

promise. He mounted his horse in silence, and went to redeem it.

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossip of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent and serious, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered at his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulated as to this metamorphosis of the jovial dare-devil blacksmith, into a gloomy and taciturn man. Some supposed, very sagely, that a "spirit" had entered him into the mountains, and after giving him a glimpse into the future, had misled him to a cave, where he had fallen and bruised his face. Others gave the praise of darkness the credit of the change, but none suspected the Methodist preached, and as the latter gentleman had no vanity to gratify, the secret remained with Ned.

This gloomy state of mind continued until Forgeron visited a camp-meeting. The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul, and relieve it of a burden, and the song of

"How happy are they, who their Saviour obey," was only half through, when he felt like a new man. Forgeron was from that time a shouting Methodist. At a love-feast, a short time subsequent, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversion to his astonished neighbors. The Rev. Simon Stubbleworth who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could contain himself no longer, but gave vent to his feelings in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of heartfelt joy coursed their way down his cheeks. "Yes, my brethren," he said, "it's all a fact. I did mind the grace into his unbelieving soul, there's no doubt."

The blacksmith of the mountain passed became a happy man, and a Methodist preacher. Alcon, Ga.

Politics of the Day.

From the Washington Globe.

MR. SPENCER'S CONFESSIONS.

MR. SPENCER'S striking revelations of the enormities upheld by Federalism for a series of years, derive additional importance from the fact that he was, throughout the whole period, the most active and effective leader of the party in the greatest State of the Union. No man's opportunities (if we except Mr. BIDDLE'S) ever afforded such perfect access to the hidden workings of HAMILTON'S great political engine for the overthrow of Democracy as Mr. SPENCER'S. He was perfectly familiar with the doings of the bank, not only during, but long before, General JACKSON'S administration. Mr. SPENCER himself tells the country, in his letter of disclosures and confessions, (speaking of himself and the President,) that they "had co-operated in Congress on all important occasions, and on the same committee that conducted the memorable investigation, in 1819, into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, where they had stood shoulder to shoulder, battling against the frauds, the corruption, and the power of that institution, on common grounds and congenial principles." And what did they then find, in this early stage of the existence of the bank? Hear Mr. SPENCER:

"Within four years of its existence, the last Bank of the United States became little better than a den of robbers. Its managers, with few exceptions, pursued a systematic scheme of plunder and fraud, which was arrested by the investigations of a committee of Congress."

The reader will mark that this was before Mr. BIDDLE'S time. Mr. SPENCER expresses the conviction that the vices and crimes of such a government spring from the inevitable and controlling influence which such irresponsible moneyed corporations bring to bear on their managers, rather than from the character of the latter, and he makes the inference from the "positive and immeasurable injuries which we now know have flowed from the existence of one that was instituted under the most favorable auspices, and was committed to the charge of men at the time esteemed the most honorable and trustworthy in our land."

Mr. SPENCER continues the history of the bank after its memorable discovery, in its infancy, that it had become "A DEN OF ROBBERIES," and gives this account of its political operations during General JACKSON'S time:

"Clemency (now believed to have been mistaken) towards innocent stockholders, and a hope that the example which had been made of the offenders would deter others from similar practices, saved the bank from dissolution. It was allowed to proceed under new restrictions, designed to prevent the recurrence of similar frauds. In a few years, it was found at open war with the Government of the country—seeking the removal of its charter, subsidizing presses and editors, squandering its treasures in partisan elections, and openly purchasing the support of the press in all directions. The moral corruption which thus flooded the whole country was, in itself, an evil of the most fearful magnitude. It struck deep at the roots of public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance which the bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of its money, and the consequences of which we are now reaping in individual suffering. (From which a bankrupt law affords but slight relief) and in the degradation of the character of our country by the fraudulent insolvency of our public corporations, and by the shameless refusal of sovereign States to fulfil their obligations."

Every word here emphasized in italics should be weighed by the people of this country. "In a few years it was found at open war with the Government of the country—subsidizing presses and editors, squandering its treasures in partisan elections, and openly purchasing the support of the press in all directions."

