, the other day, as she peeped over her specs at the advertising page of a country paper: "Poor Job, they've kept him printing week after week, ever since I first learned to read, and if he wasn't the most patient man in the world, he never could have stood it so long, no how!"

A Chance for a Man of Small Capital .- A Western Editor advertises for a partner who can write leading articles in support of the veto policy, serve the paper, and do the shaking for the family when any of them take the ague.

inquiry after her, said "she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to a breaking out at

"Boy, why don't you go to school?" "Bekase sir, Daddy is afeard if I learn every thing now, I shan't have nuffin to learn when I comes to go to the academy."

Keep out of bad company ;-- for the chance is that when the Devil fires into a flock he will hit

mo contains the following paragraph, which it says rable terms. is founded on information derived from a letter writ-

"The Camanche Indians, it is believed, are contemplating an attack upon the frontiers of Texas so soon as the leaves fall from the trees. They have transport them to Marseilles. Chance so ordered four hundred warriors, which the Osages have re- the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly lowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribed. it, that the merchant, in putting down the ou (in fused. They have also sent the pipe to all of the on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

> The quantity of cotton consumed by manufactures in the United States during the year ending the 1st instant, was 297,288 bales. This is exclusive, however, of all consumed South and West of Petersburg, Va.-probably amounting to 50,000 bales.

> We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the case of the United States against the Bank of the that city on Monday last. Verdict for the plaintiff \$251.243. The suit was brought to recover the amount retained by the Bank out of the declared dividends upon stock owned by the United States as an offset for commissions, losses, &c., in the negotiation of the draft of the Government upon France some years ago. The Government has gained the suit-but will she ever get the money? That's the question ... Lynchburg Republican.

Pork .-- The last Charlestown (Kanawha) Jefferonian says, that " between fifteen and twenty thoumarkets. We look for Pork to be cheaper this fall than it was the last, from the low price at which it is now selling in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohiobeing no more, we understand, than from \$1 50 to \$3 per hundred weight. A few days since it was offered in this county, by drovers, at \$3 25 .... Ib.

# Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of William Alexander. deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make ear-

November 2, 1841.

# COACH MAKING.



CHARLES OVERMAN. JOSHUA TROTTER. Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

Strayed, FROM the Subscriber, on Monday "Bet?" said Schaffer, "I never bet; yet as I am He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Erwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckasege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally re-Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 2, 1841.

# JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter- Press Job Printing

will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office. Charlotte, March 9. 1841. Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the husiness of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this sub-ADAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers. November 2, 1841.

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

TO THE

# Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general

satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

# FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841-98

and will continue to receive regular reports of En-Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing

of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.
BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, April 20, 1840.

#### James Conner, TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

DESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons. I and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the prin-ting business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return A man who had a scolding wife, in answer to an thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a selection of fa ces taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply sorts as well as founts, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette of the 29th ulti- as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favo-

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

# Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding counpositions to the Osages to join them with try, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in of postage. A commission of 20 per cent, will

# GROCIERIES 8

Such as-Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds. Toys: prime chewing and smoking Tobac co; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Pep United States was decided in one of the courts of permint, and a variety of other articles too tedious

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841.

# TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensusand fine hogs have passed lately through this coun- ing April County Court. Until then, however, he ty on their way to the Lynchburg and Richmond | will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

> J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be

Charlotte, March 5, 1941.

# Taken Up,

A ND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick ips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

# Book=Binding.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and All work WARRANTED;—and Repledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

> Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, the Barber,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers. that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

# Almanacks!

SUPPLY of Blum's FARMERS' & PLAN-A TERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is cal-culated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and con-tains a large fund of valuable information.

Nove mber 2, 1841.

This Almanack is cal-ing addressed to the proprietor and publisher, and con-Alexandria, D. C.

JOHN M. JOHNSON. Nove mber 2, 1841.

Journal of Banking: BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA

This Journal will contain-1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Pa per Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions. bringing the narrative down to the present time. 2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business 4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the lifferent classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive mem-

bers of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniing the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each. For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

# In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance,

THE CULTIVATOR, consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Edilors. Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the armer; to show him the dignity and importance his profession; to store his mind with useful know ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,-knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,-it is the de sign of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State

If an increase of subscription beyond any prece dent in the history of Agricultural Journals, -if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor, - if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO TROUSAND. may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the suc cess which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is with out a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly One Hundred Engravings illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR per annum-Six copie for \$5-the money to be remitted in advance, bers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 of more. All subscriptions to commence with a vo-

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are n specifully requested to act as agents. Address JESSE BUEL & CO.

# PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Demo ratic Newspaper, under the title of "The INDEX to be edited in Washington city, and printed in A exandria, District of Columbia, three times a week luring the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum The first number to be issued about the 1st of Sep

There is a demand for a paper of this description at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper apreciation of the exigency of the times. The crit cal condition in which we find the great and perma nent interests of the country, resulting from an ex traordinary combination of men and circumstance all antagonist to the just and abiding principles the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every son to believe that combination is about to estab will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentle men high in public confidence can be employed effect this object, we have an assurance of their un and rely upon the Republicans of the surround country for a corresponding evidence of there m

probation and support. We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthro of the Republican party, which has occurred sin the termination of the last century. The celebrate report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the tr creed, and sustained it by an argument which

never been answered, and is unanswerable. The external party badges of fomer times not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic gr of separation at the first still exist; and the p ples which animated and separated the Federican the Republican party have not remitted in operation. A fundamental difference of opinion the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to powers of the General Government, severs now in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opp nent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuat alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that cell tain points of difference being removed, the Federa ment exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler of Virginia is politically a friend or foe-whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is out foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove friend, we must detend him; if a foe, condemn him as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Ou contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the rest dence of Mr. Jesse E. Dow (one of the Editors) be ing there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the paper printed in Washington. We are situated in midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by paper of an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for Oct. 12, 1841.