Who could know this better than Mr. SPENCER—the acknowledged leader of the party in the State of New York, which availed itself of the whole power of the bank in waging that ruthless and relentless war against General JACKSON? Mr. SPENCER was a partisan of all work in the successive campaigns carried on by the bank, headed by Mr. BIDDLE against the Government, headed by General JACKSON. He was one of the ablest and most industrious writers for the subsidized press, which he led in insinuating insinuations upon the venerable Chief Magistrate, who devoted himself to arrest "the moral corruption which," Mr. SPENCER now tells us, "flooded the whole country" from the foul issues of the bank. He was one of those who—when the bank was "squandering its treasures on partisan elections," and was signing the Union from one end to the other with the terrors of the money-power—contributed his powerful eloquence to "the support of the bank in all directions," to get up the storm which, it was expected, would sweep the Hero-President from his station, and lay open the Government fortress an absolute conquest to the bank. That Mr. SPENCER, in looking back on this history, in which he was so prominent an actor, should consider it with the just abhorrence which he now expresses, proves that he has not forgotten the vows of reform which opened the last

Federal campaign, and that he began it at the right place, his own bosom. We think he has purged it of a fearful weight in his late confessions.

There is another circumstance in the Bank career, adverted to in Mr. SPENCER'S letter, which should bring the attention of the reader to a most prominent act of President JACKSON, in relation to the institution, and which marked another epoch in the persecutions of that venerable patriot by the Federal party—we allude to the removal of the deposits.

Mr. SPENCER, continuing his narrative, says: "The final extraction of the same institution under a State charter, but managed by the same individuals, and the consequent inevitable exposure of its affairs, have disclosed scenes of depravity and fraud at which the whole country stands aghast. Who can look back at the immense amounts of public funds which have been entrusted to the fidelity of the same men, without a feeling of horror at the abyss which we have escaped? And who would again venture the treasury of the nation upon the integrity of any body of individuals in an associate capacity when we have before us such reiterated examples of the feebleness of the most unspotted public and private character, to resist the temptations which attend the control of enormous wealth and unbounded power? How can any Government justify itself in thus transferring to corporate individuals the functions which it is intrusted for the welfare of the people? The collection, the preservation, and the disbursement of the public revenues, is the business of the Government itself, through its own agencies, with all the responsibilities of office, and with the securities of oaths, bonds, and constant check and supervision."

Does Mr. SPENCER forget that to the sagacity and the courage of President JACKSON in removing the deposits, and urging the sale of the Government stock, the people are indebted for the escape of the treasury of the nation from the abyss of "depravity and fraud, at which the whole country stands aghast," and at which he now expresses his "horror"? The nation's millions of capital invested in the bank, and its millions in deposits, would all have gone with those which were spent in spreading corruption throughout the land—stimulating speculation—overwhelming individuals and States in bankruptcy—but for the forecast and firmness of the virtuous old man, who was then repaid by Mr. SPENCER and his whole party with the most merited denunciation and persecution ever witnessed among us. Not only through the press—through speeches in Congress—through harangues from the stump—addresses in public meetings, was he reached; but his own mansion was invaded by emboldened committees, and his very chamber infested by myriads sent on to insult and harass, and to go out and belie and traduce him. And whose voice was heard louder in this hunt and halloo than Mr. SPENCER'S? But he now makes some atonement, in his repentance and confessions; and we rejoice that the illustrious benefactor of the country still lives to see his political persecutors do him justice, and to forgive them.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

POLITICAL RANCOR.

No sentiment or feeling is more enduring than the rancor of a Tory. It can be neither worn out, washed out, or burnt out. It endures while life remains—unrelenting, unmitigated, unmitigable. A Tory believes himself superior to all but Tories; he claims exclusive privileges, and denies them to all but his own order; and he despises all who have them not, and he hates all who would take them away. Hence contempt and hatred are the predominant passions of a Tory; and under their influence, he necessarily becomes a malignant, vituperative, cruel, reckless of reputation or life, regardless of the suffering which he inflicts upon those whom he despises and hates. English and American history furnishes abundant evidence of his character in Tories. In the wars between right and privilege, in the reign of Charles I., the cavaliers, or nobility, (of course Tories,) acquired an infamous celebrity for the remorseless cruelty with which they trampled upon property, character, life, every other right, in the round heads or republicans. In every subsequent struggle between privilege and right, life, a society of England have exhibited the same malignity, the same rancor, the same cruelty of temper, the same disregard to character and life, the same fiendish exultation in defaming, robbing, imprisoning, killing the advocates of human rights, which characterized their barbarous predecessors in the days of Charles I. During our revolutionary war, the cruelties inflicted by the British aristocracy upon the rebels were almost as atrocious as those which marked the desolating march of Jung-his Khan or Timur. At the commencement of the French revolution, when democratic principles began to spread in England, the aristocracy exhibited as much ferocity against such innovations as had ever characterized Tories in any Anglo-Saxon struggle between right and privilege. Hence the numerous trials for treason, the numerous imprisonments, and transportation, which signified the sanguinary and profligate reign of George III. We pronounce this reign profligate, because, while the masses and habits of the monarch and his court were correct enough, those of his children, and of the upper classes of his time, were as thoroughly degraded as those of the French court in the reign of Louis XV.

But the dark traits of character which are always exhibited by aristocracies, have not been confined among the Anglo-Saxon breed, to the island of Britain; for the American Tories of our revolution exhibited all the malignant passions which characterized the British Government and its officers, and which were so signally displayed in Connecticut, and in the Jersey prison ship. And in later times in our own country, after the establishment of its independence, the spirit of aristocracy was awake, and exhibited the same unhalloved passions which ever attend all its movements. History has recorded the contest between parties which raged so fiercely during the presidency of John Adams. Of these parties, one denied the capacity of the people for self-government; insisted upon freehold suffrage, or such high pecuniary qualifications as placed the right of suffrage upon the close borough system, owned the alien and sedition laws; required a standing army for the support of Government; and insisted that liberty could never be safe in the United States, till their institutions were more assimilated to the monarchy of England. The party called themselves Federalists, though, as they contended for a consolidated central Government, and greater limitations to the rights of the States, they had no just claims to this title. The other of these parties insisted that, in our country, mankind were enlightened and virtuous enough for self-government, and therefore could be trusted with universal suffrage; that, in a Government founded on the popular will, standing armies were not merely useless, but dangerous; that alien and sedition laws were inconsistent with those principles for which the people contended in the Revolution; that as the federal principle was the safe foundation of a republic in an extensive country, the rights of the State must be maintained, and consolidation, accumulation of power in Congress or the Executive, should be

resisted. They called themselves Democratic Republicans. In the controversies between these two parties, the Federalists generally, and especially in New England, and above all in Connecticut and Rhode Island, then under the government of royal charters, exhibited the same contemptuous and rancorous hatred which has always characterized the Tories of England, in their opposition to republicans or any other advocates of liberal institutions.

In their opposition to Democratic Republicanism, the "Federalists" of those days, in their writings and speeches, prescribed no limits to libel, slander, defamation, vituperation. The English language, with all its fertility in terms of reproach, contained nothing too vile, in their estimation, for characterizing their opponents. They claimed "all the talent, all the learning, all the morality, all the decency" in the land; and they represented every Republican as steeped in vice of all kinds—as sunk to the lowest point of intellectual and moral degradation—as unfit for anything but fining, imprisoning, whipping, cropping, branding, starving, and hanging. Like the ferocious, brutal cavaliers of Charles I. (who claimed to be the only "gentlemen," and yet would not even think of a round-head without outraging every Christian injunction,) these Federal writers, claiming all the "morality, all the decency," could never mention Democrats and Democracy without exhibiting passions and language from which Christianity recoils in abhorrence, and essential good breeding turns in disgust.

Though the success of democracy over aristocracy—of right over might—has restrained, in some degree, those fierce and brutal passions and diffused manners of milder tone, more consonant with Christian principles,—yet such passions are not extinct; such manners will occasionally, and frequently too, exhibit their revolting features. Those who were nursed in this unhalloved school, still cling to their idols; still vituperate and defame as bitterly, as remorselessly as ever. We find the proofs in the unmitigated rancor with which some old Federalists pursue the suffrage party of Rhode Island. But we have lately found an instance which proves that the malignity against the advocates of human rights, which raged during the contests between the Democratic and Federal parties by name, has lost nothing of its intensity. One of the newspapers in a neighboring city, in a brief biographical sketch of Richard Riker, formerly recorder of the city of New York, and lately deceased, says that he began his political career as a Federalist—as were all the respectable and honest men of that time. Here is a declaration in terms, by a press conducted by an old Connecticut Federalist, that the Democratic party of this country, at the time of Mr. Riker's entrance into the political theatre, about the end of General Washington's Presidency, did not contain one honest or respectable man! We hardly believed that, at this late day, any partisan slanderer, however malignant or wicked, would be quite audacious enough for a declaration so shameless. At no time would the Democratic party of this country justify such description; at the time alluded to, it constituted nearly one-half of the people, and quite, if not more than one-half, of the intellectual and moral merit; it became soon afterwards a majority, and has been an overwhelming majority ever since. At this time, as it did subsequently, this party contained such men as Jefferson, Madison, Pendleton, Dallas, George Clinton, Samuel Adams, John Langdon, and the bright constellations of talent and moral worth which led the Democratic armies to victory, or noble struggle for human rights, in every State in the Union. And among such spirits, and a majority of this nation, no honest or respectable man would be found! And who utters this audacious falsehood—this detestable slander upon the majority of his countrymen, and upon the brightest and best of those whom they have delighted to honor? A Tory of the Connecticut blue-light school! A pupil of that school which challenges the infamous distinction of giving treasonable aid to the enemies of their country, during its second struggle for independence! This would be too much at any time. But at this late day it is a sacrilegious profanation of the illustrious dead, which a virtuous public opinion should brand with the same marks that stain the memory of Benedict Arnold. Let every Democratic press in the Union speak out, and transmit to a loathing posterity the infamy of this audacious and reckless slanderer. Well may we say that it is as impossible for a leopard to change his spots, as for a Tory to mitigate his malignity against the advocates of equal rights.

Agricultural Meeting.

THE first annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, under the new Constitution, will be held at the Charlotte Hotel in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in this month. The members of the Society should not fail in attending, as Officers for the ensuing year are to be elected. The friends generally of agricultural improvement are also respectfully invited to attend.

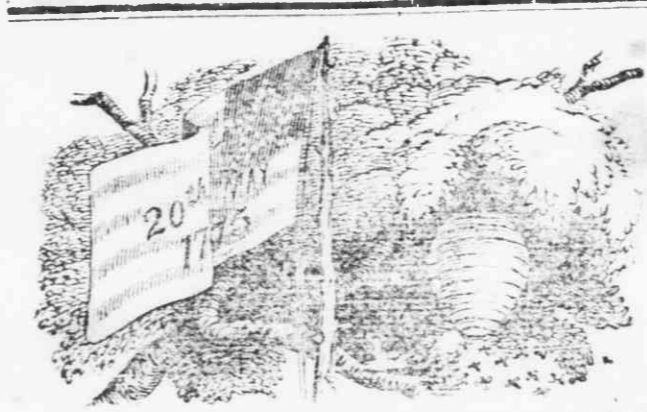
JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary.
Nov. 8, 1842.

R. C. Carson & Co.
Are now receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE

WHICH they offer at unusually low prices for cash. Their assortment comprises every variety and description of Goods, part of which are as follows: 50 pieces blue, black, and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, 23 pieces do. Sainett, and Kentucky Janes, 50 pieces white and negro Blankets, 20 pieces red, white, and green Flannels, 3 dozen gentlemen's pilot and beaver Over-Coats, 300 pieces dark and fancy Calicoes, 200 pieces 3-4 and 4-4 brown Domestic, 50 pieces bleached Shirtings, 30 pieces dark and colored Mons-de-lanes, Black and colored Silks, Eolians and alpaca Lusters, a new article for Ladies' dresses, 20 pieces heavy 43 and 44 inch Bagging, 500 pair coarse negro Shoes, 150 pair gentlemen's Boots. A complete assortment of ladies' and misses Shoes, 10 dozen ladies' and misses Bonnets, 200 cases gentlemen's fur and beaver Hats, 150 boxes Lorillard's scotch Snuff, 6,000 pounds nails and brails at \$6½ by the keg. Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, and Groceries; Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

R. C. CARSON & Co.
Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1842. S. L. W.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

CLAY AND A BANK THROWN OVERBOARD.

Since the late elections, the signs are numerous and decisive, that the distant portion of the Whig party have come to the determination to no longer advocate "Clay and a National Bank." They find that a vast majority of the people of America are opposed to both; and we are now well convinced that Clay will not be the candidate of that party for President in 1844. Messrs. Webster, Cushing and Spencer, three of the most influential Federal leaders in the northern and middle States, have broke ground boldly against both Clay and a Bank; and the papers of the party in all directions are taking the same course. The Boston Atlas, the leading whig paper in New England, says—"It is in vain to try to bring into the field the broken force of the Whig party upon the name of Henry Clay; and the sooner his friends know it the better." Several of the whig papers in Ohio attribute their recent defeat in that State to the unpopularity of Clay and a National Bank. Hear the Cincinnati Times, a thorough whig paper—"So far as heard from, he (Corwin) has run behind the Whig candidates for the Legislature, the cause of which is attributed to the influence he has attempted to exercise in favor of Clay. Corwin's falling off we think may be taken as an unfavorable omen for Clay, in Ohio." The Cincinnati Republican, another decided whig paper, says—"The result of the late elections here only proves that our people are opposed to Henry Clay and a National Bank." The Ohio Free Press, another strong whig paper, comes out against Clay, and says the late disastrous defeats of the party are attributable "to the policy of presenting him as the impersonation of the party." And the Expositor, a whig paper published at Carlisle, Penn., also breaks ground against the dictator as follows:—"Mr. Clay is not our choice for the Presidency, nor do we believe he ever can, under any circumstances, be elected."

These are ominous signs of discord among the coons, and we recommend them to the special attention of our opponents, who seem to evince so deep an interest in what they are pleased to call the discords in the Democratic ranks. What do the Clay Whigery hereabouts say to these signs?

THE LATE NATIONAL BANK;

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE FIELD. By an article in another column from the Globe, it will be seen that the Hon. John C. Spencer, at present Secretary of War under Mr. Tyler, like Mr. Webster and Mr. Cushing, has taken the field against coon Whigery. And this letter of Mr. Spencer receives additional force, from the fact that he renounces his former opinions in favor of a National Bank, and makes some disclosures in regard to the conduct and management of the late Biddle Bank, which must make a deep impression upon the public mind. We shall next week, insert such portions of this admirable production as relates to general politics; but in the mean time, we cannot permit the article from the Globe to pass, full and excellent as it is, without calling the special attention of our readers to certain portions of the extracts therein given from the letter.

Mr. Spencer, having been for upwards of twenty years a prominent leader of the Bank Whig party in New York, he was let into all the secrets of the late United States Bank—knew all its secret operations, its expenditures of money in elections, buying up presses, &c. He, too, no doubt had the dispensing of all the Bank's favors to those who fought under its banner in New York. Speaking then only what he knows, he says of the Bank in 1819, four years after it was chartered, and before Nick Biddle had any thing to do with it—"Within four years of its existence, the last Bank of the United States became little better than a DEN OF ROBBERIES! Its managers with few exceptions, pursued a systematic scheme of PLUNDER AND FRAUD." And he continues—"In a few years it was found in open war with the Government of the country—seeking the renewal of its charter—SUBSIDIZING PASSES AND EDITORS, SQUANDERING ITS TREASURE IN PARTISAN ELECTIONS, and openly PURCHASING THE SUPPORT OF THE VEXAL IN ALL DIRECTIONS."

Here is full confirmation by one who knows, of the truth of the charges of corruption, fraud, and interfering in elections made by the Democratic party against the Bank since 1830. Who has forgotten the "panic" of 1834, when the Bank was putting forth all its energies to obtain a re-charter—how Congress and the President were beleaguered and harassed by distress committees from the northern cities? The President was even threaten-

with assassination if he refused to sign a Bank charter. The truth is now out: these distress committees were sent to Washington by the Bank and it paid for their services. Who has forgotten the infamous "buck-shot war" in Pennsylvania, when the minions of the Bank attempted to revolutionize the State to obtain a State charter for it, and their final success, after expending over half a million of dollars of the Bank's money in bribing members of the Legislature? In view of these facts, well may Mr. Spencer say—"The moral corruption which thus flooded the whole country, was in itself an evil of the most fearful magnitude. It struck deep at the roots of the public faith and private honor, and prepared the way for that reckless and unbounded extravagance which the Bank itself stimulated by the profuse distribution of its money, and the consequences of which we are now reaping in individual suffering."

And here again Mr. Spencer coincides with the Democratic party, in charging the pecuniary embarrassments of the past five years to the reckless over issues of Banks, lead on and headed by the National Bank. And who can now have the hardihood to go before the people, and advocate a renewal of the policy—the chartering a National Bank—which has entailed upon the country so many and such dire evils? There is one man who yet has "stomach for the fight," and that man is Henry Clay, whom the Whigs of North Carolina have up as their candidate for President. Yes, upon his banner is inscribed: "A National Bank and a Protective Tariff," and those who do not relish that motto, must, like Messrs. Webster, Cushing and Spencer, rise above party trammels, and kick Henry Clay and Whigery to the dogs.

TALL FIGURING!

The following bold calculations, which we find in an article in a late number of the Raleigh Register, must afford infinite amusement to our readers, both Democrat and Whig. How any Editor could muster courage, so soon after the late Ohio, Maryland, Georgia, and Pennsylvania elections, to insert such an article in his paper, surpasses our idea of credulity and the ridiculous.

After casting up the number of votes received by each candidate for President since 1828, the popular majorities for each, and the number of Electoral votes under the new ratio, (275,) the article in the Register says:

"So much then for the past. What are the probabilities as to the future? Under the new ratio, 138 electoral votes constitute a majority. May we not with confidence claim the following as Whig States, and certain for Mr. Clay, under the existing aspect of things:

New-York,	35	Ohio,	23
Tennessee,	13	Kentucky,	12
Massachusetts,	12	Indiana,	12
North Carolina,	11	Maryland,	8
New-Jersey,	7	Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	6	Louisiana,	6
Rhode-Island,	4	Delaware,	3
Total,			159.

"Here then we have 159 votes, not including Georgia, Michigan and Arkansas, States in which the chances are in our favor, to say nothing of Pennsylvania. The prospect therefore is full of encouragement. The popular vote was with us in 1840, by nearly 150,000. With the same measures earnestly advocated throughout the country, and with the necessity of those measures still more distinctly impressed on the popular mind, and with the party never more thoroughly united than at the present—it seems to us that victory is certain."

Whew!—Oh, crackle! "Guo" safe for Clay," when a Democratic Governor has just been elected by 4,012 majority, and a majority of 18 in the Legislature! "North Carolina" safe for Clay," when she has just elected a Democratic Legislature by 25 majority! And Connecticut, and Indiana, and Louisiana, and Maryland, and Delaware, all lately giving Democratic majorities, all "safe for Clay"! And a faint claim is laid to Georgia, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, as "safe for Clay"—States in which there is hardly left seed of Federal Whigery! We guess New York, too, this very day, will show these Federal boosters whether she is "safe for Clay," or not. Why did not this sage whig calculator claim South Carolina as "safe for Clay," when there is only a solitary whig elected to the Legislature?

But it is useless to expose to intelligent readers the absurdity of the above calculation. We ought, too, to permit our opponents to boast in peace of what they are going to do, as that is all the source of comfort they have under their universal defeat.

"Pennsylvania"—Last year the Leons had 29 on joint ballot in the Legislature; this year not half the number; and yet they call it a glorious victory."

Will our readers believe that the above specimen of whig veracity appeared in the National Intelligencer at Washington, and was copied into the Raleigh Register at least ten days after the whig papers of Pennsylvania had admitted the Democratic majority in the newly elected legislature to be 29? We do not recollect what the precise Democratic majority was in the last legislature of that State; but it was not as much as 29. We know the whigs had a majority of one in the Senate, and we think the Democrats a majority of from 8 to 12 in the House.

These are the papers that are calling on the people to give them a wide circulation, as the exclusive oracles of truth! Verily, they presume greatly upon the intelligence of the people.

The Federalists, or modern whigs, in some parts of the country, have the affrontery to claim to be the true Jeffersonian Republicans of the day. The only way in which the truth of this claim can be tried is by the measures they advocate. Well, in less than two years' reign the whigery have loaded the country with a national debt of over twenty millions of dollars. Now hear what Mr. Jefferson said on that subject—"If we would 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."